Competitive tender for the administration and coordination of the LIFE+ project SAMBAH (LIFE08 NAT/S/000261), under the supervision of the project coordinator, Kolmårdens Djurpark (KOLMÅRDEN hereafter).

Upphandling av uppdraget att under ledning av Kolmårdens Djurpark (KOLMÅRDEN i fortsättningen) administrera och koordinera LIFE+ projektet SAMBAH (LIFE08 NAT/S/000261).

It is imperative that the bidder's representative is fluent in the Swedish language, due to the structure of the existing administration at KOLMÅRDEN. Hence, the following description of the tender is written in Swedish.

It is likewise imperative that the bidder's representative is fluent in English, since this is the official language in this international project. Also it is important, from a logistical and climate footprint point of view, that the bidder will be able to meet physically with the coordinator on short notice and without long and time consuming travel.

1. Kort beskrivning av EU-projektet SAMBAH

KOLMÅRDEN är koordinator för LIFE+ projektet SAMBAH (Static Acoustic Monitoring of the Baltic Sea Harbour Porpoise; LIFE08 NAT/S/000261). KOLMÅRDEN saknar tillräckliga personella resurser för att sköta den omfattande ekonomiska redovisning och rapportering som krävs i ett LIFE+ projekt, samt koordineringen av de sju ingående forskarteamen. Istället för att anställa ny personal för detta har KOLMÅRDEN valt att lägga ut uppdraget på en underleverantör, i fortsättningen kallad Uppdragstagaren, UT.

SAMBAH projektet pågår från 1 januari 2010 till 31 december 2014 (plus eventuellt kompletterande input därefter under EU's upp till 105 dagar långa utvärdering av slutrapporten). I projektet ingår Finland, Polen och Danmark som fullvärdiga partners ("associated beneficiaries"), medan de baltiska staternas farvatten kommer att täckas in med hjälp av underleverantörer till Sverige. Dessutom medverkar en skotsk underleverantör som skall ansvara för den statistiska metodiken och del av analysen. För mer detaljerad information om projektet och uppdragets omfattning hänvisas till bifogade ansökan till EU, Bilaga 1.

SAMBAH projektets huvudsyfte är att med hjälp av data från ett stort antal akustiska tumlardetektorer beräkna det totala antalet tumlare i Östersjön, deras utbredning samt vilka habitatsfaktorer som påverkar utbredningen. Huvuddelen av den vetenskapliga datan kommer således att bestå av registreringen av tumlares sonaraktivitet från de ca 285 tumlardetektorerna . Dessa enheter ligger ute i tremånaderspass, varefter data laddas upp och batterierna byts. Datainsamlingen pågår i två år, från januari 2011 till december 2012. Varje land har ett forskarteam som ansvarar för enheterna i sitt lands farvatten. De överför datafilerna löpande via internet till en central ftp-server som KOLMÅRDEN ansvarar för. Löpande kommer dessa datafiler att analyseras med hjälp av specialutvecklade analysverktyg. Dessutom kommer det danska forskarteamet att förse ett mindre antal tumlare med satellitsändare och akustisk apparatur för att registrera vandringsmönster respektive ekolodsaktivitet.

Forskare från Tyskland kommer att samarbeta med SAMBAH i viss omfattning och med egen finansiering. Koordinering mellan SAMBAH och Tyskland ingår i uppdraget.

KOLMÅRDEN kommer att vara mottagare av hela det ekonomiska bidraget, ca 2 miljoner €, från EU, samt bidraget från Naturvårdsverket, som utgör den svenska medfinansieringen plus dito för de tre baltiska staterna. Bidraget från EU kommer att delas upp i tre poster: 40% som ett förskott i början av projektet, 30% ”mid-term payment”, och resten efter det att slutrapporten blivit godkänd (inom 105 dagar från det att rapporten lämnats in).

KOLMÅRDEN infordrar härmed anbud på i detta förfrågningsunderlag angivna tjänster på angivna villkor, samt med hänvisning till bifogad LIFE+ ansökan och villkoren i EU:s Common provisions (Bilaga 1), för tecknande av avtal med en leverantör.

2. Uppdraget i korthet

Uppdraget skall utföras under överinseende av, och i samråd med, KOLMÅRDEN.

UT skall:

- Koordinera projektet (logistiskt och ekonomiskt), hålla kontakt med medverkande forskarteam (”associated beneficiaries” och ”subcontractors”), bevaka deadlines, sköta projektuppföljningen, etc., från projektstart 1 januari 2010 tills dess att slutrapporten är godkänd av kommissionen.
- Under projekttiden avsätta interna resurser motsvarande en halv heltidstjänst under hela projekttiden för att utföra uppdraget.
- Tillsammans med KOLMÅRDEN ansvara för dels att de olika nationella teamen får nödvändig utbildning i hanteringen av tumlardetektorerna och det grundläggande analysarbete som skall ligga på nationell nivå, dels att kvalitetssäkra resultaten från dessa.
- Ge support till ”associated beneficiaries” när det gäller deras nationella aktiviteter, som till exempel tillståndsprocesser, kontakter med fiskeriorganisationer och media etc.
- Koordinera med det tyska forskarteam som kommer att genomföra liknande datainsamling i de tyska delarna av undersökningsområdet. Det tyska projektet kommer att ledas av Meeresmuseum i Stralsund.
- Sköta ekonomisk redovisning och kontroll av projektet samt producera de ekonomiska rapporterna till EU-kommissionen (som skall uppfylla de krav som finns i LIFE+ Common Provisions).
- Sammanställa ekonomiska rapporter från ”associated beneficiaries” och underleverantörer, inklusive ansvara för sammanställning av ekonomiska underlag såsom t.ex. fakturor, inköpsordrar och verifikationer samt, tillsammans med KOLMÅRDEN, organisera och upprätthålla ett arkiv för detta. Detta arkiv skall upprätthållas av KOLMÅRDEN i fem år efter projekttidens slut.
- Assistera vid upphandling av underleverantörer i de baltiska staterna (Estland, Lettland och Litauen), den populationsstatistiska expertisen, habitatsmodelleringsexpertisen, samt leverantör av tumlardetektorerna.

- Sammanställa;
    (i) aktivitetsrapporter från deltagande forskarteam och skriva projektrapporter,
    (ii) de tekniska rapporterna till LIFE (som skall uppfylla de krav som finns i LIFE+ Common Provisions), samt
    (iii) rapporter till naturförvaltande myndigheter, intressegrupper etc.
- Ansvara för slutrapporten, vilket exempelvis innefattar att se till att alla deltagare inkommer med sina resultatdelar i tid och att dessa blir sammanställda i lämpligt format. Det är därvid nödvändigt att UT har tillräcklig kunskap om;
    (i) tumlare (allmän biologi, ekologi, hotbild etc.),
    (ii) den statistiska metodiken,
    (iii) habitatsmodelleringen, samt
    (iv) vetenskaplig rapportering.
- Aktivt medverka till vetenskaplig publicering av resultaten.
- Arrangera och aktivt delta i projektmöten samt ansvara för logistik och innehåll vid sådana möten. Det planerade antalet möten under projekttiden uppgår till minst 13 stycken, både fysiska möten och via Internet.
- Arrangera och aktivt delta i en öppen workshop på ECS-konferensen i mars 2010.
- Organisera slutkonferensen samt sammanställa handlingar och dokumentation.
- Sköta löpande kontakter med internationella organisationer (t.ex. ASCOBANS, HELCOM) och NGO:s, inklusive fiskeriorganisationer.
- Nätverka med andra LIFE-projekt.
- Agera beställare av projektets hemsida, medverka i utformningen av densamma samt skriva egna och web-anpassa övriga deltagares texter till projektets hemsida.
- Uppdatera hemsidan minst två gånger per år.
- Skriva nyhetsbrev för projektet två gånger per år, och sköta kontakter med media, skriva pressmeddelanden etc.
- Koordinera och ansvara för produktion av utställningen.
- Sammanställa en ”After-LIFE Conservation plan”.
- Vidarebefordra resultat från projektet till relevanta internationella databaser (t.ex. OBIS-Seamap, balticseaporpoise.org)
- Bistå den av KOLMÅRDEN utsedde revisorn.
- Bistå vid revisioner och inspektioner initierade av EU-kommissionen.
- Även utöver vad som ovan angivits biträda KOLMÅRDEN på så sätt att KOLMÅRDEN kan uppfylla de åtaganden gentemot kommissionen och övriga projektdeltagare som följer av Bilaga 1, särskilt villkoren i LIFE + Common Provisions.
- Vid utförandet av uppdraget iaktta de krav som uppställts av kommissionen i Bilaga 1, särskilt villkoren i LIFE + Common Provisions.

3. Krav på anbudsgivaren och anbudet

Observera att KOLMÅRDEN förbehåller sig rätten att vid utvärdering av inkomna anbud inte beakta sådana anbud som inte uppfyller samtliga **skall**-krav i detta förfrågningsunderlag.

3.1 Kompetens och kunnande

- UT **skall** ha goda kunskaper i, och erfarenheter av projektledning, helst av EU-finansierade projekt. Kunskaper om EU-administration är också en viktig beståndsdel i denna kompetens.
- UT **skall** ha goda kunskaper om ekonomisk redovisning, alternativt ett väl utvecklat stöd inom området.
- UT **skall** kunna utföra vissa uppgifter i GIS, eftersom detta är ett till stor del GIS-baserat projekt.
- UT **skall** ha god kännedom om rumslig habitatmodellering samt beståndstäthets-analyser baserade på transektinventeringar för att konstruktivt kunna bidra till att sammanställa projektrapporter etc.
- UT **skall** ha god kännedom om akustisk övervakning med tumlarklickdetektorer för att konstruktivt kunna bidra till att sammanställa projektrapporter etc. Praktisk erfarenhet av sådant arbete är meriterande.
- UT **skall** ha goda kunskaper om marina däggdjur i allmänhet och tumlare i synnerhet.
- UT **skall** ha erfarenhet av olika typer av informationsspridning, eftersom dessa delar inom projektet, bl.a. hemsidan, utställningar och nyhetsbrev, kommer att ingå i uppdraget.
- UT **skall** ha medverkat i publiceringen av vetenskapliga artiklar, helst inom marina däggdjur. Representativ referenslista skall bifogas anbudet.
- UT **skall** ha mycket goda kunskaper i svenska och engelska, både skriftlig och muntlig framställning.

3.2 Allmänna krav.

- Anbudsgivaren **skall** uppfylla nationella lagenligt ställda krav avseende sina registrerings-, skatte- och avgiftsskyldigheter.
- Svensk anbudsgivare **skall** bifoga en korrekt ifylld RSV-blankett SKV 4820 ”Begäran om upplysning vid upphandling”. Blanketten skall vara ifylld av Skatteverket. Intyget skall vara högst en månad gammalt räknat från sista dag för att lämna anbud. Budgivare av annan nationalitet skall bifoga motsvarande dokumentation.
- Anbudsgivare **kommer att uteslutas** från anbudsprövningen om det kommer till KOLMÅRDENS kännedom att anbudsgivaren enligt en lagakraftvunnen dom är dömd för brott enligt nationell lag, t.ex. gällande deltagande i kriminell organisation, bestickning, bedrägeri eller penningtvätt.
- Anbudsgivare **kommer att uteslutas** från anbudsprövningen om KOLMÅRDEN kan visa att anbudsgivaren eller, om anbudsgivaren är en juridisk person, företrädare för anbudsgivaren har gjort sig skyldig till allvarligt fel i yrkesutövningen.
- Anbudsgivare **får inte** vara försatt i konkurs eller likvidation, vara under tvångsförvaltning eller föremål för ackord eller tills vidare ha inställt sina betalningar eller vara underkastad näringsförbud.
- Anbudsgivare **får inte** vara föremål för ansökan om konkurs, tvångslikvidation, tvångsförvaltning, ackord eller annat liknande förfarande.

Innan ett anbud antas kan KOLMÅRDEN komma att kontrollera huruvida UT är:

- Registrerad i nationellt aktiebolags-, handels- eller föreningsregister.
- Registrerad för redovisning och betalning av mervärdesskatt, innehållen preliminär A-skatt och arbetsgivaravgifter.
- Fri från skulder för nationella skatter och sociala avgifter.

Anbud **kommer inte antas** om UT i förekommande fall inte är registrerad i aktiebolags-, handels- eller föreningsregister, samt registrerad för redovisning och inbetalning av mervärdesskatt, innehållen preliminär A-skatt och arbetsgivaravgifter eller, för icke-svensk anbudsgivare, i motsvarande nationella register.

KOLMÅRDEN kan komma att särskilt begära upplysningar angående ovan angivna förhållanden. UT skall på begäran visa att det finns en ekonomisk förmåga att utföra uppdraget, t.ex. genom uppvisande av årsredovisning etc., med hänvisning till att slutbetalningen först sker ca tre månader efter det att slutrapporten inlämnats.

3.3 Specifika krav på anbudet

- Anbudet **skall** avges skriftligen på svenska.
- Anbudsgivaren **skall** lämna uppgifter om organisation, kontaktperson och anbudsgivarens huvudsakliga verksamhet.
- Anbudet **skall** innehålla en kort presentation av hur uppdraget kommer att utföras och hur det kommer att organiseras inom företaget.
- Anbudet **skall** innehålla meritförteckning för anbudsgivaren, inklusive för den eller de fysiska personer som skall utföra uppdraget.
- Meritförteckningen **skall** innehålla en redovisning av erfarenhet och utbildning inom ekonomisk redovisning och projektadministration.
- UT **skall** till anbudet bifoga representativ referenslista över publicering av vetenskapliga artiklar; dylika om marina däggdjur är meriterande.

3.4 Övrigt

Anbudsgivaren **skall** till anbudet bifoga:

- Kopia på registreringsbevis för bolaget utfärdat av Bolagsverket. Registreringsbeviset skall vara daterat högst en vecka innan sista dag för att inkomma med anbud.
- Anbudsgivare av annan nationalitet än svensk skall bifoga motsvarande registreringsbevis
- Ifylld och undertecknad sanningsförsäkran, Bilaga 2.

4. Anbudstidens utgång

Anbudet skall vara KOLMÅRDEN tillhanda senast 20 december, 2009.

5. Anbudets adressering

Anbudet skall sändas eller levereras, i tillslutet omslag, till:

Kolmårdens Djurpark AB

S-618 92 KOLMÅRDEN

och märkas:

ANBUD LIFE08 NAT/S/000261: SAMBAH

6. Kommersiella villkor

6.1 Pris

- Offererat pris **skall** omfatta hela uppdragstiden och alla ingående uppgifter beskrivna i denna förfrågan med tillhörande Bilaga 1 skall ingå.
- Offererat pris **skall** inkludera samtliga med uppdraget förenade kostnader.
- Offererat pris **skall** anges i euro exklusive mervärdesskatt.
- Offererat pris **skall** vara fast pris utan indexreglering.

7. Anbudsprövning

KOLMÅRDEN förbehåller sig rätten till fri prövningsrätt samt rätten att förkasta samtliga anbud.

8. Värderingsgrunder vid anbudsprövning

Vid anbudsprövningen kommer hänsyn tas till följande faktorer, som ej är angivna i rangordning:

- Pris (får ej överskrida belopp angivet i Bilaga 1: 382 600 €)
- Projektorganisation
- Kompetensfaktorer enligt punkt 3.1

LIFE+ Nature & Biodiversity

TECHNICAL APPLICATION FORMS

Part A – administrative information

NOTES:

There are 5 sets of LIFE+ "Nature & Biodiversity" application forms: A, B and C (technical forms), F (financial forms) and output indicator forms. The financial forms and output indicator forms are in separate Excel files.

While filling in the technical forms A – C, please respect the standard A4 format. Maps illustrating the location of the proposed actions should be presented in annex. Insofar as possible, these maps should be in A4 format but may if necessary be presented in format A3. No formats other than A4 or A3 are allowed.

Whenever several copies of one form 2008-XY needs to be produced, please use the following naming convention per page: 2008-XY/1; 2008-XY/2 etc.

LIFE+ 2008

FOR ADMINISTRATION USE ONLY

LIFE+ 08 NAT/

PROJECT

Project title (max. 120 characters):

Static Acoustic Monitoring of the Baltic Sea Harbour porpoise

Project acronym (max. 25 characters): **SAMBAH**……..……..……..……..……..……

The project will be implemented in the following:

Country(ies) **Sweden, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Denmark**

Administrative region(s) NA……..

Expected start date: …**Ist of January 2010** Expected end date: **31st of December, 2014**

BENEFICIARIES

Name of the **coordinating** beneficiary (SE1): Kolmardens Djurpark AB (KD)

Name of the associated beneficiary (SE2): Swedish Environmental Protection Agency (Swedish EPA)

Name of the associated beneficiary (FI1): Turku University of Applied Sciences (TUAS)

Name of the associated beneficiary (FI2): Finnish Ministry of the Environment (YM)

Name of the associated beneficiary (FI3): Särkänniemi Oy (SÄRKÄNNIEMI)

Name of the associated beneficiary (PL1): University of Gdansk (UG)

Name of the associated beneficiary (PL2): Institute of Meteorology and Water Management (IMGW)

Name of the associated beneficiary (PL3): Chief Inspectorate of Environmental Protection (CIEP)

Name of the associated beneficiary (DK1): National Environment Research Institute (NERI)

Name of the associated beneficiary (DK2): Danish Forest and Nature Agency (DFNA)

PROJECT BUDGET AND REQUESTED EC FUNDING

Total project budget: 4 244 013 €

Total eligible project budget: 4 242 013 €

EC financial contribution requested: 2 112 098 € (= 49.79 % of total eligible budget)

PROJECT POLICY AREA

You can only tick one of the following options:

LIFE+ Nature: Best practice and/or demonstration project contributing to the implementation of the objectives of the EU Birds and Habitats Directives (Council Directives 79/409 EEC and 92/43/EEC)	X
LIFE+ Biodiversity: Demonstration and/or innovative project contributing to the objectives of the Commission Communication COM (2006) 216 final: "*Halting the loss of Biodiversity by 2010 – and beyond*"	

Coordinating Beneficiary Profile Information			
Short Name	KD	**Beneficiary n°**	**SE1**

Legal information on the Coordinating Beneficiary			
Legal Name	Kolmardens Djurpark AB	**Legal Status**	
VAT No	SE556260-348901	**Public body**	
Legal Registration No	556260-3489	**Private commercial**	x
Registration Date	**1985-05-01**	**Private non- commercial**	

Legal address of the Coordinating Beneficiary					
Street Name and No	Vildmarksvagen			**PO Box**	NA
Post Code	618 92	**Town/City**	Kolmarden		
Country Code	SE	**Country Name**	Sweden		

Coordinating Beneficiary contact person information					
Title	PhD	**Function**	Research director		
Surname	Amundin			**First Name**	Mats
E-mail address	Mats.amundin@kolmarden.com				
Department / Service	Research and Education				
Street Name and No	Vildmarksvagen			**PO Box**	NA
Post Code	618 92	**Town/City**	Kolmarden		
Country	Sweden				
Telephone No	+46 11 24 90 18	**Fax No**	+46 11 24 90 65		

Coordinating Beneficiary details			
Year	2007		
Annual turnover	Ca 14,600,000€	**Annual Balance Sheet Total**	10,800,000€
Number of employees	Ca 152		
Website	www.kolmarden.com		

Brief description of the Coordinating Beneficiary's activities and experience in the area of the proposal

Mats Amundin has been engaged in research on dolphin behaviour and sound production since 1971. In the last decade his research has focussed on harbour porpoise bycatch mitigation and the evaluation of pingers. As a spin-off of a new concept, developed by Amundin and his colleagues, the so called interactive pinger (that only pings when triggered by porpoise sonar), a porpoise click detector has been developed. It is called the Porpoise Click Logger or PCL (Aquatec Ltd, UK), The PCL is going to be used in the proposed project in concert with other, similar instruments, the T-POD, the C-POD and the range PCL. For the last 3 years Amundin has been engaged in assessing the PCL, and its comparability with the T-POD, and to collect data on porpoise acoustic detection probability and max detection range. These parameters are vital for the point transect method that will be used in the proposed project. These projects were funded by the Nordic Council of Ministers, the Swedish EPA, and the Kolmarden Fund Raising Foundation. During 2006 and 2007 he coordinated a project using PCL:s to find out if porpoises were present in the waters off the Southern Swedish counties Skane and Blekinge in the south part of the Baltic. This project was funded by contribution from the EU Fund for the development of fisheries to the Swedish Fishermen's Association and from the Swedish Board of Fisheries.

Amundin has been engaged in two previous EU-funded projects: 1) Cetacel: Prevention of the by-catch of Cetaceans in pelagic trawls by technical means, Contract number AIR III-CT94-2423, 1994-1997, and 2) EPIC: Elimination of harbour Porpoise Incidental Catch, Project no DG XIV 97/0006, 1998-2000. From 2009 and until 2012 Amundin will be engaged in the FP7 project EUZooS-XXI: EU Zoos and Science in the 21st Century: engaging the public in nature conservation with a minor part, ca 48,000€ of a total of 758,000€.

COORDINATING BENEFICIARY DECLARATION

The undersigned hereby certifies that:

1. The specific actions listed in this proposal do not and will not receive aid from the Structural Funds or other Community financial instruments. In the event that any such funding will be made available after the submission of the proposal or during the implementation of the project, my organisation will immediately inform the European Commission.

2. My organisation *Kolmardens Djurpark AB (the FP7 PIC code is 998009430)* has not been served with bankruptcy orders, nor has it received a formal summons from creditors. My organisation is not in any of the situations listed in Articles 93.1 and 94 of Council Regulation 1605/2002 of 25/06/2002 (OJ L248 of 16/09/2002).

3. My organisation (which is legally registered in the European Union) will contribute (add amount) 238 990 € to the project. My organisation will participate in the implementation of the following actions (add action code(s)): A.1-A.7, C.1a, C.1e, C.2-C.4, D.1-D.2, D.3a, D.3e, D.4, D.6-D.8, D.10, E.1a, E.2-E.4. The estimated total cost of my organisation's part in the implementation of the project is (add amount) 2 351 379 €.

4. Should one or more associated beneficiary or co-financier reduce or withdraw its financial contribution, my organisation will ensure that a corresponding additional contribution is made available.

5. My organisation will conclude with the associated beneficiaries and co-financiers any agreements necessary for the completion of the work, provided these do not infringe on their obligations, as stated in the grant agreement with the European Commission. Such agreements will be based on the model proposed by the European Commission. They will describe clearly the tasks to be performed by each associated beneficiary and define the financial arrangements.

6. I am aware that my organisation is solely legally and financially responsible to the Commission for the implementation of the project (Article 4 of the Common Provisions).

I am legally authorised to sign this statement on behalf of my organisation.

I have read in full the Common Provisions (attached to the Model Grant Agreement provided with the *LIFE+* application files).

I certify to the best of my knowledge that the statements made in this proposal are true and the information provided is correct.

At ..Kolmarden..... on.....19th of August, 2009 .....

Signature of the Coordinating Beneficiary:

Name(s) and status of signatory: ...Magnus Nilsson, Managing Director.....

ASSOCIATED BENEFICIARY DECLARATION (complete for each Associated Beneficiary)

The undersigned hereby certifies that:

1. My organisation *(add name)* ...Swedish Environmental Protection Agency..... has not been served with bankruptcy orders, nor has it received a formal summons from creditors. My organisation is not in any of the situations listed in Articles 93.1 and 94 of Council Regulation 1605/2002 of 25/06/2002 (OJ L248 of 16/09/2002).
2. My organisation (which is legally registered in the European Union) will contribute (add amount) ...165 533..... € to the project. My organisation will participate in the implementation of the following actions (add action code(s)): A.1, A.8-A.9, C.5 and D.9. The estimated total cost of my organisation's part in the implementation of the project is (add amount) ...354 241 €.
3. My organisation will conclude with the coordinating beneficiary an agreement necessary for the completion of the work, provided this does not infringe on our obligations, as stated in the grant agreement with the European Commission. This agreement will be based on the model proposed by the European Commission. It will describe clearly the tasks to be performed by my organisation and define the financial arrangements.
4. For the purposes of the implementation of the agreement regarding this project between the European Commission and the coordinating beneficiary:

   a) My organisation grants power of attorney to the coordinating beneficiary, to act in our name and for our account in signing the above-mentioned agreement and its possible subsequent riders with the European Commission. Accordingly, my organisation hereby mandates the coordinating beneficiary to take full legal responsibility for the implementation of such an agreement.

   b) My organisation hereby confirms that we have taken careful note of and accept all the provisions of the above agreement with the European Commission, in particular all provisions affecting my organisation and the coordinating beneficiary. In particular, my organisation acknowledges that, by virtue of this mandate, the co-ordinator alone is entitled to receive funds from the Commission and distribute to my organisation the amount corresponding to our participation in the action.

   c) My organisation hereby agrees to do everything in our power to help the coordinating beneficiary fulfil his obligations under the above agreement. In particular, my organisation hereby agrees to provide him whatever documents or information may be required, as soon as possible after receiving his request.

   d) The provisions of the above agreement, including this mandate, shall take precedence over any other agreement between my organisation and the coordinating beneficiary which may have an effect on the implementation of the above agreement between the coordinating beneficiary and the Commission.

I am legally authorised to sign this statement on behalf of my organisation.

I have read in full the Common Provisions (attached to the Model Grant Agreement provided with the *LIFE+* application files).

I certify to the best of my knowledge that the statements made in this proposal are true and the information provided is correct.

At ....Stockholm..... on.....2009-08-28.....

Signature of the Associated Beneficiary:

Name(s) and status of signatory: .....

Maria Ägren, Director General

ASSOCIATED BENEFICIARY DECLARATION (complete for each Associated Beneficiary)

The undersigned hereby certifies that:

1. My organisation *(add name)* Turku University of Applied Sciences has not been served with bankruptcy orders, nor has it received a formal summons from creditors. My organisation is not in any of the situations listed in Articles 93.1 and 94 of Council Regulation 1605/2002 of 25/06/2002 (OJ L248 of 16/09/2002).
2. My organisation (which is legally registered in the European Union) will contribute (add amount) 103 709 € to the project. My organisation will participate in the implementation of the following actions (add action code(s)): A.1, C.1b, D.3b, D.7, D.8 and E.1b. The estimated total cost of my organisation's part in the implementation of the project is (add amount) 471 764 €.
3. My organisation will conclude with the coordinating beneficiary an agreement necessary for the completion of the work, provided this does not infringe on our obligations, as stated in the grant agreement with the European Commission. This agreement will be based on the model proposed by the European Commission. It will describe clearly the tasks to be performed by my organisation and define the financial arrangements.
4. For the purposes of the implementation of the agreement regarding this project between the European Commission and the coordinating beneficiary:

   a) My organisation grants power of attorney to the coordinating beneficiary, to act in our name and for our account in signing the above-mentioned agreement and its possible subsequent riders with the European Commission. Accordingly, my organisation hereby mandates the coordinating beneficiary to take full legal responsibility for the implementation of such an agreement.

   b) My organisation hereby confirms that we have taken careful note of and accept all the provisions of the above agreement with the European Commission, in particular all provisions affecting my organisation and the coordinating beneficiary. In particular, my organisation acknowledges that, by virtue of this mandate, the co-ordinator alone is entitled to receive funds from the Commission and distribute to my organisation the amount corresponding to our participation in the action.

   c) My organisation hereby agrees to do everything in our power to help the coordinating beneficiary fulfil his obligations under the above agreement. In particular, my organisation hereby agrees to provide him whatever documents or information may be required, as soon as possible after receiving his request.

   d) The provisions of the above agreement, including this mandate, shall take precedence over any other agreement between my organisation and the coordinating beneficiary which may have an effect on the implementation of the above agreement between the coordinating beneficiary and the Commission.

I am legally authorised to sign this statement on behalf of my organisation.

I have read in full the Common Provisions (attached to the Model Grant Agreement provided with the *LIFE+* application files).

I certify to the best of my knowledge that the statements made in this proposal are true and the information provided is correct.

At Turku on 20th August 2009

Signature of the Associated Beneficiary:

Name(s) and status of signatory: Juha Kettunen, rector

TURUN AMMATTIKORKEAKOULU * TURKU UNIVERSITY OF APPLIED SCIENCES *

ASSOCIATED BENEFICIARY DECLARATION (complete for each Associated Beneficiary)

The undersigned hereby certifies that:

1. My organisation, Ministry of the Environment, has not been served with bankruptcy orders, nor has it received a formal summons from creditors. My organisation is not in any of the situations listed in Articles 93.1 and 94 of Council Regulation 1605/2002 of 25/06/2002 (OJ L248 of 16/09/2002).
2. My organisation (which is legally registered in the European Union) will contribute (add amount) 92 000 € to the project. My organisation will participate in the implementation of the following actions (add action code(s)): D.3b, D.7, D.10, E.2, E.1b, and E.4. The estimated total cost of my organisation's part in the implementation of the project is (add amount) 14 000 €.
3. My organisation will conclude with the coordinating beneficiary an agreement necessary for the completion of the work, provided this does not infringe on our obligations, as stated in the grant agreement with the European Commission. This agreement will be based on the model proposed by the European Commission. It will describe clearly the tasks to be performed by my organisation and define the financial arrangements.
4. For the purposes of the implementation of the agreement regarding this project between the European Commission and the coordinating beneficiary:

   a) My organisation grants power of attorney to the coordinating beneficiary, to act in our name and for our account in signing the above-mentioned agreement and its possible subsequent riders with the European Commission. Accordingly, my organisation hereby mandates the coordinating beneficiary to take full legal responsibility for the implementation of such an agreement.

   b) My organisation hereby confirms that we have taken careful note of and accept all the provisions of the above agreement with the European Commission, in particular all provisions affecting my organisation and the coordinating beneficiary. In particular, my organisation acknowledges that, by virtue of this mandate, the co-ordinator alone is entitled to receive funds from the Commission and distribute to my organisation the amount corresponding to our participation in the action.

   c) My organisation hereby agrees to do everything in our power to help the coordinating beneficiary fulfil his obligations under the above agreement. In particular, my organisation hereby agrees to provide him whatever documents or information may be required, as soon as possible after receiving his request.

   d) The provisions of the above agreement, including this mandate, shall take precedence over any other agreement between my organisation and the coordinating beneficiary which may have an effect on the implementation of the above agreement between the coordinating beneficiary and the Commission.

I am legally authorised to sign this statement on behalf of my organisation.

I have read in full the Common Provisions (attached to the Model Grant Agreement provided with the *LIFE+* application files).

I certify to the best of my knowledge that the statements made in this proposal are true and the information provided is correct.

At .....Helsinki..... on..29th June 2009.....

Signature of the Associated Beneficiary:

Name(s) and status of signatory: .....

Ms. Ulla Kaarikivi-Laine, Director, Ministry of the Environment

ASSOCIATED BENEFICIARY DECLARATION (complete for each Associated Beneficiary)

The undersigned hereby certifies that:

1. My organisation ,*Tampereen Särkänniemi Oy, Dolphinarium,* has not been served with bankruptcy orders, nor has it received a formal summons from creditors. My organisation is not in any of the situations listed in Articles 93.1 and 94 of Council Regulation 1605/2002 of 25/06/2002 (OJ L248 of 16/09/2002).
2. My organisation (which is legally registered in the European Union) will contribute (add amount) 22 000 € to the project. My organisation will participate in the implementation of the following actions (add action code(s)): ..D.4..... . The estimated total cost of my organisation's part in the implementation of the project is (add amount) 13000 €.
3. My organisation will conclude with the coordinating beneficiary an agreement necessary for the completion of the work, provided this does not infringe on our obligations, as stated in the grant agreement with the European Commission. This agreement will be based on the model proposed by the European Commission. It will describe clearly the tasks to be performed by my organisation and define the financial arrangements.
4. For the purposes of the implementation of the agreement regarding this project between the European Commission and the coordinating beneficiary:

   a) My organisation grants power of attorney to the coordinating beneficiary, to act in our name and for our account in signing the above-mentioned agreement and its possible subsequent riders with the European Commission. Accordingly, my organisation hereby mandates the coordinating beneficiary to take full legal responsibility for the implementation of such an agreement.

   b) My organisation hereby confirms that we have taken careful note of and accept all the provisions of the above agreement with the European Commission, in particular all provisions affecting my organisation and the coordinating beneficiary. In particular, my organisation acknowledges that, by virtue of this mandate, the co-ordinator alone is entitled to receive funds from the Commission and distribute to my organisation the amount corresponding to our participation in the action.

   c) My organisation hereby agrees to do everything in our power to help the coordinating beneficiary fulfil his obligations under the above agreement. In particular, my organisation hereby agrees to provide him whatever documents or information may be required, as soon as possible after receiving his request.

   d) The provisions of the above agreement, including this mandate, shall take precedence over any other agreement between my organisation and the coordinating beneficiary which may have an effect on the implementation of the above agreement between the coordinating beneficiary and the Commission.

I am legally authorised to sign this statement on behalf of my organisation.

I have read in full the Common Provisions (attached to the Model Grant Agreement provided with the *LIFE+* application files).

I certify to the best of my knowledge that the statements made in this proposal are true and the information provided is correct.

At .....Tampere..... on.....14.11.2008.....

Signature of the Associated Beneficiary:

Name(s) and status of signatory: .....Kai Mattsson, Headtrainer, Särkänniemi Dolphinarium, Tampere

ASSOCIATED BENEFICIARY DECLARATION (complete for each Associated Beneficiary)

The undersigned hereby certifies that:

1. My organisation, University of Gdańsk, has not been served with bankruptcy orders, nor has it received a formal summons from creditors. My organisation is not in any of the situations listed in Articles 93.1 and 94 of Council Regulation 1605/2002 of 25/06/2002 (OJ L248 of 16/09/2002).
2. My organisation (which is legally registered in the European Union) will contribute (add amount) 18 124 € to the project. My organisation will participate in the implementation of the following actions (add action code(s)): A.1, A.3, C.1c, D.3c, D.4, D.5, D.7, D.8, D.10, E.1c, E.2 and E.4. The estimated total cost of my organisation's part in the implementation of the project is (add amount) 347 100 €.
3. My organisation will conclude with the coordinating beneficiary an agreement necessary for the completion of the work, provided this does not infringe on our obligations, as stated in the grant agreement with the European Commission. This agreement will be based on the model proposed by the European Commission. It will describe clearly the tasks to be performed by my organisation and define the financial arrangements.
4. For the purposes of the implementation of the agreement regarding this project between the European Commission and the coordinating beneficiary:

   a) My organisation grants power of attorney to the coordinating beneficiary, to act in our name and for our account in signing the above-mentioned agreement and its possible subsequent riders with the European Commission. Accordingly, my organisation hereby mandates the coordinating beneficiary to take full legal responsibility for the implementation of such an agreement.

   b) My organisation hereby confirms that we have taken careful note of and accept all the provisions of the above agreement with the European Commission, in particular all provisions affecting my organisation and the coordinating beneficiary. In particular, my organisation acknowledges that, by virtue of this mandate, the co-ordinator alone is entitled to receive funds from the Commission and distribute to my organisation the amount corresponding to our participation in the action.

   c) My organisation hereby agrees to do everything in our power to help the coordinating beneficiary fulfil his obligations under the above agreement. In particular, my organisation hereby agrees to provide him whatever documents or information may be required, as soon as possible after receiving his request.

   d) The provisions of the above agreement, including this mandate, shall take precedence over any other agreement between my organisation and the coordinating beneficiary which may have an effect on the implementation of the above agreement between the coordinating beneficiary and the Commission.

I am legally authorised to sign this statement on behalf of my organisation.

I have read in full the Common Provisions (attached to the Model Grant Agreement provided with the *LIFE+* application files).

I certify to the best of my knowledge that the statements made in this proposal are true and the information provided is correct.

At Gdańsk on 12 Aug 2009

Signature of the Associated Beneficiary: REKTOR prof. dr hab. Bernard Lammek

Name(s) and status of signatory: .....

ASSOCIATED BENEFICIARY DECLARATION (complete for each Associated Beneficiary)

The undersigned hereby certifies that:

1. My organisation, *Instytut Meteorologii i Gospodarki Wodnej*, has not been served with bankruptcy orders, nor has it received a formal summons from creditors. My organisation is not in any of the situations listed in Articles 93.1 and 94 of Council Regulation 1605/2002 of 25/06/2002 (OJ L248 of 16/09/2002).
2. My organisation (which is legally registered in the European Union) will contribute (add amount) 7,025 € to the project. My organisation will participate in the implementation of the following actions (add action code(s)): A.1, C.1c, D.7 and D.10. The estimated total cost of my organisation's part in the implementation of the project is (add amount) 133,315 €.
3. My organisation will conclude with the coordinating beneficiary an agreement necessary for the completion of the work, provided this does not infringe on our obligations, as stated in the grant agreement with the European Commission. This agreement will be based on the model proposed by the European Commission. It will describe clearly the tasks to be performed by my organisation and define the financial arrangements.
4. For the purposes of the implementation of the agreement regarding this project between the European Commission and the coordinating beneficiary:

   a) My organisation grants power of attorney to the coordinating beneficiary, to act in our name and for our account in signing the above-mentioned agreement and its possible subsequent riders with the European Commission. Accordingly, my organisation hereby mandates the coordinating beneficiary to take full legal responsibility for the implementation of such an agreement.

   b) My organisation hereby confirms that we have taken careful note of and accept all the provisions of the above agreement with the European Commission, in particular all provisions affecting my organisation and the coordinating beneficiary. In particular, my organisation acknowledges that, by virtue of this mandate, the co-ordinator alone is entitled to receive funds from the Commission and distribute to my organisation the amount corresponding to our participation in the action.

   c) My organisation hereby agrees to do everything in our power to help the coordinating beneficiary fulfil his obligations under the above agreement. In particular, my organisation hereby agrees to provide him whatever documents or information may be required, as soon as possible after receiving his request.

   d) The provisions of the above agreement, including this mandate, shall take precedence over any other agreement between my organisation and the coordinating beneficiary which may have an effect on the implementation of the above agreement between the coordinating beneficiary and the Commission.

I am legally authorised to sign this statement on behalf of my organisation.

I have read in full the Common Provisions (attached to the Model Grant Agreement provided with the *LIFE+* application files).

I certify to the best of my knowledge that the statements made in this proposal are true and the information provided is correct.

At Warszawa on 31.08.2009

Signature of the Associated Beneficiary:

Name(s) and status of signatory: DYREKTOR

dr inż. Mieczysław S. Ostojski
profesor WSS

INSTYTUT METEOROLOGII I GOSPODARKI WODNEJ
ul. Podleśna 61, tel. (22) 56 94 100
01-673 W A R S Z A W A
000080507

ASSOCIATED BENEFICIARY DECLARATION (complete for each Associated Beneficiary)

The undersigned hereby certifies that:

1. My organisation *(add name)* Chief Inspectorate for Environmental Protection has not been served with bankruptcy orders, nor has it received a formal summons from creditors. My organisation is not in any of the situations listed in Articles 93.1 and 94 of Council Regulation 1605/2002 of 25/06/2002 (OJ L248 of 16/09/2002).
2. My organisation (which is legally registered in the European Union) will contribute (add amount) 2130 € to the project. My organisation will participate in the implementation of the following actions (add action code(s)): Project meetings (2 meetings x 1 pers.) Organisation of conference (50 persons/1 day: rent of venue, beverages, equipment, service etc.). The estimated total cost of my organisation's part in the implementation of the project is (add amount) 4300 €.
3. My organisation will conclude with the coordinating beneficiary an agreement necessary for the completion of the work, provided this does not infringe on our obligations, as stated in the grant agreement with the European Commission. This agreement will be based on the model proposed by the European Commission. It will describe clearly the tasks to be performed by my organisation and define the financial arrangements.
4. For the purposes of the implementation of the agreement regarding this project between the European Commission and the coordinating beneficiary:

   a) My organisation grants power of attorney to the coordinating beneficiary, to act in our name and for our account in signing the above-mentioned agreement and its possible subsequent riders with the European Commission. Accordingly, my organisation hereby mandates the coordinating beneficiary to take full legal responsibility for the implementation of such an agreement.

   b) My organisation hereby confirms that we have taken careful note of and accept all the provisions of the above agreement with the European Commission, in particular all provisions affecting my organisation and the coordinating beneficiary. In particular, my organisation acknowledges that, by virtue of this mandate, the co-ordinator alone is entitled to receive funds from the Commission and distribute to my organisation the amount corresponding to our participation in the action.

   c) My organisation hereby agrees to do everything in our power to help the coordinating beneficiary fulfil his obligations under the above agreement. In particular, my organisation hereby agrees to provide him whatever documents or information may be required, as soon as possible after receiving his request.

   d) The provisions of the above agreement, including this mandate, shall take precedence over any other agreement between my organisation and the coordinating beneficiary which may have an effect on the implementation of the above agreement between the coordinating beneficiary and the Commission.

I am legally authorised to sign this statement on behalf of my organisation.

I have read in full the Common Provisions (attached to the Model Grant Agreement provided with the *LIFE+* application files).

I certify to the best of my knowledge that the statements made in this proposal are true and the information provided is correct.

At ....Warsaw..... on..24 th November 2008

Signature of the Associated Beneficiary:

Z up. GŁÓWNEGO INSPEKTORA
OCHRONY ŚRODOWISKA
dr inż. Zbigniew Lewicki
ZASTĘPCA GŁÓWNEGO INSPEKTORA
OCHRONY ŚRODOWISKA

Name(s) and status of signatory: .....

ASSOCIATED BENEFICIARY DECLARATION (complete for each Associated Beneficiary)

The undersigned hereby certifies that:

1. My organisation *(add name)* National Environmental Research Institute has not been served with bankruptcy orders, nor has it received a formal summons from creditors. My organisation is not in any of the situations listed in Articles 93.1 and 94 of Council Regulation 1605/2002 of 25/06/2002 (OJ L248 of 16/09/2002).
2. My organisation (which is legally registered in the European Union) will contribute (add amount) 269,891 € to the project. My organisation will participate in the implementation of the following actions (add action code(s)): A.1-A.3, C.1d, C.2, C.4, D.3d, D.7-D.8, D.10-D.11, E.1d and E.4. The estimated total cost of my organisation's part in the implementation of the project is (add amount) 542,228 €.
3. My organisation will conclude with the coordinating beneficiary an agreement necessary for the completion of the work, provided this does not infringe on our obligations, as stated in the grant agreement with the European Commission. This agreement will be based on the model proposed by the European Commission. It will describe clearly the tasks to be performed by my organisation and define the financial arrangements.
4. For the purposes of the implementation of the agreement regarding this project between the European Commission and the coordinating beneficiary:

   a) My organisation grants power of attorney to the coordinating beneficiary, to act in our name and for our account in signing the above-mentioned agreement and its possible subsequent riders with the European Commission. Accordingly, my organisation hereby mandates the coordinating beneficiary to take full legal responsibility for the implementation of such an agreement.

   b) My organisation hereby confirms that we have taken careful note of and accept all the provisions of the above agreement with the European Commission, in particular all provisions affecting my organisation and the coordinating beneficiary. In particular, my organisation acknowledges that, by virtue of this mandate, the co-ordinator alone is entitled to receive funds from the Commission and distribute to my organisation the amount corresponding to our participation in the action.

   c) My organisation hereby agrees to do everything in our power to help the coordinating beneficiary fulfil his obligations under the above agreement. In particular, my organisation hereby agrees to provide him whatever documents or information may be required, as soon as possible after receiving his request.

   d) The provisions of the above agreement, including this mandate, shall take precedence over any other agreement between my organisation and the coordinating beneficiary which may have an effect on the implementation of the above agreement between the coordinating beneficiary and the Commission.

I am legally authorised to sign this statement on behalf of my organisation.

I have read in full the Common Provisions (attached to the Model Grant Agreement provided with the *LIFE+* application files).

I certify to the best of my knowledge that the statements made in this proposal are true and the information provided is correct.

At Roskilde on 28-08-2009

Signature of the Associated Beneficiary:

Name(s) and status of signatory: HENRIK SANDBECH, DIRECTOR

National Environmental Research Institute
University of Aarhus
P.O. Box 358, Frederiksborgvej 399
DK-4000 Roskilde, Denmark
Tlf. +45 4630 1200, Fax +45 4630 1114
E-mail: dmu@dmu.dk

ASSOCIATED BENEFICIARY DECLARATION (complete for each Associated Beneficiary)

The undersigned hereby certifies that:

1. My organisation Danish Forest and Nature Agency has not been served with bankruptcy orders, nor has it received a formal summons from creditors. My organisation is not in any of the situations listed in Articles 93.1 and 94 of Council Regulation 1605/2002 of 25/06/2002 (OJ L248 of 16/09/2002).
2. My organisation (which is legally registered in the European Union) will contribute (add amount) 6.343 € to the project. My organisation will participate in the implementation of the following actions: D.3d.
3. The estimated total cost of my organisation's part in the implementation of the project is (add amount) 12.686 €.
4. My organisation will conclude with the coordinating beneficiary an agreement necessary for the completion of the work, provided this does not infringe on our obligations, as stated in the grant agreement with the European Commission. This agreement will be based on the model proposed by the European Commission. It will describe clearly the tasks to be performed by my organisation and define the financial arrangements.
5. For the purposes of the implementation of the agreement regarding this project between the European Commission and the coordinating beneficiary:

   a) My organisation grants power of attorney to the coordinating beneficiary, to act in our name and for our account in signing the above-mentioned agreement and its possible subsequent riders with the European Commission. Accordingly, my organisation hereby mandates the coordinating beneficiary to take full legal responsibility for the implementation of such an agreement.

   b) My organisation hereby confirms that we have taken careful note of and accept all the provisions of the above agreement with the European Commission, in particular all provisions affecting my organisation and the coordinating beneficiary. In particular, my organisation acknowledges that, by virtue of this mandate, the co-ordinator alone is entitled to receive funds from the Commission and distribute to my organisation the amount corresponding to our participation in the action.

   c) My organisation hereby agrees to do everything in our power to help the coordinating beneficiary fulfil his obligations under the above agreement. In particular, my organisation hereby agrees to provide him whatever documents or information may be required, as soon as possible after receiving his request.

   d) The provisions of the above agreement, including this mandate, shall take precedence over any other agreement between my organisation and the coordinating beneficiary which may have an effect on the implementation of the above agreement between the coordinating beneficiary and the Commission.

I am legally authorised to sign this statement on behalf of my organisation.

I have read in full the Common Provisions (attached to the Model Grant Agreement provided with the *LIFE+* application files).

I certify to the best of my knowledge that the statements made in this proposal are true and the information provided is correct.

At Copenhagen on 27.11.2008

Signature of the Associated Beneficiary:

Name(s) and status of signatory: Hans Henrik Christensen

Director-General

ASSOCIATED BENEFICIARY PROFILE (complete for each Associated Beneficiary)

Associated Beneficiary profile information			
Short name	Swedish EPA	**Beneficiary n°**	SE2

Legal information on the Associated Beneficiary				
Legal Name	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency	**Legal Status**		
VAT No	SE202100197501	**Public body**	x	
Legal Registration No	202100-1975	**Private commercial**		
Registration Date	**1967**	**Private non-commercial**		

Legal address of the Coordinating Beneficiary					
Street Name and No	Valhallavägen 195			**PO Box**	
Post Code	106 48	**Town/City**	Stockholm		
Country Code	SE	**Country Name**	Sweden		

Brief description of the Associated Beneficiary's activities and experience in the area of the proposal

The Swedish Environmental Protection Agency, created in 1967, is the national agency for environmental protection and nature conservation as well as outdoor recreation and hunting issues. Its key tasks are to present proposals for environmental policy and legislation to the Swedish Government and ensure that environmental policy decisions are implemented.

The Swedish EPA supplies expert knowledge and proposals to central government in its national, EU and international work on environmental issues. Nationally the Agency regulates, sets standards and acts as a guide, coordinator and evaluator. Some 100 Swedish EPA employees are involved as experts and Swedish representatives in EU-related work and in international multilateral or bilateral cooperation.

Funded by central government, the Swedish EPA is an independent authority acting on the basis of a government ordinance that defines its terms of reference.

One of the tasks for the Swedish EPA is to coordinate the work with protected nature areas, and the organisation is responsible for distributing the governmental funds directed directly toward biological diversity. The organisation has a close cooperation with the County Administrative Boards concerning issues of protected area management and management of Natura 2000 sites. The Swedish EPA is also the public authority which has the responsibility for reporting according to the articles 11 and 17 of the Habitats directive.

The Swedish EPA has been involved in several LIFE projects, both as a coordinating beneficiary and as partner.

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ASSOCIATED BENEFICIARY PROFILE (complete for each Associated Beneficiary)

Associated Beneficiary profile information			
Short name	TUAS	**Beneficiary n°**	FI1

Legal information on the Associated Beneficiary				
Legal Name	Turku University of Applied Sciences	**Legal Status**		
VAT No	0204819	**Public body**	x	
Legal Registration No	N/A	**Private commercial**		
Registration Date	N/A	**Private non-commercial**		

Legal address of the Coordinating Beneficiary					
Street Name and No	Joukahaisenkatu 3-5			**PO Box**	
Post Code	20520	**Town/City**	Turku		
Country Code	FI	**Country Name**	FINLAND		

Brief description of the Associated Beneficiary's activities and experience in the area of the proposal

TUAS was established in 1997 and is today the largest institution in Finland offering professional higher education. TUAS is a multi-disciplinary educational institute offering a wide range of degree programmes, many of them cross-disciplinary. TUAS has seven fields of education, including Fisheries and environmental care degree programme. Continuing Education and Services as well as R&D have operations in all fields of TUAS. Presently, TUAS has more than 8000 students studying towards their Bachelor's or Master's degree. Postgraduate degrees are developed and continuing education actively provided to 5500 students per year. There are over 700 full-time persons working permanently at TUAS.

TUAS will be responsible for the project coordination and planning and implementation of the project actions in Finland. Most of the field work and basic analyses of collected data will be done by TUAS. R&D –team of the department of Technology, Environment and Business has several active projects and lots of experience in issues related to modern monitoring methods of the water environment.

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ASSOCIATED BENEFICIARY PROFILE (complete for each Associated Beneficiary)

Associated Beneficiary profile information			
Short name	YM	**Beneficiary n°**	FI2

Legal information on the Associated Beneficiary			
Legal Name	Ministry of the Environment	**Legal Status**	
VAT No		**Public body**	x
Legal Registration No		**Private commercial**	
Registration Date		**Private non-commercial**	

Legal address of the Coordinating Beneficiary					
Street Name and No	Kasarmikatu 25			**PO Box**	35
Post Code	FI-00023	**Town/City**	Helsinki		
Country Code	FI	**Country Name**	FINLAND		

Brief description of the Associated Beneficiary's activities and experience in the area of the proposal

The Ministry of the Environment works to provide sustainable development, and aims to keep the environment safe and healthy, to preserve biodiversity, to prevent environmental degradation and to improve housing conditions. The Ministry of the Environment is responsible authority for the protection of harbour porpoise in the Finnish waters. The Ministry of the Environment is a Party in several agreements dealing with harbour porpoise protection e.g. ASCOBANS Agreement and HELCOM work.

In this project Ministry of the Environment will raise public awareness of the project as well as harbour porpoise related information dissemination at multiple levels. The gathered information will be used for the reporting of article 17 of Habitats Directive and also for implementing ASCOBANS agreement, Jastarnia Plan (Recovery Plan of the harbour porpoise in the Baltic Sea) and HELCOM BSAP (Baltic Sea Action Plan) as well as for the requirements coming from Marine Strategy Directive.

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ASSOCIATED BENEFICIARY PROFILE (complete for each Associated Beneficiary)

Associated Beneficiary profile information			
Short name	SÄRKÄNNIEMI	**Beneficiary n°**	FI3

Legal information on the Associated Beneficiary			
Legal Name	Tampereen Särkänniemi Oy	**Legal Status**	
VAT No	FI01550856	**Public body**	
Legal Registration No	0155085-6	**Private commercial**	x
Registration Date	11.2.1966	**Private non-commercial**	

Legal address of the Coordinating Beneficiary					
Street Name and No	Tampereen Särkänniemi Oy, Delfinaario			**PO Box**	
Post Code	33230	**Town/City**	Tampere		
Country Code	FI	**Country Name**	FINLAND		

Brief description of the Associated Beneficiary's activities and experience in the area of the proposal

My organisation will participate actively in planning of the project to get the best co-operative international result of the research. Also our premises can be used as a testing place for the equipment used for the research in the field.

Our aim is to put emphasis on the role in the pr-matter of the project. Pr-department of our organization shall be involved in planning our plan. Our dolphinarium has 280 000 visitors yearly therefore it gives an excellent opportunity to educate our visitors. Money for the project will also be collected through different events related to topic.

My organization shall put unquestionably our professional skills and more than twenty years of expertise on marine mammals to the benefit of the project in question.

Kai Mattsson, headtrainer

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ASSOCIATED BENEFICIARY PROFILE (complete for each Associated Beneficiary)

Associated Beneficiary profile information			
Short name	UG	**Beneficiary n°**	PL1

Legal information on the Associated Beneficiary			
Legal Name	University of Gdańsk	**Legal Status**	
VAT No	584-020-32-39	**Public body**	X
Legal Registration No	**Dz.U.1970 nr 6 poz. 49**	**Private commercial**	
Registration Date	**1970-03-20**	**Private non-commercial**	

Legal address of the Coordinating Beneficiary					
Street Name and No	Bażyńskiego 1a			**PO Box**	
Post Code	80-952	**Town/City**	Gdańsk		
Country Code		**Country Name**	Poland		

Brief description of the Associated Beneficiary's activities and experience in the area of the proposal

The Hel Marine Station of the University of Gdansk will coordinate the project and carry out deployment and servicing of SAM devices in Polish waters, participating in project meetings, data analysis, reporting and others. It has been participating in the acoustic monitoring of harbour porpoises during ship surveys and it has beeing carried out a project of monitoring harbour porpoises seasonal distribution and bycatch mitigation in the Puck Bay. Research on biology and ecology of harbour porpoises have been carried out since 1990. as well as the database on ooportunistic sightings, strandings and bycatch. The experts from Hel Marine Station works as advisors in ASCOBANS, HELCOM or ICES.

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REKTOR
prof. dr hab. Bernard Lammek

ASSOCIATED BENEFICIARY PROFILE (complete for each Associated Beneficiary)

Associated Beneficiary profile information			
Short name	IMGW	**Beneficiary n°**	PL2

Legal information on the Associated Beneficiary			
Legal Name	Instytut Meteorologii i Gospodarki Wodnej	**Legal Status**	
VAT No	**525-000-88-09**	**Public body**	X
Legal Registration No	**000080507**	**Private commercial**	
Registration Date	**30.12.1972**	**Private non-commercial**	

Legal address of the Coordinating Beneficiary					
Street Name and No	Podleśna 61			**PO Box**	
Post Code	01-673	**Town/City**	Warszawa		
Country Code	PL	**Country Name**	Poland		

Brief description of the Associated Beneficiary's activities and experience in the area of the proposal

1. The Institute is a main institution responsible for meteorological and hydrological services in Poland. It carries out yearly researches on hydrodynamic and marine environment quality of the Baltic Sea, too.
2. IMGW is responsible for marine monitoring of the Baltic Sea. It carries out researches on board of research vessel "Baltica". During cruises various oceanographic equipment is deployed and maintained.
3. IMGW took part in the two POLRODEX experiments deploying buoys and various measuring devices in 1997 – 1999 in the Gulf of Gdansk.

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ASSOCIATED BENEFICIARY PROFILE (complete for each Associated Beneficiary)

Associated Beneficiary profile information			
Short name	CIEP	**Beneficiary n°**	PL3

Legal information on the Associated Beneficiary			
Legal Name	Chief Inspectorate for environmental Protection	**Legal Status**	
VAT No		**Public body**	X
Legal Registration No		**Private commercial**	
Registration Date		**Private non-commercial**	

Legal address of the Coordinating Beneficiary					
Street Name and No	WAWELSKA 52/54			**PO Box**	
Post Code	00-922	**Town/City**	WARSAW		
Country Code		**Country Name**	POLAND		

Brief description of the Associated Beneficiary's activities and experience in the area of the proposal

Project meetings (2 meetings x 1 pers.) Organisation of conference (50 persons/1 day: rent of venue, beverages, equipment, service etc.)

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ASSOCIATED BENEFICIARY PROFILE (complete for each Associated Beneficiary)

Associated Beneficiary profile information			
Short name	NERI	**Beneficiary n°**	DK1

Legal information on the Associated Beneficiary			
Legal Name	National Environmental Research Institute	**Legal Status**	
VAT No	10859387	**Public body**	X
Legal Registration No	**10859387**	**Private commercial**	
Registration Date	**01.01.1989**	**Private non-commercial**	

Legal address of the Coordinating Beneficiary					
Street Name and No	Frederiksborgvej 399			**PO Box**	358
Post Code	4000	**Town/City**	Roskilde		
Country Code		**Country Name**	Denmark		

Brief description of the Associated Beneficiary's activities and experience in the area of the proposal

NERI has during many years monitored marine mammals in Danish waters by air and ship surveys and by static acoustic equipment. NERI has also performed genetic population studies of both seals and harbour porpoise in order to support the management of mammal populations. Another priory area is studies of effects of underwater noise on both individual and population scale. Based on comprehensive satellite tagging of harbour porpoises during the last 10 years and still continued, statistically tools to modelling spatial distribution have been developed. These tools may be central for the management of harbour porpoise in the future in connection with pointing out important habitat areas and effects from ship traffics and offshore constructions work.

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ASSOCIATED BENEFICIARY PROFILE (complete for each Associated Beneficiary)

Associated Beneficiary profile information			
Short name	DFNA	**Beneficiary n°**	DK2

Legal information on the Associated Beneficiary			
Legal Name	Danish Forest and Nature Agency	**Legal Status**	
VAT No	11 91 69 10	**Public body**	X
Legal Registration No	11 91 69 10	**Private commercial**	
Registration Date	11. April 1949	**Private non-commercial**	

Legal address of the Coordinating Beneficiary					
Street Name and No	Haraldsgade 53			**PO Box**	N.A.
Post Code	2100	**Town/City**	Copenhagen Ø		
Country Code	DK	**Country Name**	Denmark		

Brief description of the Associated Beneficiary's activities and experience in the area of the proposal

The Danish Forest and Nature Agency are an institution within the Danish Ministry of Environment. The agency was reorganised October 1 2007 as a consequence of a new organization in the Ministry of the Environment. The agency has the citizens and their use of nature and the landscape as its main focus. Administration and maintenance of forests and nature areas belonging to the state and development of nature quality in the landscape will be the primary goal of this Agency. The Agency is responsible for the administration of national policies and legislation concerning nature conservation, restoration and management, open-air recreational activities, hunting, management of species in general and forestry. The agency is managing the State forest areas and other publicly owned nature and agricultural areas, in total around 190.000 ha. The Danish Forest and Nature Agency are organised on the principle of decentralisation. There is a central administration office in Copenhagen and 19 decentralized units covering the whole country. The central administration office is mainly responsible for the general management administration regarding policy, economics and planning plus the preparation of law and action programmes. The primary task for the State Forest Districts is to carry out various projects and initiatives and to maintain contact to the local stakeholders in their region.

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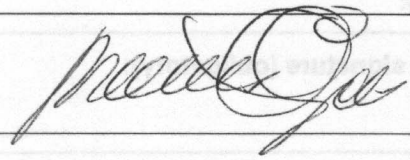
CO-FINANCIER PROFILE AND COMMITMENT FORM (Complete for each co-financier)

Legal Name and full address on the co-financier	
Naturvårdsverket/Swedish Environmental Protection Agency Valhallavägen 195 SE - 106 48 Stockholm	
Financial commitment	
We will contribute the following amount to the project:	**968 798 Euro**
Status of the financial commitment	
Confirmed	
Signature of the authorised person	
Name and status of the authorised person (obligatory):	Maria Ågren, Director General
Date of the signature (obligatory):	2009-08-28
Signature (obligatory):	

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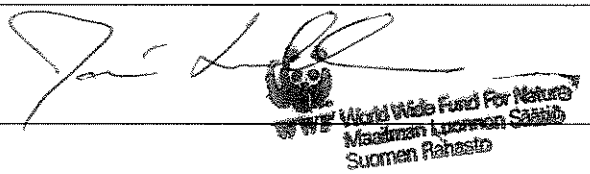
CO-FINANCIER PROFILE AND COMMITMENT FORM (Complete for each co-financier)

Legal Name and full address on the co-financier	
Maailman Luonnon Säätiö (WWF) Suomen Rahasto / World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) Finland Lintulahdenkatu 10, 00500 HKI FINLAND	
Financial commitment	
We will contribute the following amount to the project:	**25000 Euro**
Status of the financial commitment	
Confirmed	
Signature of the authorised person	
Name and status of the authorised person (obligatory):	Jari Luukkonen Conservation Director
Date of the signature (obligatory):	13.11.2008
Authorised signature (obligatory):	

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CO-FINANCIER PROFILE AND COMMITMENT FORM (Complete for each co-financier)

Legal Name and full address on the co-financier	
Narodowy Fundusz Ochrony Środowiska i Gospodarki Wodnej Ul. Konstruktorska 3a 02-673 Warszawa	
Financial commitment	
We will contribute the following amount to the project: „SAMBAH – Static Acoustic Monitoring of the Baltic Harbour Porpoises (Statystyczny monitoring akustyczny morświnów bałtyckich)"	**152 577,00 Euro**
Status of the financial commitment	
Confirmed (Zobowiązanie potwierdzone)	
Signature of the authorised person	
Name and status of the authorised person (obligatory):	Jan Rączka Prezes Zarządu Narodowego Funduszu Ochrony Środowiska i Gospodarki Wodnej
Date of the signature (obligatory):	2009 -09- 09
Authorised signature (obligatory):	PREZES ZARZĄDU Jan Rączka

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CO-FINANCIER PROFILE AND COMMITMENT FORM (Complete for each co-financier)

Legal Name and full address on the co-financier	
Narodowy Fundusz Ochrony Środowiska i Gospodarki Wodnej Ul. Konstruktorska 3a 02-673 Warszawa	
Financial commitment	
We will contribute the following amount to the project: „SAMBAH – Static Acoustic Monitoring of the Baltic Harbour Porpoises (Statystyczny monitoring akustyczny morświnów bałtyckich)"	**36 295,08 Euro**
Status of the financial commitment	
Confirmed (Zobowiązanie potwierdzone)	
Signature of the authorised person	
Name and status of the authorised person (obligatory):	Jan Rączka Prezes Zarządu Narodowego Funduszu Ochrony Środowiska i Gospodarki Wodnej
Date of the signature (obligatory):	2009 -09- 09
Authorised signature (obligatory):	PREZES ZARZĄDU Jan Rączka

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CO-FINANCIER PROFILE AND COMMITMENT FORM (Complete for each co-financier)

Legal Name and full address on the co-financier	
REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND WATER MANAGEMENT FUND IN GDANSK	
Financial commitment	
We will contribute the following amount to the project:	**23500 Euro**
Status of the financial commitment	
Confirmed	
Signature of the authorised person	
Name and status of the authorised person (obligatory):	President of Regional Environmental Protection Fund and Water Management in Gdańsk DANUTA GRODZICKA - KOZAK
Date of the signature (obligatory):	19.11.2008R.
Authorised signature (obligatory):	PREZES ZARZĄDU Danuta Grodzicka-Kozak

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WOJEWÓDZKI FUNDUSZ OCHRONY ŚRODOWISKA I GOSPODARKI WODNEJ W GDAŃSKU
80-837 Gdańsk, ul. Straganiarska 24-27
tel./fax 301 91 92, tel. 305 56 31
REGON 190268590, NIP 583-20-94-563
e-mail: fundusz@wfosigw-gda.pl

OTHER PROPOSALS SUBMITTED FOR COMMUNITY FUNDING

Please answer each of the following questions :

- Have you or any of your associated beneficiaries already benefited from previous LIFE co-financing? (please cite LIFE project reference number, title, year, amount of the co-financing, duration, name(s) of coordinating beneficiary and/or partners involved):

In Sweden the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency has previously been beneficiaries in the following LIFE projects:

Nature:

LIFE95 NAT/S/000507
Title: Mire Protection Plan for Sweden: land purchase for 17 of the sites that will be protected as nature reserves
Total budget:4508200
Life contribution:2254100
Year of finance:1995
Duration: 01–APR–1995 to 31–MAR –1999
Coordinating beneficiary: **Swedish Environmental Protection Agency (Swedish EPA/Naturvårdsverket)**

LIFE96 NAT/S/003182
Title: Protection of Western Taiga in Sweden
Total Budget: 2,020,243.20
Life Contribution: 2,020,243.20
Year of Finance: 1996
Duration: 01–APR–1996 to 31–DEC –1998
Coordinating beneficiary: **Swedish Environmental Protection Agency (Swedish EPA/Naturvårdsverket)**
Partners:
Norrbotten County Administrative Board (Länsstyrelsen i Norrbottens län)
Västerbotten County Administrative Board (Länsstyrelsen i Västerbottens län)
Jämtland County Administrative Board (Länsstyrelsen i Jämtlands län)
Västernorrland County Administrative Board (Länsstyrelsen i Västernorrlands län)
Dalarna County Administrative Board (Länsstyrelsen i Dalarnas län)
Skaraborg County Administrative Board (Länsstyrelsen i Skaraborgs län)

LIFE 96 NAT/S/003185
Title: Protection and restoration of parts of Stora Alvaret
Total budget: 1,763,818.00
Life contribution: 881,909.00
Year of finance: 1996
Duration: 01–MAY–1996 to 31–DEC –1999
Coordinating beneficiary: The County Administrative Board in the county of Kalmar
Partners:
Swedish Environmental Protection Agency (Swedish EPA/Naturvårdsverket)

LIFE96 NAT/S/003186
Title: Protection of Western Taiga in northern Norrland
Total Budget: 2,020,243.20
Life Contribution: 2,020,243.20
Year of Finance: 1996
Duration: 01–APR–1996 to 31–DEC –1998

Coordinating beneficiary: **Swedish Environmental Protection Agency (Swedish EPA/Naturvårdsverket)**

LIFE97 NAT/S/004200
Title: Protection of Western Taiga, Grossjöberget in Bollnäs
Total budget: 354,210.60
Life contribution: 354,210.60
Year of finance:1997
Duration: 01–FEB–1997 to 31–DEC –1998
Coordinating beneficiary: Bollnäs Kommun
Partners:
Swedish Environmental Protection Agency (Swedish EPA/Naturvårdsverket)
Gävleborg County Administrative Board (Länsstyrelsen i Gävleborgs län)

LIFE97 NAT/S/004201
Protection of forests and mires in Sweden
Co-ordinating beneficiary: **Swedish Environmental Protection Agency (Swedish EPA/ Naturvårdsverket)**
Total Budget: 698,301.00 € Life Contribution: 698,301.00 €
Year of Finance: 1997 Duration: 01-FEB-1997 to 31-JAN -2000
Partners:
Norrbotten County Administrative Board (Länsstyrelsen i Norrbottens län)
Västerbotten County Administrative Board (Länsstyrelsen i Västerbottens län)
Jämtland County Administrative Board (Länsstyrelsen i Jämtlands län)
Örebro County Administrative Board (Länsstyrelsen i Örebro län)
Skaraborg County Administrative Board (Länsstyrelsen i Skaraborgs län)
Älvsborg County Administrative Board (Länsstyrelsen i Älvsborgs län)

LIFE97 NAT/S/004204
Title: Preservation of the beetle, Osmoderma eremita in Sweden
Total budget: 1,113,841.20
Life contribution: 698,254.60
Year of finance:1997
Duration: 01–JUL–1997 to 30–JUN –2002
Coordinating beneficiary: **Swedish Environmental Protection Agency (Swedish EPA/Naturvårdsverket)**
Partners:
Östergötland County Administrative Board (Länsstyrelsen i Östergötlands län)

LIFE98 NAT/S/005366
Title: Protection of western taiga in Bergslagen
Total budget: 2,537,205.00
Life contribution: 2,363,367.36
Year of finance:1998
Duration: 01–FEB–1998 to 30–JUN –2002
Coordinating beneficiary: **Swedish Environmental Protection Agency (Swedish EPA/Naturvårdsverket)**
Partners:
Länsstyrelsen i Örebro län (Örebro County Administrative Board)
Länsstyrelsen i Dalarnas län (Dalarna County Administrative Board)

LIFE98 NAT/S/005367
Title: Protection of western in Norrland
Total budget: 526,963.00
Life contribution: 352,910.91
Year of finance:1998
Duration: 01–FEB–1998 to 30–JUN –2002
Coordinating beneficiary: **Swedish Environmental Protection Agency (Swedish EPA/Naturvårdsverket)**
Partners:

Länsstyrelsen i Jämtlands län (Jämtland County Administrative Board)
Länsstyrelsen i Västerbottens län (Västerbotten County Administrative Board)

LIFE98 NAT/S/005369
Title: Protection of western taiga in Svealand and Götaland
Total Budget: 2,003,980.00
Life Contribution: 1,866,675.98
Year of Finance: 1998
Duration: 01–FEB–1998 to 30–JUN –2002
Coordinating beneficiary: **Swedish Environmental Protection Agency (Swedish EPA/Naturvårdsverket)**
Partners:
Länsstyrelsen i Kalmar län (Kalmar County Administrative Board)
Länsstyrelsen i Västra Götalands län (Västra Götaland County Administrative Board)

LIFE98 NAT/S/005370
Title: Protection of deciduous forests in northern Götaland
Total Budget: 867,394.00
Life Contribution: 599,669.07
Year of Finance: 1998
Duration: 01–FEB–1998 to 30–JUN –2002
Coordinating beneficiary: **Swedish Environmental Protection Agency (Swedish EPA/Naturvårdsverket)**
Partners:
Länsstyrelsen i Östergötlands län (Östergötland County Administrative Board)
Länsstyrelsen i Västra Götalands län (Västra Götaland County Administrative Board)

LIFE98 NAT/S/005371
Title: Preservation of the Arctic Fox, Alopex lagopus, in Sweden and Finland
Total Budget: 258,938.00
Life Contribution: 250,040.42
Year of Finance: 1998
Duration: 01–JUL–1998 to 31–DEC –2002
Coordinating beneficiary: Swedish Environmental Protection Agency (Swedish EPA/Naturvårdsverket)
Partners:
Finnish Ministry of Environment
Finnish Forest Research Centre (METLA)
Metsähallitus – Finnish Park and Forest Service (Northern Lapland District)
Länsstyrelsen i Jämtlands län (Jämtland County Administrative Board)
Länsstyrelsen i Västerbottens län (Västerbotten County Administrative Board)
Länsstyrelsen i Norrbottens län (Norrbotten County Administrtaive Board)
Naturvårdsverket (Swedish Environmental Protection Agency (Swedish EPA)
WWF–Sweden
Svenska Jägareförbundet (Swedish Hunters' Association)
Sámediggi/Sametinget(National Sami Court)
Svenska Naturskyddsföreningen (Swedish Society for Nature Conservation)

LIFE99 NAT/S/006348
Title: Forest and flora influenced by Jämtlands limestone bedrock
Total Budget: 1,742,454.00
Life Contribution: 1,634,122.66
Year of Finance: 1999
Duration: 01–FEB–1999 to 30–JUN –2003
Coordinating beneficiary: Länsstyrelsen i Jämtlands län (Jämtland County Administrative Board)
Partners:
The Swedish Environmental Protection Agency (Swedish EPA/ Naturvårdsverket)
The Swedish Society for Nature Conservation (Svenska Naturskyddsföreningen)
The National Forestry Board (Skogsstyrelsen)
The Regional Forestry Board (Skogsvårdsstyrelsen Mellannorrland)
SCA Forest and Timber

LIFE99 NAT/S/006355
Title: Restoration of lake Östen : a wetland of international importance for migrating birds
Total Budget: 1,117,102.00
Life Contribution: 446,840.80
Year of Finance: 1999
Duration: 01–FEB–1999 to 31–MAR –2003
Coordinating beneficiary: County Administrative Board of Västra Götaland (Länsstyrelsen I Västra Götalands län)
Partners:
Kammarkollegiet (The Swedish Legal, Financial and Administrative Services Agency)
Naturvårdsverket (Swedish Environmental Protection Agency/Swedish EPA)
Skövde Kommun (Skövde Municipality)
Töreboda Kommun (Töreboda Municipality)
Mariestad Kommun (Mariestad Municipality)
Skövde Ornitologiska Förening (Skövde Ornithological Club)

LIFE99 NAT/S/006359
Title: Protection of Aapa mires in the county of Norrbotten
Total Budget: 727,555.00
Life Contribution: 727,555.00
Year of Finance: 1999
Duration: 01–FEB–1999 to 30–JUN –2003
Coordinating beneficiary: Länsstyrelsen i Norrbottens län (Norrbotten County Administrative Board)
Partners:
Swedish Environmental Protection Agency (Swedish EPA/ Naturvårdsverket)

LIFE03 NAT/S/000073
Saving the endangered Fennoscandian Alopex lagopus (SEFALO+)
Total Budget: 2,511,016.00 €
Life Contribution: 1,252,997.00 €
Year of Finance: 2003
Duration: 01-JUN-2003 to 01-JUN -2008
Coordinating beneficiary: Stockholm University
Partners:
Jämtlands Länsstyrelse (CAB);
Västerbottens Länsstyrelse (CAB);
Norrbottens Länsstyrelse (CAB);
Finnish Forestry Research Institute (FFRI);
Finnish Park and Forest Service (PFS);
Swedish Environmental Protection Agency (Swedish EPA/ Naturvårdsverket)
Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (SLU);
Swedish National Veterinary Institute (NVI);
Norwegian Institute for Nature Research (NINA);
University of Iceland;
Fjällräven AB;
Lapplandsafari AB;
Fjällhästen;
Ramundberget Alpina AB;
WWF-Sweden
Svenska Jägareförbundet (Swedish Hunters' Association)
Sámediggi/Sametinget (National Sami Court)
Svenska Naturskyddsföreningen (Swedish Society for Nature Conservation)

LIFE04 NAT/DE/000028
Title:Management of fire-bellied toads in the Baltic region
Total budget: 2,266,293.00 €
Life contribution: 1,064,233.00 €
Year of finance:2004
Duration: 01–APR–2004 to 31–DEC –2009

Coordinating beneficiary: Stiftung Naturschutz Schleswig–Holstein
Partners:
Fyns Amt, Denmark
Storstrøms Amt,Denmark
Vestsjællands Amt,Denmark
Latgales Ekologiska Biedriba, latvia
Copenhagen Zoo,Denmark
Amphi Consult, Denmark
Landesamt für Natur und Umwelt Schleswig–Holstein, Germany
Swedish Environmental Protection Agency

The National Environmental Research Institute in Denmark has been beneficiaries in a previous LIFE project called Small Cetaceans in the European Atlantic and North Sea (SCANS-II), LIFE04NAT/GB/000245. Duration: 1. April 2004 – 31. December 2006. Danish coordinator was Jonas Teilmann, National Environmental Research Institute, DK-4000 Roskilde. The total project budget was 3.11 million EURo and the coordinating beneficiary was University of St Andrews, UK. Hel Marine Station at Gdansk university in Poland was also a beneficiary in the same project. Polish coordinator was Iwona Kuklik.

Danish Forest and Nature Agency projects which previously have received support from ACE/ACNAT/LIFE:

- Management of wetland habitats on Vestamager. 1986– 89. EC contribution 109,500 €
- Heathland Management at Viborg. 1986 – 88. EC contribution (ACE) 51,185 €
- Protection of Marine Areas at Læsø and Stavns Fjord. 1986 – 90. EC contribution (ACE) 28,450 €
- Nature management in Tøndermarsken. 1986 – 89. EC contribution (ACE) 50,000 €
- Restoration of three Danish SPA's (Fiil Sø, Geddal Enge and Vænge Sø). 1991 – 93 EC contribution (ACE) 50,000 €
- Management of North European Heathland Areas in relation to the Directive 79/409/EEC (LIFE92NAT/DK/013600); 1993 – 95; EC contribution 400,000 €
- Restoration of large areas of national forests for the benefit of endangered birds, plants and biotopes. 1995 – 98. EC contribution 1,215,400 €
- Restoration of the area of Vest Stadil Fjord (LIFE97 NAT/DK/004199); 1997– 2001; EC contribution 885,156 €
- Wadden Sea estuary nature and environment improvement (LIFE99 NAT/DK/006456); 1999 – 2002; EC contribution 713,036 €
- Restoration of habitats and wildlife of the Skjern Å River (LIFE00 NAT/DK/007116); 2001 – 2004; EC contribution 2,207,163 €
- Restoration of Dune Habitats along the Danish West Coast (LIFE02 NAT/DK/008584); 2001 – 2006; EC contribution 2,805,478 €
- Restoration of Dry Grasslands in Denmark – ongoing (LIFE04 NAT/DK/000020); 2004-2008; EC contribution 2,151,316 €
- Urgent Actions for the endangered Houting **Coregonus oxyrhunchus*; (LIFE05NAT/DK/000153); 2005 – 2010; EC contribution 8,031,548 €
- Restoration of raised bogs in Denmark with new methods (LIFE05NAT/DK/000150); 2005 – 2009; EC contribution 1,407,578 €
- Action for sustaining the population of Euphydryas aurinia (LIFE05 NAT/DK/000151**);** 2005-2008; EC contribution 290,264 €
- Restoration of Meadow Bird Habitats (LIFE06 NAT/DK/000158); 2006 – 2009; EC contribution 714,466 €
- Rebuilding of Marine Cavernous Boulder Reefs in Kattegat (LIFE06 NAT/DK/000159); 2006 – 2012; EC contribution 2,364,199 €
- Re-establishing a Natural water flow level in the river system "Mølleåen" (LIFE07 NAT/DK/000100); EC contribution 2,334,821 €

- Have you or any of the associated beneficiaries submitted any actions related directly or indirectly to this project to other Community financial instruments? To whom? When and

with what results?

Yes, a Letter of Intent was submitted to the BONUS program in March 2008 (BONUS-120: SAMBAH). It was not selected for the next round. The problems pointed at by one of the reviewers have now been carefully addressed and solved.

- For those actions which fall within the eligibility criteria for financing through other Community financial instruments, **please explain in full detail** why you consider that those actions nevertheless do not fall within the main scope of the instrument(s) in question and are therefore included in the current project.

  The Cooperation Programme under the Seventh Framework Programme, thematic area Environment, focuses mainly on research on environmental issues such as water supply and sanitation. It aims at strengthening EU's positions on the world's markets and benefits for the industry. A major focus for the current call is climate change, which is not in line with the SAMBAH objectives. Although there is an area related to SAMBAH (Area 6.2.2.1 Marine Resources, topic ENV.2009.2.2.1.1 Options for Ecosystem-based management), the project cannot be satisfyingly accommodated within this as the scope of this area is wider (ecosystem) and slightly different (primarily management) than SAMBAH's. All other areas under the Subactivities 6.2.1 (Conservation and sustainable management of natural resources and biodiversity) and 6.2.2 (Management of the marine environment) under Activity 6.2 (Sustainable management of resources) are even further from the scope of SAMBAH.
  The strategic objective of the Baltic Sea Region Programme is to strengthen the development towards a sustainable, competitive and territorially integrated Baltic Sea Region by connecting potential over the borders. Important common development challenges are considered to be for example safety at sea and pollution of Baltic Sea waters, which is not in line with the objectives of SAMBAH.

  The objectives of the Interreg IVA and IVC Programmes are similar to those of the BSR Programme, i.e. not in line with the objectives of SAMBAH. The geographical scope of these programmes is smaller (regional or local) than the geographical scope of SAMBAH (large part of the Baltic Sea), and the organisational level of the IVC Programmes is lower (local and regional authorities) than that in SAMBAH (national).

  The European Fisheries Fund is not appropriate for SAMBAH as the project has a wider objective than issues related to fisheries, such as bycatch.

DECLARATION OF SUPPORT FROM THE COMPETENT AUTHORITY

This form is **mandatory** for all **LIFE+ Nature and LIFE+ Biodiversity project proposals**. For transnational project proposals, a separate copy must be filled in by the competent nature conservation / biodiversity authority of all participating countries.

Optional: this form may also be used to indicate any other support to the project by important stakeholder bodies, administrative bodies or individuals that may be concerned by the project.

Name and legal status:

Agreement on the Conservation of Small Cetaceans of the Baltic, North East Atlantic, Irish and North Seas (ASCOBANS)
Multilateral Environmental Agreement (10 Parties: Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Lithuania, Netherlands, Poland, Sweden, United Kingdom)
More information can be found at www.ascobans.org

Full address:

UNEP/CMS/ASCOBANS Secretariat
UN Campus
Hermann-Ehlers-Str. 10
53113 Bonn
Germany
Tel: +49 228 8152416
Fax: +49 228 815 2440
E-mail: ascobans@ascobans.org

Contact person (name and function):

Ms Heidrun Frisch, Coordinating Officer

Please specify whether, why and how you will support this project:

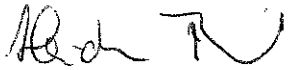
ASCOBANS is ready to support the project. The Agreement has already financially supported preparatory meetings held in Sweden and Finland, at which the idea for the project was defined and the proposal developed.

The Baltic population of the Harbour porpoise is the most threatened population of small cetaceans in the ASCOBANS region. Its density in the Baltic proper is so low that standard methods such as surveys do not produce useful results. Accordingly, it is impossible to assess basic population parameters or trends and thereby determine whether the conservation efforts under the ASCOBANS Jastarnia Plan (Recovery Plan for the Baltic Harbour Porpoise) produce tangible results. Therefore, the proposed project is considered crucial research for the conservation of the Harbour porpoise in the Baltic Sea. The project proposal was also welcomed by the ASCOBANS Advisory

Committee and the activities will be actively supported by the Baltic Working Group (Jastarnia Group).

ASCOBANS can support the project by:
a) Bringing the project and its results regularly to the attention of policymakers and governments and urging them to make use of them for better management of the Baltic Sea harbour porpoise population
b) Using the results of the project for the implementation of the Jastarnia Plan and as a basis for prioritisation of activities at the annual meetings of the Jastarnia Group
c) Linking to the project website from the ASCOBANS website (and vice versa) and highlighting the project and its results in outreach activities
d) Channelling information about the project to stakeholders (e.g. for engaging fishermen and other users of the marine environment; encouraging the return of lost click detectors)

Signature and date:



29 October 2008

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DECLARATION OF SUPPORT FROM THE COMPETENT AUTHORITY

This form is **mandatory** for all **LIFE+ Nature and LIFE+ Biodiversity project proposals**. For transnational project proposals, a separate copy must be filled in by the competent nature conservation / biodiversity authority of all participating countries.

Optional: this form may also be used to indicate any other support to the project by important stakeholder bodies, administrative bodies or individuals that may be concerned by the project.

Name and legal status:

Baltic Marine Environment Protection Commission – Helsinki Comission – (HELCOM). HELCOM is the governing body of the "Convention on the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area," more usually known as the Helsinki Convention.

Full address:

Katajanokanlaituri 6 B, FI-00160 Helsinki, Finland

Tel: ..... Fax: ..... E-mail:

Phone/Fax/SMS: +358 (0)207 412 649 & HELCOM website: www.helcom.fi

Contact person (name and function):

Anne Christine Brusendorff, Executive Secretary

Please specify whether, why and how you will support this project:

The Helsinki Commission, or HELCOM, works to protect the marine environment of the Baltic Sea from all sources of pollution through intergovernmental co-operation between the countries bordering the sea - Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Russia, Sweden, and also the European Community.

The SAMBAH project and its goals fit well together with HELCOM goals of a healthier Baltic and with the HELCOM Baltic Sea Action Plan (BSAP, signed by all parties in Krakow 2007, at a ministerial meeting) and especially its biodiversity section.

HELCOM would, therefore, be willing to to offer her cooperarion structure, making use of HELCOM meetings, conferences etc as a means to consider and discuss the project products, processes and outcomes. And in this way also test and integrate it with work carried out under HELCOM. This would also give a possibility to concider HELCOM's position by the end of the project to display and host project outcomes, thus ensuring the sustainability of the project.

Signature and date:

26.8.2009 Anne Christie Brusendorff

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DECLARATION OF SUPPORT FROM THE COMPETENT AUTHORITY

This form is **mandatory** for all **LIFE+ Nature and LIFE+ Biodiversity project proposals**. For transnational project proposals, a separate copy must be filled in by the competent nature conservation / biodiversity authority of all participating countries.

Optional: this form may also be used to indicate any other support to the project by important stakeholder bodies, administrative bodies or individuals that may be concerned by the project.

Name and legal status: European Cetacean Society (www.europeancetaceansociety.eu)

Full address: Deutsches Meeresmuseum, Katharinenberg 14-20, 18439 Stralsund, Germany

Tel: . +39 02 72001947 Fax: +39 02 6694114 E-mail: panigada@inwind.it

Contact person (name and function): Dr. Simone Panigada, Chairman

Please specify whether, why and how you will support this project:

The European Cetacean Society (ECS) would like to support the objectives of the SAMBAH (Static Acoustic Monitoring of the BAltic Sea Harbour porpoise) project.

We believe that the goals of the project, namely to demonstrate a cost-effective, robust and broad-scale method for estimating densities of cetaceans in low density areas, and to provide information on important areas for harbour porpoises in the Baltic Sea, are in line with the research priorities for this species.

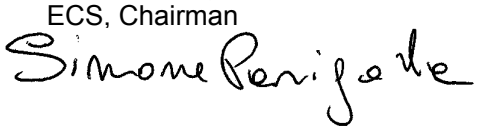
The results will provide useful information for policymakers and governments and will be an important step towards a proper, ecosystem-based management of this species in the Baltic.

Once the method has been developed, applied and tested, we believe that it would represent an important tool, with applications on other low density species and in other locations.

Signature and date:

November 4th, 2008

Simone Panigada, Ph.D.
ECS, Chairman



DECLARATION OF SUPPORT FROM THE COMPETENT AUTHORITY

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Optional: this form may also be used to indicate any other support to the project by important stakeholder bodies, administrative bodies or individuals that may be concerned by the project.

Name and legal status: Umweltstiftung WWF Deutschland , Foundation

Full address: WWF-Projektbüro Ostsee
Knieperwall 1
Beghinenhaus
D – 18439 Stralsund

Tel: +49 3831 309294 Fax: +49 3831 297599 E-mail: lamp@wwf.de

Contact person (name and function): Jochen Lamp, Head of WWF Baltic Sea Office, Stralsund, Germany

Please specify whether, why and how you will support this project:

The Baltic population of the Harbour Porpoise is of key interest for the WWF work on the Baltic Sea conservation. WWF Germany cooperates closely with the German partner of the project , the maritime Museum in Stralsund. WWF is happy to transfer the project results into the political framework under HELCOM, ASCOBANS and the national and EU species conservation programmes. We also would use our capacity in awareness building and public dissemination of the project results and help in developing protection measures in line with and together with the project team. As an organisation that operates Baltic wide in almost all the Baltic Sea countries, we will use the capacity of all our national organizations to support the project and to foster the use of the result and to help that they will be transferred into measures for the better protection of the Baltic Harbour porpoises. .

Signature and date: Alfred Schumm, Director Marine Progamme

A. Schumm 3.11.2008

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DECLARATION OF SUPPORT FROM THE COMPETENT AUTHORITY

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Optional: this form may also be used to indicate any other support to the project by important stakeholder bodies, administrative bodies or individuals that may be concerned by the project.

Name and legal status:
Coalition Clean Baltic

NGO

Full address:
Östra Ågatan 53
SE-753 22 Uppsala
Sweden

Tel: .+46 (0)18 71 11 70. Fax: .+46 (0)18 71 11 75. E-mail: gunnar.noren@ccb.se

Contact person (name and function):
Gunnar Noren
Executive Secretary

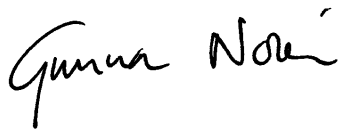
Please specify whether, why and how you will support this project:

Coalition Clean Baltic is an umbrella organisation for environmental NGOs in the Baltic Sea catchment area with 25 member organisations. CCB has a history of active work protecting the Baltic Harbour porpoise. CCB has among other things produced a pamphlet “Save the Baltic Harbour Porpoise” which has been translated into English, Swedish, Finnish, Polish and German. Further is CCB an observer in the ASCOBANS and in the Jastarnia group and have activly participated in the current revision of the Jastarnia plan. This, together with other actions to save the Baltic Harbour porpoise very stronlgy shows the commitment CCB have in this area. CCB will therefore support the SAMBAH project in the following ways:

- CCB will spread information concerning the project to all its member organsiations via e-mail lists and the CCB home page and encourage the MOs to disseminate information about the SAMBAH projects, its aims and methods to the general public, fishermen and other users of the marine environment. It is important that fishermen and other users are positive to the project, and if click detectors are lost and found, it is very valuable to have them returned to the project.

- An exhibition about SAMBAH will be produced and displayed at the four major tourist centres that participate in the project (in Sweden, Finland, Germany and Poland). In this exhibition, SAMBAH will inform about which organisations that supports the project.

- Urge policymakers and governments to use the results of the project for better management of the critically endangered harbour porpoise population in the Baltic Sea.



3 November 2008

Signature and date:

YOU MAY DUPLICATE THIS PAGE

DECLARATION OF SUPPORT FROM THE COMPETENT AUTHORITY

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Optional: this form may also be used to indicate any other support to the project by important stakeholder bodies, administrative bodies or individuals that may be concerned by the project.

Name and legal status:
German Oceanographic Museum
Private non-commercial

Full address: Katharinenberg 14-20, 18439 Stralsund, Germany

Tel: +49 3831 2650 201
Fax: +49 3831 2650 209
E-mail: harald.benke@meeresmusem.de

Contact person (name and function): Dr. Harald Benke, director

Please specify whether, why and how you will support this project:
For the national NATURA2000 monitoring of porpoises in German waters, the German Oceanographic Museum is likely to monitor the Exclusive Economic Zone in the Baltic Sea using porpoise click detectors (static acoustic monitoring devices, SAM). The collected data should become available to the SAMBAH project. Thus it would be possible to provide information on the distribution, population density and abundance of the harbour porpoise population in this part of the Baltic Sea. Furthermore, the German Oceanographic Museum supports the SAMBAH project with its technical and scientific know-how on static acoustic monitoring methods.

Signature and date: H. Benke 27.11.2008

Deutsches Meeresmuseum Stiftung des bürgerlichen Rechts Stralsund

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Name and legal status:
Naturvårdsverket/Swedish Environmental Protection Agency

The Swedish EPA is the central national agency for environmental protection and nature conservation

Full address:
Naturvårdsverket/ Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
Valhallavägen 195
SE - 10648 Stockholm

Tel: ...+46 8 6981000..... Fax: ... +46 8 20 29 25.... E-mail: natur@naturvardsverket.se

Contact person (name and function): Anna Lindhagen, Desk officer

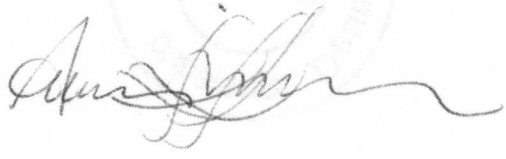
Please specify whether, why and how you will support this project:

- The Swedish Environmental Protection Agency gives full support to the objectives and actions proposed by the project "SAMBAH" and will provide financial support to the project, in consistency with the commitment given on form A6. The Swedish EPA is the competent authority for the monitoring according to article 11 of the Habits Directive, and will also act as a beneficiary in the project.

- On request, the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency will be willing to take active part in the project by reference and expert groups, to the extent possible within available staff resources.

- The Swedish Environmental Protection Agency is aware that the long-term sustainability of some of the project results depends on recurring monitoring. When actions can not be funded by other sources, these activities will be prioritised, to the extent possible within available financial resources, when allocating funds for the monitoring of protected species.

Signature and date:



2009-08-28

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NATUR VÅRDS VERKET

SWEDISH ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Björne Olsson
Phone: +46-8-698 10 00
Bjorne.Olsson
@naturvardsverket.se

2009-08-26 Dnr

Kolmårdens Djurpark
Mats Amundin

Comments from the Swedish EPA regarding questions from the Commission about the LIFE+ proposal SAMBAH

Q.3
In the summary of the project (Form B1) it is stressed that "Suitable areas for protection of the harbour porpoise in Swedish waters will be identified on the basis of….. hotspots and areas with higher risk of conflict distribution. Within these areas, anthropogenic activities……will be identified and appropriate management actions will be suggested". Would you be able to provide any guarantee from the Swedish competent authorities that when relevant areas for the porpoises are found, these areas will be designated as SCIs before the end of the project and/or human activities will be regulated within them?

Answer:
The marine evaluation of the Baltic region will begin during the later part of 2009. The evaluation will show whether Sweden needs to propose new SCIs for harbour porpoise. Information from the SAMBAH project will be a very important source of knowledge for any such new designations. If sites, considered necessary for the long term viability of the harbour porpoise populations in the Baltic Sea, are found, designation of new sites will be considered, even if Sweden is not obliged to propose additional sites. The SEPA is the competent authority for proposing such sites to the Swedish government, who will take the final decision

Stockholm, 2009-08-26

Björne Olsson

Head of Unit
Unit for Marine Environment
Swedish Environmental Protection Agency

OFFICE: STOCKHOLM - VALHALLAVÄGEN 195
ÖSTERSUND - FORSKARENS VÄG 5, HUS UB
KIRUNA - KASERNGATAN 14
POSTAL ADDRESS: SE-106 48 STOCKHOLM
PHONE: +46-8-698 10 00
FAX: +46-8-20 29 25
E-MAIL: REGISTRATOR@NATURVARDSVERKET.SE
INTERNET: WWW.NATURVARDSVERKET.SE

2008-11-06

Bilaga 1
HKV 24 611:78085

LIFE+ Nature & Biodiversity 2008- A8 /8

DECLARATION OF SUPPORT FROM THE COMPETENT AUTHORITY

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Optional: this form may also be used to indicate any other support to the project by important stakeholder bodies, administrative bodies or individuals that may be concerned by the project.

Name and legal status: Public Body (Swedish Armed Forces)

Full address:
Swedish Armed Forces HQ
S-107 85 Stockholm

Tel: ....+46 8 788 75 00..... Fax: ..... E-mail:

Contact person (name and function):
Marintaktiska staben (MTS)
Maritime Component Command

Please specify whether, why and how you will support this project:

The Swedish Armed Forces will support the project for Environmental Protection reasons. An absolute condition for this is that the distributed SAM's not will interfere with our exercise areas or any other, for military reasons, sensitive areas.

Signature and date:

Arne Wessner, 2008-11-06

DECLARATION OF SUPPORT FROM THE COMPETENT AUTHORITY

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Optional: this form may also be used to indicate any other support to the project by important stakeholder bodies, administrative bodies or individuals that may be concerned by the project.

Name and legal status:
Swedish Board of Fisheries
Government agency

Full address:
Box 423
SE 401 26 Göteborg
SWEDEN

Tel: +46-31743 03 00 Fax: +46-31743 04 44 web address: www.fiskeriverket.se

Contact person (name and function):
Håkan Westerberg
Ass director Research and Development

Please specify whether, why and how you will support this project:

The Swedish Board of Fisheries support the project as all new information on the number and distribution of harbour porpoise in the Baltic is important for the management of the Swedish Baltic fishery and the ecosystem approach to management.

SBF will contribute by distributing information about the goal and results of the project to the fishing industry and other stakeholders.

Signature and date:

2008-11-18

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Optional: this form may also be used to indicate any other support to the project by important stakeholder bodies, administrative bodies or individuals that may be concerned by the project.

Name and legal status: Sveriges Fiskares Riksförbund (Swedish Fishermen's Federation)

Full address: ~~Amerikaskjulet~~, ~~Entr G~~, SE-414 Fiskhamnsgatan 33 58 Gothenburg, Sweden

Tel: .+46 31 12 45 90..... Fax: .+46 31 24 86 35.....
E-mail: jan.holmberg.eros@beta.telenordia.se

Contact person (name and function): Jan-Erik Holmberg

Please specify whether, why and how you will support this project:

The SAMBAH project is in perfect line with the aims and goals of the SFR, which is to promote a sustainable use, ecologically as well as economically, of biological resources in the sea and lakes, and along the coasts. We are especially interested in finding out the status of the harbour porpoise in relation to the fish distribution. We have already supported and participated in a previous study employing the same methodology, of the harbour porpoise in the waters off the coast in the southern Swedish counties Skane and Blekinge. Our members will be directly involved in the project by taking project staff in their fishing vessels to some of the SAM units for their quarterly servicing and in some cases take care of the servicing of SAM units independently.

Signature and date: 2008-11-28

for Swedish Fishermen's Federation

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Optional: this form may also be used to indicate any other support to the project by important stakeholder bodies, administrative bodies or individuals that may be concerned by the project.

Name and legal status: Swedish Society for Nature Conservation (SSNC)
Private organisation

Full address: Box 4625, 11691 Stockholm, Sweden

Tel: . +46 8 7026500 Fax: +46 8 7020855 E-mail: info@naturskyddsforeningen.se

Contact person (name and function): Klas Hjelm, Head, Department for Nature Conservation

Please specify whether, why and how you will support this project:

SSNC has since long been working with marine issues and the protection of marine species and ecosystems. The results from the project can be used in our work to promote the management of the Harbour porpoise in the Baltic Sea.

SSNC will inform about the project and its results on our much frequented website.

Our local chapter in Norrkoping can be engaged for activities in conjunction with the exhibition about the project at Kolmården Wildlife Park.

Signature and date:

November 13th 2008

DECLARATION OF SUPPORT FROM THE COMPETENT AUTHORITY

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Optional: this form may also be used to indicate any other support to the project by important stakeholder bodies, administrative bodies or individuals that may be concerned by the project.

Name and legal status: Ministry of the Environment, public authority

Full address: Ministry of the Environment
Environmental Protection Department
Kasarmikatu 25
PO Box 35, FI-00023 GOVERNMENT
FINLAND

Tel: . +358 20 490 100
Fax: +358 9 160 39320
E-mail: kirjaamo.ym@ymparisto.fi

Contact person (name and function):
Penina Blankett, Senior Adviser

Please specify whether, why and how you will support this project:

The Ministry of the Environment works to promote sustainable development, and aims to keep the environment safe and healthy, to preserve biodiversity, to prevent environmental degradation, and to improve housing conditions.

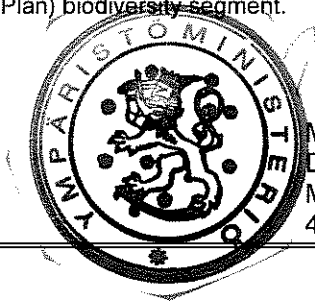
This SAMBAH project is supporting goals of the Ministry: improving the knowledge of Harbour Porpoise by surveying the occurrence in Finland's waters. This aim has been stated in the Finnish Harbour Porpoise working groups outcome (4th May 2006). The group stated also that Finland should participate in international research projects related to the species.

Harbour Porpoise has occurred in Finnish waters for at least 7000 years and before the 1940's, it has been a fairly common sight on Finnish coasts. The advent of particularly harsh weather conditions during the winters of the 1940's on the Baltic Sea resulted in a crash in the Harbour Porpoise population in the whole Baltic Sea also in Finland. To find out the current situation in Finnish waters, Finland's Ministry of the Environment started in 2001 a Harbour Porpoise sighting campaign, and as a result, sightings of the species have increased. This does not imply, however, that the number of Harbour porpoises is increasing. Rather, it is likely that people report their sightings more readily than before. But there is a great need to get science based knowledge of the situation.

The actions of the project aims to develop a crucially lacking monitoring tool for cetacean management in a area where the density of animals is sparse and provide information on the distribution, density and population size, possible hotspots and important habitats, and areas with higher risk of conflict, all necessary parameters to prudent management.

The Ministry of Environment is of the opinion, that the use the information gathered in the surveys described in the project proposal is of great importance to get information of Harbour Porpoise occurrence in Finnish waters also from the whole Baltic Sea. The information could used for the next reporting of the habitats directive in 2012. Information can be used as well as when dealing with fisheries management issues. The gathered information supports also the aims of many international agreements like ASOCBANS and the specially the aims of the Jastarnia Plan (Recovery Plan of the Harbour Porpoise in the Baltic Sea) and also the aims mentioned in the HELCOMs BSAP (Baltic Sea Action Plan) biodiversity segment.

Signature and date:



Mr. Ilkka Heikkinen
Director of Nature Conservation
Ministry of the Environment
4th November 2008

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YMPÄRISTÖMINISTERIÖ
MILJÖMINISTERIET
MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT

Date

26.5.2009

EUROPEAN COMMISSION
Directorate-General Environment
Directorate E – International affairs & LIFE
ENV.E-4 – LIFE

LIFE08 NAT/ S/ 261 SAMBAH (Static Acoustic Monitoring of Baltic Harbour porpoises)

The commitment for the Finnish Ministry of Environment to implement the results of the project (methodology) for monitoring the conservation status of the Harbour Porpoise in the future.

The Ministry of Environment states that the information gathered from this project is utmost important when protecting harbour porpoise in the Baltic Sea. In this project Ministry of the Environment will raise public awareness of the project as well as disseminate harbour porpoise related information at multiple levels. The gathered information will be used for the reporting of article 17 of the Habitats Directive and also for implementing ASCOBANS agreement, Jastarnia Plan (Recovery Plan of the harbour porpoise in the Baltic Sea) and HELCOM BSAP (Baltic Sea Action Plan) as well as for the requirements coming from the Marine Strategy Directive.

The method used in SAMBAH will be implemented if monitoring the conservation status of the harbor porpoise in Finnish waters is needed in the future. This is provided that the method turns out to be efficacious. Also the equipments used in this project can be used after the end of the project for further monitoring the occurrence of harbour porpoise in the Finnish coastal area.

Director, Nature Conservation Ilkka Heikkinen

YMPÄRISTÖMINISTERIÖ

Senior Adviser enina Blankett

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Optional: this form may also be used to indicate any other support to the project by important stakeholder bodies, administrative bodies or individuals that may be concerned by the project.

Name and legal status: Ministry of the Environment

Full address: P.O. Box 35
FI-00023 GOVERNMENT
Finland

Phone + 358 20 610 100 (Switchboard)
Fax + 358 9 1603 9320
E-mail: kirjaamo.ym@ymparisto.fi

Contact person (name and function): Penina Blankett, Senior Officer

Please specify whether, why and how you will support this project:
The Ministry of the Environment is the competent authority for the conservation and protection of the harbour porpoise in Finland´s waters. In the process of evaluating whether there will be a need to designate new pSCIs for the harbour porpoise in our waters, the information that will come from the SAMBAH project will be a very important source of knowledge. If the SAMBAH results indicate that protected areas are considered necessary in accordance with Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC Art 4.1 for the long term viability of the harbour porpoise, this authority will make suggestions for any such designations to the Finland´s government, who will take the final decision.

Signature and date:

Ilkka Heikkinen,
Director Nature Conservation

June 26th 2009

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DECLARATION OF SUPPORT FROM THE COMPETENT AUTHORITY

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Optional: this form may also be used to indicate any other support to the project by important stakeholder bodies, administrative bodies or individuals that may be concerned by the project.

Name and legal status : **Ministry of the Environment, Poland**

Full address : Wawelska 52/54
00-922 Warsaw
POLAND

Tel : +48 22 57 92 667 Fax : +48 22 57 92 730 E-mail: monika.lesz@mos.gov.pl

Contact person (name and function):
Monika Lesz, Counsellor to the Minister, Department of Nature Conservation

SAMBAH – Static Acoustic Monitoring of the Baltic Harbour Porpoise

The harbour porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*) in the Baltic Sea listed as critically endangered. SAMBAH will demonstrate a cost-effective, robust and broad-scale method for estimating densities of cetaceans in low density areas, and the provide information on important areas for harbour porpoises in the Baltic Sea, making it possible for a proper, ecosystem-based management of the species
The project contributes to developing the scientific basis for the implementation of the ecosystem approach into the management of the harbour porpoise, its natural environment and relevant stakeholders.
The Polish Ministry of Environment values the applicant organisation as a reliable partner with a high competence in the issues addressed by the project, and is convinced the project is feasible to achieve the envisaged aims. This is reflected in the application document, which is considered to be sound and complete. Therefore, the Ministry highly recommends this project for funding under LIFE +.

Signature and date:

GŁÓWNY KONSERWATOR PRZYRODY
dr Maciej Trzeciak

21.11.2008

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GŁÓWNY INSPEKTOR
OCHRONY ŚRODOWISKA
Andrzej Jagusiewicz

Warsaw, 28.05.2009 r.

DM/5111-03/09/DR

EUROPEAN COMMISSION
Directorate
General.Environment
Directorate E –
International affairs & LIFE
ENV.E-4 – LIFE

In accordance to the question no.1 of European Comission concerning program LIFE + *SAMBAH -"Static Acoustic Monitoring of the Baltic Sea Harbour Porpoise,* I (the Chief Inspector for Environmental Protection (CIEP) as the authority responsible for article 11 of the Habitats Directive in Poland), confirm that if the monitoring of the conservation status of the harbor porpoise in Polish waters is carried out in the future the method that is used in SAMBAH will be implemented.

The commitment mentioned above is valid only on the conditions that the methodology turn out to be efficacious and that the hydroacoustic devices purchased in the frame of the project will be available for free. The latter has been guaranteed by the University of Gdańsk, the main Polish beneficiary of SAMBAH.

Z up. GŁÓWNEGO INSPEKTORA
OCHRONY ŚRODOWISKA
mgr inż. Roman Jaworski
ZASTĘPCA GŁÓWNEGO INSPEKTORA
OCHRONY ŚRODOWISKA

cc.
Prof. dr hab. Krzysztof Skóra
Stacja Morska
Instytutu Oceanografii
Uniwersytet Gdański
ul. Morska 2
84-150 Hel

DECLARATION OF SUPPORT FROM THE COMPETENT AUTHORITY

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Name and legal status: **The Ministry of the Environment**

Full address: Wawelska 52/54, 00-922 Warsaw, POLAND

Tel: . +48 22 5792667 Fax: +48 22 5792730 E-mail: monika.lesz@mos.gov.pl

Contact person (name and function): Monika Lesz, Counsellor to the Minister, Departament of Nature Conservation

SAMBAH – Static Acoustic Monitoring of the Baltic Harbour Porpoise

The Ministry of the Environment is the competent authority for the conservation and protection of the harbour porpoise in the Polish waters.
The harbour porpoise in the Baltic Sea is listed as critically endangered. SAMBAH will demonstrate a cost-effective, robust and broad-scale method for estimating densities of cetaceans in the low density areas, and the provide will provide information on important areas for harbour porpoise in the Baltic Sea, making it possible for a proper, ecosystem-based management of the species.
The project contributes to developing the scientific basis for the implementation of the ecosystem approach into the management of the harbour porpoise, its natural environment and relevant stakeholders.
If the SAMBAH project provides new information about areas important for the long term viability of the harbour porpoise in the Baltic Sea, which might qualify as candidate pSCI`s, the Ministry will make a proposal for any such designation to the Polish government, who will take the final decision.

The Polish Ministry of the Environment values the applicant organisation as a reliable partner with a high competence in the issues addressed by the project, and is convinced the project is feasible to achieve the envisaged aims. This is reflected in the application document, which is considered to be sound and complete. Therefore, the Ministry highly recommends this project for funding under LIFE+.

Signature and date:

DYREKTOR
Departamentu Obszarów Natura 2000

Anna Liro Anna Liro
Head of Dpt. of NATURA2000 Sites
General Directorate for Environment Protection

July 10th, 2009

Hel 29.05.2009

European Commission
Directorate
General Environment
Directorate E –
International affairs & LIFE
ENV.E-4 – LIFE

The results of the SAMBAH project will provide a very important knowledge for implementing protection measures in Poland. As the main Polish beneficiary of the project we declare that any high density area found in Polish waters during the project will be recommended to be designated as SCI and moreover in areas when human activity will be identified as a threat for harbour porpoises the appropriate regulations will be suggested.

Krzysztof Skora, Ph.D., Assoc. Prof.
Director of the Hel Marine Station
University of Gdansk

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Optional: this form may also be used to indicate any other support to the project by important stakeholder bodies, administrative bodies or individuals that may be concerned by the project.

Name and legal status:
Urząd Morski w Gdyni (Maritime Office in Gdynia)

Full address:
ul. Chrzanowskiego 10, 81-338 Gdynia
Poland

Tel: .(+48) 58 620-13-55 Fax: (+48) 58 661-66-56 E-mail: dyrtech@umgdy.gov.pl

Contact person (name and function):
Anna Stelmaszyk-Świerczyńska Deputy Director

Please specify whether, why and how you will support this project:

The Maritime Office in Gdynia is aware of the application for project SAMBAH, and is prepared to issue the necessary permissions for location and use of static acoustic monitoring devices for the required period of measurements.
We would like to use the results of the project for improving the management of the sea area under the jurisdiction of this Office.

Signature and date: DYREKTOR URZĘDU MORSKIEGO w GDYNI up. mgr inż. Anna Stelmaszyk-Świerczyńska Z-ca DYREKTORA ds. TECHNICZNYCH 17.11.2008

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DECLARATION OF SUPPORT FROM THE COMPETENT AUTHORITY

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Optional: this form may also be used to indicate any other support to the project by important stakeholder bodies, administrative bodies or individuals that may be concerned by the project.

Name and legal status: Danish Forest and Nature Agency, Governmental agency

Full address: Haraldsgade 53, DK-2100 Copenhagen Ø, Denmark

Tel: +45 72 54 20 00 Fax: +45 39 27 98 99 E-mail: sns@sns.dk

Contact person (name and function): Maj F. Munk, Head of Section

Please specify whether, why and how you will support this project:

The project will be supported by Danish Forest and Nature Agency. It supports action stated in our national action plan for Danish harbour porpoises.
The project will give new information about the distribution, population-size and possible "hot-spots" for harbour porpoises in the Baltic Sea.
This information is useful in relation to implementation of the Habitats Directive and also in the cooperation with the Fisheries Agencies when agreeing on the best way to protect harbour porpoises.
Beside this it might give us a new tool to monitoring populations of harbour porpoises both in areas with a low density as well as areas with higher densities.

Signature and date: 28/11-2008

Ole Markussen
Head of Division

DECLARATION OF SUPPORT FROM THE COMPETENT AUTHORITY

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Optional: this form may also be used to indicate any other support to the project by important stakeholder bodies, administrative bodies or individuals that may be concerned by the project.

Name and legal status:
Ministry of Environment, Danish Forest and nature Agency

Full address:
Haraldsgade 53, 2100 Copenhagen Ø, Denmark

Tel: .+4572542000 Fax: +4572549899 E-mail: sns@sns.dk

Contact person (name and function):
Maj F. Munk, Head of section, mfm@sns.dk; +4572542428

Please specify whether, why and how you will support this project:

Regarding the LIFE + SAMBAH project proposal, we hereby declare that we give permission to the National Environmental Research Institute, Aarhus University to catch harbour porpoises in Danish territorial waters for scientific purposes, and that harbour porpoises are instrumented with satellite transmitters on the dorsal fin.

Miljøministeriet
Skov- og Naturstyrelsen
Haraldsgade 53
2100 København Ø

Signature and date:

11-12-2007

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DANISH MINISTRY
OF THE ENVIRONMENT

Forest and Nature Agency

LIFE+ Project SAMBAH

Nature Division
J.nr. SNS-303-00075
Ref. MFM/OGC
May 26 2009

Re.: Question no.1 from European Commission concerning program LIFE + *SAMBAH -"Static Acoustic Monitoring of the Baltic Sea Harbour Porpoise*

The Danish Forest and Nature Agency as the authority responsible for article 11 of the Habitats Directive in Denmark, confirms that the monitoring method described in SAMBAH will be used for future monitoring of the conservation status for harbor porpoise in Danish waters, where the method shows to be more cost efficient than existent methods and on the condition that the methodology turns out to be effective

Yours sincerely

Ole Markussen
Director, Head of Nature Division

Forest and Nature Agency • Haraldsgade 53 • DK-2100 København Ø • Denmark
Tel +45 39 47 20 00 • Fax +45 39 27 98 99 • CVR 11916910 • EAN 5798000860803 • sns@sns.dk • www.skovognatur.dk

DECLARATION OF SUPPORT FROM THE COMPETENT AUTHORITY

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Optional: this form may also be used to indicate any other support to the project by important stakeholder bodies, administrative bodies or individuals that may be concerned by the project.

The Ministry of the Environment, Agency for Spatial and Environmental Planning
Haraldsgade 53, 2100 København Ø - Denmark

Phone 0045 72 54 47 00
Fax 0045 39 27 98 99
E-mail: blst@blst.dk

Contact person (name and function): Head of Division Flemming Nielsen

The Agency for Spatial and Environmental Planning is the competent authority for the conservation and protection of the harbour porpoise in Danish waters.

Denmark is in the process of proposing new sites (pSCI´s) for harbour porpoises in Danish waters. The proposal is expected to be submitted to the Commission before September 1, 2009.

In the Baltic region 5 new pSCI 's have been proposed for habour porpoise. Furthermore, harbour porpoise will be added as a reason for designation in a number of existing SCI 's.

The findings of the SAMBAH project might provide new information useful in the evaluation process and the results might give information about other areas important for the long term viability of the harbour porpoise population in the Baltic, and might then qualify as candidate pSCI's. This authority will make suggestions for any such designations to the Danish government, who will take the final decision.

Signature and date: 1/7-09

June 30, 2009
Flemming Nielsen, Head of Division
Agency for Spatial and Environmental Planning
Ministry of Environment, Denmark.

DECLARATION OF SUPPORT FROM THE COMPETENT AUTHORITY

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Optional: this form may also be used to indicate any other support to the project by important stakeholder bodies, administrative bodies or individuals that may be concerned by the project.

Name and legal status: Farvandsvæsenet Danish Maritime Safety Administration

Full address: Postboks 1919, 1023 København K, Denmark

Tel: +45 3268 9500 Fax: +45 3257 4341 E-mail: frv@frv.dk

Contact person (name and function):

Please specify whether, why and how you will support this project:

Farvandsvæsenet is the authority responsible for permissions regarding deploying static acoustic monitoring devices in Danish waters.

Farvandsvæsenet is aware of the SAMBAH application to LIFE+. Farvandsvæsenet will treat the project's application for permission to deploy static acoustic monitoring devices in Danish waters when received. The application will be assessed according to maritime safety and other authorities will be consulted if necessary.

Signature and date: 14th August 2009

Michael Stage

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DECLARATION OF SUPPORT FROM THE COMPETENT AUTHORITY

Name and legal status: **Ministry of the Environment Republic of Estonia (Public Authority)**

Full address: Narva mnt 7A
EE 15172 Tallinn
Estonia

Tel: +372 626 2900 Fax: +372 6262 801 E-mail: merike.linnamagi@envir.ee

Contact person (name and function):
Merike Linnamägi, Senior Officer of the Nature Conservation Department

Please specify whether, why and how you will support this project:

Baltic Harbour Porpoise has been common marine mammal historically. With dramatic decline of the whole Baltic population in the middle of XX century, the species became rear visitor in Estonian waters.

The project "Static Acoustic Monitoring of the Baltic Harbour Porpoise" is targeted to assess the status and abundance of the small and highly endangered population of Baltic Harbour Porpoise also in low abundance areas. The project's strength lies in international cooperation and the involvement of international experts, which makes it possible to make use of and further develop the best knowledge and skills in the protection of the species, which has until now received relatively little attention.

The actions of the project are targeted for developing monitoring methods and tools for management in low density distribution areas, as well as defining important habitats for Harbour porpoise.

The Ministry of Environment is of the opinion, that information gathered during the project activities has very high value for assessing the present occurrence and status of Harbour porpoises in Estonian waters. Gathered information also supports the aims of international agreements like ASCOBANS.

Stamp of the Authority, signature and date:

Rita Annus

17. 12. 2009

Secretary General of the Ministry of the Environment
Republic of Estonia

DECLARATION OF SUPPORT FROM THE COMPETENT AUTHORITY

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Optional: this form may also be used to indicate any other support to the project by important stakeholder bodies, administrative bodies or individuals that may be concerned by the project.

Name and legal status: Estonian Ministry of Environment

Full address: Narva 7A, Tallinn, 15172 Estonia

Phone: +372 6262 600
Fax: +372 6262 901
E-mail: merike.linnamagi@envir.ee

Contact person (name and function): Merike Linnamägi Senior Officer of the Nature Protection Department

Please specify whether, why and how you will support this project:
The Ministry of Environment is the competent authority for the conservation and protection of the harbour porpoise in Estonian waters. In the process of evaluating whether there will be a need to designate new pSCIs for the harbour porpoise in our waters, the information that will come from the SAMBAH project will be a very important source of knowledge. If the SAMBAH results indicate that protected areas are considered necessary for the long term viability of the harbour porpoise, this authority will make suggestions for any such designations to the Estonian government, who will take the final decision.

Signature and date:

01.07.2005

Andres Talijärv
Deputy State Secretary of Forestry and Nature Conservation

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DECLARATION OF SUPPORT FROM THE COMPETENT AUTHORITY

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Optional: this form may also be used to indicate any other support to the project by important stakeholder bodies, administrative bodies or individuals that may be concerned by the project.

Name and legal status: Sihtasutus Eestimaa Looduse Fond (ELF; Estonian Fund for Nature Foundation)

Full address: Estonian Fund for Nature, Magasini 3, Tartu Estonia

Tel: +372 7428443 Fax: : +372 7428166 E-mail: elf@elfond.ee

Contact person (name and function): Jüri-Ott Salm managing director

Please specify whether, why and how you will support this project:
The Baltic population of the Harbour Porpoise is one of the interests ELF has worked on regarding Baltic Sea conservation. ELF has cooperated on the issue with IFAW, WWF and Estonian State Nature Conservation Centre. We see that it is of great importance to use the project results in the political framework of HELCOM, ASCOBANS and the national and EU species conservation programmes. We also would use our capacity in awareness building and public dissemination of the project results and help in developing protection measures in line with and in cooperation with the project team and our international partners.

Signature and date:

7. Nov 2008

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DECLARATION OF SUPPORT FROM THE COMPETENT AUTHORITY

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Name and legal status: Ministry of Environment of Latvia

Full address: Peldu street 25, Riga, LV 1494, Latvia

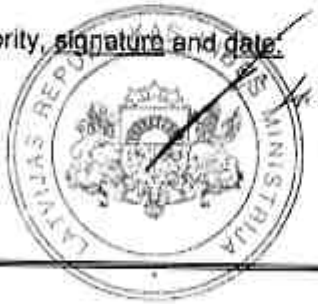
Tel: +371 7026504 Fax: +371 7820442 E-mail: daiga.vilkaste@vidm.gov.lv

Contact person (name and function): Ms. Daiga Vilkaste, Director, Nature protection department

Please specify whether, why and how you will support this project:

Ministry of Environment of Latvia supports the idea of the project proposal "Static Acoustic Monitoring of the Baltic Sea Harbour Porpoise" as it may serve as important source of scientific information on the ecological requirements as well as behavior of Baltic Sea Harbour porpoise in the Baltic sea. There are few cases of presence of this species in the Latvian waters, mainly at open sea, not the Riga gulf. However, the technicalities of the project should be in conformity with fishery and defense requirements, which are not the competence of the Ministry of Environment.

Stamp of the Authority, signature and date:



Ms. Daiga Vilkaste
Director, Nature protection department

December 04, 2008

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DECLARATION OF SUPPORT FROM THE COMPETENT AUTHORITY

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Name and legal status: Ministry of Environment of Latvia

Full address: Peldu street 25, Riga, LV 1494, Latvia

Tel: +371 7026504 Fax: +371 7820442 E-mail: daiga.vilkaste@vidm.gov.lv

Contact person (name and function): Ms. Daiga Vilkaste, Director, Nature protection department

Please specify whether, why and how you will support this project:

Ministry of Environment of Latvia supports the idea of the project proposal "Static Acoustic Monitoring of the Baltic Sea Harbour Porpoise" as it may serve as important source of scientific information on the ecological requirements as well as behavior of Baltic Sea Harbour porpoise in the Baltic sea. There are few cases of presence of this species in the Latvian waters, mainly at open sea, not the Riga gulf. If the project results will prove permanent presence of this species in the Latvian waters and establishment of protected area will be beneficial for the achievement of favorable conservation status of this species, proposals will be made to the Latvian government who will take the final decision.

Stamp of the Authority, signature and date:

LATVIJAS REPUBLIKAS VIDES MINISTRIJA

Ms. Daiga Vilkaste
Director, Nature protection department
August 17, 2009

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LATVIJAS HIDROEKOLOĢIJAS INSTITŪTS

Riga 30.06.2009

European Commission
Directorate
General Environment
Directorate E –
International affairs & LIFE
ENV.E-4 – LIFE

The results of the SAMBAH project will provide original and updated information on distribution of harbor porpoises in the territorial waters of Latvia. This knowledge is of utmost importance for designing and implementing the conservation and protection measures of the species in Latvia. As the central Latvian marine research and monitoring body we affirm that any high density area found in Latvian waters during the project will be proposed as Site of Community Interest. Likewise in locations where anthropogenic activities will be identified as a threat for harbour porpoises the necessary regulations will be recommended.

A. Ikauniece

Anda Ikauniece, Ph.D.,
Deputy Director,
Latvian Institute of Aquatic Ecology

Tālr.: +371 67601995, 67614840, fakss: +371 67601995, www.lhei.lv
Latvijas Hidroekoloģijas institūts, Reģ.Nr. 90002129621, adrese: Daugavgrīvas 8, Rīga, LV-1048
A/S Latvijas Unibankas Rīdzenes filiāle, kods: UNLALV2X, konts (IBAN): LV11 UNLA 0002 0434 69537

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Optional: this form may also be used to indicate any other support to the project by important stakeholder bodies, administrative bodies or individuals that may be concerned by the project.

Name and legal status: *Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania*

Full address: *A. Jakšto st. 4/9, LT-01105 Vilnius, Lithuania*

Tel: +370 52663548 Fax: +370 52663663 E-mail: l.janulaitiene@am.lt

Contact person (name and function): *Laura Janulaitienė, Chief Desk Officer of Biological Diversity Division of Nature Protection Department of the Ministry of Environment*

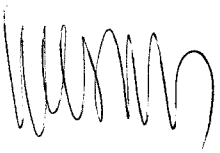
Please specify whether, why and how you will support this project:

The Lithuanian Ministry of Environment (MoE) supports the LIFE+ Nature & Biodiversity application „SAMBAH – Static Acoustic Monitoring of the Baltic Sea Harbour Porpoise" developed by the AquaBiota Water Research company (Sweden) and it's partners. MoE welcomes this transnational project to calculate density, distribution and abundance of small cetaceans – harbour porpoises (*Phocoena phocoena*) in the Baltic Sea by the deployment of close to 300 harbour porpoise click detectors at the depths of 5-80 meters in the waters of Sweden, Denmark, Poland, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia and Finland. Two project actions are planned to be carried out in Lithuanian waters: the deployed of approximately 10 click detectors, and a public information meeting.

The Baltic Sea subpopulation of harbour porpoise is small and has been drastically reduced during the last decades. The species is listed in Annexes 2 and 4 of the Habitats Directive and protect by the Agreement of Small Cetaceans of the Baltic, North East Atlantic, Irish and North Seas (ASCOBANS), and etc. In Lithuania harbour porpoise is very rare (just a few observation) and the population status is unclear.

The Lithuanian Ministry of Environment is ready to support this project providing consultations within the competence of the Ministry.

Signature and date:



Mr. I. Kiškis
Undersecretary of the Ministry of Environment

12.12.2008

DECLARATION OF SUPPORT FROM THE COMPETENT AUTHORITY

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Full address: *A. Jakšto st. 4/9, LT-01105 Vilnius, Lithuania*

Tel: +370 52663548 Fax: +370 52663663 E-mail: l.janulaitiene@am.lt

Contact person (name and function): *Laura Janulaitienė, Chief Desk Officer of Biological Diversity Division of Nature Protection Department of the Ministry of Environment*

Please specify whether, why and how you will support this project:

The Lithuanian Ministry of Environment (MoE) supports the LIFE+ Nature & Biodiversity application „SAMBAH – Static Acoustic Monitoring of the Baltic Sea Harbour Porpoise" developed by the AquaBiota Water Research company (Sweden) and it's partners. MoE welcomes this transnational project to calculate density, distribution and abundance of small cetaceans – harbour porpoises (*Phocoena phocoena*) in the Baltic Sea by the deployment of close to 300 harbour porpoise click detectors at the depths of 5-80 meters in the waters of Sweden, Denmark, Poland, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia and Finland.

The Baltic Sea subpopulation of harbour porpoise is small and has been drastically reduced during the last decades. The species is listed in Annexes 2 and 4 of the Habitats Directive and protect by the Agreement of Small Cetaceans of the Baltic, North East Atlantic, Irish and North Seas (ASCOBANS), and etc. In Lithuania harbour porpoise is very rare (just a few observation) and the population status is unclear. If the project results will indicate that protected areas are necessary for the long term viability of the harbour porpoise, the Lithuanian Government will take final decision relating this question.

The Lithuanian Ministry of Environment is ready to support this project providing consultations within the competence of the Ministry.

Signature and date:

Mr. Dr. A. Spruogis
Vice-ministry of the Ministry of Environment
25. 08. 2009

KLAIPEDA UNIVERSITY
COASTAL RESEARCH
AND PLANNING INSTITUTE

European Commission
Directorate
General Environment
Directorate E –
International affairs & LIFE
ENV.E-4 – LIFE

2009-07-01 No 104-251
Klaipeda

Letter of support

The results of the SAMBAH project will provide currently lacking knowledge for implementing protection measures in the Lithuanian EEZ. We declare that any high density area found in Lithuanian waters during the project will be recommended to be designated as SCI. In areas when human activity will be identified as a threat for harbour porpoises the appropriate regulations will be suggested to the Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania.

Yours sincerely,
Director of KU CORPI doc.dr. Zita Rasuolė Gasiūnaitė

Contact person: D. Daunys, +370 46 398874

Code 211951150
VAT code LT119511515
H.Manto g. 84
LT-92294 Klaipėda
Tel. (8-46) 398846, 398834
Fax. (8-46) 398845
E-mail: simona@corpi.ku.lt
Account No. LT59 0075 8000 0334 5816
Bank name "Snoras"
Bank code 00758

Dnr. 39-150/09:4

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Optional: this form may also be used to indicate any other support to the project by important stakeholder bodies, administrative bodies or individuals that may be concerned by the project.

Name and legal status:
Swedish Coast Guard, Region South
Government Authority

Full address:
Stumholmen
Box 545
371 23 Karlskrona
Sweden

Phone +46 455 35 35 00 Fax +46 455 812 75
E-mail: registrator.krs@kustbevakningen.se

Contact person (name and function): Dan Thorell, Regional commander

Please specify whether, why and how you will support this project:

The Swedish Coast Guard (Region South and East) will assist the SAMBAH project by providing ships and crew for the deployment and servicing of part of the acoustic loggers. This project falls well inside our general task of supervising and protecting the marine environment and the current taxes applicable at the time will be applied. Our participation will be an integral part of the normal cooperation between the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency and the Swedish Coast Guard.

Signature of Coast Guard region East and South:

2009-06-30

Sven Bergqvist
Captain
Chief of Staff Coast Guard region South

KUSTBEVAKNINGEN KRS KRS SWEDISH COAST GUARD

LIFE + Nature and Biodiversity

TECHNICAL APPLICATION FORMS

Part B – technical summary and overall context of the project

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

Project title: SAMBAH – Static Acoustic Monitoring of the Baltic Sea Harbour Porpoise

Project objectives:
The Baltic Sea subpopulation of harbour porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*) is small and has been drastically reduced during the last decades. The species is listed in Annexes 2 and 4 of the EC Habitats Directive as well as in the national red lists of several Member States (see Forms B3 and B2c). This, in combination with a complex of threats and problems which are still partly poorly understood (Form B2d for details), especially with reference to potential cumulative impacts, necessitates the need of improved methodologies for collecting data on population size and range, and its fluctuation over time. The overall objective of the project is to launch a best practice methodology for this purpose and to provide data for a reliable assessment of distribution and habitats of the species. This should make possible an appropriate designation of SCIs for the species within the Natura 2000 network as well as other relevant mitigation measures.

SAMBAH objective 1: Estimate densities, produce distribution maps and estimate abundances of harbour porpoises in the depth range of 5-80 meters within the project area in the Baltic Sea (approximately south of latitude 55° 50' N and east of longitude 12° E in the east, and south of latitude 60º 20'N in the north in the Baltic Sea, see Forms B2a-B2b). Estimates and maps will be produced by season for the whole study area, and possibly by season within country if there are enough detections to allow this (Action C.3).

Data on abundance is necessary to assess the conservation status of the subpopulation and the negative impact of anthropogenic activities such as bycatch (see Form B2d). It will also serve as a baseline for possible future surveys to follow up the effects of conservation measurements taken. Distribution maps are essential to identify areas of importance and areas with higher risk of anthropogenic conflicts (see Objective 2 below).

SAMBAH objective 2: Identify possible hotspots, habitat preferences, and areas with higher risk of conflicts with anthropogenic activities for the Baltic Sea harbour porpoise (Action C.4). In Swedish waters, use these results to identify appropriate areas for protection, and within these areas, suggest appropriate management of anthropogenic activities with known or potential negative impact (Action C.5).

Information on possible hotspots, habitat preferences, and areas with higher risk of conflicts with anthropogenic activities are necessary for the designation of appropriate protected areas for the harbour porpoises. Information on the distribution and extent of anthropogenic activities with known or potential negative impact on the conservation status of the harbour porpoise in these areas is crucial for efficient management of these activities (see Form B2d).

SAMBAH objective 3: Increase the knowledge about the Baltic Sea harbour porpoise among policymakers, managers, stakeholders, users of the marine environment and the public, in the nations bordering the Baltic Sea and within the European Community (Actions D1-D11).

This is necessary to reach the ultimate aim of the project, a favourable conservation status of the Baltic Sea harbour porpoise.

SAMBAH objective 4: Implement best practice methods for cost efficient, large scale surveillance of harbour porpoises in a low density area (Actions C.1-C4).

The implementation of coherent methods throughout the distribution range of the Baltic Sea harbour porpoise will facilitate future monitoring actions to follow up the effects of conservations measurements taken on a local, regional, national or transnational scale (see Form B3).

Actions and means involved:
SAMBAH will survey the Baltic Sea harbour porpoise by the use of static acoustic monitoring (SAM) devices. The SAM devices record information on harbour porpoise echolocation clicks. A proportion of the devices will also record the distance to the phonating porpoises, an important factor for the detection probability function. The SAM devices will be distributed in a random systematic grid within the project area (see Forms B2a-B2b; Actions C.1a-e).

Auxiliary data necessary for density analyses will be obtained by tagging harbour porpoises with satellite transmitters and tags that collect acoustic data (A-tags), complemented with a literature review. The auxiliary data includes mean click rate, mean speed, mean group size (Action C.2).

Three different analytical methods will be applied for the estimates of harbour porpoise density; (1) point transect methods applied to acoustic detections of harbour porpoise groups, (2) detections of harbour porpoise groups with consideration taken to animal movement, and (3) cue counting methods based on the detection of individual clicks (Action C.3).

Distribution maps and abundance estimates will be calculated on the basis of the density estimates. Through spatial modelling, possible hotspots will be identified. By including environmental data, habitat preferences and environmental determinants will be investigated. By combining these with available data on anthropogenic activities, such as fisheries, tourism and shipping, areas with higher risk of conflict will be identified (Action C.4).

Suitable areas for protection of the harbour porpoise in Swedish waters will be identified on the basis of identified important areas, such as hotspots, and areas with higher risk of conflict distribution. Within these areas, anthropogenic activities with known or potential negative impact of harbour porpoises will be identified and appropriate management actions will be suggested (Action C.5).

Expected results (outputs and quantified achievements):
SAMBAH main results 1: Estimates of density, maps of distribution, and estimates of abundance of harbour porpoises in the depth range of 5-80 meters within the project area in the Baltic Sea (see Forms B2a-B2b). Estimates and maps will be produced by season for the whole study area, and possibly by season within country if there are enough detections to allow this.

SAMBAH main results 2: Identification of possible hotspots, habitat preferences, and areas with higher risk of anthropogenic conflicts for the Baltic Sea harbour porpoise. In Swedish waters, identification of appropriate areas for protection, and within these areas, suggestions of appropriate management of anthropogenic activities with known or potential negative impact.

SAMBAH main results 3: Increased knowledge about the Baltic Sea harbour porpoise among policymakers, managers, stakeholders, users of the marine environment and the public, in the nations bordering the Baltic Sea and within the European Community. The dissemination actions are expected to reach approximately 9000 persons directly with information about the Baltic Sea harbour porpoise and/or the results of SAMBAH. In addition, press releases and media events are expected to result in newspaper articles, radio commentaries and a TV-spot, and more than 3.5 million visitors to the major tourist attractions participating as beneficiaries in the project will get the chance to take part of the SAMBAH exhibition and presentations of SAMBAH.

SAMBAH main results 4: Implementation of a transnational, best practice standard for cost efficient, large scale surveillance of harbour porpoises in a low density area.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA / SITE(S) TARGETED BY THE PROJECT

Name of the project area: Baltic Sea.....

Surface area (ha): 15 845 300 ha (areas with depth 5-80m within the EU)

EU protection status: SPA ☐ **NATURA 2000 Code** : NA.....

pSCI ☐ **NATURA 2000 Code** : NA.....

The harbour porpoise is listed in Annex II and Annex IV of the Habitats Directive (Council Directive 92/43/EEC). To date, one area in the Danish Baltic Sea (southwest of the island of Bornholm) has been identified as an important harbour porpoise habitat and it is supposed to be proposed to the European Commission as a Natura2000 site in December 2008. In the German waters of the Baltic region, three Natura2000 sites have been proposed as Sites of Community Interest (pSCI) designated for harbour porpoises (Fehmarn Belt, DE 1332-301, 27 992 ha; Kadet Channel, DE 1339-301, 10 007 ha; and Pomeranian Bay with Oder Bank, 1652-301, 110 173 ha). Two of these are partly or completely within the project area (Kadet Channel and Oder Bank). In Polish waters, two Natura2000 sites of special importance for harbour porpoises have been designed (Puck Bay; PLH220032; 26751 ha and the Pomeranian Bay; PLH990002; 242553 ha). To our knowledge, there is no other Natura 2000 sites in the Baltic Sea designated to harbour porpoises.

The Council Regulation (EC) No 812/2004 lays down measures concerning incidental catches of cetaceans in fisheries. It sets down rules concerning the obligatory use of pingers and observers on fishing boats, and prohibits the use of driftnets in the Baltic Sea from Jan 1st 2008.

The harbour porpoise is listed in Annex A of the Council Regulation (EC) No 338/1997 on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein. The listing in Annex A gives the highest grade of protection of this regulation.

Other protection status according to national or regional legislation:
In Sweden the harbour porpoise is protected by national legislation. The species is placed under protection (3 § i jaktlagen 1987:259), and all animals found dead, stranded or bycaught are property of the state have and have to be reported (33 § jaktförordningen 1987:905). Import, export and the keeping of live specimens as well as selling or buying dead specimens is prohibited (Artskyddsförordningen 1998:179). The Baltic Sea harbour porpoise is listed in the national Swedish Red List as critically endangered (CR C1; Gärdenfors 2005).

In Finland the harbour porpoise and all other cetacean species are placed under protection according to the Nature Conservation Act. The "Act of protection of whales and arctic seals" concerns all whale species in Finnish waters (including the harbour porpoise) and bans import of whale products. There is also an obligation to release any unharmed whale caught in fishing gear, and if possible to help a hurt or helpless whale. The harbour porpoise is not included in the Evaluation of Threatened Species in Finland 2000 report (Suomen lajien uhanalaisuus 2000, Rassi et al). Harbour porpoises occur in Finnish waters, but as there is no evidence that they reproduce in there, the status of the harbour porpoise has not been evaluated.

In Poland, harbour porpoises are legally protected under the Regulation of the Ministry of Environment since 1984. The Regulation of the Ministry of Environment (26 Sept. 2001) lists the wild native species of fauna under strict protection, where all cetaceans are included in Annex 1, and the Regulation of the Ministry of Environment (28 Sept. 2004) on the wild species of fauna under protection lists the harbour porpoise in Annex 1 as a species requiring an active protection. The harbour porpoise is listed in the Polish Red Data Book of Animals in category LC (Głowaciński, 2001).

The harbour porpoise is not in the Danish Red List from 1997, but a revision is currently under hand, and in the new version (which will be published in the beginning of 2009) the Baltic Sea harbour porpoise will be listed as Critically Endangered (CR).

In Estonia the harbour porpoise is listed in the national Red List. It is also protected by the Act on Nature Protection where it is listed in the 3rd protection category, which means that it is protected but there is no need for designation of special protected areas.

In Latvia the harbour porpoise is protected by law, and is listed in the national Red List in category 0, i.e. almost extinct.

In Lithuania the harbour porpoise is not in the national Red List due to a limited number of observations in Lithuanian waters.

In Germany the harbour porpoise is listed as Critically Endangered (CR) in the national Red List.

We have not been able to obtain information on possible protection status of the harbour porpoise in Russia.

Main land uses and ownership status of the project area:
The Baltic Sea supports extensive fisheries. The active gears mainly used are trawls and Danish seines, and the passive gears are gill nets, entangling nets, trammel nets and Polish semi-drift nets.

The Baltic Sea is heavily trafficked with ferries, freighters, oil tankers and leisure boats. The Baltic Sea environment is also affected by the increasing demand for off-shore wind farms is increasing, also in the Baltic Sea. For information on how these uses of the marine environment affects the harbour porpoise, see Form B2d.

The project area between 5 to 80 m depth falls partly inside the participating countries' territorial waters, which extend 12 nautical miles from the base line. Exclusive Economic Zones normally extend 200 nautical miles out from the baseline, but in the Baltic Sea EEZs cover the whole Baltic Sea and hence the rest of the project area.

Country	% of total project area
Sweden	32
Finland	17
Estonia	16
Latvia	13
Lithuania	3
Poland	13
Denmark	7

Scientific description of project area:
The Baltic Sea is a semi-enclosed, relatively shallow shelf sea with some deeper basins of more than 200 m depth. There is a gradient in salinity with declining salinity towards east and north. Winter sea-ice normally covers the northern and eastern parts of the Baltic Sea. The brackish water supports a smaller number of species than normal in regular sea or fresh water.

The SAMBAH project area focuses on the Baltic Sea from the Archipelago Sea around Åland in the north (approximately lat 61° N) to the Darss (between Denmark and Germany, approximately lon 12° E) and Limhamn (between Sweden and Denmark, approximately lat 55° 50' N) underwater ridges in the south-west. The main project area has been limited to include depths from five to 80 meters. (see form B3 for the justification of the depth range).The northern limit of the project area is based on the current distribution of opportunistic sightings (www.balticseporpoise.org). The south-western limit follows the definition that has been used in previous studies of the genetic population structure of the harbour porpoise in the Baltic Sea, the Danish Belts, Kattegat and Skagerrak (Wang and Berggren 1997, Palmé et al. 2008,

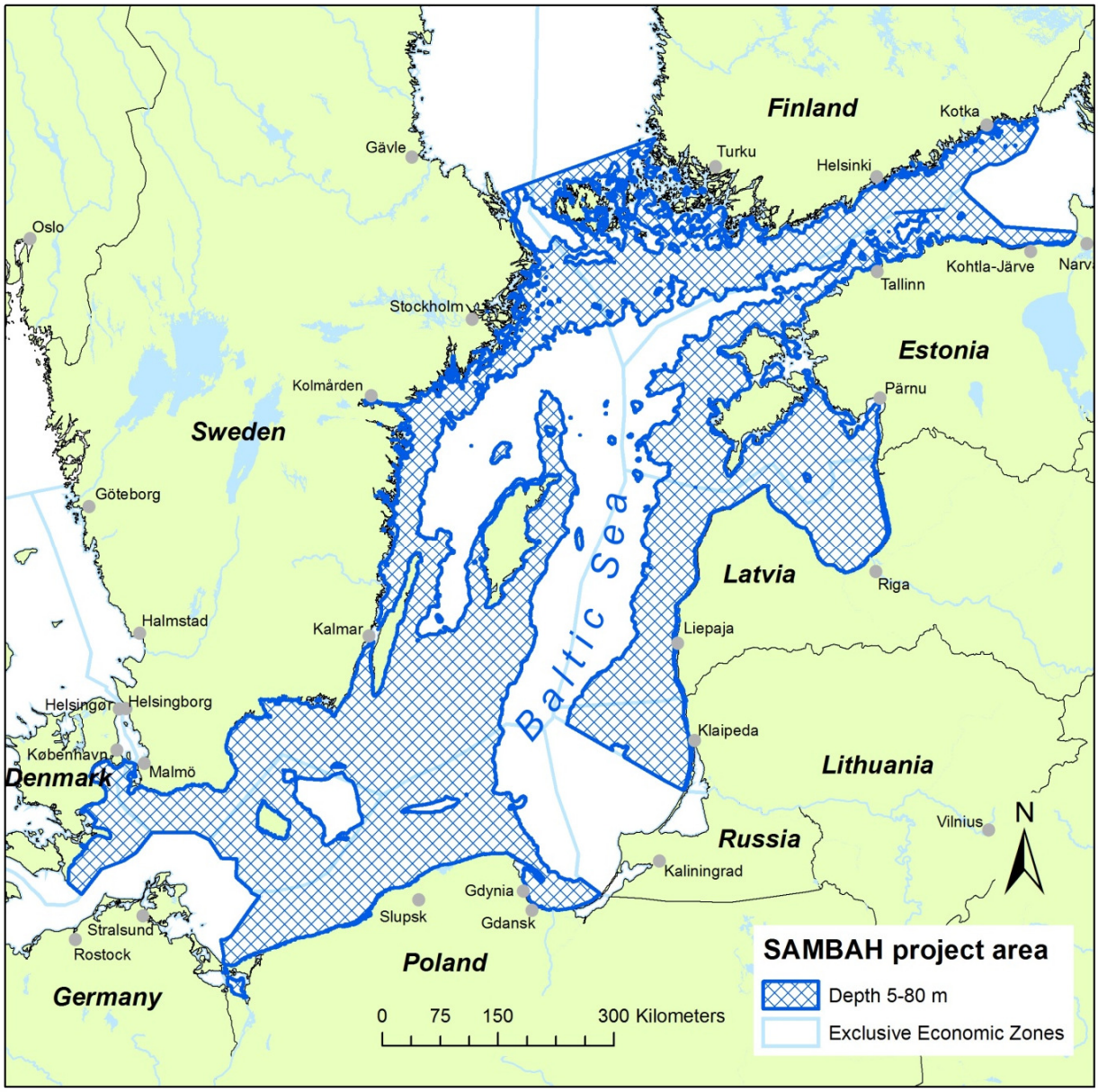
Berggren and Wang 2008). In addition to the data that will be collected in the waters of Sweden, Denmark, Poland, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia and Finland within the project, data from German Baltic waters will be included in the analysis. In the project proposal, the term "Baltic region" refers to all waters from the Kattegat Sea in the west to the Bothnian Bay in the north.

Importance of the project area for biodiversity and/or for the conservation of the species / habitat types targeted at regional, national and EU level (give quantitative information if possible):
The Baltic Sea is home to a critically endangered subpopulation of harbour porpoises.
This subpopulation is “considered to be facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild if conservation actions are not taken” (Hammond et al. 2008). If the subpopulation becomes extinct, not only the unique gene pool will be lost, but also the only cetacean species that occur year around in the Baltic Sea.

The potential habitat of the Baltic subpopulation encompasses the entire Baltic Sea. There are historic records of harbour porpoise sightings, strandings and bycatch in the entire Baltic Sea (Koshinski 2002), and irregular observations are still reported (www.balticseaporpoise.org).

IF YOUR PROJECT INVOLVES SEVERAL DISTINCT SUB-SITES, PLEASE FILL IN ONE FORM FOR EACH SUB-SITE

MAP OF THE GENERAL LOCATION OF THE PROJECT AREA
(Please indicate the scale of the map)



This map must be provided in an A4 format

DESCRIPTION OF SPECIES / HABITATS / BIODIVERSITY ISSUES TARGETED BY THE PROJECT

Brief description of the targeted species

SAMBAH targets the subpopulation of harbour porpoises (*Phocoena phocoena*) in the Baltic Sea. All specimen in the Baltic Sea are presumed to belong to one subpopulation (Hammond et al. 2008), although the population structure in the Baltic region is not entirely clear (Andersen 1993, Tiedemann et al. 1996, Wang and Berggren 1997, Andersen et al. 1997, 2001, Palmé et al. 2008, Berggren and Wang 2008).

The harbour porpoise is listed in Annex II and Annex IV of the Habitats Directive (Council Directive 92/43/EEC). The harbour porpoise emits high frequency, narrow-band click sounds (110-150 kHz) for orientation, prey search and communication (Kamminga and Wiersma 1981, Amundin 1991, Verboom and Kastelein 1997, Au et al. 1999, Villadsgaard et al. 2007).

Harbour porpoises can dive to at least 220 meters, although most of the dives are shallower than 30 meters and last less than a minute (Westgate et al. 1995, Otani et al. 1998, Bjørge and Tolley 2002). During the deeper dives they are presumed to search for prey in the vicinity of the bottom or at a specific depth. In the Baltic Sea region, herring (*Clupea harengus*), sprat (*Sprattus sprattus*), and small specimens of cod (*Gadus morhua*) are the main prey items. Although small schooling fish (e.g. herring and sprat) are important, demersal foraging is characteristic in many areas. (Read 1999, Börjesson et al. 2003, Lockyear and Kinze 2003).

In Scandinavian waters, harbour porpoises generally mate between June and August. The pregnancy lasts 10.5 months and the female nurse the calf for up to nine months (Börjesson and Read 2003, Lockyer and Kinze 2003). They mature when they are about 3-4 years and thereafter the females usually give birth to a calf every or every second year (Read 1990, Read and Hohn 1995, Lockyer and Kinze 2003). A harbour porpoise seldom live longer than 12 years (Read and Hohn 1995, Lockyer and Kinze 2003).

Distribution and habitat use

The global distribution of the species covers cold temperate to sub-polar waters of the Northern Hemisphere (Gaskin 1992, Read 1999). In the Baltic Sea area the historic range of harbour porpoises apparently included Baltic Sea proper, the Gulfs of Riga and Finland and the Bothnian Bay. However, in the latter half of the 1900s, the range was reduced considerably, and currently porpoises are considered to be virtually absent in the north-eastern part of the Baltic Sea (Koschinski 2002).

Very little is known about habitat use of the harbour porpoise in the Baltic Sea. In other parts of the world, the species is usually found continental shelf waters, although they occasionally travel over deeper offshore waters (e.g. Caretta et al. 2001). Based on catch records in Danish waters from the 18th and 19th century, it has been presumed that harbour porpoises seasonally migrated out of the Baltic Sea during winter (Andersen 1982). A recent study in the German EEZ in the Baltic region has revealed that the percentage of days with harbour porpoise echolocation detections is lower in wither than during summer (Verfuss et al. 2007). Based on the distribution of reported opportunistic sightings, the principal current distribution of harbour porpoises in the Baltic Sea is south of 60º 20'N (www.balticseaporpoise.org).

Population size

In the Baltic Sea, it is generally acknowledged that there has been a large decline in harbour porpoise abundance from historic levels (e.g. Donovan and Bjørge 1995; IWC 1996, 2000; Koschinski 2000). Although there is no reliable quantitative estimate of historic abundance, the decline is probably at least several thousands (ASCOBANS 2002). The estimated abundance of harbour porpoise pods has been estimated to 200-3300 (mean 599) in 1995 (Hiby and Lovell 1996) and 10-460 (mean 93) in 2002 (Berggren et al. 2004). Further information on these surveys is given in Form B2d under Scientific efforts.

Conservation status

The International Union for Conservation of Nature classifies the Baltic Sea subpopulation of harbour porpoises as Critically Endangered (CR C2a(ii) ver 3.1) with a decreasing population trend. The justification for the classification is as follows: "The current information on abundance provides evidence for a population size of fewer than 250 mature animals in the Baltic Sea subpopulation. A continued decline in mature animals can be inferred based on the current information on bycatches. All individuals in the Baltic Sea population belong to one subpopulation" (Hammond et al. 2008).

According to the national reports by Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Poland and Latvia in accordance with Article 17 of the Habitats Directive, the overall assessment of the conservation status of the Baltic Sea harbour porpoise is "Unfavourable-Bad" and its future prospects "Poor" or "Bad" (http://biodiversity.eionet.europa.eu/article17/speciessummary/ with selection of the Baltic Sea harbour porpoise). Information on national protection status in all nations around the Baltic Sea is given in Form B2a.

The conservation status of the entire species has recently been changed from Vulnerable (VU) to Least Concerned (LC ver 3.1) and the population trend is unknown (IUCN 2008).

CONSERVATION / BIODIVERSITY PROBLEMS AND THREATS

Please provide this information for those species and habitat types **directly targeted** by the project

Bycatch in fisheries

Description of threat

Today, the most significant threat to the harbour porpoise throughout its distribution range is incidental catches in fishing gear, primarily in large mesh gillnets such as bottom-set nets for cod or flat fish. In the Baltic Sea, only minimum data on bycatches are available from collection schemes of bycaught porpoises. The low animal density prevents observer schemes with sufficient coverage to yield an independent and reliable estimate to be carried out at a reasonable cost. An overview of the data from collection schemes is shown in Table B2d.1. In Swedish and Polish waters, a large part of the bycatches has occurred in drift nets or semi drift nets for salmon (Berggren 1994, Skóra and Kuklik 2003). The drift net fishery is now prohibited (see Regulation (EC) 812/04 below), but the semi driftnets used by Polish fishermen are still allowed an in use. No data on bycatches are available from Russia, Lithuania or Estonia.

Table B2d.1. Minimum number of bycatches in the Baltic Sea derived from collection schemes of dead porpoises.

Area	Country	Year	Gillnet type	Bycatch	Reference*
Mecklenburg Bight and Baltic Sea	Germany	1990-1995	Bottom-set	Min 1/yr	1
Baltic Sea	Denmark	Aug 1980-Feb 1981	Bottom-set	Min 3	2
Baltic Sea	Poland	1990-1999	50% bottom-set 40% semi drift net 10% other	Min 5/yr	3
Baltic Sea	Sweden	Jun 1988-Dec1991	50% bottom-set 50% drift nets	Min 4/yr	4
Baltic Sea	Finland	1940-1990	Unknown	Min 0.4/yr	5
Baltic Sea	Latvia	2003-2004	Unknown	Min 1/yr	6

*References: (1) Kock and Benke 1996, (2) Clausen and Andersen 1988, (3) Skóra and Kuklik 2003, (4) Berggren 1994, (5) Määttänen 1990 and Kujala 2006 cited in Miljöminsteriet 2006, (6) ICES 2003.

In addition to bycatches in professional fishing gear, an unknown number of harbour porpoises are also taken by recreational fisheries (Stensland et al. in prep).

Impact of threat

IUCN states that “a continued decline in mature animals can be inferred based on the current information on bycatches” (Hammond et al. 2008). In 2000, ASCOBANS concluded that the current bycatch is thought to be unsustainable, and that Baltic porpoises may become extinct in the near future unless actions are taken to prevent future anthropogenic mortality (ASCOBANS 2000). Minimum bycatch numbers reported from collection schemes have been shown to exceed the sustainable mortality limit based on ASCOBANS’ conservation objectives (Berggren et al. 2002). Unfortunately the Regulation (EC) 812/04 on the use of pingers and observers (see below) has had little impact on the harbour porpoises in the Baltic Sea since the rules concerns a very low number of gill-netting vessels and the bycatch rate in trawls is negligible. However, the ban of driftnets is likely to improve the situation and the collection of bycatch data on smaller vessels will yield important information.

How the problem/threat will be dealt with by the project

The small and uncertain size of the subpopulation of harbour porpoises in the Baltic Sea calls for immediate actions to reduce the number of bycatches. Mitigation measures should not wait for reliable and recent estimates of the number of animals and the number of bycatches (ASCOBANS 2002), although these are necessary for a comprehensive evaluation of the current situation. SAMBAH will provide accurate and up-to-date information on the density, distribution and abundance of harbour porpoises, possible hotspots and important habitats.

SAMBAH will identify areas with high risk of conflict with fisheries in space and by time of year. The results delivered by SAMBAH are crucial for the designation of protected areas for harbour porpoises in the Baltic Sea, and how activities such as fishing should be regulated within these areas. Furthermore, a more precise abundance estimate allows for a more precise assessment of the conservation status of the subpopulation. The information provided by SAMBAH will also serve as a baseline and allow follow-up of conservation actions taken.

The Swedish Board of Fisheries (SBF; A8/9), which is responsible for fisheries, including harbour porpoise bycatch mitigation, through e.g. pinger implementation according to Council Regulation (EC) No 812/2004, has given its full support to SAMBAH and will act as a liaison to the fishing industry and other stakeholders. The SAMBAH project researchers have well established personal contacts with relevant colleagues at the SBF.

The Swedish coast guard (A8/22), which is responsible for supervising the adherence of the fisheries and the maritime traffic regulations in Swedish waters, has agreed to be directly involved in SAMBAH, assisting with and advising on the deployment of the SAM units as a part of their normal routines, and also keep an eye on the SAM unit buoys during the deployment. This involvement will make it possible for SAMBAH representatives to promote the harbour porpoise issue, and to urge the coast guard to be active in controlling the use of pingers according to the Council Regulation (EC) No 812/2004.

In the Baltic States, SAMBAH, through personal contacts with researchers as well as via the subcontractors in these countries, will establish direct contacts with relevant authorities (the Estonian Ministry of Environment, the Latvian Ministry of Environment, and the Lithuanian Ministry of Environment) in order to keep them updated on the progress of the project and urge them to make use of the SAMBAH results in their management of their waters. In Lithuania, also the State Pisciculture and Fisheries Research Centre, responsible for fishery regulation under the Ministry of Agriculture, will be contacted through personal contacts with researchers in this country.

Environmental contaminants

Description of threat

Pollution is of particular concern in the Baltic Sea where toxic compounds, in particular PCBs and DDTs, have been described as the likely source for reduced fertility and population decline in Baltic Sea pinnipeds (Helle et al. 1976, Helle 1980, Bergman and Olsson 1986, Bergman 1999). Porpoises from the Baltic Sea have up to 254% higher mean levels of PCBs than corresponding samples from the Kattegat and Skagerrak (Berggren et al. 1999, Bruhn et al. 1999), and a number of lesions and pathological changes have been reported from the harbour porpoises in the Baltic region (Siebert et al. 1999, Clausen and Andersen 1988). These include pneumonia, liver fibrosis, arthrosis, abscesses in muscles, lungs and other organs, skin lesions and heavy attacks from parasites (Siebert et al. 1999, Clausen and Andersen 1988). A threshold has been identified for the relation between the blubber concentration of PCB and the occurrence of infectious trauma in harbour porpoises in UK (Jepson et al. 1999, 2005). However, a recent decline of PCB concentration in Baltic Sea biota has been observed (Bignert et al. 2003).

Less is known about “newer” environmental contaminants, such as PFOS (perfluorooctanesulfonic acid). Since the 1970’s, the concentrations PFOS have increased 25-30 times in guillemot eggs (*Uria aalge*) at the Swedish island Stora Karlsö in the Baltic Sea (Olsson et al. 2005). The concentration of PFOS in harbour porpoises in the German waters in the Baltic region is among the highest in Europe, and it has been found that the concentration is magnified from harbour porpoise females to their foetuses (Van der Vijver m.fl. 2004, Law m.fl. 2008). The substance is acutely toxic, but to date, there are no studies of how it may affect the health and fitness of harbour porpoises.

Impact of threat

IUCN concludes that the high levels of PCBs cannot be excluded as a contributing factor in the past decline in abundance in the Baltic Sea (Hammond et al. 2008). It is likely that the endocrine system of the harbour porpoises in the Baltic Sea is negatively affected by the concentrations of the environmental contaminants present today.

How the problem/threat will be dealt with by the project

SAMBAH will not directly address the threat posed by environmental contaminants to harbour porpoises in the Baltic Sea. However, the results provided by SAMBAH on harbour porpoise density, distribution and abundance in the Baltic Sea will serve as a baseline and allow follow-up of future conservation actions taken, including those on environmental contaminants.

Disturbance by underwater constructions and other noisy marine activities

Description of threat

Examples of underwater marine constructions are foundations of offshore wind farms, bridges, harbours or pipes for electricity or gas. Construction involves many types of activities that can generate high sound pressure levels, and pile-driving seems to be the noisiest of all. Underwater noise can affect harbour porpoises directly or indirectly by disturbance of their prey. Pile-driving and other activities that generate intense impulses during construction are likely to disrupt the behaviour of marine mammals at ranges of many kilometres, and these activities have the potential to induce hearing impairment at close range (Madsen et al. 2006). During pile-driving of two offshore wind farms in the Danish North Sea the echolocation activity by harbour porpoises was drastically reduced (Carstensen et al. 2006) and at one of the farm sites these effects remained two years after the wind mills had been taken in use (Teilmann et al. 2006). However, the reported noise levels from operating wind turbines are low, and are unlikely to impair hearing in marine mammals (Madsen et al. 2006).

High noise levels are also caused by so called airguns and by underwater explosions. Airguns are being used for geological surveys of the sea floor, for example prior to construction work and in search for oil deposits in the sediments under the sea floor. The emit a very strong low, frequency pulse directed into the sea floor, although sidelobes are also created that are expected to be audible to harbour porpoises at a distance of at least eight kilometres (Goold and Fish 1998). Underwater explosions are being carried out for underwater constructions and by the military. Compared to explosions in air the impact zone of underwater explosions is much greater. Marine mammals are primarily damaged by bleedings in and in the vicinity of the lungs, by bleedings around small oscillating gas bubbles in the intestines (Goertner 1982).

Impact of threat

The impact of underwater construction activities on harbour porpoises in the Baltic Sea is likely to increase with higher demands on renewable energy resources and increased prices on fossil fuels such as natural gas. However, the extent of the impact is highly dependent on what technique that is used for the constructions of wind farm foundations (pile driven or gravity foundations). Further, the negative impact of underwater constructions as well as seismic surveys and underwater explosions can be significantly reduced if appropriate precautionary measures are taken. Examples of precautionary measures are to carry out the activities or the noisiest phases of them during low-density seasons for harbour porpoises, and/or the use of acoustic deterrence devices (pingers) to cause harbour porpoises to leave the area before the activity or the noisiest phase is carried out.

How the problem/threat will be dealt with by the project

SAMBAH will provide accurate and up-to-date information on the density, distribution and abundance of harbour porpoises, possible hotspots and important habitats. SAMBAH will identify areas with high risk of conflict with noisy anthropogenic activities in space and by time of year. The results delivered by SAMBAH are crucial to determine appropriate precautionary measurements to minimise the negative impact of noisy underwater activities and for the designation of protected areas for harbour porpoises in the Baltic Sea. Further, the information provided by SAMBAH will serve as a baseline and allow follow-up of conservation actions taken.

The Hel Marine Station of UG (University of Gdansk, a SAMBAH beneficiary) has established direct and personal contacts with the Polish Navy in order to make sure that the elimination of 2nd World War mines and other submarine ordnance in Polish waters will not harm harbour porpoise. YM (Finnish Ministry of Environment, a SAMBAH beneficiary) has established direct contacts with the Finish Navy and laid a platform for collaboration and information exchange. This will be used to ensure that the deployed SAM units are protected from any naval

underwater operations. It will also be used to ensure that naval underwater operations, including underwater detonations, will be planned and carried out in a way that minimizes the hazards for the harbour porpoise. The Swedish Navy has recently been contacted by KD (Kolmardens Djurpark, coordinating beneficiary of SAMBAH) in connection with the localization of a World War 2 mine field in Swedish waters, in order to ensure that appropriate consideration is shown to marine mammals when the mines are eliminated. Similar contacts will be established with the Danish navy, and the military authorities in the Baltic States. Finally, the SAMBAH network will make the relevant authorities, which are involved in the environmental assessment of the Nord Stream gas pipeline, aware of the hazards for the harbour porpoise in connection with possible underwater blasting works.

Disturbance by vessel traffic

Description of threat

Vessels may disturb harbour porpoises by sounds from propellers, engines and eco sounders. During visual surveys it has been documented that harbour porpoises change their direction of movement one kilometre from the vessel (Palka and Hammond 2001). Preliminary results from the German North Sea show that harbour porpoises occur less frequently in areas with high frequency of vessel traffic. Further studies are required to identify the causes to this pattern (Herr et al. 2005). However, in other areas, like the Danish Great Belt, intense freighter and leisure boat traffic is concurrent with very high density of porpoises all year around (Teilmann et al 2007).

In the Baltic Sea, a total of approximately 1800 vessels connected to the authentic identification system (AIS) are always present in the Baltic Sea. During 2005, a total of approximately 55 000 AIS passed the island of Gotland (HELCOM 2005). All vessels with a gross tonnage above 400, as well as a large number of smaller vessels, are connected to the AIS. In addition to the professional vessels, a large number of leisure boats (the majority being speed boats), jet skis etc are being used in the Baltic Sea. Only in the Swedish waters of the Baltic Sea the number of leisure boats is estimated to 330 000. The high revolution rate propellers of speed boats generate very loud and broadband noise. It may reach beyond 200 kHz, i.e. covering the entire hearing range of the harbour porpoise (Amundin et al. in prep). This noise, coupled with the high speed and an often irrational and unpredictable course, is likely to sum up to a powerful stressor.

Eco sounders are regularly being used on larger vessels and are getting more common on leisure boats. The commonly used frequencies (50-80 kHz) fall within the hearing range of harbour porpoises and in some cases they use the same frequencies (125 kHz) as the harbour porpoise own echolocation signals.

Impact of threat

The frequent traffic by larger vessels and leisure boats in the Baltic Sea means that there are very few undisturbed areas available for harbour porpoises, especially during summer when they give birth and mate. There are no published studies on how the sounds from of echo sounders may affect harbour porpoises. The impact of the large vessel traffic is supposed to increase with higher demands for transportations with low emissions of green house gases. The number of leisure motorboats is supposed to increase over the coming decade.

How the problem/threat will be dealt with by the project

SAMBAH will provide accurate and up-to-date information on the density, distribution and abundance of harbour porpoises, possible hotspots and important habitats. SAMBAH will identify areas with high risk of conflict with vessel traffic in space and by time of year. The results delivered by SAMBAH are crucial to determine appropriate precautionary measurements to minimise the negative impact of vessel traffic and for the designation of protected areas for harbour porpoises in the Baltic Sea. Further, the information provided by SAMBAH will serve as a baseline and allow follow-up of conservation actions taken.

Habitat degradation and climate change

Description of threat

During the 20th century, anthropogenic activities have severely changed the ecosystem of the Baltic Sea and the habitat of harbour porpoises. The intense fisheries, the discharges of

nutrients and the climate shift have caused large scale shifts in dominating fish species, oxygen deficiency over very large parts of the Baltic Sea, and excessive algal blooms. The functional relations in these changes have been analysed by data modelling. The results show that the Baltic Sea has gone through two major ecological transitions, from a top-down controlled oligotrophic ecosystem dominated by marine mammals in the beginning of the 20th century, passing a top-down controlled system dominated by cod, to the present bottom-up controlled eutrophic ecosystem dominated by clupoids (Österblom et al. 2007). Field data confirms that the dramatic reduction of the cod population directly has increased the biomass of its main prey, sprat. This in turn has led to decreased summer biomasses of zooplankton and higher summer biomasses of phytoplankton (algal blooms) (Casini et al. 2008). The composition of species is also being changed by the spreading of invasive species, such as the round goby (*Neogobius melanostomus*) in Polish waters (Almqvist 2007).

The water temperature of the Baltic Sea is expected to increase due to climate changes, which in turn is expected to have further positive effects for sprat and reduce the extent of the ice cover during winter (BACC Author Team 2008).

Impact of threat

The effects of the drastic changes of the ecosystem of the Baltic Sea on harbour porpoises are hard to predict. The efforts to reduce the nutrient levels and the high fishing pressure are supposed to benefit the harbour porpoises, but the changes are very slow. Despite great efforts during the last thirty years the situation is still serious. On the positive note is that the fishing effort on cod is expected to be reduced after the Commission has given clear signals that overfishing will not be tolerated. This is expected to half the effort with bottom-set gillnets in the Baltic Sea.

Even though harbour porpoises feed on clupoids and gobids, and the species cannot live in ice covered water, neither the drastic increase in clupoids, the introduction of the round goby, or the predicted reduction in ice cover is likely to have a noteworthy positive impact on the Baltic Sea harbour porpoise as none of these factors is limiting the present occurrence of the subpopulation.

How the problem/threat will be dealt with by the project

SAMBAH will provide accurate and up-to-date information on the density, distribution and abundance of harbour porpoises, possible hotspots and important habitats. The results delivered by SAMBAH will serve as a baseline for future monitoring of the subpopulation and allow follow-up of the effect of climate changes and actions taken to improve the ecological status of the Baltic Sea.

Parasites and diseases

Description of threat

Harbour porpoises normally host large number of parasites without any obvious adverse effects on their health (Koschinski 2002). However, the presence of diseases and tissue damage caused by parasitic infections have been found to correlate to concentrations of environmental contaminants in several studies (Siebert et al. 1999, Strand et al. 2005, Jepson et al. 1999, 2005, Beineke et al. 2005, 2007a, 2007b).

Impact of threat

The impact of parasites and diseases on the subpopulation of harbour porpoises in the Baltic Sea is unknown.

How the problem/threat will be dealt with by the project

SAMBAH will not directly address the potential threat posed by parasites and diseases to harbour porpoises in the Baltic Sea. However, the results provided by SAMBAH on harbour porpoise density, distribution and abundance in the Baltic Sea will serve as a baseline and allow follow-up of the conservation status of the subpopulation.

Historic direct hunt

Description of threat

The harbour porpoise has previously been severely hunted in the Baltic region. In Danish waters, the total estimated catch for the 18th and 19th century is estimated to over 180 000 animals (Lockyer and Kinze 2003). During the first and second world war, approximately 2600 harbour porpoises were taken in Little Belt (Kinze 1995). In Polish waters more than 700 harbour porpoises were taken primarily in salmon drift nets between 1922 and 1933, when a bounty was being paid (Skora et al. 1988).

Impact of threat

Harbour porpoises are not directly hunted in the Baltic region today, but the historic hunt may be one of the major explanations to the presently low number of specimens in the Baltic Sea. As the population structure of harbour porpoises in the Baltic region is unclear, it unknown from what population(s) the hunted animals were taken in Danish waters. However, the Danish hunt was carried out from November to mid-January, presumably on harbour porpoises that seasonally migrated out of the Baltic Sea during winter (Andersen 1982).

How the problem/threat will be dealt with by the project

SAMBAH will not address this historical threat although the recovery of the subpopulation can be monitored by follow-up studies.

PREVIOUS CONSERVATION EFFORTS IN THE PROJECT AREA AND/OR FOR THE HABITATS / SPECIES TARGETED BY THE PROJECT

International policy efforts

The European Council Directive 1992/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (Habitats Directive) aims to maintain or restore, at favourable conservation status, natural habitats and species of wild fauna and flora (Article 2). The listing of the harbour porpoise in Annex II implies that a coherent European ecological network of special areas of conservation shall be set up (Natura 2000 sites) to maintain or restore its habitat at a favourable conservation status in its natural range (Article 3.1). Each Member State shall contribute to the creation of Natura 2000 in proportion to the representation within its territory of the habitats of the species (Article 3.2), establish necessary conservation measures (Article 6.1), and undertake surveillance of the conservation status of the species (Article 11). The listing in Annex IV implies that requisite measures to establish a system of strict protection for the harbour porpoise in its natural range shall be taken, prohibiting e.g. deliberate capture or killing; deliberate disturbance, particularly during the period of breeding, rearing, hibernation and migration; and deterioration or destruction of breeding sites or resting places (Article 12.1). Additionally, a system to monitor the incidental capture and killing shall be established. In the light of the information gathered, further research or conservation measures as required shall be taken to ensure that incidental capture and killing does not have a significant negative impact on the species (Article 12.4).

The Directive 2008/56/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a framework for community action in the field of marine environmental policy (Marine Strategy Framework Directive) establishes a framework to achieve or maintain good environmental status in the marine environment by the year 2020 at the latest (Article 1). The first listed qualitative descriptor of good environmental status is biological diversity, defined as quality and occurrence of habitats and distribution and abundance of species in line with prevailing physiographic, geographic and climatic conditions (Annex I). In order to achieve or maintain good environmental status, marine strategies applying an ecosystem-based approach shall be implemented (Articles 2 and 3) for each marine region or subregion (Article 5.1), e.g. the Baltic Sea. Member States shall make an initial assessment (Article 8) followed by monitoring programmes (Article 10) of the characteristics of and pressures and impacts on their marine waters. One of the biological characteristics is “a description of the population dynamics, natural and actual range and status of species of marine mammals and reptiles occurring in the marine region or subregion” (Annex III, Table 1). Examples of pressures and impacts are: “underwater noise (e.g. from shipping, underwater acoustic equipment)” and

"selective extraction of species, including incidental non-target catches (e.g. by commercial and recreational fishing)" (Annex III, Table 2).

The European Council Regulation (EC) 812/2004 laying down measures concerning incidental catches of cetaceans in fisheries and amending Regulation (EC) No 88/98 provide rules for mandatory use of pingers in two areas in the Southern Baltic Sea for vessels of a length of 12 meters and above using any bottom-set gillnet or entangling net (Article 2.1). In the fisheries and areas concerned, necessary steps shall be taken to monitor and assess the effects of pinger use over time (Article 2.4). Member states are obliged to appoint independent observers to monitor bycatches of cetaceans in 5 % of the fishing effort by pelagic trawls of a length of 15 meters and above in the Baltic Sea (N of 59° only during June-September). For vessels less than 15 meters in length data on incidental catches of cetaceans should be collected through scientific studies or pilot projects (Article 4). The fishery with salmon drift nets begun to be phased out in 2005 and is entirely prohibited since 2008 (Article 9).

The European Council Regulation (EC) 2371/2002 on the conservation and sustainable exploitation of fisheries resources under the Common Fisheries Policy obliges the Community to apply the precautionary approach in taking measures to protect and conserve living aquatic resources and to minimise the impact of fishing activities on marine eco-systems. It shall aim at a progressive implementation of an eco-system-based approach to fisheries management (Article 2.1).

The Agreement on the Conservation of Small Cetaceans of the Baltic, North East Atlantic, Irish and North Seas (ASCOBANS) aims to "restore and/or maintain biological management stocks of small cetaceans at the level they would reach when there is the lowest possible anthropogenic influence". To achieve this, the IWC/ASCOBANS Working group on harbour porpoises advised that the maximum annual bycatch should not exceed 1.7 % of the population size that year (ASCOBANS 2000). **The ASCOBANS Recovery Plan for Baltic Harbour Porpoises (Jastarnia Plan)** (ASCOBANS 2002) aims at (1) immediately reduce the bycatch rate to ≤2 porpoises per year in the 1995 survey area, (2) improve knowledge in key subject areas as quickly as possible, and (3) "develop more refined (quantitative) recovery targets as new information becomes available on population status, bycatch and other threats". The Plan recommends that identification of high-risk areas must be undertaken immediately, including data on porpoise distribution, "must be given extremely high priority". Further, development and application of new techniques (e.g. acoustic monitoring) is recommended for assessing trends in abundance: "Given the apparently low-density occurrence of porpoises in the Baltic, standard distance sampling is unlikely to provide adequate statistical power to detect trends. Therefore, new approaches, such as acoustic monitoring, will be essential for assessing effectiveness of recovery efforts."

The Baltic Sea Action Plan (BSAP) of the Helsinki Commission (HELCOM) agrees on increasing the knowledge on and protection of Baltic Sea marine habitats, communities and species by e.g. further developing in co-operation with ASCOBANS a coordinated reporting system and database on Baltic harbour porpoise sightings, bycatches and strandings; the promotion of research aiming at developing additional methods for the assessment of, and reporting on, the impacts of fisheries on biodiversity; and the development and implementation of effective monitoring and reporting systems for by-caught birds and mammals. The BSAP fits directly within the Directive 2008/56/EC (Marine Strategy Framework Directive). The HELCOM recommendation 17/2 recommends the Governments of the Contracting Parties to e.g. give highest priority to avoid bycatches of harbour porpoise; collect and analyse data on population distribution and abundance, stock identities and threats such as pollutant levels, by-catch mortality, disturbance by shipping (e.g. under water noise); consider the establishment of protected marine areas for harbour porpoise within the framework of the Baltic Sea Protected Areas (BSPAs).

The FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries states that "management measures should not only ensure the conservation of target species but also of species belonging to the same ecosystem or associated with or dependent upon the target" (Article 6.2).

International scientific efforts primarily relevant for estimates of density and important habitats of Baltic harbour porpoises

All the scientific efforts described below fits directly into the EC Directive 1992/43/EEC (Habitats Directive), the Directive 2008/56/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (Marine Strategy Framework Directive), the ASCOBANS Jastarnia Plan, the HELCOM Baltic Sea Action Plan, the HELCOM recommendation 17/2, and/or into several of the national conservation strategies described below.

The abundance of harbour porpoises in the Baltic Sea has been estimated in two aerial sighting surveys carried out in 1995 and 2002 (Table B2d.2). Only group and not animal estimates could be calculated as only single animals were sighted. In other surveys that have covered parts of the southern Baltic Sea, the mean group size has been 1.2-2.5 animals (Hammond et al. 1995, Siebert et al. 2006, SCANS-II 2008).The eastern border of the Baltic aerial surveys was drawn between 57□07' N, 17□00' E (close to the town of Kalmar on the Swedish east coast) and 54°22' N, 19°16 E (at the border between Poland and Russia in the Gdansk Bay). In 1995, a 22 km wide corridor along the Polish coast in 1995 could not be included in the survey area.

Table B2d.2. Abundance estimates for harbour porpoise pods in the south-western Baltic Sea.

Year	Mean group abundance	95% confidence interval	Reference
1995	599	200-3300	Hiby and Lovell 1996
2002	93	10-460	Berggren et al. 2004

A boat-based survey combining visual observations and towed acoustic equipment was carried out by the International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW) in the Baltic region during the summers of 2001 and 2002. Only relative and not absolute abundance estimates were calculated, and the results show that the porpoise detection rate was two orders of magnitude lower in the Baltic Sea than in the waters west thereof (Gillespie et al. 2005).

Two international EC LIFE funded surveys, coordinated by the Sea Mammal Research Unit in UK, have been carried out to estimate the abundance of harbour porpoises and other small cetaceans in European waters; the Small Cetacean Abundance Survey in the North Sea and adjacent waters (SCANS) in 1994, and Small Cetaceans in the European Atlantic and North Seas (SCANS-II) in 2006. Although the Southern Baltic was included as a survey area in both of these projects, not enough effort was achieved in any of the surveys to provide an abundance estimate of harbour porpoises in this area (Hammond et al. 1995, SCANS-II 2008). SCANS-II also evaluated methods, including static acoustic monitoring, for monitoring trends in abundance of small cetacean species between major decadal-scale surveys. Although the statistical power of static acoustic monitoring could not be tested in SCANS-II, it was concluded that the method "has proven valuable in small scale monitoring and there is potential for using this method for large scale monitoring of trends". None of these surveys aimed at identification of important habitats for harbour porpoises.

A workshop on general issues of static acoustic monitoring of porpoises and dolphins was held at the annual meeting of European Cetacean Society (ECS) in 2006. The potential and value of using static acoustic monitoring to produce results in low density areas of porpoises where line transect methods not are practical was acknowledged (Leeney and Tregenza 2006).

A joint workshop on selection criteria for marine protected areas for cetaceans was arranged by ECS, ASCOBANS and ACCOBAMS (Agreement on the Conservation of Cetaceans in the Black Sea, Mediterranean Sea and Contiguous Atlantic area) in 2007. The workshop concludes that "a well-designed MPA with appropriate management, monitoring and enforcement can be a powerful tool for wise conservation and management; a poorly designed MPA that does not address the key threats may even have a negative effect" (Evans 2007).

The Baltic Sea Porpoise Project has been developed on the recommendation of the ASCOBANS Jastarnia Plan (ASCOBANS 2002) and is funded by the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation in Germany. The project was formed in 2003 and is based on a database for recent and historic sightings (opportunistic and dedicated), strandings, catches and bycatches of harbour porpoises in the Baltic Sea. The goal of the project is to work as a forum for researchers as well as an educational tool for the general public (www.balticseaporpoise.org).

National efforts primarily relevant for estimates of density and important habitats of Baltic harbour porpoises

Measures on bycath mitigation and bycatch monitoring in all national action plans for the harbour porpoise describe below fits into the Regulation (EC) 812/2004, and measures on protected sites into the Directive 1992/43/EEC (Habitats Directive), as well as into several other international legislations, policies, agreements, action plans and conservation strategies described above.

Denmark

The revised Danish action plan for harbour porpoises outlines the objectives for further reduction of incidental by-catches and for research and monitoring. Special emphasis is given on e.g. the geographical distribution and behaviour of harbour porpoises, additional biological knowledge about acoustic behaviour of the harbour porpoise, and investigation of the long-term effects of pingers and by-catch monitoring (Miljøministeriet 2005).

High density areas and key habitats for harbour porpoises in Danish waters have been identified by analyses of comprehensive data from satellite tracking, aerial and ship surveys as well as acoustic surveys from ship collected 1991-2007. The high density areas are described separately based on the four management units, which in turn are proposed based on previous population structure studies. Each high density area is ranked based on our current knowledge of population structure, density, seasonal variation in distribution and other relevant information. Sixteen areas were found to have high density, whereof 12 in the “Inner Danish Waters”, two in the northern North Sea and two in the southern North Sea (Teilmann et al. 2008).

In Danish waters, 20 harbour porpoise from the area around Skagen and 31 porpoises from the waters from Kattegat to the western Baltic have been equipped with satellite transmitters to investigate movements and identify important areas to harbour porpoises in Danish waters. Only one of the animals swam a longer distance into the Baltic Sea (Teilmann et al. 2004, 2008).

One area in the Baltic Sea has been identified as important to harbour porpoises (southwest of the island of Bornholm) and is likely to be suggested as a proposed Site of Community Interest (pSCI). The size of the area is 31 900 ha.

Estonia

No national efforts have been taken.

Finland

An operational programme for the protection of harbour porpoises has been developed by a working group at the Ministry of the Environment in 2006. It proposes measures such as surveying the occurrence of harbour porpoises in Finland’s territorial waters, and participating in international research projects related to the species. Some of the species’ protection action is based on EU legislation, e.g. fishing restrictions and a bycatch observation programme (Miljöministeriet 2006).

During 2006-2007 two on-board observers were appointed to record bycatches and harbour porpoise sightings in relation to the Regulation (EC) 812/2004. No porpoise was observed.

Germany

The FTZ in Büsum (part of Kiel University) has conducted regular aerial surveys dedicated to observations of harbour porpoises throughout the year from 2002 to 2006. The surveys have covered the entire German waters in the Baltic region and the Danish waters south of Fyn and Sjælland. The total effort has been of 43 flight days covering 25 308 km. The surveys show

that there is a general increasing trend in harbour porpoise density from east to west and the highest densities are found around Als and the western part of Fehmarn Belt (Gilles et al. 2006, 2007).

In the German EEZ in the Baltic region, up to 42 SAM devices have been deployed from August 2002 to December 2004. This has revealed a significant decrease from east to west in the in the percentage of days with porpoise detections, and a seasonal variation with fewer days of porpoise detections in winter than during summer (Verfuss et al. 2007).

The Society for the Conservation of Marine Mammals (GSM) hosts interactive maps of observations of harbour porpoises. During January – 10 November 2008, 807 harbour porpoises were reported in the Baltic region (GSM 2008).

In the German waters of the Baltic region, three Natura 2000 sites have been proposed as Sites of Community Interest (pSCI) designated for harbour porpoises (Fehmarn Belt; DE 1332-301; 27 992 ha, Kadet Channel; DE 1339-301; 10 007 ha and Pomeranian Bay with Oder Bank; 1652-301; 110 173 ha). Two of these are partly or completely within the project area (Kadet Channel and Oder Bank).

Latvia
No national efforts have been taken.

Lithuania
No national efforts have been taken.

Poland
A national management plan for harbour porpoise has been worked out under the Twinning project PL2004/IB/EN-03 in cooperation with the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. This Plan however does not have a legal status of species action/conservation plan under Habitat Directive and this has to be done yet.

Opportunistic observation database has been maintained by the Hel Marine Station, University of Gdansk where sightings, strandings and voluntarily reported bycatch have been collected since 1986.

The pilot observer programme on the bycatch has been carried out in 2005 and 2006 by the Sea Fisheries Institute focusing on the drift nets. The fleet coverage of the programme was very low and no bycatch has been observed.

A 3-year pilot project on pinger use was implemented in 2008 in the Puck Bay identified as a high bycatch area in Polish waters. According to a high number of gillnets used in this Bay pingers will work as an acoustic barrier deployed outside the fishing ground. The effectiveness of the project will be used for further development of protection measures in this area.

Two NATURA2000 sites of special importance for harbour porpoises have been designed within the Polish EEZ; the Puck Bay PLH220032 (26750.53 ha) and the Pomeranian Bay PLH990002 (242553.15 ha).

Since early 1990, widespread information and education campaigns have been carried on by Hel Marine Station for the public and stakeholders aimed on understanding threats and promoting of protection of harbour porpoise and its habitat.

Russia
To our knowledge, no national efforts have been taken.

Sweden
In 1999, the Swedish Parliament adopted 15 (now extended to 16) national environmental quality objectives to be attained by the year 2020. Seven of these objectives are also listed as annual national priorities for Life+ Nature and Biodiversity projects (priority area 1a and 1c). Two of these objectives are “A balanced marine environment, flourishing coastal areas and

archipelagos" and "A rich diversity of plant and animal life". The quality objective for the marine environment states that "biological diversity must be preserved", and that "utilization of the seas, coasts and archipelagos must be compatible with the promotion of sustainable development". One of the interim targets of the goal is "By 2010 total annual bycatches of marine mammals will not exceed 1% of each population. Bycatches of seabirds and non-target fish species will have a negligible impact on the populations concerned or on the ecosystem." The quality objective for plant and animal diversity states that "biological diversity must be preserved and used sustainably for the benefit of present and future generations. Species, habitats and ecosystems and their functions and processes must be safeguarded". One of the interim targets is that in year 2015, the number of threatened species within the country shall be at least 30% less than in year 2000, without an increase in the number of extinct species.

The Swedish action plan for harbour porpoises was revised in 2008 in cooperation by the Environmental Protection Agency and the National Board of Fisheries. The long term objective of the action plan is that in year 2018, the environmental conditions shall allow the stocks of harbour porpoise in Swedish waters to recover to at least 80 % of their carrying capacity. Among the actions proposed in the plan are; reduction of bycatches, collection of ghost nets, development of alternative fishing gear, and development of a camera system for data collection of bycatches on fishing vessels smaller than 12 meters. Investigations are proposed on the population structure of porpoises in the Baltic region, the effects of environmental contaminants on the health status of harbour porpoises, and the levels of anthropogenic underwater noise. The occurrence and distribution range of harbour porpoises, as well as habitat requirements, are recommended to be investigated by static acoustic monitoring (Carlström et al. 2008). Nevertheless, SAM of harbour porpoises in the Baltic Sea cannot be a part of the Swedish environmental monitoring programme as the Baltic Sea harbour porpoise is not an indicator species.

A database on opportunistic observations of harbour porpoises has been in use at the web site of the Museum of Natural History since May 2003. By the end of 2007, the database contained approximately 600 reports on harbour porpoise observations, whereof approximately 30 from the Baltic Sea (http://www2.nrm.se/tumlare/rapportera_tumlare.html).

The Species Gateway is an independent web site for collecting sightings of species developed in collaboration with the Threatened Species Unit. The site is under development and it has been possible to report observations of harbour porpoises since spring 2007. From January to October 2008, 19 observations of harbour porpoises were reported, whereof one from the Baltic Sea (Species Gateway 2008, http://www.artportalen.se/default.asp) .

The National Board of Fisheries has distributed pingers since June 2005 and appointed observers since January 2006 in the Baltic Sea in accordance with the Regulation (EC) 812/2004. In May 2008, four active vessels were concerned by the pinger rules and no harbour porpoise had been observed being bycaught. In addition to the requirements of the Regulation, 2.6 % of the effort with gillnets with a length of 15 meters and above in the Baltic Sea (ICES area IIId) were observed in 2007. Neither in this fishery was any porpoise observed bycaught. The zero observed bycatch is expected as the observed effort is very low in relation to the bycatch rate.

The Swedish Board of Fisheries, in cooperation with the Swedish Fishermen's Federation and Kolmården Wildlife Park, used SAM to record the presence of harbour porpoises in the waters off the southern counties Skåne and Blekinge in 2006-2007 (Amundin et al. 2008). Local fishermen deployed and serviced approximately 30 harbour porpoise click detectors of the PCL type over a period of a little more than a year. The PCL positions were partly close to fishing nets that were moved as part of active fishing, partly on fixed positions in areas where active fishing was carried out, and partly on fixed positions close to stationary fishing gear. A total of 21 porpoise positive days were recorded.

EU ADDED VALUE OF THE PROJECT AND ITS ACTIONS

The subpopulation of harbour porpoises in the Baltic Sea is listed as Critically Endangered (CR) by IUCN (Hammond et al. 2008), i.e. it is considered to be facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild if conservation actions are not taken. If the subpopulation becomes extinct, not only the unique gene pool will be lost, but also the only cetacean species that occurs year around in the Baltic Sea. Despite that the density of porpoises is two orders of magnitude higher in the waters west of the Baltic Sea than in the Baltic Sea (Gillespie et al. 2005), and that the historic distribution range of harbour porpoises in the Baltic Sea was about twice the current range (Koschinski 2002), there is no evidence of a current recolonization of harbour porpoises from the waters west of the Baltic Sea. The conservation of the Baltic Sea subpopulation of harbour porpoises will thereby have a significant contribution at EU level, preserving unique values at both genetic and ecological levels.

SAMBAH will provide results that are fundamental for the implementation of the Directive 1992/43/EEC (Habitats Directive), the Directive 2008/56/EC (Marine Strategy Framework Directive), the ASCOBANS Recovery Plan for Baltic Harbour Porpoises (Jastarnia Plan), HELCOM's BSAP and recommendation 17/2, as well as several national strategies developed under those international rules and agreements (see Form B2d). SAMBAH contributes significantly to the priority areas of action (PPA) 1a, 1b and 1c for LIFE+ Nature and Biodiversity projects.

SAMBAH will make a significant contribution to the conservation of the species by delivering robust and accurate data on current distribution range, density, abundance, habitat use and areas of high risk of conflict with anthropogenic activities, both in space and time. This information is crucial for identifying appropriate conservation measures and to fulfil the requirements by e.g. the Habitats Directive. Examples of conservation measures are the designation of protected areas (e.g. Natura 2000 sites), local and seasonal limitations of fisheries with high risk of bycatch, and limitations of anthropogenic noise generating activities. Furthermore, the data provided by SAMBAH will serve as a baseline for future monitoring of the species conservation status and the demonstration of the applicability of the methods will open new possibilities for cost-effective monitoring in low density areas of cetaceans. This will facilitate for the surveillance of the conservation status of the harbour porpoise in accordance with Article 11, and the reporting of this in accordance with Article 17 of the Habitats Directive.

The geographical focus of SAMBAH is the area of 5-80 meters water depth of the Baltic Sea approximately south of latitude 61º N (see Forms B2a and B2b). The project area has been chosen on the following facts; (1) Best practice methods exists for estimating harbour porpoise density in waters shallower than 80 meters (see Best practice below). For deeper areas, further scientific efforts are needed to develop a cost-efficient best practice method for low density areas. (2) The 80 m depth curve corresponds broadly with the distribution of bottom areas with acute oxygen deficiency (<2 ml/l; SMHI 2008). This implies that porpoises are unlikely to forage at or near the bottom in these areas, yielding an even lower density of porpoises than in the more shallow areas (see form B2c for foraging depths of harbour porpoises). (3) Mitigation measures are primarily needed in areas shallower than 80 meters as this is where most of the anthropogenic activities occur. (4) In other areas, higher densities of porpoises have been found in shallow than in deep waters (Caretta et al. 2001, Teilmann et al. 2008).

SAMBAH will use standardised methods to produce comparable and thus synoptic results in the waters of all nations but Russia in the Baltic Sea. A prerequisite to do this is a multinational partnership of the project with actions carried out in as many nations as possible around the Baltic Sea. In SAMBAH, beneficiaries or subcontractors will carry out actions in the waters of Sweden, Denmark, Poland, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia and Finland. In addition to this, data collected in German waters of the Baltic Sea will be analysed. Thereby SAMBAH covers waters of all nations bordering the Baltic Sea except Russia. Previous efforts using SAM have applied various methods and achieved national, regional or local insights. Thereby comparisons between different areas, or estimates on the subpopulation level of the harbour porpoise in the Baltic Sea has not been possible. SAMBAH is an essential step towards

effective and consistent, if not common, management of this mobile species. A comprehensive transnational estimate of the species' distribution and abundance is crucial for a common long-term approach to the conservation and management of the small and threatened subpopulation of harbour porpoise in the Baltic Sea.

A successful implementation of the methods applied by SAMBAH will lead not only to important conservation benefits for the Baltic Sea harbour porpoise, but methodological insights applicable to all species of animals that produce easily detectable vocalisations and are hard to survey visually all over the world, such as the Bay of Californian vaquita (Phocoena sinus), river dolphins like the Baiji (Lipotes vexillifer; if not already extinct) or the Ganges river dolphin (Platanista gangetica), the forest elephant (Loxodonta africana cyclotis) and gibbons (family Hylobatidae, e.g., Hylobates gabriellae).

BEST PRACTICE / INNOVATION / DEMONSTRATION CHARACTER OF THE PROJECT

LIFE+ Nature projects must complete best practice and/or demonstration
LIFE+ Biodiversity projects must complete demonstration and/or innovation

BEST PRACTICE
SAMBAH is a Life+ Nature best practice project.

Visual or towed acoustic survey techniques are widely applied for estimates of density and abundance in areas with higher densities of cetaceans than in the Baltic Sea (e.g. the North Sea and surrounding waters, SCANS-II 2008). In the Baltic Sea, such methods result in abundance or density estimates with a very poor precision, if any estimate of the precision can be calculated at all (e.g. Hiby and Lovell 1996, Berggren et al. 2004, Gillespie et al. 2005). Instead, SAMBAH employs well established practical methods for local or regional monitoring of relative densities of cetaceans (SAM) and combines that with recently developed or refined analytical methods for estimating absolute density and abundance (Marques et al. submitted). The analytical methods in SAMBAH will build upon substantial recent research activity, specifically the results of the US$1.5 million project "DECAF – Density Estimation for Cetaceans from passive Acoustic Fixed sensors" running from summer 2007 to summer 2010, financed by the National Oceanographic Partnership Program (www.creem.st-and.ac.uk/decaf/). SAMBAH will be the first time where a large scale, multinational SAM-based population density study is carried out.

The first commercial harbour porpoise click detector (the T-POD from Chelonia Ltd, UK) has been on the market for over ten years. It has been used in a wide range of SAM studies on the local or regional scale; such as environmental impact assessments, bycatch related projects, and behavioural studies. In the Baltic Sea, SAM has hitherto been used for relative comparisons of seasonal and latitudinal densities of harbour porpoises in German waters (Verfuss et al. 2007), and for records of occurrence in the southern Swedish waters (Amundin et al. 2008). We will apply three analytic methods of estimating density, all with their roots in well established distance sampling methods (Buckland et al. 2001), but extended in different ways to deal with SAM data. All three constitute best practice but have different strengths and weaknesses. This will be discussed in depth in the final technical report. SAM, as proposed in this project, is the only viable approach currently available to produce density estimates with reasonable precision for low density cetacean species such as the Baltic Sea harbour porpoise.

The approach by SAMBAH has been recommended as best practice for efficient cetacean monitoring in low density areas. The following examples can be given;

- "Given the apparently low-density occurrence of porpoises in the Baltic, standard distance sampling is unlikely to provide adequate statistical power to detect trends. Therefore, new approaches, such as acoustic monitoring, will be essential for assessing effectiveness of recovery efforts." (ASCOBANS 2000)
- "...static acoustic monitoring has proven valuable in small scale monitoring and there is potential for using this method for large scale monitoring of trends" (SCANS-II 2008).
- "the application of SAM methods to monitoring porpoises in low density areas in the Baltic [...] has demonstrated the power of SAM in a task that is not practical using line transect methods" (Leeney and Tregenza 2006).

DEMONSTRATION: NA

INNOVATION: NA

EFFORTS FOR REDUCING THE PROJECT'S "CARBON FOOTPRINT"

SAMBAH is an international project with actions taking place in seven countries around the Baltic Sea. To reduce the carbon dioxide emissions in the project, meetings will be arranged over the telephone or internet using software such as Skype and GoToMeeting as often as possible. Short national trips will be made mainly by public transportation and international trips by train or ferry where possible. When cars are needed, environmental fuels such as bio fuels will be prioritized.

To upload data and exchange batteries in the SAM units used in the project, boats are required. To minimize the emissions of green house gases from ships in the field part of the project, the service interval of the SAM units has been extended to 3 months. Also, fuel consumption will be reduced by using ships already scheduled for activity in the survey area, where small changes in routes will allow us to reach the SAM units at sea. The number of dedicated trips will thus be minimized. Where applicable and available, four-stroke or low carbon emission two-stroke boat engines and alcrylate fuel will be used in the fieldwork.

Several of the beneficiaries have environmental policies aiming at reducing the negative environmental impact of the organisations. In addition to the environmental policy of KD, the proposed project coordinator is by December 15th 2009 aware of the environmental policies of the Swedish EPA and NERI.

EXPECTED CONSTRAINTS AND RISKS RELATED TO THE PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION AND HOW THEY WILL BE DEALT WITH (CONTINGENCY PLANNING)

1. In most cases, permits will be required for anchoring SAM devices at sea (Action C1). To ensure that these will be received, relevant authorities have been informed about the project throughout the project area. Support for the project has been declared from relevant authorities in Sweden, Poland and Denmark (see Forms A8 from the Swedish Armed Forces, the Polish Maritime Office in Gdynia, and the Danish Maritime Safety Administration). One year is allocated for receiving the permits in all countries (Action A1), which is expected to be ample time for possible adjustments to meet possible national requirements. Permits for Action C.2 have already been obtained (see Form A8 from the Danish Forest and Nature Agency). The project consortium is expecting to deal seriously and successfully with the permit issue through:

- an adaptive and interactive process of defining the positions of SAM devices,
- target-oriented and coordinated efforts by the central project management (coordinator and manager) and the national coordinators, supported by the national authorities responsible for the implementation of Article 11,
- national coordinators with established contacts at the relevant authorities and experience of the national application process,
- the possibility of adjusting the locations of SAM devices or omitting a smaller number of devices if selected location cannot be accepted, and
- allowing ample time for the application process.

2. Tagging of porpoises (Action C.2) is dependent on porpoises being captured in pound-nets in Danish waters. NERI has a well established cooperation with the pound-net fishermen and extensive experience of tagging released harbour porpoises. NERI also has the necessary permits for this action. Between 1997 and 2007, NERI, in cooperation with other research institutes, has equipped a total of 63 harbour porpoises with satellite transmitters. In average, approximately 8-9 porpoises suitable for tagging are caught each year.

3. A-tags must be retrieved in the sea after release, as data is stored in the memory of the tag itself and has to be downloaded from there. This is a potential problem which could lead to loss of data if tags are not successfully recovered. Retrieval is done by using satellite positions from the animal's satellite tag to get an approximate position at the time of release and thereby narrowing the search area, and then tracking the tag's VHF radio pulses using directional antennas from a boat. In a pilot study done by NERI in 2006-2007 three porpoises were tagged with A-tags, and all three tags were successfully retrieved by boat. However, if satellite tags do not give an accurate position or if the weather does not permit a boat search at the time of release, it is also possible to use a small airplane with a VHF receiver system to find the tag.

4. All instruments deployed in the open sea are liable to vandalism, theft and loss due to foul weather and shipping and fishing activities. The nature and extent of these problems vary between countries as well as between areas within countries. Vandalism, theft and partly loss due to foul weather will be reduced in some areas by applying "stealth" deployment, i.e. not using surface marker buoys where this is feasible and permitted by authorities. Vandalism and theft will also be addressed by informing the public about the project and its aims, with an urge to not touch the instruments, as well as to report possible problems such as buoy damage and return found lost units to the project. Loss due to fishing activities will be dealt with by involving fishermen's organisations as supporting bodies (e.g. in Sweden), or using heavy duty anchoring gear (e.g. in Denmark). There will be a buffer of units to replace losses that will occur in spite of these mitigation measures.

5. With only 4 data uploads per year and unit, three months of data may be lost if a unit is malfunctioning or lost. The alternative, to upload more often, will not be feasible for logistic and environment protection reasons. The deployment regime, with 280 units collecting data during two full years will allow for such occasional data losses.

6. The chosen density analysis method, based on “snapshots” in time (see C1c), constitutes best practice. As a contingency a second approach may also be applied to the detection of groups, explicitly dealing with the bias caused by animal movement. This is done by incorporating an estimate of mean animal speed into the estimator. The method was originally proposed by Skellam (1958) and extended by DiTraglia (2007). The basic method requires determination of the number of groups entering within a defined radius around the detectors, within which group detection is certain. This information can be recorded using the ranging SAM devices, and then the ratio of these detections to total detections at the other devices can be used, in an analogous way to the use of the estimate of mean probability of detection in the previous method. Other auxiliary information required for this method is mean animal speed and mean group size (data on which is collected in Action C1c2). A third, optional approach is based on distance sampling cue counting methods (Buckland et al. 2001; Marques et al. submitted), and uses as input the detection of individual clicks on the SAM devices. Again probability of detection of cues is calculated using the ranging SAM devices. The auxiliary information required in this case is mean cue rate (i.e., number of clicks per unit time) which will be obtained during Action C1c2.

7. Estimates of the auxiliary quantities required may be biased, and so may bias the density estimate. The group-based methods require estimates of mean group size and animal speed. The click-based methods require an estimate of mean click rate. Multiple sources of information (Action C1c2) will be used in all cases to obtain these quantities, increasing robustness. All methods require estimates of false positive detection rates, but robust estimates of this quantity are straightforward to obtain

8. The detection probability of clicks or groups may vary substantially over space or time. The statistical methods proposed are robust to this if enough encounters (perhaps 60 or more) are obtained to allow covariates explaining this variability (e.g., depth, season) to be included in the detection probability modelling. Based on the frequency of acoustic harbour porpoise detections in previous studies in the Baltic Sea (Verfuss et al. 2007, Amundin et al. 2008), two full years of data collection is expected to yield sufficient data for unbiased density estimates.

CONTINUATION / VALORISATION OF THE PROJECT RESULTS AFTER THE END OF THE PROJECT

- Which actions will have to be carried out or continued after the end of the project?

No project action will be carried out or continued after the end of SAMBAH. However, the results by SAMBAH are expected to lead to new efficient conservation measurements, national and/or transnational, to improve the conservation status of the Baltic Sea harbour porpoise. Examples of future impacts of SAMBAH are; (1) Action C.5 is expected to lead to the implementation of protected areas, e.g. Natura 2000 sites, for harbour porpoises in Swedish waters after the end of the project. (2) By implementing a coherent methodology for the surveillance of the Baltic Sea harbour porpoise, SAM can be repeated at any level (local, regional, national or transnational) to follow up the impact of measurements taken to improve the conservation status of the subpopulation. This will facilitate for the national reporting in accordance with Article 17 of the Habitats Directive. (3) All dissemination actions are expected to lead to an increased knowledge of the Baltic Sea harbour porpoise, among public authorities, stakeholders, users of the marine environment and the public. This is necessary to reach the ultimate aim of the project, a favourable conservation status of the Baltic Sea harbour porpoise.

- How will this be achieved, what resources will be necessary to carry out these actions?

N.A. for project actions. The examples of national actions outlined above are expected to be financed by national funds.

- Protection status under national/local law of sites/species/habitats targeted (if relevant):

See form B2.

- Expected protection status by or after the end of the project (when):

The results of SAMBAH will allow for a re-assessment of the conservation status of the Baltic Sea harbour porpoise, based on abundance estimates with higher precision than previously available. Reduced uncertainties in the conservation status will make it possible to increase the efficiency in conservation measurements and recommendations for management of the subpopulation.

Information relevant for the assessment and improvement of the conservation the status will be communicated through Actions D.7-D.11 and E.4.

- How, where and by whom will the equipment acquired be used after the end of the project?

All equipment acquired in the project will be entirely depreciated by the end of the project. However, all functional SAM units that are available after the end of the project will be at disposal of the responsible beneficiaries that purchased the units. This will facilitate for continued or repeated surveillance and conservation efforts at any level (local, regional, national or transnational).

- To what extent will the results and lessons of the project be actively disseminated after the end of the project to those persons and/or organisations that could best make use of them (please identify these persons/organisations)?

All the results presented on the project web site (e.g. Actions D.8, D.10, E.4 and the project activity reports) will be available for downloading for at least two years after the end of the project. The beneficiaries of the project will promote the web site as a valuable source of information for authorities, stakeholders, other bodies and persons in quest of information on the presence and habitat use of the Baltic Sea harbour porpoise. Printed copies of all reports will be distributed to the target groups specified in each Action.

The results and recommendations from SAMBAH will be disseminated during the project to international bodies, such as ASCOBANS, HELCOM, WWF Baltic Sea Office and Coalition Clean Baltic (CCB), as well as national authorities and NGO's. Several of these bodies are already supportive of the project (see Form A8 from these bodies) and by integration of

SAMBAH results in their activities and recommendations, the outcomes of SAMBAH are likely to be further disseminated and implemented after the end of the project.

LIFE + Nature and Biodiversity

TECHNICAL APPLICATION FORMS

Part C – detailed technical description of the proposed actions

Important note:

- **All calculations and detailed cost breakdowns necessary to justify the cost of each action should be included in the financial forms F. In order to avoid repeating the financial information (with the risk of introducing incoherencies), Part C should only contain financial information not contained in the financial forms (e.g. details explaining the cost per hectare).**
- **All forms in this section may be duplicated, so as to include all essential information.**
- **Each action described should have a clear indication of its physical target (e.g., action 1 will take place in area "X" and/or will target species "Y"). Whenever this is relevant, the location of these actions should also be identified on one or several maps which must be provided in annex (preferably one map per site). Where feasible, a map of each site should be provided that indicates the location of all the actions taking place on that site.**
- **Any action that is sub-contracted should be just <u>as clearly</u> described as an action that will be directly carried out by the beneficiaries.**

DETAILS OF PROPOSED ACTIONS

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

Note on external assistance: More than 35% of the budget of SAMBAH constitutes of external assistance. This is due to the need for ship time for deployment and service of SAM devices in Action C.1, and the need for outsourcing of Actions A.3, C.1e , C.3, C.4 (partially), C.5, and D.3e, and the project administration (see Action E.1a). Justifications for the outsourcing are given in the preparatory Actions A.3 and A.5-A.8.

ACTION A.1: Setting up data collection logistics

Description (what, how, where and when): During 2010 the distribution of SAM devices will be designed. The approximately 280 SAM devices will be distributed in a random systematic grid within the project area (see Form B2b). Ca 30 of the so called ranging SAM devices with range estimating capabilities will be distributed among these positions, primarily in the more southern areas where the population density is probably higher.

The preliminary positions of SAM devices will be used when applying for the appropriate permits in all participating countries. Adjustments in positions may be needed to accommodate to national military demands or to avoid heavily trafficked areas. The final positions of the SAM devices will be determined in November 2010 at the latest, and all necessary permits for deploying SAM devices should be ready in December of 2010.

The SAM devices and other data collection equipments will be ordered and purchased directly at the onset of 2010. The purchase of central equipment that will be used throughout the project implies that this action carries substantial costs. As soon as the SAM devices have been delivered (probably 6-8 months after ordering) they will all be carefully calibrated in the lab, to ensure their functionality. Calibration should be ready in December 2010. All people involved (project staff, crew on hired or other involved ships) will be offered training in the handling of the SAM devices during November of 2010.

Tests with different types of anchors will be carried out; fishing-gear-like, “stealth” and heavy duty. The fishing-gear-like anchoring method will include two anchors, one with the buoyant SAM device suspended 2m above the sea floor and a second heavier anchor at a distance slightly longer than the water depth. The anchors will connected by a rope. The second anchor will be marked with a surface flag buoy. In waters where theft or ship collisions can be feared, “stealth” anchoring will be applied. This method is similar to the first one, but there is no flag buoy, the anchors will be at least 50m apart, and the connecting rope will be slightly buoyant to ensure that it is not resting on the sea floor. Both anchor positions are carefully marked by GPS waypoints. The SAM device is retrieved by picking up the connecting rope with a grapple. A third anchoring method is used where commercial trawling takes place and freighter traffic is intense. Here very heavy anchoring and buoys with light will be used, prompting fishing vessels and freighters to avoid running over them.

Tests will be carried out during the summer of 2010, and should be completed in September 2010. The appropriate anchoring method will be chosen for each SAM device based on the anchoring tests and the conditions at the anchoring position, i.e. water depth, bottom conditions and anthropogenic activities.

Reasons why this action is necessary: The data collection logistics are complicated, requiring specialized skills and a high level of coordination between large numbers of

people in different countries. Some of the consortium members have many years of experience in this kind of field work, and will be able to pass this on to the inexperienced ones. The steps above make it possible to start collecting high quality data from the beginning of 2011.

Beneficiary responsible for implementation: KD

Expected results (quantitative information when possible): A complete design of positions for deploying SAM devices. All necessary permits ready. A complete set-up of equipment, developed logistics, and well-trained and coordinated teams in all participating countries.

ACTION A.2: Ensuring comparability between different SAM devices

Description (what, how, where and when): Three different types of SAM devices will be used in the project; (1) the T-POD from Chelonia Ltd, UK, (2) the PCL) from Aquatech Group Ltd, UK and (3) the C-POD from Chelonia Ltd, UK.

The T-POD has been on the market for approximately 10 years and used in a large number of studies. It records the time stamp and duration of clicks, and can differentiate between narrowband porpoise and broadband dolphin clicks by comparing the output of two band-pass filters. The servicing interval is 3 months, and servicing involves opening up the device, which requires a trained operator. Data is uploaded via the parallel port and alkaline batteries are replaced. Sophisticated algorithms in custom-made software are used to extract biosonar clicks from noise, and it outputs results with different degrees of porpoise click probabilities.

The PCL is based on a similar approach as the T-POD, but also stores the click amplitude. It is built on more modern electronics than the T-POD and the first version was introduced in 2006. It was originally designed to be fully handled by fishermen and was therefore made small and very robust. The data is uploaded using a simple usb interface via a waterproof SubConn® connector. This interface is also used for changing device setting and recharging the batteries. It also allows for easy replacement of the hydrophone. This version must be serviced once every 2 weeks, which is acceptable when it is handled by fishermen who are at sea anyway. There is also an upgraded version where the servicing interval is 3 months. This version uses alkaline batteries for power. Servicing requires opening the device, which has to be done by trained personnel. Data is stored on a solid state memory card which can be replaced or emptied when the device is serviced.

The C-POD is not yet launched on the market. It is based on a new concept, where clicks are digitally sampled with a high frequency and then analyzed for power spectrum centre frequency and frequency bandwidth. These two parameters plus amplitude and the time stamp are stored on a solid state memory card that can be replaced or emptied for data when the device is serviced. The spectrum centre frequency and band width make the distinction between noise and odontocetes sonar, as well as the distinction between narrow-band and broad-band biosonar, more precise compared to the T-POD and PCL. The servicing interval is 3 months.

To ensure that the data from the three different types of devices will be directly compatible, all devices will be carefully calibrated. This includes measuring the maximum detection range and the click detection probability function. It will be done using artificial porpoise click generators in the field at representative locations where the SAM devices later will be deployed. Also the post-processing of the data will be carefully compared to ensure that the clicks extracted from the three types of devices are comparable. This action will be done during 2010, as soon as the devices have been delivered by the manufacturers, and should be ready in December 2010.

Reasons why this action is necessary: Since three types of SAM devices will be used in the project, it is imperative to ensure that all data will be compatible. The final population density calculations require that all data are in the same format.

Beneficiary responsible for implementation: KD

Expected results (quantitative information when possible): All SAM data will be compatible.

ACTION A.3: Providing a sea security course to selected project personnel

Description (what, how, where and when): This one-day sea security course is designed to fulfil the safety requirements for working on sea rescue and coast guard vessels, as well as independently on smaller boats. It includes VHF radio handling, active exercises in fire extinction, safety raft handling dressed in survival suits, handling of emergency flares and being rescued by a helicopter. It also informs about the hazards of hypothermia and teaches first aid. An approved course is offered by the Swedish Öckerö Boat Society (Öckerö Båtsällskap) in cooperation with one of the co-financiers, the Swedish Sea Rescue Society. This course will be arranged for the project in May, 2010.

Reasons why this action is necessary: Although the servicing of many of the SAM units will be assisted by professional seamen (fishermen, Swedish Sea Rescue Society, Coast guard, and Research vessel crew), project personnel will participate in these sea going actions. It is the project consortium's view that all such personnel must take a sea security course. In some countries such a course is required by national regulations. The Action will be subcontracted as no beneficiary has the formal competence of providing this type of course.

Beneficiary responsible for implementation: KD

Expected results (quantitative information when possible): Sea going project personnel will know how to act at sea, hence minimizing risks and be prepared in case of accidents.

ACTION A.4: Setting up a SAM data base

Description (what, how, where and when): A dedicated data server will be set up at the coordinating beneficiary during 2010. The purpose of this server is dual; (1) participants will send their raw SAM files to this server as a backup, and (2) after analysis by each responsible beneficiary, selected data parameters will be entered in the results database. The database will be custom-made, but based on a suitable relation database. The database and server should be ready in December 2010.

Reasons why this action is necessary: Collecting porpoise biosonar activity with 280 SAM units during 2 years will result in an enormous amount of data. To make this manageable during analysis, the data will have to be transferred into a common format that makes it suitable for the population density calculations.

Beneficiary responsible for implementation: KD

Expected results (quantitative information when possible): An internet-accessible backup server with a custom-made biosonar database software.

ACTION A.5: Contracting project administration

Description (what, how, where and when): Competitive tenders for project administration will be invited from potential subcontractors and the most suitable tender offering the best value for money will be awarded. The principles of transparency and equal treatment of potential subcontractors will be observed to avoid any conflict of interest. The project management will be contracted during the first quarter of 2010.

The scientific part of the project management will be carried out by the coordinating beneficiary, whereas the administration of the project will be subcontracted. As specified in Action E.1, the tasks of the project administrator includes financial control and accounting, compilation of project activity reports (see Form C.2), coordination of dissemination actions (Actions D.1, D.2, D.4, D.6, D.8, D.10-D.11), project monitoring (Action E.2), and the After-LIFE Conservation Plan (Action E.4). The coordinating beneficiary will have full and daily control of the subcontracted project administration.

The subcontracted project administrator have to be experienced both in project administration as well as in scientific marine management projects, preferably including conservation of marine mammals, underwater acoustics and/or spatial habitat modelling. The administrator should have well established contacts with scientist around the Baltic Sea.

Reasons why this action is necessary: In combination with the project coordinator, a competent and dedicated project administrator will ensure an efficient, proper and timely project management, as well as smooth internal and external project communication. The project administration is a considerable part of the total budget, and this post is necessary to fulfil the commitments of this transnational project with a large number of beneficiaries. The coordinating beneficiary presently does not have personnel available for the management of this project and it is against Swedish law to employ a person to carry out a specific task that is not part of the employer's normal activities and dismiss the person after the task is finished, if the employment lasts longer than two years. The subcontractor will be fully controlled by the coordinating beneficiary.

Beneficiary responsible for implementation: KD

Expected results (quantitative information when possible): A contract with a suitable project manager, under the full control of the coordinating beneficiary. This will ensure that the project management will be carried out efficiently, on schedule and within the budget and that the internal and external project communication will run smoothly.

ACTION A.6: Contracting statistical analysis

Description (what, how, where and when): Competitive tenders for statistical analyses (Action C.3 and part of Action C.4) will be invited from potential subcontractors and the most suitable tender offering the best value for money will be awarded. The principles of transparency and equal treatment of potential subcontractors will be observed to avoid any conflict of interest. The statistical analyses will be contracted during the second and third quarter of 2010.

The subcontractor of Action C.3 will be responsible for the full implementation of Action C.3. This subcontractor will also give advice on survey design (Action A.1) and habitat modelling (Action C.4).

The subcontractor of Action C.4 will be responsible for the full implementation of Action C.4, supported by the advice of the subcontractor of Action C.3.

Reasons why this action is necessary: The statistical treatment of the collected data is very sophisticated and requires a high-quality expert, not present in any of the

consortium teams. In order to ensure that this task is correctly carried out, external experts have to be involved.

Beneficiary responsible for implementation: KD

Expected results (quantitative information when possible): A contract with a high-quality expert on statistical analyses of cetacean density estimates etc from SAM data. This will ensure scientifically correct analysis of the data.

ACTION A.7: Contracting service of SAM devices and information meetings in the Baltic States

Description (what, how, where and when): Competitive tenders for service of SAM devices and information meetings (Actions C.1e and D.3e) in the Baltic States will be invited from potential subcontractors and the most suitable tender offering the best value for money will be awarded. The principles of transparency and equal treatment of potential subcontractors will be observed to avoid any conflict of interest. The service of SAM devices in the Baltic States will be contracted during the first quarter of 2010.

Reasons why this action is necessary: Knowledge of the local language as well as local conditions is required to be able to carry out efficient service of the SAM devices (Action C.1e) and arrange successful information meetings (Action D.3e) in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. The actions have to be subcontracted as it has not been possible to raise governmental or non-governmental project funding in these countries due to the current financial situation. The costs for carrying out actions in these countries are relatively low and it is of highest importance that SAM data are collected from and information is spread within as many nations as possible of those concerned by the Baltic Sea harbour porpoise. Furthermore, by outsourcing the actions in the Baltic States the number of project beneficiaries is reduced, which is recommended in the Application Guidelines for LIFE+ Nature and Biodiversity.

Beneficiary responsible for implementation: KD

Expected results (quantitative information when possible): Contracts with suitable subcontractors for service of SAM devices in the Baltic States. This will ensure an efficient and timely service of the SAM devices in the Baltic States' waters and information meetings that reach a wide public audience.

ACTION A.8: Contracting consultant for identification of suitable areas for protection of the harbour porpoise in Swedish waters

Description (what, how, where and when): A public invitation will be given for competitive tenders for identification of suitable areas for protection of the harbour porpoise in Swedish waters (Action C.5). The public tendering will be in accordance with the rules of the Swedish EPA. An appropriate consultant will be contracted before the end of 2013.

Reasons why this action is necessary: The Swedish EPA plans to use the results of SAMBAH to identify suitable areas for protection of the harbour porpoise in Swedish waters, but do not have the specialist resources needed to carry out this work. Public tenders have to be invited according to the rules of the Swedish EPA.

Beneficiary responsible for implementation: Swedish EPA

Expected results (quantitative information when possible): Contract with an appropriate subcontractor for identification of suitable areas for protection of the harbour porpoise in Swedish waters (Action C.5).

ACTION A.9: Purchasing SAM devices to be deployed in Swedish waters

Description (what, how, where and when): A public invitation will be given for competitive tenders for SAM devices to be deployed in Swedish waters (Action C.1a). The public tendering will be in accordance with the rules of the Swedish EPA. An appropriate supplier will be contracted before the end of September 2010.

Reasons why this action is necessary: The SAM devices are the key elements in the project. The purchase of SAM devices is a considerable part of the Swedish budget, and a public invitation for tenders will ensure that the appropriate devices will be purchased for the best price available. Public tenders have to be invited according to the rules of the Swedish EPA.

Beneficiary responsible for implementation: Swedish EPA

Expected results (quantitative information when possible): Contract with a supplier of appropriate SAM devices for Action C.1a.

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

For each action or set of actions specify the following:

ACTION B.1: *N.A.*

Description (what, how, where and when):

Reasons why this action is necessary:

Beneficiary responsible for implementation:

Expected results (quantitative information needed):

C. Concrete conservation actions

Note on concrete conservation actions: SAMBAH will carry out a transnational survey the harbor porpoise in the Baltic Sea. The project is expected to qualify as a Life+ Nature project for the surveillance of the conservation status of a species covered by the Habitats Directive. Thereby 'concrete actions for the surveillance of the conservation status' and not 'concrete conservation actions' are described in form C1c.

Note on external assistance: More than 35% of the budget of SAMBAH constitutes of external assistance. This is due to the need for ship time for deployment and service of SAM devices in Action C.1, and the need for outsourcing of Actions A.3, C.1e , C.3, C.4 (partially), C.5, and D.3e, and the project administration (see Action E.1a). Justifications for the outsourcing are given in the preparatory Actions A.3 and A.5-A.8.

ACTION C.1: Static Acoustic Monitoring (SAM) of harbour porpoises and basic analyses of SAM data

Description (what, how, where and when): Data on harbour porpoise biosonar activity will be collected using approximately 280 SAM devices systematically distributed in water depths between 5 and 80 meters within the presumed current distribution range of harbour porpoises (see Action A.1). Data will be uploaded every 3 months, and stored in a common database (cf Action A.4). The SAM devices will be deployed in January 2011 and be kept in operation until they are brought back in November-December 2012. A buffer of SAM devices will be kept by all teams, ready to replace possible lost ones. Three different types of SAM devices will be used, see Action A.2.

Approximately 30 of the SAM devices will be so called "ranging SAMs" which will have several hydrophones and the capability to estimate range (slant and horizontal) to the phonating porpoises. This will provide data for estimating the probability of detection, one necessary component of the density analyses in Action C.3. At a sample of sites, mainly in areas with higher porpoise density, clusters with all three types of devices will be deployed. This will make it possible to estimate false-positive rates due to noise or different detection characteristics, another necessary factor in the density analysis. Factors like other odontocetes species, which may also be involved in false positive errors, can be ruled out, mainly because other species are virtually absent in the Baltic, but also because all devices can discriminate between narrow-band harbour porpoise clicks and broadband dolphin clicks.

The SAM devices will be deployed in the waters of Sweden, Denmark, Poland, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia and Finland, i.e. in the waters of all nations inhabited by the Baltic Sea harbour porpoise but Germany and Russia. In German waters, SAM devices are expected to be deployed to monitor harbour porpoises within present pSCIs within the Natura 2000 network. SAMBAH will collaborate with Germany by sharing data expertise to provide as extensive results as possible (see Action C.3 and Form A8 from the German Oceanographic Museum). SAMBAH will not be able to provide results from Russian waters as Russia is not eligible for funding from the LIFE+ Programme and to our knowledge, no SAM devices will be deployed by national funding. This is not likely to have any major impact on the estimate of total population size as the area is relatively small and the population density is expected to be relatively low. However, the lack of data from Russian waters implies that SAMBAH will not be able to provide any results on e.g. possible hotspots or important habitat parameters in these waters.

In order to deal with possible negative responses from the responsible authorities, an adaptive process will be used for receiving necessary permits for the deployments of

SAM devices (Action A.1). One year is allowed for this process, which is expected to be ample time to meet any negative response. The process is as follows:

1. The SAM positions will follow a random systematic grid. This means that a starting point will be selected randomly and a grid with a cell size of approximately 22*22 km and with random orientation will be fixed to this point. Each grid node represents a sampling position within the project area.
2. In addition to this primary grid, a secondary backup grid of points will be created, with locations given by the midpoints of grid points in the primary grid. These points will be held in reserve, to be sampled if any points in the primary grid prove inaccessible.
3. Relevant bodies will be contacted and information about restricted areas will be gathered. Where a primary grid point lies in a restricted area, an adjacent secondary grid point in a random direction will be selected instead. The result will be a list of preliminary grid locations.
4. Applications for permissions to deploy SAM devices at the preliminary grid positions will be sent to all relevant bodies in the participating countries.
5. If requested by relevant bodies, some preliminary positions of the SAM devices will be altered, by selecting from adjacent secondary grid point locations as in point 3.
6. Point 4 and 5 will be repeated until final positions that are acceptable for all parts have been found, or no acceptable position is identified.
7. Permits will be received for the deployments of SAM devices throughout the project area.

Depending on the local conditions, different methods will be used for anchoring the SAM devices (see Action A.1), as well as a combination of servicing logistics. In some areas, local fishermen will be engaged to deploy and service the SAM devices (see A8 from Swedish Fishermen's Federation). This has been used successfully in a previous Swedish SAM study by the Swedish National Board of Fisheries (Amundin et al. 2008), and allows for more frequent servicing and thereby the use of a more robust SAM device. In Sweden, the Coast guard and the Swedish Sea Rescue Society vessels will also be engaged for the deployment and servicing of the devices. Project personnel will be onboard these vessels and be responsible for the SAM devices. Servicing will include opening the device to upload the data, to change the batteries and to re-deploy the device. One of the involved country teams will hire or purchase an open sea-going vessel for the entire field period and do all servicing with this boat with project personnel. Another team will hire a research vessel with crew for the specific servicing occasions to take project personnel to the SAM devices. In more coastal and protected areas, servicing will be done by project personnel using smaller boats, either owned by the project teams or borrowed/hired from universities or marine research stations.

Basic analyses of SAM data will be done using software, custom made for each SAM device mark and available from the SAM device manufacturers. These programs will extract porpoise bio-sonar in a standardized way from noise in the recordings. The same selection criteria for this extraction will be applied throughout the consortium's datasets. Time of event, number of clicks per unit time, click train inter-click-intervals and click duration and amplitude will be stored. This analysis will be initiated as soon as the first batch of data has been retrieved and will be carried out continuously throughout the field period in 2011-2012. All data should be entered into the project data server by March 2013 at the latest.

Reasons why this action is necessary: The collection of SAM data is the core activity of the project. It will give representative samples of harbour porpoise biosonar activity and hence their presence, making it possible to carry out the intended density, distribution and abundance calculations. The basic analyses of SAM data are the first part of the main data processing. It is a necessary step before Action C.3.

ACTION C.1a: SAM of harbour porpoises and basic analyses of SAM data in Sweden

Description (what, how, where and when): Approximately 95 SAM devices will be deployed and regularly serviced in the Swedish EEZ. The deployment and servicing will be assisted by the Swedish Sea Rescue Association, the Coast Guard and using a project outboard. In suitable areas, local fishermen will also be engaged.

The main reason for the large external assistance costs is the ship costs. The relatively large sum for Sweden (420,000 €) for Action C.1a is reflecting the fact that Sweden has the largest number of SAM units (ca 100) to service. Since KD only have a 5.6 m open outboarder and SEPA does not have any vessels of their own, offshore-going vessels for the servicing of the majority of the SAM units will be obtained by competitive tender. The cost break down is shown below, and is to be considered as a budget estimate:

Total number of hrs for servicing all units, including all ship time	160	hrs
Fuel consumption/hr at max speed	250	€/hr
Total fuel costs for one full servicing	40,000	€
Total fuel costs 4 times/yr * 2 yrs	320,000	€
Ship rental	100,000	€
Grand total	420,000	€

Ship type will be determined by the choice of subcontractor. Requirement for the competitive tender will be that the offshore SAM units can be serviced. We anticipate that a boat length between 12 and 20 m will be needed to accommodate offshore work. In the archipelago smaller boats can be accepted. Either type will have to be rather fast to be able to cover large areas within reasonable time and be equipped with cranes to lift heavy anchors. Also the Swedish Coast Guard will assist, and this will be free of charge to SAMBAH (A8/22). The extent of this assistance cannot be specified, however, since it will depend on how it can be integrated with their ordinary assignments. The fishermen that will be involved will visit the SAM unit positions on their way to their fishing grounds, and hence will only be charging a symbolic amount. Their boats range from 6m to 15m in length.

The Swedish fishermen's association has given its full support to SAMBAH (A8/10), and in suitable areas local fishermen will partly participate in the project (assist with SAM unit deployment and servicing). This will ensure that the fisheries will show the necessary concern for the SAM units, thereby minimizing damage or losses. This support and involvement builds on a successful cooperation with local fishermen in the southern provinces of Sweden in 2006-2007 with a pilot project employing SAM units to study harbour porpoise presence in southern Swedish waters. The Swedish Board of Fisheries contracted KD to lead this project. It was partly funded by EU. The Swedish Board of Fisheries (A8/9) will also act as a liaison to the fishing industry and other stakeholders.

Beneficiary responsible for implementation: KD

Expected results (quantitative information when possible): Recordings of harbour porpoise sonar click activities in specified shallow areas in the Swedish EEZ. Extracted biosonar data entered into the custom-made project database, in a format that makes it easily accessible for further analysis.

ACTION C.1b: SAM of harbour porpoises and basic analyses of SAM data in Finland

Description (what, how, where and when): Approximately 47 SAM devices will be deployed and serviced in the Finnish EEZ. A dedicated sea-going project vessel will be hired for the duration of the field part of the project. In suitable areas, local fishermen will also be engaged.

The price indicated in the budget (3,000 € in 1st year, 9,000 € in 2nd and 3rd year) is based on comparisons and inquiries made at local companies who are active in the Turku area. The rough cost for a suitable boat is 20 €/hour, and 150 hrs (equals 15-20 full days at sea) in the 1st year, and 450 hrs (equals 50-60 days at sea) in the 2nd and 3rd years have been estimated to be required. In addition, the project will hire the services of local fishermen for transportation of both staff and equipment in the target areas. A total of 10,000 € are allocated for this participation. A fishing boat with crew will cost ca 100 €/hour and a total of 100 hours (equals 10-15 days at sea) are estimated for all 3 years.

The project team has already established contacts, when implementing Regulation 812/2004, with the Association of Professional Fishermen of Finland as well as with the Employment and Economic Development Centres which controls all professional fishing together with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and its department of fisheries and game. Through these channels all fishermen in the surveyed areas will be informed about SAMBAH in order to minimize losses of SAM units due to fishing operations (e.g. trawling). Local fishermen will be actively involved in suitable areas with assisting in the deployment and servicing of the SAM units.

Beneficiary responsible for implementation: TUAS

Expected results (quantitative information when possible): Recordings of harbour porpoise sonar click activities in specified shallow areas in the Finnish EEZ. Extracted biosonar data entered into the custom-made project database, in a format that makes it easily accessible for further analysis.

ACTION C.1c: SAM of harbour porpoises and basic analyses of SAM data in Poland

Description (what, how, where and when): Approximately 39 SAM devices will be deployed and serviced in Polish EEZ. Vessels owned by Hel Marine Station (UG) and IMGW will be used:a 41 m long ship for deployment/retrieval of SAM units with the robust anchoring systems, which costs 2900 €/day, and an 18 m long ship for servicing part of the SAM units, which costs 1000 €/day. Also a 7 m long boat owned by the Hel Marine Station will be used for servicing near-shore SAM units. Its estimated daily costs are 250 €.

UG has recently taken the initiative to mitigate bycatch by using pingers to first push out any porpoise from the Puck Bay, and thereafter to place a pinger barrier in the mouth of the bay to prevent any porpoise from returning during the short, but intensive fishing season in these waters. These actions are done in close cooperation with local fishermen. SAMBAH will build and expand on this collaboration in order to ensure that all Polish fishermen are well informed on the purpose of SAMBAH and the function of the SAM units, and that the SAM unit positions are known, so interference with fishing operations can be avoided as much as possible. Direct involvement by Polish fishermen has not been considered feasible or necessary since UG and IMGW have the necessary vessels, staff and expertise to deploy and service the SAM units.

Beneficiary responsible for implementation: IMGW will be responsible for deploying and retrieving the SAM devices, while UG will be responsible for servicing them.

Expected results (quantitative information when possible): Recordings of harbour porpoise sonar click activities in specified shallow areas in the Polish EEZ. Extracted biosonar data entered into the custom-made project database, in a format that makes it easily accessible for further analysis.

ACTION C.1d: SAM of harbour porpoises and basic analyses of SAM data in Denmark

Description (what, how, where and when): Approximately 16 SAM devices will be deployed and serviced in the Danish EEZ. A hired research vessel will be used.

Ship for deploying and servicing the SAM units will be obtained by public tender. Required ship size is that it is big enough for safe offshore operation. For calculating the budget the Swedish research ship Skagerrak has been used; it is 40 m long and costs 4000 €/day. It meets all requirements for offshore servicing of the SAM units.

There is a well established cooperation between the authorities (mainly via the National Institute of Aquatic Resources, DTU Aqua) and the Danish Fishermen's Association (DFA). This cooperation has involved research projects for the assessment of pingers and testing of alternative net types, both for bycatch mitigation. The Danish beneficiary (NERI), as well as the Swedish beneficiaries (Swedish EPA and KD), have well established personal contacts with DTU Aqua and the DFA. These will be used to inform the relevant fishermen about the SAMBAH project in general and the SAM unit positions in particular in order to minimize losses and interference. Direct involvement by fishermen for deployment and/or servicing of SAM units was not considered feasible, since NERI already has a well established procedure and expertise for such tasks.

NERI will use 4 person months to use satellite tagging data for presence-only modelling. In this work, NERI will use the GIS layers prepared by the external contractor.

The work to be subcontracted is estimated to 9 person months and it will be carried out during a period of 15 months. The subcontracted work includes (a) collecting environmental data and preparing relevant and as detailed GIS layers as possible for the whole project area, (b) preparing density data for input to modelling software, (c) spatial modelling and evaluation of statistical models, (d) producing prediction maps, (e) investigating patterns in habitat preferences and observed density in relation to available data on anthropogenic activities and models based on satellite tagging data, (f) assisting in the production of scientific articles based on the results, (g) preparing GIS metadata, and (h) preparing illustrations to reports, presentations, scientific publications etc. Estimated person months for each task are given in Table 1. As no SAMBAH beneficiary has the necessary competence for these advanced tasks, external assistance has to be subcontracted to achieve the goals of SAMBAH.

The estimated duration of tasks that are planned to be outsourced in Action C.4 are as follows:

Task no.	Task	Person months
a	Collect and prepare GIS layers	2
b	Prepare density data	1.5
c	Spatial modelling, model evaluation	2
d	Produce prediction maps	0.5
e	Investigate habitat preferences	1
f	Assist in scientific publication	1
g	Preparing GIS metadata	0.5
h	Preparing illustrations	0.5

Beneficiary responsible for implementation: NERI

Expected results (quantitative information when possible): Recordings of harbour porpoise sonar click activities in specified shallow areas in the Danish EEZ. Extracted biosonar data entered into the custom-made project database, in a format that makes it easily accessible for further analysis.

ACTION C.1e: SAM of harbour porpoises and basic analyses of SAM data in the Baltic States (Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania)

Description (what, how, where and when): Approximately 42, 31 and 13 SAM devices will be deployed and serviced in the Estonian, Latvian and Lithuanian EEZs, respectively, by subcontractors to KD. This was necessary since the Baltic States were unable to participate as full beneficiaries, due to the troublesome financial situation in these countries. The subcontractors will be obtained by competitive tenders in respective countries. We need local people due to the language barrier and also for logistic reasons. During the writing of the application, the project coordinator has communicated and received information on local conditions, practical aspects, costs, potential subcontractors etc from; M.Sc. Ivar Jüssi, State Nature Conservation Centre, Estonia; M.Sc. Anda Ikauniece, Latvian Institute of Aquatic Ecology, Latvia; and Dr. Darius Daunys, Coastal Research and Planning Institute, Klaipeda University, Lithuania. Based on the information from these institutions, the project coordinator has planned the practical, financial and time-wise aspects of Action C.1e.

This action amounts to a total of 590,000 €, but it includes all costs for the field work for servicing the total of 88 SAM units, i.e. ship renting and fuel, ship personnel, consumables and equipment, and the basic data processing before it is transferred for further analysis. The breakdown of these costs, presented below, is to be considered as a budget estimate:

Country	Number of SAM units	Personnel	Ship costs	Equipment	Consumables	Total
Estonia	44	55,000	132,000	102,000	5,000	294,000
Latvia	36	24,000	100,000	92,500	3,700	220,200
Lithuania	8	9,000	46,000	19,900	900	75,800
						590,000

The ships necessary for the servicing of the SAM units will be included in the competitive tender. The requirements will be the same as for Sweden, with some differences, e.g. in Riga Bay and close to shore, smaller (6-8 m) open boats will suffice, whereas servicing the offshore SAM positions will require larger (12-25 m) vessels. The small boats will cost an estimated 300-400 €/day and the big ones 500-1000 €/day.

Direct involvement of Lithuanian fishermen was not considered necessary, due to the relatively small number of SAM units. Information about SAMBAH and the positions of the SAM units will be given to all fishermen via the several active Fishery Associations as well as via personal contacts with fishermen. Personal contacts with Lithuanian scientists and the subsequent subcontractor will act liaisons in these contacts.

The Latvian fishermen will be contacted via the Estonian Marine and Inland Water Administration, which is responsible for the regulation of fisheries. The main issue will be to inform them about the purpose of SAMBAH and to make sure that the SAM unit positions are known so interference with fishing operations can be avoided as much as possible. Direct involvement, e.g. for deploying and servicing the SAM units, was not considered feasible or necessary.

In Estonia, the fishermen have traditionally been operating in a rather unorganized manner. However, recently (February 2009) discussions on a regional level between the Estonian Environmental Board and fishermen's representatives started in order to reorganize the Estonian environment management system. During the time of preparation and submission of the project application, the regional fishermen's organizations were still in formation and it was therefore not possible to get any commitments from them. During the discussions with the EEB, many fishermen have expressed their concerns for rare and protected species and declared ready to act in this field. New contact will be taken as soon as this new organizational framework is in place. However, our assessment is that Estonian fishermen can only be directly

involved in SAMBAH to a rather limited extent, as many areas are not covered by commercial fishing, and because fisheries have a very strong seasonal pattern in Estonia.

Beneficiary responsible for implementation: KD

Expected results (quantitative information when possible): Recordings of harbour porpoise sonar click activities in specified shallow areas in the Baltic States' EEZs. Extracted biosonar data entered into the custom-made project database, in a format that makes it easily accessible for further analysis.

ACTION C.2: Collection of auxiliary data for density analyses

Description (what, how, where and when): In this action, auxiliary data necessary for density analyses (Action C.3) will be collected. This includes data on mean click rate, mean speed, mean group size.

Data on mean speed and individual click rate will be obtained by tagging harbour porpoises. So called A-tags and satellite tags will be attached to the dorsal fin of porpoises opportunistically captured live and unharmed in pound nets in Danish waters. The A-tag can log acoustic data continuously for up to 60 hours at a bandwidth of about 300 kHz. In addition, a behavioural data logger in the A-tag records dive profiles and 2-dimensional movements. Such tags are attached with suction cups for short deployment or with pins through the dorsal fin for longer deployments. After a pre-determined time of 2-3 days the floating A-tag with data logger package is released, and it is retrieved by tracking its VHF radio pulses using directional antennas. The satellite tag makes it possible to know the position of the animal when the A-tag is released and where the animal was when behaviours were recorded. The animal retains the satellite tag for up to a year to provide information about movements, dive behaviour and migration routes. NERI is authorized to handle and attach tags to harbour porpoises with permission from the Danish authorities (See A8 from Danish Forest and Nature Agency).

Data on mean click rate and group size distribution will also be studied in a literature review. The independent review of click rate will provide useful validation as it is possible that click rate of animals given short-term tags may not be representative of long-term click rate.

This action should be completed by the end of March 2013.

Reasons why this action is necessary: This action will provide the auxiliary data for density calculations (see Action C.3), and will also give data for spatial modelling using satellite data in the Maxent software.

Beneficiary responsible for implementation: NERI will be responsible for carrying out tagging of porpoises and analyses of the resulting data. KD will be responsible for the literature review and for compiling all auxiliary data needed for density analyses (Action C.3).

Expected results (quantitative information when possible): Increased knowledge about individual click rate, behaviour, dive profile, swim speed and migratory patterns of harbour porpoises.

ACTION C.3: Calculating estimates of density, distribution and abundance of harbour porpoises in the project area

Description (what, how, where and when): Data from the ranging SAM devices in Action C.1 will be used to calculate the detection function. The pre-processed bio-sonar data and the auxiliary data entered into the project database will be analysed using the calculated detection function and custom-made algorithms to produce estimates of density, distribution and abundance of harbour porpoises within the project area. Independently collected but compatible SAM data from German Baltic waters will be included in the analysis (see Form A8 from the German Oceanographic Museum). Estimates of density, distribution and abundance will be provided for the whole study area, and by country. Estimates will be produced by season for the whole study area, and possibly by season within country if there are enough detections to allow this. Estimates will also be provided per individual SAM device position for input into task C4.

We will apply an analytic method of estimating density, with its roots in well established distance sampling methods (Buckland et al. 2001), but extended to deal with SAM. It leverages off substantial recent research activity, specifically a US$1.5 million research project to develop the statistical methods required for estimating density and abundance from various SAM configurations (Thomas et al. 2007).

The approach is based on distance sampling point transect methods, applied to the detection of groups of porpoises by the SAM devices. Standard point transects occur over short time intervals, because monitoring for long periods produces density estimates that are biased high due to animal movement. This is accounted for by using only groups detected at a "snapshot" moment in time (Buckland et al. 2001; Buckland 2006). For the SAM study, successive snapshot moments will be defined, which are spaced widely enough in time to allow porpoise groups time to leave the vicinity of the detector between snapshots. Detection probability is estimated using distances to detected groups (and other covariates) in the sample of SAM sites where the ranging SAM devices will be deployed. The method yields an estimate of group density, which is then multiplied by an independent estimate of mean group size (from Action C.2) to yield animal density.

The action will subcontracted by the responsible beneficiary, and the action will be carried out from October 2011 to September 2013.

Reasons why this action is necessary: The calculations of estimates on density, distribution and abundance of harbour porpoises within the project area are part of the main data processing. It will provide part of the main results, and is also a necessary step for the spatial modelling in Action C.4.

Beneficiary responsible for implementation: KD

Expected results (quantitative information when possible): Estimates of density, distribution and abundance of harbour porpoises will be provided for the whole study area, and by country. Estimates will be produced by season for the whole study area, and possibly by season within country if there are enough detections to allow this.

ACTION C.4: Modelling habitat preferences of harbour porpoises

Description (what, how, where and when): Once porpoise densities are available for each SAM position, they will be used to spatially model harbour porpoise presence, using generalized additive modelling (GAM), and generalized additive mixed modelling (GAMM). We will capitalize on very recent advances in this field, for example new methods that deal with complex spatial topography (Wood et. al. 2008).

Satellite data from satellite tagging of porpoises in Danish waters will be used for presence-only modelling using the program Maxent (Philips et al. 2006). Modelling will be extrapolated into areas of the Baltic Sea and compared to modelling results from the SAM data. This will give a chance to evaluate modelling results and compare important habitat variables in the different models.

Both abiotic and biotic predictors, in the form of GIS layers, will be included (e.g. depth, bottom slope and substrate, currents, temperature, salinity, oxygen concentration and fish distribution). Depth, bottom slope and aspect will be derived from a bathymetry grid freely available for scientific purposes. Annual means of bottom temperature, pyknocline depth, bottom salinity, current velocity, and sediments and photic zones are all available from the EC Interreg IIIB funded BALANCE project. Surface salinity will be obtained from the Swedish national atlas. Fish distribution has been modelled using trawling data from ICES international Baltic surveys BITS (Baltic International Trawl Survey) and BIAS (Baltic International Acoustic Survey) in a previous study funded by the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency and are available for use as predictor layers.

Through spatial modelling, habitat preferences and environmental determinants for observed density patterns will be investigated. The results will also be used to identify possible hotspots. By combining these with available data on anthropogenic activities, such as fisheries, tourism and shipping, it will be possible to pinpoint areas with higher risk of conflict and hence to focus management actions and future monitoring on areas of greatest concern. The action will be subcontracted by the responsible beneficiary and completed by March 2014.

NERI will use 4 person months to use satellite tagging data for presence-only modelling. In this work, NERI will use the GIS layers prepared by the external contractor.

The work to be subcontracted is estimated to 9 person months and it will be carried out during a period of 15 months. The subcontracted work includes (a) collecting environmental data and preparing relevant and as detailed GIS layers as possible for the whole project area, (b) preparing density data for input to modelling software, (c) spatial modelling and evaluation of statistical models, (d) producing prediction maps, (e) investigating patterns in habitat preferences and observed density in relation to available data on anthropogenic activities and models based on satellite tagging data, (f) assisting in the production of scientific articles based on the results, (g) preparing GIS metadata, and (h) preparing illustrations to reports, presentations, scientific publications etc. Estimated person months for each task are given in Table 1. As no SAMBAH beneficiary has the necessary competence for these advanced tasks, external assistance has to be subcontracted to achieve the goals of SAMBAH.

Estimated duration of tasks that are planned to be outsourced in Action C.4.

Task no.	Task	Person months
a	Collect and prepare GIS layers	2
b	Prepare density data	1.5
c	Spatial modelling, model evaluation	2
d	Produce prediction maps	0.5
e	Investigate habitat preferences	1
f	Assist in scientific publication	1
g	Preparing GIS metadata	0.5
h	Preparing illustrations	0.5

Reasons why this action is necessary: This is part of the main data processing and will provide part of the final results. It is essential to identify possible habitat preferences, critical habitats, possible hotspots and areas of higher risk of conflict with human activities, to effectively manage the harbour porpoise in the Baltic Sea and to introduce necessary measures to allow it to re-colonize its previous distribution range in the

Baltic Sea. The information can be used as a basis for identification of protected areas, such as new Natura 2000 sites, and areas with potentially higher risk of conflict with anthropogenic activities. In Action C.5 the information gained will be used to prepare for protected areas in Swedish waters.

Beneficiary responsible for implementation: NERI will be responsible for presence-only spatial modelling in Maxent using satellite data from tagged porpoises. KD will be responsible for spatial modelling of population densities, identifying habitat preferences and possible hotspots from this data, and for evaluating results.

Expected results (quantitative information when possible): Identification of habitat preferences, critical habitats, possible hotspots and seasonal variations in the distribution of harbour porpoises in the Baltic Sea.

ACTION C.5: Identification of suitable areas for protection of the harbour porpoise in Swedish waters

Description (what, how, where and when): Based on the results from Actions C.3 and C.4, the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency will identify suitable areas for protection of the harbour porpoise in Swedish waters. The work will include detailed definitions of the areas, detailed descriptions of the areas, identification of anthropogenic activities within these areas, and suggestions on how activities with negative impact on the conservation status of harbour porpoises should be managed. In the Swedish parts of the Skagerrak and Kattegat Seas, necessary data will be compiled from previous studies (e.g. Teilmann et al. 2008) and gathered in conjunction with national efforts on bycatch mitigation of harbour porpoises as proposed in the Swedish action plan for harbour porpoises (Carlström et al. 2008).

The Action is considered as being of great importance by the Swedish EPA and is one of the main motives for the Swedish co-financing of the SAMBAH project. The Swedish EPA does not have the necessary resources to carry out the necessary inventories within its organisation, and hence it has to be outsourced. Action C.5 will build upon the results from Actions C.3 and C.4, but has to be treated as a separate action as it includes tasks that will not be covered by those Actions (identification of anthropogenic activities within these areas and suggestions on how activities with negative impact on the conservation status of harbour porpoises should be managed). To accomplish Action C.5, knowledge of available management tools to regulate for all kinds of relevant activities Swedish waters is required. The other Swedish beneficiary, Kolmården Wildlife Park, does neither have the formal responsibility for this action, nor personnel with the necessary expertise. Hence, the action will be subject to a public tender.

It is acknowledged that marine protected areas (MPAs) are difficult to define for as mobile a species as the harbour porpoise. Satellite studies (Teilmann et al. 2008) have demonstrated that individual porpoises move over vast areas and may not stay inside a protected area even during a certain part of the year. This will be taken into consideration when carrying out this action.

The action will be subcontracted and carried out during January-June 2014.

Reasons why this action is necessary: To date, the harbour porpoise is listed as occurring in two Natura 2000 sites in the Skagerrak Sea (SE0520170 Kosterfjorden-Väderöfjorden and SE0520001 Vrångöskärgården), but lack of information on density and important habitats has hitherto prevented the identification of areas specifically for protection of the species in Swedish waters. The harbour porpoise is listed in Annex II in the Habitats Directive, which implies that SCIs within the Natura 2000 network shall be designated for the species.

Beneficiary responsible for implementation: Swedish EPA

Expected results (quantitative information when possible): Identified areas suitable for the protection of the harbour porpoise in Swedish waters, including detailed definitions of the areas, detailed descriptions of the areas, identification of anthropogenic activities within these areas with negative impact on the conservation status of the species, and suggestions on how these activities should be managed.

D. Public awareness and dissemination of results

Note on summary of all dissemination actions: SAMBAH targets the general public and users of the marine environment in several dissemination actions; D.1, D.3a-e, D.4-D.6 and D.8. Action D.4 is expected to reach 3.5 million visitors to three major tourist attractions, and the other actions a total of 8000 persons directly. In addition, press releases and media events are expected to result in newspaper articles, radio commentaries and a TV-spot, reaching an even wider audience. Managers, policymakers and stakeholders are targeted in the following dissemination actions; D.1-D.2, D.5-D.10. These are expected to reach a total of approximately 1000 concerned professionals. In addition to the dissemination actions, the results by SAMBAH are expected to be disseminated to managers, policymakers and stakeholders through (1) the arrangement of the project start-up meeting in conjunction with the ASCOBANS Jastarnia group meeting in February 2010 (see Action E.1), and (2) the participation of national competent authorities as beneficiaries in SAMBAH.

ACTION D.1: Project website

Description (what, how, where and when): A SAMBAH project website will be created and launched soon after the project's initiation (at the latest in May 2010). The website will be created by a professional web designer and will thereafter be regularly updated at least every six months by both project coordinator and management, to show development within the project. The website will be hosted by Kolmården Wildlife Park and provide links to all project beneficiaries, co-financers, supporting organizations, the LIFE+ Nature site and other relevant websites in EU Member states and the world. The website will be present on the internet for at least two years after the project has ended.

Reasons why this action is necessary (specify the target audience): The internet is probably one of the most widely used sources of information globally. A project website is necessary to effectively spread information about the project to stakeholders, interested groups and organizations, and the general public.

Beneficiary responsible for implementation: KD

Expected results (quantitative and qualitative information when possible): A complete, informative and up-to-date project website, with at least 2000 separate visitors and 5000 visits during the project time frame.

ACTION D.2: Workshop at the ECS conference

Description (what, how, where and when): In March or April of 2010, the European Cetacean Society (ECS) will host its annual conference at the German Oceanographic Museum in Stralsund. Before and after the conference it is possible to arrange workshops on different subjects for the conference participants. SAMBAH will organize a workshop to inform about the project and to collect opinions on methods and aims of the project. Workshop proceedings will be published in September 2010 at the latest.

Reasons why this action is necessary (specify the target audience): SAMBAH provides a significant step towards a consistent transnational monitoring methodology of the Baltic Sea harbour porpoise. In order to achieve this it is essential to have an open and active communication with scientist, policymakers and managers. The ECS conferences are attended by approximately 500 scientist and students from Europe and the rest of the world working on all kinds of topics on marine mammals. In

conjunction with the ECS conference in Stralsund, the annual meeting of the ASCOBANS Advisory Committee is planned to be held. Both the scientific and the political/management audience of the ECS conference and the ASCOBANS meeting will be invited to attend the SAMBAH workshop. This means that we will be able to, at an early stage in the project, inform scientist, policymakers and managers on the SAMBAH project and discuss needs, constraints and possibilities for a comprehensive long-term approach to the conservation and management of the Baltic Sea harbour porpoise.

Beneficiary responsible for implementation: KD

Expected results (quantitative information when possible): A workshop attended by a at least 40 scientists, managers and policymakers working with issues relevant for the conservation and management of the Baltic Sea harbour porpoise. Sound discussions about the methodology of SAMBAH and how the results can be implemented in the conservation and management of the Baltic Sea harbour porpoise. The outcome of the workshop will be presented in the conference proceedings.

ACTION D.3a-e: Public information meetings and press releases

Description (what, how, where and when): In each of the project countries, information meetings for users of the marine environment will take place before SAM units are deployed, i.e. in 2010. The number of the action and the number and locations of the meetings in each country are shown in Table C1d.1 below.

Table C1d.1. The number of the action and the number of public meetings that will be held in each country in 2010.

Action	Country	Responsible beneficiary	Number of meetings
D.3a	Sweden	KD	7
D.3b	Finland	TUAS	3
D.3c	Poland	CIEP	1
D.3d	Denmark	DFNA	2
D.3e	Estonia Latvia Lithuania	KD (subcontracted)	Estonia: 5 Latvia: 3 Lithuania: 1

The meetings will inform about the background (i.e. the population of harbour porpoises in the Baltic Sea and its status) and the objectives of the project. It will also inform about how to act when coming across SAM units at sea or lost on shores. Invitations to meetings will be sent directly to the fishermen in the area and to local departments of the Fishermen's organisations. Meetings will also be announced in the local press and at notice boards in harbours, yacht clubs etc. Media will be specifically invited to the meetings, which will spread information further than to those who attend the meetings.

In connection with the information meetings, press releases will be made to local, regional and national media, to inform about the project and the information meetings.

Reasons why this action is necessary (specify the target audience): It is very important that users of the marine environment, e.g. professional and recreational fishermen, leisure boat drivers and professional crews, are informed about and positive towards the project. This will decrease the risk of negative acts on deployed SAM units and increase the chances of having possibly lost units returned to the project.

The information meetings and press releases also aim at spreading the word about the Baltic Sea harbour porpoise in general and the objectives of SAMBAH in particular. Public awareness is essential to the conservation of the Baltic Sea harbour porpoise.

As worded by the ASCOBANS Jastarnia Plan “Unless people are convinced that porpoises are present in their local waters, that these creatures are worth saving, and that the animals’ existence is threatened, they are not likely to support recovery efforts”.

Beneficiary responsible for implementation: Beneficiaries in each country will be responsible for the meetings in respective country (see table C1d.1), with the exception of the Baltic States where the action will be subcontracted and KD will be responsible, see Table C1d.1.

Expected results (quantitative information when possible): A total of 22 meetings, each attended by a minimum of 40 people. This means that a total of approximately 900 persons will have received information directly. Press releases and invitations to local, regional and national media are expected to result in newspaper articles and radio commentaries about the project, which will reach an extensive audience. We expect at least seven newspaper articles and seven radio commentaries in local, regional and national media. The meetings are expected to increase the public’s knowledge about and understanding for the Baltic Sea harbour porpoise and the SAMBAH project.

ACTION D.4: Exhibition (Notice boards)

Description (what, how, where and when): As the SAMBAH project addresses a great marine area, site-specific notice boards are not a suitable method to reach the public concerned. Instead, SAMBAH has opted for exhibitions at the three major tourist attractions that are beneficiaries of the project; Kolmården Wildlife Park in Sweden, Särkänniemi Adventure Park in Finland and Hel Marine Station in Poland). Three copies of the exhibition will be created, translated into the following languages; Swedish, Finnish/Swedish and Polish in order to reach an audience as wide as possible. The exhibition will fulfil all demands for the obligatory notice boards; it will have the LIFE+ and Natura2000 logos in plain view and it will describe the project’s importance in terms of establishing the Natura 2000 network. It will also display the address to the project web site where the interested audience can take part of updated information. The exhibition should be ready in March 2011 and be on display from June 2011 to 2013.

Reasons why this action is necessary (specify the target audience): This action is aimed at disseminating the project aims to the wider public. It will also serve to increase knowledge about the harbour porpoise in general and the Baltic Sea harbour porpoise in particular. Public awareness is essential to the conservation of the Baltic Sea harbour porpoise. The ASCOBANS’ Jastarnia Plan states that “unless people are convinced that porpoises are present in their local waters, that these creatures are worth saving and that the animals’ existence is threatened, they are not likely to support recovery efforts”.

Beneficiary responsible for implementation: KD will be responsible for designing and producing the exhibition, and for showing the Swedish version at Kolmården Wildlife Park. UG will be responsible for translating the exhibition to Polish, and for showing it at Hel Marine Station. Särkänniemi will be responsible for translating the exhibition to Finnish/Swedish and for showing the exhibition at Särkänniemi Adventure Park.

Expected results (quantitative information when possible): An exhibition consisting of at least five boards with informative text and illustrations. Over 3.5 million visitors to the tourist attractions mentioned above will get the chance to take part of the exhibition. This will result in a widespread knowledge about the Baltic Sea harbour porpoise and the SAMBAH project.

ACTION D.5: Polish dissemination

Description (what, how, where and when): The national coordinating beneficiary in Poland will produce a leaflet presenting the Baltic Sea harbour porpoise and the SAMBAH project in Poland. The leaflet will be a simple folded sheet printed in colour on both sides, in Polish. It will be produced before the end of 2011.

The national coordinating beneficiary will also host a media event with a resulting TV-spot to promote the project on national TV. This should be done at the latest in June 2013.

Reasons why this action is necessary (specify the target audience): The leaflet will facilitate spreading information about the harbour porpoise and about the project to the general public and also to users of the marine environment such as fishermen and ship crews. The leaflet will also be available at Hel Marine Station where the exhibition (see Action D.4) will be shown.

The TV-spot will considerably increase knowledge about the project and about the Baltic Sea harbour porpoise in all of Poland. The ASCOBANS' Jastarnia Plan states that "unless people are convinced that porpoises are present in their local waters, that these creatures are worth saving and that the animals' existence is threatened, they are not likely to support recovery efforts".

Beneficiary responsible for implementation: UG

Expected results (quantitative information when possible): A leaflet produced in 5000 copies. A TV-spot shown on national TV. This will considerably increase the Polish public's knowledge about and understanding for the situation of the Baltic Sea harbour porpoise and the SAMBAH project.

ACTION D.6: Results in databases

Description (what, how, where and when): The SAMBAH results on occurrence of harbour porpoises will be made available through public databases such as the international databases OBIS-SEAMAP and the Baltic Sea Harbour Porpoise database, and national databases such as the Swedish Artportalen, during 2011-2014.

OBIS-SEAMAP, Ocean Biogeographic Information System Spatial Ecological Analysis of Megavertebrate Populations (http://seamap.env.duke.edu/), is a spatially referenced online database, aggregating over 2.25 million records from 232 datasets on marine mammals, sea turtles and seabirds from across the globe. The collection can be searched and visualized through a set of advanced online mapping applications.

The database Baltic Sea Porpoise Project (http://www.balticseaporpoise.org) is funded by the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation in Germany and collects all sightings, bycatches and strandings of harbour porpoises in the Baltic Sea in one database.

Artportalen or the Species Gateway, (http://www.artportalen.se/) is a Swedish independent site for collecting sightings of many different species. The data in the database can be used by anyone.

Data will be uploaded continuously while the SAM devices are in the water, with the first batch of data being uploaded during 2011 and the last batch during 2013

Reasons why this action is necessary (specify the target audience): The reliable and current data provided by SAMBAH are valuable for scientists and other professionals working on issues related to the conservation and management of the harbour porpoise in the Baltic Sea. Also, the public will be able to compare the acoustic data provided by SAMBAH with their own observations reported to the national databases,

and/or at sites that they are interested in. Furthermore, the data will be accessible for future projects aiming at spreading information on the Baltic Sea harbour porpoise.

Beneficiary responsible for implementation: KD

Expected results (quantitative information when possible: The publication of SAMBAH data in at least two public databases, whereof at least one international. This will make it possible for scientist anywhere in the world to include reliable and current information on the Baltic Sea harbour porpoise in studies relevant for the conservation of the subpopulation. The action will also increase the public's knowledge on the Baltic Sea harbour porpoise, and facilitate for future information projects after SAMBAH has ended.

ACTION D.7: Scientific publication of results

Description (what, how, where and when): The scientific results of SAMBAH will be published to and communicated with the scientific audience through articles in peer reviewed journals and presentations at conferences on marine mammals. This will be done throughout the time of the project (2010-2014).

The main areas of scientific publications are envisaged as:
1. Description of SAM as a method for estimating densities in low-density cetacean populations.
2. Density estimates of the Baltic Sea harbour porpoise.
3. Habitat use and seasonal distribution of the Baltic Sea harbour porpoise.
4. Description of habitat modelling using SAM data.

Reasons why this action is necessary (specify the target audience): The results provided by SAMBAH will be of importance for management of this and other scarce populations, and of interest to scientists and other specialists in the fields of applied conservation biology, management of marine resources and estimation of population parameters. A dissemination of results to the scientific field promotes further research valuable for the conservation of the Baltic Sea harbour porpoise.

Beneficiary responsible for implementation: KD

Expected results (quantitative information when possible): Two to four publications or manuscript prepared for publication in the scientific journals such as Biological Conservation, Conservation Biology, Journal of Applied Ecology, Journal of Cetacean and Management and Marine Mammal Science. At least two presentations at international conferences on marine mammals such as the annual conference of the European Cetacean Society and the Society of Marine Mammalogy.

ACTION D.8: Layman's report and non-technical report to managers, stakeholders and policymakers

Description (what, how, where and when): During the last year of the project, two short non-technical reports will be produced. The Layman's report will present the project, its objectives, its actions and its results to the general public. The non-technical report to managers, stakeholders and policymakers will focus on interpretation of the project results in the context of assessment of population status and conservation measures such as the designation of protected areas and bycatch mitigation. Both reports will be written in English, produced as PDF files and available for download on the project web site. The Layman's report will be 5-10 pages and the non-technical report to managers, stakeholders and policy makers will be approximately 25 pages. The Layman's report will be distributed to the public in the countries participating in the project, and the non-

technical report to managers, stakeholders and policymakers and other relevant bodies around the Baltic Sea and in the European Union.

Reasons why this action is necessary (specify the target audience): To reach the ultimate goal of SAMBAH, to secure the conservation of the Baltic Sea harbour porpoise, public awareness has to be increased and appropriate and efficient management actions have to be taken. These reports will facilitate the dissemination of results to the general public and to managers, stakeholders and policymakers, respectively.

Beneficiary responsible for implementation: KD

Expected results (quantitative information when possible): A Layman's report to the general public and a non-technical report to stakeholders and policymakers. The Layman's report will be printed in 100 copies and the non-technical report to managers, stakeholders and policy makers will be printed in 200 copies. The reports will potentially reach an even wider audience as they will be available in pdf format at the project web site. This will ultimately lead to greater concern for the Baltic Sea harbour porpoise and appropriate and efficient management actions based on the results and recommendations provided by SAMBAH.

ACTION D.9: Swedish workshop for relevant bodies

Description (what, how, where and when): During the last six months of the SAMBAH project, a workshop will be held to disseminate the results of SAMBAH to relevant public authorities, stakeholders and other relevant bodies in Sweden, e.g. the County Administrative Boards, the National Board of Fisheries, the Swedish Maritime Administration, the Swedish Species Information Centre, the Swedish Fishermen's Association, NGOs and research bodies. It will be discussed how the results of SAMBAH can be applied in the future work of the participating bodies and in the marine spatial planning. The workshop will be held before the end of 2014.

Reasons why this action is necessary (specify the target audience): The ultimate goal of SAMBAH is to secure the conservation of the Baltic Sea harbour porpoise. To reach this goal, the scientific results of the project have to be received by managers, policymakers and stakeholders and implemented in national management schemes. By organizing this workshop, the results and recommendations of the project will be directly communicated and discussed with relevant Swedish managers, policymakers and stakeholders at the national level, and questions on any aspect can be addressed.

Beneficiary responsible for implementation: Swedish EPA

Expected results (quantitative information when possible): A workshop with at least 30 participants from public authorities, stakeholders and other bodies relevant for the conservation of the harbour porpoise in Swedish waters. This is expected to contribute to efficient conservation management of the harbour porpoise in Swedish waters.

ACTION D.10: Promotion of results and end-of-project conference

Description (what, how, where and when): The results of SAMBAH will be presented to the Advisory Committee of ASCOBANS, the professional secretary of HELCOM, the WWF Baltic Sea Office, CCB and other relevant bodies, e.g. by submitting the final technical report produced in Action E.1a. The aim of promoting the SAMBAH results to these organisations is to get the scientific results taken up at policy level. Several of the SAMBAH beneficiaries are representatives and/or have close contacts with ASCOBANS and/or HELCOM, which ensures a close communication and proper

promotion of the results. Further, ASCOBANS, HELCOM, WWF Baltic Sea Office, CCB and other bodies have declared their support to SAMBAH on Form A8.

The results and recommendations of SAMBAH will also be presented at the Green Week in Brussels during 2014. The Green Week is the largest annual conference on European environmental policy, and is an important forum to spread the results and recommendations of SAMBAH to a wide audience of policymakers and managers at the European level.

An end-of-project-conference will be organised for the Commission, Member States, and other relevant bodies on the completion of the project, i.e. during the second half of 2014. Each part of the project will be presented, and discussion sessions will ensure that the implications of the results and their intended use in management are fully transparent.

Reasons why this action is necessary (specify the target audience): To reach the ultimate goal of SAMBAH, to secure the conservation of the Baltic Sea harbour porpoise, the scientific results of the project have to be received by policymakers and stakeholders and implemented in management schemes. By organizing this conference, the results and recommendations of the project will be directly communicated and discussed with policymakers and stakeholders at national and European levels, and questions on any aspect can be addressed.

Beneficiary responsible for implementation: KD is responsible for presenting the results of SAMBAH to ASCOBANS, HELCOM, WWF Baltic Sea Office, CCB and other relevant bodies, and for organising the end-of-project conference. YM will be responsible for presenting the results and recommendations of SAMBAH at the Green Week in Brussels.

Expected results (quantitative information when possible): A wide dissemination of project results to international agreements of major importance for the Baltic Sea harbour porpoise. A conference attended by at least 100 persons from the Commission and the Member States. The conference is expected to enable acceptance and understanding of the project results by the Commission, Member States, and important relevant authorities and stakeholders.

E. Overall project operation and monitoring

Note on monitoring of concrete conservation actions: SAMBAH is expected to qualify as a LIFE+ Nature project for the surveillance of the conservation status of a species covered by the Habitats Directive. As surveillance actions and not concrete conservation actions will be carried out, it will not be possible to monitor and evaluate the effect of concrete conservation actions. The monitoring of the operation of the project is described in Action E.1a.

Note on external assistance: More than 35% of the budget of SAMBAH constitutes of external assistance. This is due to the need for ship time for deployment and service of SAM devices in Action C.1, and the need for outsourcing of Actions A.3, C.1e , C.3, C.4 (partially), C.5, and D.3e, and the project administration (see Action E.1a). Justifications for the outsourcing are given in the preparatory Actions A.3 and A.5-A.8.

ACTION E.1: Project management by KD

Description (what, how, where and when): Overall project coordination will be carried out by Dr Mats Amundin at KD, assisted by an external project administrator.

KD will be responsible to the European Commission regarding the implementation of the project, financially, logistically and scientifically. Dr Amundin has participated as a partner in two previous EU funded projects: (1) CETASEL - Prevention of the by-catch of Cetaceans in pelagic trawls by technical means, contract number AIR III-CT94-2423, 1994-1997, and (2) EPIC - Elimination of harbour Porpoise Incidental Catch, Project no DG XIV 97/0006, 1998-2000. From 2009 and until 2012 Amundin will act as a partner in the project EUZooS-XXI - EU Zoos and Science in the 21st Century: engaging the public in nature conservation (Proposal No 230492 to FP7-Science-in-Society-2008-1).

The external project administrator will be subordinated to Dr Amundin, as shown in the organigramme in Figure C1e.1. The external project administrator will be subcontracted for administrative tasks such as financial control and accounting, compilation of project activity reports (see Form C.2), coordination of dissemination actions (Actions D.1, D.2, D.4, D.6, D.8, D.10-D.11), project monitoring (Action E.2) and the After-LIFE Conservation Plan (Action E.4). A senior economist at KD will supervise the setting up of the accounting system and audit the annual balance sheets throughout the project. The national coordinators will contribute to the project activity reports by submitting national activity reports (Actions E.1b-e for all nations but Sweden and the Baltic States, see below in E.1a for these nations).

The project coordinator will be responsible for the overall coordination of the project, as well as all preparatory actions (Actions A.1-A-7), field work and information meetings in Sweden and in the Baltic States (Actions C.1a and f, D.3a and f), analyses (Actions C.3, C.4), preparation for Swedish protected areas (Action C.5) scientific publications (Action D.7), Swedish workshop (Action D.9) and audit of the project (Action E.3).

The project working group will consist of the project coordinator, the project administrator and the national coordinators (see Actions E.2a-e). Throughout the project, project working group meetings will be arranged at least twice per year, to continuously discuss issues that come up during work. At every meeting, all national coordinators will make a presentation on progress, allowing the working group to address and discuss any problems.

The project start-up meeting will be held in conjunction with the ASCOBANS Jastarnia group meeting in February 2010. This will enable the Jastarnia group to participate in parts of the SAMBAH start-up meeting, which will facilitate information transfer from

the SAMBAH project to the Jastarnia group and give the opportunity for the Jastarnia group to provide input on SAMBAH.

In November 2010, the working group meeting will also contain a SAM training session in preparation for the field work of Action C.1. Knowledge on how to handle SAM devices and retrieved data will be shared between participants.

The project does not have a formal external reference group. Such a group would be difficult to manage on a transnational level, and relevant input is expected to be achieved by arranging the start-up meeting in conjunction with the ASCOBANS Jastarnia group meeting, the workshop at the ECS conference (Action D.2), the workshops for managers, policymakers and stakeholders in Poland and Sweden (Actions D.5 and D.9), and the end-of-project conference (Action D.10). Further, SAMBAH will be carried out in close cooperation with international bodies and NGOs such as ASCOBANS, HELCOM, WWF and CCB, and with relevant national bodies such as the Swedish Board of Fisheries and the Swedish Fishermen's Association in Sweden (see Form A8 from these bodies).

Technical project monitoring will be executed by the external project administrator, under supervision of the project coordinator. The monitoring will be based on the overall project monitoring protocol, see below. National input will be given through the national monitoring protocols handled by the national coordinators (Action E.1a-e). The project administrator will develop draft national monitoring protocols based on the overall project monitoring protocol. Target deadlines for output results will be used as monitoring indicators in the assessment of project progress. The outputs themselves will be used as sources of verification for that the project work is on schedule and that objectives are fully met.

A final technical project report will be produced for the Commission, for a comprehensive description of the project including goals, methods, results and implications, with an acknowledgement of the financial support by the Commission. It will be available as a pdf file on the project website and circulated via e-mail. The final technical report will be produced in 2014.

KD will be national coordinator of Actions C.1a and f, D.3a and f, C.5 and D.9 (hereby called "national activities") carried out in Sweden and the Baltic States. This implies that KD will be responsible for delivering outputs from the national activities (e.g. SAM data) and national activity reports to the project manager. KD will also be responsible for submitting annual national financial reports for the national activities to the project manager. Further, KD will be responsible for finalizing the draft national monitoring protocols for Sweden and the Baltic States developed by the project manager (see Action E.2). The national monitoring protocols shall be accepted by all national beneficiaries and the project manager in April 2010 at the latest.

Table C1e.1 foreseen staff to implement each project action.

Action number	Number of person months per action	Beneficiary number	Type of contract	Category/ Role in the project	Main tasks	Daily rate (rounded to the nearest €)	Number of person.days	Number of person months
A.1	**22.1**	**FI1**	Temporary/ Part time	Field worker/ Technician	Preparing for fieldwork, purchasing equipment, calibrating SAM units, applying for permits	160	137.5	7.6
		PL1	Temporary	Specialist	Preparing for fieldwork, purchasing equipment, calibrating SAM units, applying for permits	160	62.5	3.5
		SE1	Temporary/ Full time	Research assistant	Preparing for fieldwork, purchasing equipment, calibrating SAM units, applying for permits	231	198.0	11.0
A.2	**3.0**	**DK1**	Permanent/ part time	Senior researcher	Ensuring comparability between SAM units	523	36	2.0
		SE1	Permanent/ Part time	Senior researcher/ project coordinator	Ensuring comparability between SAM units	316	18.0	1.0
A.3	**1.5**	**FI1**	Temporary/ Part time	Field worker/ Technician	Attending the sea security course	160	18.8	1.0
		SE1	Permanent/	Senior researcher/	Organising and attending the sea security course	316	9.0	0.5

			Part time	project coordinator				
A.4	**1.0**	**SE1**	Permanent/ Part time	Senior researcher/ project coordinator	Setting up SAM database	316	18.0	1.0
A.5	**0.5**	**SE1**	Permanent/ Part time	Senior researcher/ project coordinator	Contracting administration	316	9.0	0.5
A.6	**0.5**	**SE1**	Permanent/ Part time	Senior researcher/ project coordinator	Contracting analyses	316	9.0	0.5
A.7	**0.5**	**SE1**	Permanent/ Part time	Senior researcher/ project coordinator	Contracting external assistance in the Baltic states	316	9.0	0.5
C.1a	**50.0**	**SE1**	Permanent/ Part time	Senior researcher/ project coordinator	Coordinating SAM fieldwork and basic analyses in Sweden	316	36.0	2.0
		SE1	Temporary/ Full time	Research assistant	Field work and basic analyses	231	864.0	48.0
C.1b	**40.9**	**FI1**	Temporary/ Part time	Field worker/ Technician	Field work and basic analyses	160	600.0	33.3
		FI1	Temporary/ Part time	Scientist	Coordinating SAM fieldwork and basic analyses in Finland	200	137.0	7.6
C.1c	**50.5**	**PL1**	Temporary	Scientific consultant	Coordinating SAM fieldwork, basic analysis, applying for permits, coordinating Polish actions	240	50	2.8
		PL1	Temporary	Specialist	Preparing the fieldwork, SAM basic analysis, purchasing and servicing equipment	160	162.5	9.0
		PL1	Temporary	Field worker (2 persons)	Field work	120	400	22.2
		PL1	Permanent	Technician (2 persons)	Field work, preparing and servicing equipment	60	160	8.9
		PL2	Temporary	Field worker (4 persons)	Field work	170	84	4.7
		PL2	Temporary	Data analyst (2 persons)	Basic analyses of hydrographic data in Poland	190	42	2.3
		PL2	Temporary	Technician (2 persons)	Field work, preparing and servicing equipment	74	10	0.6
C.1d	**4.5**	**DK1**	Permanent/ part time	Senior researcher	Acoustic monitoring, analyses and reporting	523	81	4.5
C.2	**8.0**	**DK1**	Permanent/ part time	Senior researcher	Satellite, acoustic and behavioural tagging	523	108	6.0
		SE1	Permanent/ Part time	Senior researcher/ project coordinator	Compiling auxiliary data	316	36.0	2.0
C.4	**4.0**	**DK1**	Permanent/ part time	Senior researcher	Spatial modelling satellite data	523	72	4.0
D.10	**4.1**	**FI1**	Temporary/ Part time	Scientist	Organizing and participating in end-of-project conference	200	19.0	1.1
		FI2	Permanent/ Part time	Manager	Organizing and participating in end-of-project conference	200	40.0	2.2
		SE1	Permanent/ Part time	Senior researcher/ project coordinator	Organizing and participating in end-of-project conference	316	15.0	0.8
D.2	**0.5**	**SE1**	Permanent/ Part time	Senior researcher/ project coordinator	Preparing and participating in ECS workshop	316	9.0	0.5
D.3a	**2.0**	**SE1**	Permanent/ Part time	Senior researcher/ project coordinator	Organizing, participating and follow up of public information meetings in Sweden	316	18.0	1.0
		SE1	Temporary/ Full time	Research assistant	Organizing, participating and follow up of public information meetings in Sweden	231	18.0	1.0
D.3b	**3.4**	**FI1**	Temporary/ Part time	Field worker/ Technician	Organizing, participating and follow up of public information meetings in Finland	160	43.8	2.4
		FI1	Temporary/ Part time	Scientist	Organizing, participating and follow up of public information meetings in Finland	200	18.0	1.0
D.3d	**1.0**	**DK2**	Permanent	Academic staff	Organizing, participating and follow up of public information meetings in Denmark	339	18	1.0
D.4	**2.2**	**FI3**	Permanent/ Part time	Scientist	Preparing exhibition and showing at Särkänniemi Dolphinarium	200	40.0	2.2
D.7	**8.5**	**FI1**	Temporary/ Part time	Scientist	Participating in scientific publication of project results	200	72.0	4.0
		PL1	Temporary	Scientific consultant	Participating in scientific publication of project results	240	10	0.6
		PL1	Temporary	Specialist	Participating in scientific publication of project results	160	35	1.9
		SE1	Permanent/ Part time	Senior researcher/ project coordinator	Participating in scientific publication of project results	316	36.0	2.0
D.8	**6.7**	**FI1**	Temporary/ Part time	Scientist	Participating in compiling non-technical reports	200	72.0	4.0
		PL1	Temporary	Specialist	Participating in compiling non-technical reports	160	12.5	0.7
		SE1	Permanent/ Part time	Senior researcher/ project coordinator	Participating in compiling non-technical reports	316	36.0	2.0
D.9	**0.2**	**SE2**	Permanent/ Part time	Manager	Organising Swedish workshop	822	3	0.2
E.1a	**7.5**	**SE1**	Permanent/ Part time	Economist	Assisting the project coordinator in economical issues	301	63.0	3.5
		SE1	Permanent/ Part time	Senior researcher	Project management	316	72.0	4.0
E.1b	**19.0**	**FI1**	Temporary/ Part time	Scientist	National project management	200	342.0	19.0
E.1c	**14.2**	**PL1**	Temporary	Manager	National project management	200	255	14.2
E.1d	**10.0**	**DK1**	Permanent/ part time	Senior researcher	National project management	523	180	10.0
E.2	**1.0**	**SE1**	Permanent/ Part time	Senior researcher/ project coordinator	Coordinating cooperation with other LIFE projects	316	18.0	1.0

Reasons why this action is necessary: SAMBAH involves ten beneficiaries in four nations and actions will be carried out in the waters of seven nations bordering the Baltic Sea. The transnational approach is a prerequisite to carry out coordinated actions covering the major part of the distribution range of the Baltic Sea harbour

porpoise. Further, the involvement of the competent authority of Article 11 of the Habitats Directive is a requirement by the Commission for Life+ Nature surveillance projects. A strong project coordinator, a clear allocation of responsibilities between the beneficiaries, the assignment of national coordinators, and an efficient project working group is necessary to ensure that the overall coordination of the project will run smoothly, that project actions will be successfully executed on schedule and within budget, and that outputs will be delivered to the management in a timely fashion.

Technical project monitoring is necessary to ensure that the project coordinator, through the project administrator, will have full control over the progress of the project, that project actions are successfully executed on schedule, and that outputs will be delivered in a timely fashion.

The final technical project report is significant for the Commission to judge the success or otherwise of the project. It will present the full work of the project in one document. The report will also be used for the promotion of the project results by presenting it to ASCOBANS and HELCOM, see Action D.11.

National monitoring protocols for Sweden and the Baltic States are necessary for the responsible beneficiary (KD) and the project manager to oversee that the national activities are successfully executed on schedule and that the national outputs are fully achieved. National activity reports are necessary for the compilation of project activity reports.

Beneficiary responsible for implementation: KD

Expected results (quantitative information when possible): For the overall project management: a clear allocation of responsibilities between the beneficiaries, an efficient project working group, and a well-organized start-up meeting of the project.

For the overall financial management: an appropriate accounting system, carefully overseen and with proper and timely national input.

For the technical project monitoring: a successfully executed project, with objectives fulfilled and on schedule.

For the final technical project report: a technical report describing the full work of the project. This makes it possible to evaluate and disseminate the entire project in one comprehensive document.

For the national management of the national actions in Sweden and the Baltic States: coordination of national activities, national activity reports, annual national financial reports, and national monitoring protocols.

By the above described means, the project is expected to be straightforward and timely managed, project actions will be successfully executed on schedule and within budget, and outputs will be delivered to the management in a timely fashion.

ACTION E.1b: Project management by TUAS

Description (what, how, where and when): TUAS will be the national coordinator in Finland. This implies that they will be responsible for coordination of the field work and information meetings carried out in Finland (Actions C.1b, D.3b). They will be responsible for delivering activity outputs (e.g. SAM data) and annual national activity reports to the project administrator, and for giving input on the final technical report and the After-LIFE Conservation Plan. TUAS will also be responsible for submitting annual national financial reports for the national activities to the project manager. Further, they will be responsible for finalizing the draft national monitoring protocols for Finland developed by the project manager (see Action E.2). The national monitoring protocols

shall be accepted by all national beneficiaries and the project manager in April 2010 at the latest. The national coordinator will participate in the project working group.

Reasons why this action is necessary: National coordination, national activity reports, national annual financial reports, and a national monitoring protocol are necessary to ensure that the national actions in Finland will be successfully executed on schedule and within budget, and that outputs will be delivered to the management in a timely fashion. The participation in the project working group is necessary to ensure an efficient management of the project.

Beneficiary responsible for implementation: TUAS

Expected results (quantitative information when possible): National coordination, national activity reports, national annual financial reports, a national monitoring protocol, and participation in project working group meetings.

By the above described means, the project is expected to be straightforward and timely managed, project actions will be successfully executed on schedule and within budget, and outputs will be delivered to the management in a timely fashion.

ACTION E.1c: Project management by UG

Description (what, how, where and when): UG will be the national coordinator in Poland. This implies that they will be responsible for coordination of the field work, information meetings and dissemination actions carried out in Poland (Actions C.1c, D.3c, D.5). They will be responsible for delivering activity outputs (e.g. SAM data) and annual national activity reports to the project administrator, and for giving input on the final technical report and the After-LIFE Conservation Plan. UG will also be responsible for submitting annual national financial reports for the national activities to the project manager. Further, they will be responsible for finalizing the draft national monitoring protocols for Poland developed by the project manager (see Action E.2). The national monitoring protocols shall be accepted by all national beneficiaries and the project manager in April 2010 at the latest. The national coordinator will participate in the project working group.

Reasons why this action is necessary: National coordination, national activity reports, national annual financial reports, and a national monitoring protocol are necessary to ensure that the national actions in Poland will be successfully executed on schedule and within budget, and that outputs will be delivered to the management in a timely fashion. The participation in the project working group is necessary to ensure an efficient management of the project.

Beneficiary responsible for implementation: UG

Expected results (quantitative information when possible): National coordination, national activity reports, national annual financial reports, a national monitoring protocol, and participation in project working group meetings.

By the above described means, the project is expected to be straightforward and timely managed, project actions will be successfully executed on schedule and within budget, and outputs will be delivered to the management in a timely fashion.

ACTION E.1d: Project management by NERI

Description (what, how, where and when): NERI will be the national coordinator in Denmark. This implies that they will be responsible for coordination of the field work, information meetings and tagging of porpoises in Denmark (Actions C.1e, C.2, D.3e).

They will be responsible for delivering activity outputs (e.g. SAM data) and annual national activity reports to the project administrator, and for giving input on the final technical report and the After-LIFE Conservation Plan. NERI will also be responsible for submitting annual national financial reports for the national activities to the project manager. Further, they will be responsible for finalizing the draft national monitoring protocols for Denmark developed by the project manager (see Action E.2). The national monitoring protocols shall be accepted by all national beneficiaries and the project manager in April 2010 at the latest. The national coordinator will participate in the project working group.

Reasons why this action is necessary: National coordination, national activity reports, national annual financial reports, and a national monitoring protocol are necessary to ensure that the national actions in Denmark will be successfully executed on schedule and within budget, and that outputs will be delivered to the management in a timely fashion. The participation in the project working group is necessary to ensure an efficient management of the project.

Beneficiary responsible for implementation: NERI

Expected results (quantitative information when possible): National coordination, national activity reports, national annual financial reports, a national monitoring protocol, and participation in project working group meetings.

By the above described means, the project is expected to be straightforward and timely managed, project actions will be successfully executed on schedule and within budget, and outputs will be delivered to the management in a timely fashion.

ACTION E.2: Networking with other LIFE projects

Description (What, how, where and when): SAMBAH has numerous connections with the previous LIFE projects SCANS (LIFE92-2/UK/027) and SCANS-II (LIFE04NAT/GB/000245), and SAMBAH is designed on the basis of the experiences and knowledge from these. Several of the persons and/or organisations that were involved in SCANS and SCANS-II have participated in or have been consulted during the design of SAMBAH. Four of the beneficiaries of SAMBAH were directly involved in SCANS-II, two as partners (NERI and UG) and two as co-financers (DFNA and the Swedish EPA). For the design of the analyses of harbour porpoise density estimates, Dr Len Thomas (who carried out density estimations and modelling in SCANS-II) at CREEM of St Andrews University has been consulted. The close connections and cooperation with SCANS and SCANS-II will continue throughout the project, mainly through discussions at the project working group meetings, and through communication with St Andrews University.

To initiate efficient cooperation with SCANS and SCANS-II, representatives from these projects (other than the persons directly involved in SAMBAH) will be invited to the project start-up meeting in February 2010.

SAMBAH was initially planned to include German waters as well and the German Oceanographic Museum (DMM) was presumed to participate as a beneficiary. However, very late in the application process, DMM was informed by the German Federal Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU) that they would not be able to receive co-financing as that would be illegal according to German law. DMM has carried out acoustic monitoring of harbour porpoises for several years in German SACs. With the help of BMU, DMM currently plans to intensify the ongoing efforts with the aim of achieving data that are fully compatible with those collected within SAMBAH. The ongoing monitoring is carried out with T-PODs and the intensified efforts are planned to be carried out with newer C-PODs. The quality of the

data collected by both T-PODs and C-PODs will be fully compatible with the quality of the data collected within SAMBAH. DMM calibrates all their PODs in the same manner as will be done with all SAM devices in SAMBAH; PCLs, T-PODs and C-PODs (Action A.2). DMM is currently comparing the maximum detection range and the extracted click data from T-PODs and C-PODs and SAMBAH representatives have already collected data that make it possible to expand this comparison with PCLs. Data collected at current locations, which are non-random positions within German SACs, may give biased estimates of average density and hence cannot be used in the design-based estimates of average porpoise density (Action C.3). Nevertheless, it may be possible to produce unbiased estimates of average density within the SACs, and we will attempt this as part of Action C.3. In addition, the data are potentially useful for the model-based methods proposed in Action C.4. One advantage of model-based over design-based methods is that survey locations do not need to be random, although appropriate covariates explaining density variation need to be available. We will investigate this as part of Action C.4. Data collected by SAM devices located in accordance with the systematic grids used in SAMBAH (see reply to question number 2) will be equal to data collected within SAMBAH. The collaboration between SAMBAH and DMM will be coordinated through well established personal contacts between the project coordinator and DMM, e.g. Dr. Stefan Bräger and Dr. Harald Benke, director of DMM. The project coordinator will provide DMM with the positions of the SAMBAH grid nodes for locations of SAM devices. DMM will be invited to participate in the SAMBAH project group meetings together with national coordinators (Action E.1). DMM has invited SAMBAH to host a workshop at the annual conference of the European Cetacean Society that in 2010 will be held at the Museum in Stralsund (Action D.2), and SAMBAH and DMM plan to collaborate in joint scientific publications (Action D.7). SAMBAH supports DMM in its efforts to raise funding by informing international bodies about the situation and emphasizes the value of a German collaboration; this has already been explicitly expressed by a SAMBAH representative at the latest Jastarnia group meeting and at ASCOBANS' Advisory Committee meeting in May, 2009, in connection with an updated report on the SAMBAH project.

Reasons why this action is necessary: The assimilation of experiences and knowledge from previous projects will ensure that SAMBAH becomes a cost effective project using best practice methodology.

Beneficiary responsible for implementation: KD

Expected results (quantitative information when possible): A cost-effective project using best practice methodology.

ACTION E.3: Audit

Description (what, how, where and when): At the end of the project, an independent authorized auditor will verify the final statement of expenditure and income provided to the Commission. Accounts will be verified with respect to national legislation and accounting rules of the coordinating beneficiary, and the auditor will also certify that all costs incurred comply with the grant agreement. Sources of project financing will be checked.

The audit will be carried out during the last quarter of 2014.

Reasons why this action is necessary: To verify the project's final statement of expenditure and income, to verify the project's accounts, and to certify that all costs incurred comply with the grant agreement.

Beneficiary responsible for implementation: KD

Expected results (quantitative information when possible): A set of fully audited accounts, verification of project final statement of expenditure and income, and certification that all costs incurred comply with the grant agreement.

ACTION E.4: After-LIFE Conservation Plan

Description (what, how, where and when): An After-LIFE Conservation Plan will be compiled by the external project manager under supervision of the project coordinator. The plan will be added as a separate chapter in the final technical report. It will describe how the results of SAMBAH will be continued after the project has ended, and how it may affect and ensure the longer term management of the Baltic Sea harbour porpoise. Initial ideas for how this will be achieved are given in Form B5.

The After-LIFE Conservation Plan will be produced in 2014, printed in 20 copies and available in pdf format on the project website.

Reasons why this action is necessary: An After-LIFE Conservation Plan is necessary to ensure that the results of SAMBAH will be used in long-term management to improve the conservation status of the Baltic Sea harbour porpoise.

Beneficiary responsible for implementation: KD

Expected results (quantitative information when possible): An After-LIFE Conservation Plan with clear recommendations on how the results of SAMBAH shall be used in long-term management to improve the conservation status of the Baltic Sea harbour porpoise. The plan will be printed in 20 copies and available in pdf format on the project website.

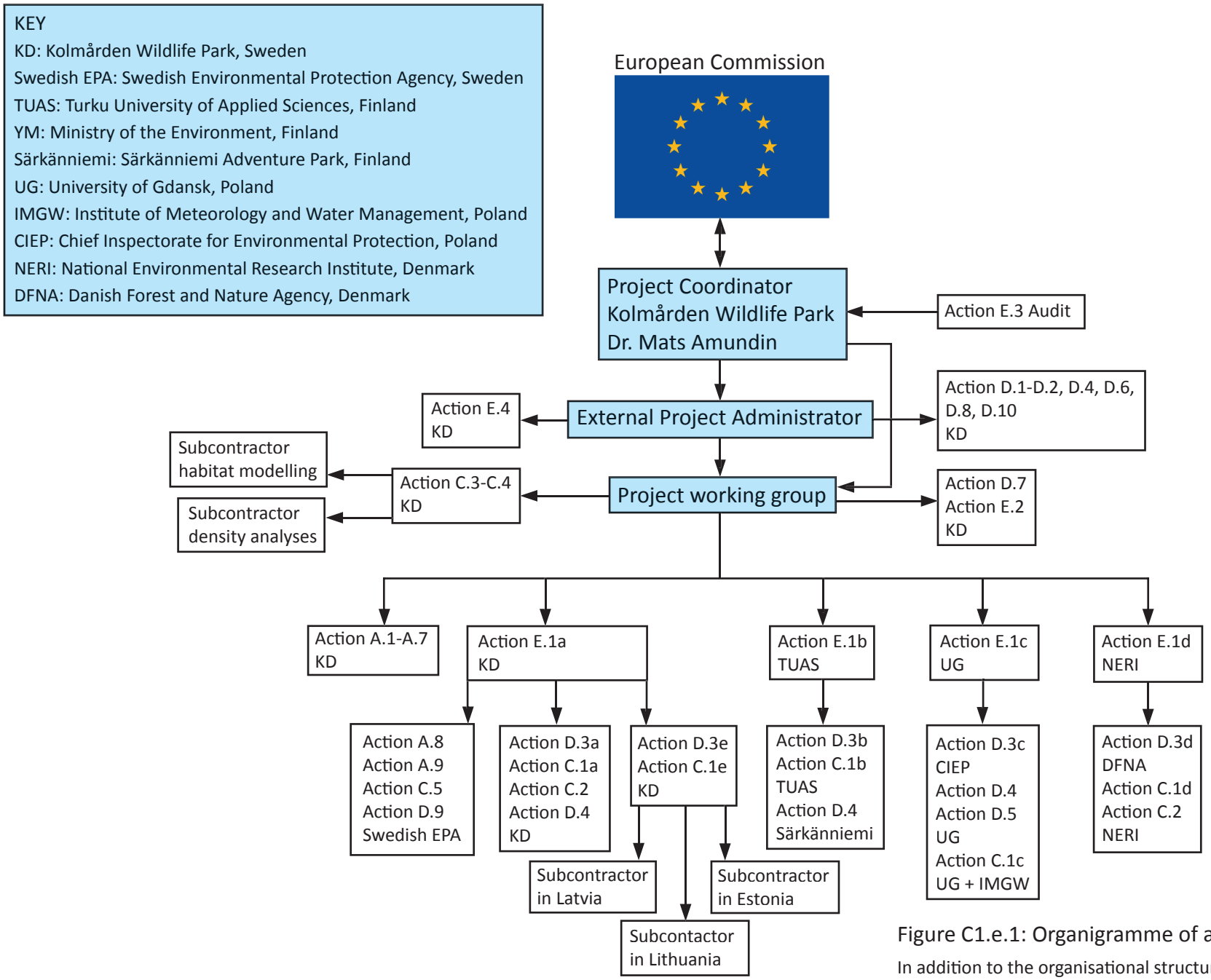
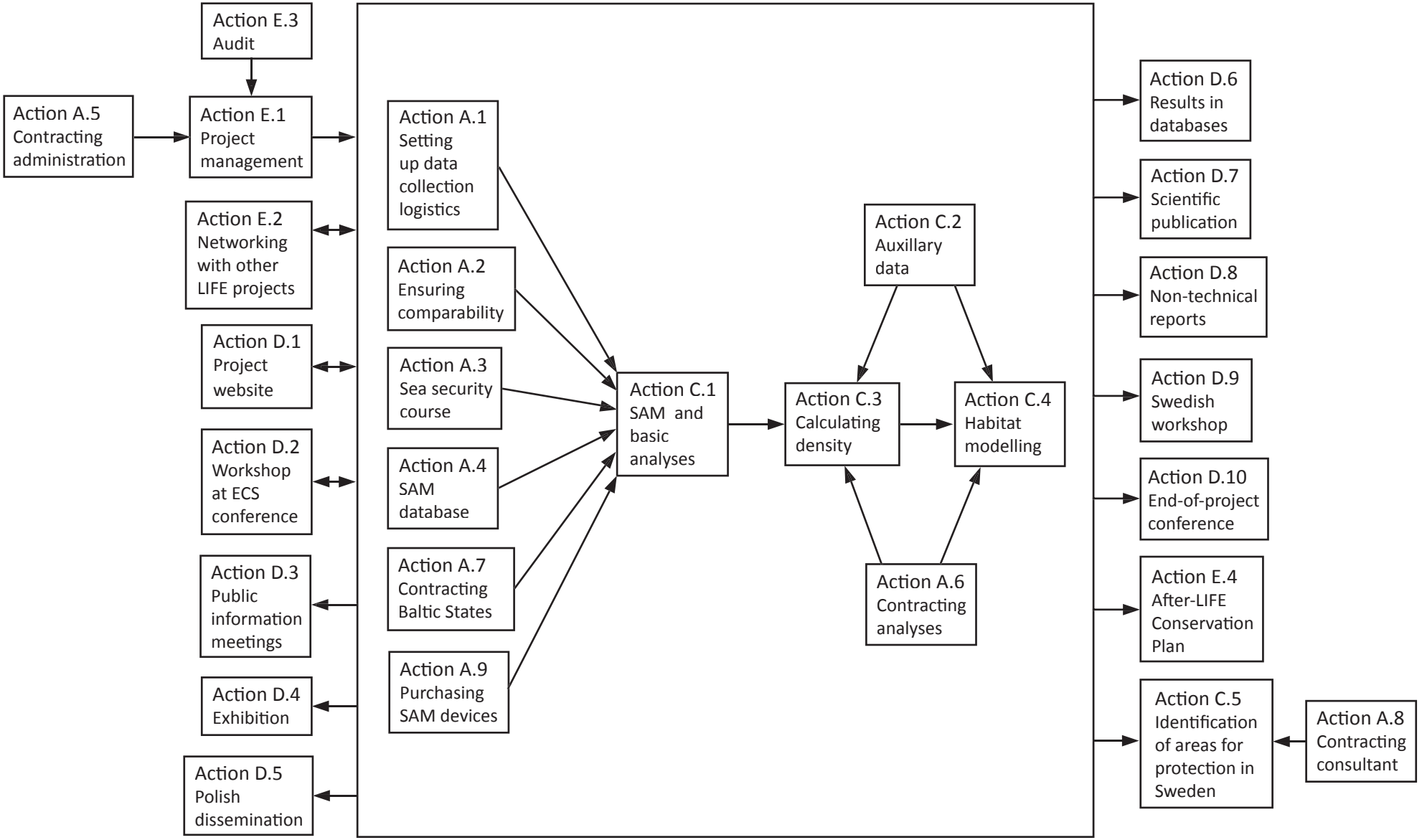


Figure C1.e.1: Organigramme of actions in SAMBAH

In addition to the organisational structure shown above, the national coordinators will also report and deliver outputs directly to the project manager.

Figure C1.e.2: Relation between actions in SAMBAH



PROJECT MONITORING PROTOCOL

Action No	Short name	Responsible beneficiary	Deadline (monitoring indicator)	Output (Source of verification)	Date of completion
A.1	Setting up data collection logistics	KD	2010-11-30	Confirmed positions for SAM deployment	
		KD	2010-09-30	Anchoring methods tested	
		KD	2010-12-31	All SAM devices successfully calibrated in lab	
		KD	2010-12-31	All permits necessary for deployment ready	
		KD	2010-11-30	SAM training workshop carried out	
		KD	2010-12-31	All equipment ready for deployment	
A.2	Ensuring comparability	KD	2010-12-31	Appropriate SAM device settings identified	
A.3	Sea security course	KD	2010-05-31	Selected at-sea personnel has taken part in sea security course	
A.4	SAM database	KD	2010-12-31	Database ready for receiving SAM data	
A.5	Contracting administration	KD	2010-03-31	Contract with project administration subcontractor	
A.6	Contracting analyses	KD	2010-09-30	Contract with statistical analyses subcontractors	
A.7	Contracting Baltic States	KD	2010-03-31	Contract with Baltic States SAM service subcontractor	
A.8	Contracting consultant	Swedish EPA	2013-12-31	Contract with consultant to carry out identification of suitable areas for protection of the harbour porpoise in Swedish waters	
A.9	Purchasing SAM devices	Swedish EPA	2010-09-30	SAM devices for deployment in Swedish waters purchased	
C.1a	SAM and basic analyses in Sweden	KD	2011-06-30	First batch of SAM data from Sweden in project data base	
		KD	2013-03-31	All SAM data from Sweden in project data base	
C.1b	SAM and basic analyses in Finland	TUAS	2011-06-30	First batch of SAM data from Finland in project data base	
		TUAS	2013-03-31	All SAM data from Finland in project data base	
C.1c	SAM and basic analyses in Poland	UG + IMGW	2011-06-30	First batch of SAM data from Poland in project data base	
		UG + IMGW	2013-03-31	All SAM data from Poland in project data base	
C.1d	SAM and basic analyses in Denmark	NERI	2011-06-30	First batch of SAM data from Denmark in project data base	
		NERI	2013-03-31	All SAM data from Denmark in project data base	
C.1e	SAM and basic analyses in the Baltic States	KD	2011-06-30	First batch of SAM data from the Baltic States in project data base	
		KD	2013-03-31	All SAM data from the Baltic States in project data base	

Action No	Short name	Responsible beneficiary	Deadline (monitoring indicator)	Output (Source of verification)	Date of completion
C.2	Auxiliary data	NERI	2013-03-31	Last porpoise tagged and data retrieved	
		KD	2013-03-31	Literature review on mean click rate and group size completed	
C.3	Calculating density	KD	2013-09-30	Estimates of harbour porpoise density and abundance in the project area	
C.4	Habitat modelling	KD	2013-09-30	Maps of predictor layers for modelling	
		KD	2014-03-31	Modelled maps of seasonal distribution, important areas, areas of high risk of conflict. Data on habitat preferences and important habitat variables.	
C.5	Identification of areas for protection in Sweden	Swedish EPA	2014-06-30	Identified areas suitable for the protection of the harbour porpoise in Swedish waters	
D.1	Project website	KD	2010-05-31	Project website available on the Internet	
D.2	ECS workshop	KD	2010-04-30	SAMBAH workshop at the ECS conference	
			2010-09-30	Workshop proceedings ready	
D.3a	Public information meetings in Sweden	KD	2010-12-31	7 information meetings held for the public in Sweden	
D.3b	Public information meetings in Finland	TUAS	2010-12-31	3 information meetings held for the public in Finland	
D.3c	Public information meetings in Poland	CIEP	2010-12-31	1 information meeting held for the public in Poland	
D.3d	Public information meetings in Denmark	NERI	2010-12-31	2 information meetings held for the public in Denmark	
D.3e	Public information meetings in the Baltic States	KD	2010-12-31	9 information meetings held for the public in the Baltic States	
D.4	Exhibition	KD	2011-03-31	Exhibition produced	
		KD	2011-05-31	Exhibition set up at Kolmårdens Djurpark	
		Särkänniemi	2011-05-31	Exhibition set up at Särkänniemi	
		UG	2011-05-31	Exhibition set up at Hel Marine Station	
D.5	Polish dissemination	UG	2011-12-31	Polish leaflet produced	
		UG	2013-06-30	Polish TV-spot produced	
D.6	Results in databases	KD	2014-12-31	SAMBAH results in at least two databases, whereof at least one international	
D.7	Scientific publication	KD	2014-12-31	At least two presentations at international conferences	
			2014-12-31	At least two manuscripts prepared for publication	
D.8	Non-technical reports	KD	2014-12-31	A Layman's report of 5-10 pages produced	
			2014-12-31	A non-technical report of approximately 25 pages produced	

Action No	Short name	Responsible beneficiary	Deadline (monitoring indicator)	Output (Source of verification)	Date of completion
D.9	Swedish workshop	Swedish EPA	2014-12-31	Workshop held for relevant bodies in Sweden	
D.10	End-of-project conference	KD	2014-12-31	An end-of-project conference organised and carried out.	
		YM	2014-12-31	SAMBAH presented at the Green Week in Brussels	
		KD	2014-12-31	Final technical report submitted to ASCOBANS and HELCOM.	
E.1a	Project management by KD	KD	2010-02-28	Start-up meeting held	
		KD	2010-04-30	National Swedish monitoring protocol established	
		KD	2010-04-30	Baltic States monitoring protocol established	
		KD	2010-11-30	SAM training session held	
		KD	2010-09-30	Inception report produced	
		KD	2011-12-31	Progress report n°1	
		KD	2012-06-30	Midterm report with payment request	
		KD	2013-12-31	Progress report n°2	
		KD	2014-12-31	Final report with payment request	
		KD	2014-12-31	Final project meeting completed	
E.1b	Project management by TUAS	TUAS	2010-04-30	National monitoring protocol established	
		TUAS	2014-06-30	Last national activity report delivered	
		TUAS	2014-12-31	National monitoring protocol completely filled out	
E.1c	Project management by UG	UG	2010-04-30	National monitoring protocol established	
		UG	2014-06-30	Last national activity report delivered	
		UG	2014-12-31	National monitoring protocol completely filled out	
E.1d	Project management by NERI	NERI	2010-04-30	National monitoring protocol established	
		NERI	2014-06-30	Last national activity report delivered	
		NERI	2014-12-31	National monitoring protocol completely filled out	
E.2	Networking with other LIFE projects	KD	2010-02-28	Start-up meeting with invited persons from SCANS-II	
E.3	Audit	KD	2014-12-31	Full set of audited accounts	
E.4	After-LIFE Conservation Plan	KD	2014-12-31	An After-LIFE Conservation Plan produced	

DELIVERABLE PRODUCTS OF THE PROJECT

Name of the Deliverable	Code of the associated action	Deadline
National monitoring protocols	E.1a-d	31/04/2010
Proceedings from ECS workshop	D.2	30/09/2010
Exhibitions	D.4	31/03/2011
Polish information leaflet	D.5	31/12/2011
Work report on auxiliary data with mean click rate, mean speed and mean group size	C.2	31/03/2013
Work report from density analysis, including estimates of densities and abundances in the project area	C.3	30/09/2013
Work report from habitat modelling, including modelled maps of seasonal distribution, important areas and areas of high risk of conflict in the project area	C.4	31/03/2014
Scientific manuscripts	D.7	31/12/2014
Layman's report	D.8	31/12/2014
Non-technical report to managers, stakeholders and policymakers	D.8	31/12/2014
Final technical report	D.10	31/12/2014
Work report from identification of suitable areas for protection in Swedish waters	C.5	30/06/2014
Audit report	E.3	31/12/2014
After-LIFE Conservation Plan	E.4	31/12/2014

MILESTONES OF THE PROJECT

Name of the Milestone	Code of the associated action	Deadline
Start-up meeting with invited persons from SCANS-II	E.2	28/02/2010
External administration contracted	A.5	31/03/2010
Baltic States subcontractor contracted	A.7	31/03/2010
ECS workshop completed	D.2	30/04/2010
Project website available on the Internet	D.1	31/05/2010
Sea security course completed	A.3	31/05/2010
Analyses subcontractors contracted	A.6	30/09/2010

SAM devices for use in Swedish waters purchased	A.9	30/09/2010
All equipment ready for deployment	A.1	31/12/2010
Appropriate SAM device settings identified	A.2	31/12/2010
Database ready for receiving SAM data	A.4	31/12/2010
Public information meetings completed	D.3a-d	31/12/2010
Start of first deployment of SAM devices	C.1	31/01/2011
End of last deployment of SAM devices	C.1	31/12/2012
All SAM data in database	C.1	31/03/2013
Auxiliary data collection completed	C.2	31/03/2013
Density analyses completed	C.3	30/09/2013
Consultant for action C.5 contracted	A.8	31/12/2013
Habitat modelling completed	C.4	31/03/2014
Suitable Swedish areas for protection suggested	C.5	30/06/2014
Results in at least two databases whereof at least one international	D.6	31/12/2014
Swedish workshop completed	D.9	31/12/2014
End-of-project conference completed	D.10	31/12/2014
Audit completed	E.3	31/12/2014

ACTIVITY REPORTS FORESEEN

Please indicate the deadlines for the following reports:

- Inception report (to be delivered within 9 months after the project start);
- Progress reports n°1, n°2 etc. (if any; to ensure that the delay between consecutive reports does not exceed 18 months);
- Mid-term report with payment request (only for project longer than 24 months)
- Final technical report with payment request

Type of report	Deadline
Inception report	30/09/2010
Progress report n°1	31/12/2011
Midterm report with payment request	30/06/2012
Progress report n°2	31/12/2013
Final technical report with payment request	31/12/2014

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TIMETABLE

List all actions ordered by number and using their numbers or names. Tick as appropriate (Remember that projects cannot start prior to the date of the signature of the grant agreement).

Action Number/name	2010				2011				2012				2013				2014			
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
A. Preparatory actions, elaboration of management plans and/or action plans:																				
A.1	X	X	X	X																
A.2	X	X	X	X																
A.3		X																		
A.4		X	X	X																
A.5	X																			
A.6		X	X																	
A.7	X																			
A.8													X	X	X					
A.9	X	X	X																	
B. Purchase/lease of land and/or rights: NA																				
C. Concrete conservation actions:																				
C.1a					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X							
C.1b					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X							
C.1c					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X							
C.1d					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X							
C.1e					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X							
C.2	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X							
C.3								X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					
C.4													X	X	X	X	X			
C.5																	X	X		
D. Public awareness and dissemination of results:																				
D.1		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
D.2		X																		
D.3a	X	X	X	X																
D.3b	X	X	X	X																
D.3c	X	X	X	X																
D.3d	X	X	X	X																
D.3e	X	X	X	X																
D.4			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
D.5					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X						
D.6					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
D.7					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
D.8																	X	X	X	X
D.9																			X	X
D.10																	X	X	X	X
E. Overall project operation and monitoring																				
E.1a	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
E.1b	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
E.1c	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
E.1d	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
E.2	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
E.3																			X	X
E.4																	X	X	X	X

LIFE+ Nature output indicators

OUTPUTS

Part 1 - Preparatory actions

Table 1 - Types of preparatory actions planned (A, B actions)

Types of preparatory actions	No. of preparatory actions	Type of species	Type of habitats	No. of species	No. of habitats	No. of N2000 sites	Surface involved (ha)	Budgeted cost (€)
Plans of project measures								
Action plans								
Management plans								
Guidelines								
Inventories & Studies								
Ex ante monitoring								
Ex post monitoring								
Permit procedures								
New Natura 2000 area								
Land purchased								
Setting up data collection logistics	3	Phocoena phocoena		1		0	15 845 300	626557
Total	3	1	N/A	1	N/A	0	15 845 300	626557

OUTPUTS

Part 2 - Concrete actions

Table 2 - Best practices/concrete techniques//conservation actions/methods planned (C actions)

Deliverable	No. of preparatory actions	Type of species	Type of habitats	No. of species	No. of habitats	No. of N2000 sites	Surface involved (ha)	Budgeted cost (€)
Natura 2000 site creation								
Natura 2000 site restoration/improvement								
Conservation actions								
Reintroduction								
Ex situ conservation								
Removal of alien species								
Density and abundance estimates and modelled distribution maps	4	Phocoena phocoena		1		0	15 845 300	2259980
Identification of suitable areas for protection in Swedish waters	1	Phocoena phocoena		1		0		21600
Total	5	1	N/A	1	N/A	0	15 845 300	2259980

Table 3 - Training activities

No. of training sessions	Total no.of persons trained	Budgeted cost (€)
SAM method training course	7	5000

LIFE+ Biodiversity output indicators

OUTPUTS

Part 1 - Preparatory actions

Table 1 - Types of preparatory actions planned (A, B actions)

Types of preparatory actions	No. of preparatory actions	Type of species	Type of habitats	No. of species	No. of habitats	No. of sites	Surface involved (ha)	Budgeted cost (€)
Plans of project measures								
Action plans								
Management plans								
Guidelines								
Inventories & Studies								
Ex ante monitoring								
Ex post monitoring								
Permit procedures								
Other (please specify)								
Total		N/A	N/A					

OUTPUTS

Part 2 - Concrete actions

Table 2 - Best practices/concrete techniques//conservation actions/methods planned (C actions)

Deliverable	No. of preparatory actions	Type of species	Type of habitats	No. of species	No. of habitats	No. of sites	Surface involved (ha)	Budgeted cost (€)
Enlargement of habitats								
Site restoration/improvement								
Conservation actions								
Reintroduction								
Ex situ conservation								
Removal of alien species								
Others								
Total		N/A	N/A					

Table 3 - Training activities

No. of training sessions	Total no.of persons trained	Budgeted cost (€)

LIFE+ Environmental Policy and Governance output indicators

OUTPUTS

Part 1 - Preparatory actions

Table 1

Types of preparatory actions	No.	Budgeted cost (€)
Feasibility studies		
Legislative reviews		
Cost-benefit studies		
Market analysis		
Permit studies		
Permit applications		
Permits obtained		
Environmental impact assessment studies		
Scientific studies		
Detailed engineering studies		
Monitoring actions		
Action plans		
Management plans		
Inventories & Studies		
Ex ante environmental monitoring		
Ex post environmental monitoring		
Other (please specify)		
Total budgeted cost (€)		

OUTPUTS

Part 2 - Concrete actions

Table 2 - Main project deliverables (project implementation phase)

Deliverable	No.	Budgeted cost (€)
Prototypes		
Pilot plants		
Techniques/Methodologies developed		
Software		
Successful implementation of demonstration actions		
Monitoring techniques developed		
Monitoring performed		
Guidelines		
Manuals		
Others (please specify)		
Total budgeted cost (€)		

Table 3 - Training activities

No. of training sessions	Total no.of persons trained	Budgeted cost (€)

LIFE+ Information and Communication output indicators

OUTPUTS

Part 1 - Preparatory actions

Table 1

Types of preparatory actions	No.	Budgeted cost (€)
Plans of project measures		
Action plans		
Existing awareness raising measures		
Inventories & Studies		
Ex ante monitoring		
Ex post monitoring		
Permit procedures		
Other (please specify)		
Total		

OUTPUTS

Part 2 - Concrete actions

Table 2 - Awareness raising campaigns

Targeted towards	No. of campaigns	No. of persons reached	Budgeted cost (€)
Students			
Companies			
General public			
Specialised public			
Institutional staff			
Others (please specify)			
Total			

Table 3 - Forest fire training

No. of training sessions	No.of persons trained	Budgeted cost (€)

OUTPUTS

Part 3 - Awareness raising and communication

Table 4 - Workshops, seminars and conferences D.3 D.9 D.2 D.11

Target audience:	General public			Specialised audience (e.g. decision-makers)			Very specialised audience (e.g. experts, academics)		
Number of participants:	Local/ Regional	National	EU/ International	Local/ Regional	National	EU/ International	Local/ Regional	National	EU/ International
0-25 participants									
25-75 participants	25				1	1			1
75-100 participants									
More than 100 participants									
Total budgeted cost (€)	47082								

Table 5 - Media and other communication and dissemination work

Type of media	No.
Project website: average number of visitors per month	33
Press releases made by the project	
General public article in national press	
General public article in local press	5
Specialised press article	
Internet article	
TV news/reportage	1
Radio news/reportage	
Film produced	
Film played on TV	
Film presented in events/festivals	
Exhibitions attended	
Information centre/Information kiosk	
Project notice boards	
Exhibition on the project	1
Total budgeted cost (€)	69832

Table 6 - Publications

Type of publication	No. published	No. of copies	Languages
Layman's report	1	100	en
Manuals			
Leaflets	1	5000	pl
Brochures			
Posters			
Books			
Technical publications	1	0	en
Non-technical report to managers,	1	200	
Total budgeted cost (€)	175467		

Table 7 - Educational activities

Establishment involved	No. of students
Primary schools	0
Secondary schools	0
Higher education establishments	0
Total budgeted cost (€)	0

LIFE +

Nature and Biodiversity
Environmental Policy and Governance
Information and Communication

FINANCIAL APPLICATION FORMS

Proposal acronym: SAMBAH

NOTES:
Please refer to guidelines for applicants when filling in this form

FORM FA

Proposal acronym: SAMBAH

Budget breakdown categories	Total cost in €	Eligible Cost in €	% of total eligible costs
1. Personnel		1 102 050	25.98%
2. Travel and subsistence		95 317	2.25%
3. External assistance		2 052 808	48.39%
4. Durable goods			
Infrastructure	0	0	0.00%
Equipment	597 152	595 152	14.03%
Prototype	0	0	0.00%
5. Land purchase / long-term lease		0	0.00%
6. Consumables		94 582	2.23%
7. Other Costs		50 378	1.19%
8. Overheads		251 726	5.93%
TOTAL	**4 244 013**	**4 242 013**	**100%**

Contribution breakdown	In €	% of TOTAL	% total eligible costs
Requested Community contribution	2 112 098	**49.77%**	**49.79%**
Coordinating Beneficiary's contribution	238 990	**5.63%**	
Associated Beneficiaries' contribution	686 755	**16.18%**	
Co-financers contribution	1 206 170	**28.42%**	
TOTAL	**4 244 013**	**100.00%**	

Please fill in the forms FC to F7 first. In these forms you are allowed to add lines but you cannot alter the formulae. In this form you are only requested to fill in the amount of the overheads

Please refer to the relevant instructions given in the explanatory notes for filling in these forms

Important note: If the overheads cell appears in red, this means that the budgeted amount is above the maximum permited 7% of the total eligible direct costs excluding land purchase and the overhead costs themselves.

FORM FB **Proposal acronym: SAMBAH**

Breakdown of costs for Actions in Euro (excluding overhead costs)

Action number	Short name of action	1. Personnel	2. Travel and subsistence	3. External assistance	4.a Infrastructure	4.b Equipment	4.c Prototype	5. Purchase or lease of land	6. Consumables	7. Other costs	TOTAL
A.1	Setting up data collection logistics	77 738		220		544 667			65 382	1 000	689 007
A.2	Ensuring comparability	24 516									24 516
A.3	Sea security course	5 844	2 000							3 000	10 844
A.4	SAM database	5 688				4 000					9 688
A.5	Contracting administration	2 844									2 844
A.6	Contracting analyses	2 844									2 844
A.7	Contracting Baltic States	2 844									2 844
A.8	Contacting consultant										0
A.9	Purchasing SAM devices										0
C.1a	SAM and basic analyses in Sweden	210 960		423 520							634 480
C.1b	SAM and basic analyses in Finland	123 400	41 100	31 000							195 500
C.1c	SAM and basic analyses in Poland	118 600	8 000	124 000					2 000	4 000	256 600
C.1d	SAM and basic analyses in Denmark	42 363	8 000	69 333							119 696
C.1e	SAM and basic analyses in the Baltic States			590 000							590 000
C.2	Auxiliary data	67 860		9 600		48 485			24 200		150 145
C.3	Calculating density			199 777							199 777
C.4	Habitat modelling	37 656		123 176							160 832
C.5	Identification of areas for protection in Sweden			21 600							21 600
D.1	Project website			27 500							27 500
D.2	ECS workshop	2 844									2 844
D.3a	Public information meetings in Sweden	9 846	3 040								12 886
D.3b	Public information meetings in Finland	10 600	7 500							5 000	23 100
D.3c	Public information meetings in Poland									3 000	3 000
D.3d	Public information meetings in Denmark	6 102	1 074	4 832						678	12 686
D.3e	Public information meetings in the Baltic States			15 650							15 650
D.4	Exhibition	8 000								14 000	22 000
D.5	Polish dissemination									14 500	14 500
D.6	Results in databases										0
D.7	Scientific publication	33 776	736						2 000		36 512
D.8	Non-technical reports	27 776									27 776
D.9	Swedish workshop	2 466									2 466
D.10	End-of-project conference	16 540	1 000								17 540
E.1a	Project management by KD	41 715	2 484	382 600						200	426 999
E.1b	Project management by TUAS	68 400	4 000						1 000	5 000	78 400
E.1c	Project management by UG	51 000	11 050								62 050
E.1d	Project management by NERI	94 140	5 333								99 473
E.2	Networking with other LIFE projects	5 688									5 688
E.3	Audit			30 000							30 000
E.4	After-LIFE Conservation Plan										0
	TOTAL	1 102 050	95 317	2 052 808	0	597 152	0	0	94 582	50 378	3 992 287

Please refer to the relevant instructions given in the explanatory notes for filling in these forms

***Note on concrete conservation actions*:** SAMBAH will carry out a transnational survey the harbor porpoise in the Baltic Sea. The project is expected to qualify as a Life+ Nature project for the surveillance of the conservation status of a species covered by the Habitats Directive. Thereby 'concrete actions for the surveillance of the conservation status' and not 'concrete conservation actions' are described in form C1c.

***Note on external assistance*:** More than 35% of the budget of SAMBAH constitutes of external assistance. This is due to the need for ship time for deployment and service of SAM devices in Action C.1, and the need for outsourcing of Actions A.3, C.1e , C.3, C.4 (partially), C.5, and D.3e, and the project administration (see Action E.1a). Justifications for the outsourcing are given in the preparatory Actions A.3 and A.5-A.8.

FORM FC **Proposal acronym: SAMBAH**

Coordinating Beneficiary's contribution

Country code	Beneficiary n°	Beneficiary short name	Total costs of the actions in €	Beneficiary's own contribution in €	Amount of EC contribution requested in €
SE	SE1	KD	2 351 379	238 990	1 143 591

Associated Beneficiaries' contribution

Country code	Beneficiary n°	Beneficiary short name	Total costs of the actions in €	Associated beneficiary's own contribution in €	Amount of EC contribution requested in €
SE	SE2	Swedish EPA	354 241	165 533	188 708
FI	FI1	TUAS	471 764	103 709	240 055
FI	FI2	YM	14 000	92 000	7 000
FI	FI3	SÄRKÄNNIEMI	13 000	22 000	9 000
PL	PL1	UG	347 100	18 124	176 399
PL	PL2	IMGW	133 315	7 025	66 495
PL	PL3	CIEP	4 300	2 130	2 170
DK	DK1	NERI	542 228	269 891	272 337
DK	DK2	DFNA	12 686	6 343	6 343
TOTAL			**1 892 634**	**686 755**	**968 507**

Co-financers contribution

Co-financer's name	Amount of co-financing in €
Swedish Environmental Protection Agency	968 798
WWF Finland	25 000
The National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water	188 872
The Voivodship Fund for Environment Protection and Water	23 500
TOTAL	**1 206 170**

Please refer to the relevant instructions given in the explanatory notes for filling in these forms

Note on the roles of the Swedish EPA : The Swedish EPA will have two different roles in the SAMBAH project; (1) as a beneficiary responsible for Actions A.8-A.9, and C.5, and (2) as co-financer. The Commission has been contacted by Anna Lindhagen at the Swedish EPA regarding this, and in an email sent on November 12, 2008 Ms Izabela Madalinska clarifies that the same entity may act as a beneficiary (coordinating or associated) and at the same time as co-financer. Further, Ms Madalinska confirms that the relevant authority of Article 11 of the Habitats Directive has to be a beneficiary of the project, which is the Swedish EPA in Sweden. The actions that the Swedish EPA will be responsible for are essential for carrying out the project.

FORM F1 **Proposal acronym: SAMBAH**

Direct Personnel costs

		Calculation =>		A	B	C = B/Productive days per month	A X B	
Beneficiary number	Action number	Type of contract	Category/Role in the project	Daily rate (rounded to the nearest €)	Number of person.days	Number of person.months	Direct personnel costs	% of total direct personnel costs for the project
SE1	A.1	Temporary/Full	Research assistant	231	198.0	11.0	**45 738**	4.15%
SE1	A.2	Permanent/Part	Senior researcher/ project	316	18.0	1.0	**5 688**	0.52%
SE1	A.3	Permanent/Part	Senior researcher/ project	316	9.0	0.5	**2 844**	0.26%
SE1	A.4	Permanent/Part	Senior researcher/ project	316	18.0	1.0	**5 688**	0.52%
SE1	A.5	Permanent/Part	Senior researcher/ project	316	9.0	0.5	**2 844**	0.26%
SE1	A.6	Permanent/Part	Senior researcher/ project	316	9.0	0.5	**2 844**	0.26%
SE1	A.7	Permanent/Part	Senior researcher/ project	316	9.0	0.5	**2 844**	0.26%
SE1	C.1a	Permanent/Part	Senior researcher/ project	316	36.0	2.0	**11 376**	1.03%
SE1	C.1a	Temporary/Full	Research assistant	231	864.0	48.0	**199 584**	18.11%
SE1	C.2	Permanent/Part	Senior researcher/ project	316	36.0	2.0	**11 376**	1.03%
SE1	D.2	Permanent/Part	Senior researcher/ project	316	9.0	0.5	**2 844**	0.26%
SE1	D.3a	Permanent/Part	Senior researcher/ project	316	18.0	1.0	**5 688**	0.52%
SE1	D.3a	Temporary/Full	Research assistant	231	18.0	1.0	**4 158**	0.38%
SE1	D.7	Permanent/Part	Senior researcher/ project	316	36.0	2.0	**11 376**	1.03%
SE1	D.8	Permanent/Part	Senior researcher/ project	316	36.0	2.0	**11 376**	1.03%
SE1	D.10	Permanent/Part	Senior researcher/ project	316	15.0	0.8	**4 740**	0.43%
SE1	E.1a	Permanent/Part	Economist	301	63.0	3.5	**18 963**	1.72%
SE1	E.1a	Permanent/Part	Senior researcher/ project	316	72.0	4.0	**22 752**	2.06%
SE1	E.2	Permanent/Part	Senior researcher/ project	316	18.0	1.0	**5 688**	0.52%
SE2	D.9	Permanent/Part	Manager	822	3	0.2	**2 466**	0.22%
FI1	A.1	Temporary/Part	Field worker/Technician	160	137.5	7.6	**22 000**	2.00%
FI1	A.3	Temporary/Part	Field worker/Technician	160	18.8	1.0	**3 000**	0.27%
FI1	C.1b	Temporary/Part	Field worker/Technician	160	600.0	33.3	**96 000**	8.71%
FI1	C.1b	Temporary/Part	Scientist	200	137.0	7.6	**27 400**	2.49%
FI1	D.3b	Temporary/Part	Field worker/Technician	160	43.8	2.4	**7 000**	0.64%
FI1	D.3b	Temporary/Part	Scientist	200	18.0	1.0	**3 600**	0.33%
FI1	D.7	Temporary/Part	Scientist	200	72.0	4.0	**14 400**	1.31%
FI1	D.8	Temporary/Part	Scientist	200	72.0	4.0	**14 400**	1.31%
FI1	D.10	Temporary/Part	Scientist	200	19.0	1.1	**3 800**	0.34%
FI1	E.1b	Temporary/Part	Scientist	200	342.0	19.0	**68 400**	6.21%
FI2	D.10	Permanent/Part	Manager	200	40.0	2.2	**8 000**	0.73%
FI3	D.4	Permanent/Part	Scientist	200	40.0	2.2	**8 000**	0.73%
PL1	C.1c	Temporary	Scientific consultant	240	50	2.8	**12 000**	1.09%
PL1	D.7	Temporary	Scientific consultant	240	10	0.6	**2 400**	0.22%
PL1	E.1c	Temporary	Manager	200	255	14.2	**51 000**	4.63%
PL1	A.1	Temporary	Specialist	160	62.5	3.5	**10 000**	0.91%
PL1	C.1c	Temporary	Specialist	160	162.5	9.0	**26 000**	2.36%
PL1	D.7	Temporary	Specialist	160	35	1.9	**5 600**	0.51%
PL1	D.8	Temporary	Specialist	160	12.5	0.7	**2 000**	0.18%
PL1	C.1c	Temporary	Field worker (2 persons)	120	400	22.2	**48 000**	4.36%
PL1	C.1c	Permanent	Technician (2 persons)	60	160	8.9	**9 600**	0.87%
PL2	C.1c	Temporary	Field worker (4 persons)	170	84	4.7	**14 280**	1.30%
PL2	C.1c	Temporary	Data analyst (2 persons)	190	42	2.3	**7 980**	0.72%
PL2	C.1c	Temporary	Technician (2 persons)	74	10	0.6	**740**	0.07%
DK1	A.2	Permanent/part	Senior researcher, Ensuring	523	36	2.0	**18 828**	1.71%
DK1	C.1d	Permanent/part	Senior researcher, Acoustic	523	81	4.5	**42 363**	3.84%
DK1	C.2	Permanent/part	Senior researcher, Satellite and	523	108	6.0	**56 484**	5.13%
DK1	C.4	Permanent/part	Senior researcher, Spatial	523	72	4.0	**37 656**	3.42%
DK1	E.1d	Permanent/part	Senior researcher, project manager	523	180	10.0	**94 140**	8.54%
DK2	D.3d	Permanent	Academic staff	339	18	1.0	**6 102**	0.55%
				TOTAL =>	**4812.5**	**267.4**	**1 102 050**	**100%**

Note on personnel: All permanent public staff working in the project will be specifically seconded to the project

FORM F2 **Proposal acronym: SAMBAH**

Travel and subsistence costs

				Calculation =>	A	B	A + B	
Beneficiary number	Action number	Destination (From / To)	Outside EU (YES / NO)	Purpose of travel/number of trips and persons travelling, duration of trip (in days)	Travel costs	Subsistence costs	Total travel and subsistence costs	% of total travel and subsistence costs
SE1	D.3a	Stockholm/Kolmården -	NO	Seven 1-day public meeting, 4 persons	2 092	948	3 040	3.19%
SE1	D.7	KD - conference	NO	Presentation at scientific conference	400	336	736	0.77%
SE1	E.1a	Kolmården - Stockholm	NO	Three 1-day project meeting, 4 persons	196	144	340	0.36%
SE1	E.1a	Project meeting at ECS	NO	3-day conference, 4 persons	800	1 344	2 144	2.25%
FI1	A.3	Project area	NO	Project meetings, mostly in Sweden, 1-2 persons	1 000	1 000	2 000	2.10%
FI1	C.1b	Southern coast of Finland	NO	Car costs (private cars) average 400km/trip x 100	22 000	0	22 000	23.08%
FI1	C.1b	Southern coast of Finland	NO	Battas (2 persons, 150 days, 32 € /day (2008)	0	9 600	9 600	10.07%
FI1	C.1b	Southern coast of Finland	NO	Housing (50 x 150€ per night)	0	7 500	7 500	7.87%
FI1	C.1b	Project area	NO	Ferries to Åland (10 trips, 200€ each)	2 000	0	2 000	2.10%
FI1	D.3b	Southern Finland	NO	Public information meetings, 3 trips, 5 persons, 1	7 500	0	7 500	7.87%
FI1	E.1b	Project area	NO	Project meetings, mostly in Sweden, 1-2 persons	2 000	2 000	4 000	4.20%
FI2	D.10	Brussels	NO	Dissemination of the project (e.g. Green week)	500	500	1 000	1.05%
PL1	C.1c	Project area	NO	SAM purchase, servicing and deployment - car	8 000	0	8 000	8.39%
PL1	E.1c	PL - Sweden, Finland,	NO	Project meetings/workshops (5 meetings x2	4 450	4 000	8 450	8.87%
PL2	E.1c	PL - Sweden, Finland,	NO	Project meetings/workshops (2 meetings x 1 pers.	800	500	1 300	1.36%
PL3	E.1c	PL - Sweden, Finland,	NO	Project meetings (2 meetings x 1 pers.)	800	500	1 300	1.36%
DK1	C.1d	Copenhagen - Baltic Sea	NO	Fieldwork, 12 trips, 2 persons, total 72 days	4 200	3 800	8 000	8.39%
DK1	E.1d	Copenhagen - Stockholm	NO	Project meetings, Manager, 10 trips, 20 days	4 000	1 333	5 333	5.60%
DK2	D.3d	Copenhagen to Bornholm	NO	1 person 2 twoday trips for information meetings	671	269	940	0.99%
DK2	D.3d	Copenhagen to Falster	NO	1 person 2 day trips for inf. Meetings	134	0	134	0.14%
							0	0.00%
				TOTAL =>	61 543	33 774	95 317	100%

Please refer to the relevant instructions given in the explanatory notes for filling in these forms

FORM F3 **Proposal acronym: SAMBAH**

External assistance costs

Beneficiary number	Action number	Procedure	Description	Costs (€)	% of total external assistance costs
SE1	**A.1**	Direct treaty	Transport of project boat	**220**	0.01%
SE1	**C.1a**	Competitive tender	Ship cost for servicing SAMs in Sweden	**420 000**	20.46%
SE1	**C.1a**	Direct treaty	Transport of project boat	**3 520**	0.17%
SE1	**C.1e**	Competitive tender	Servicing of SAM units in the Baltic States	**590 000**	28.74%
SE1	**D.3e**	Competitive tender	Public information meetings in the Baltic States	**15 650**	0.76%
SE1	**C.3**	Competitive tender	Calculating population density estimates	**199 777**	9.73%
SE1	**C.4**	Competitive tender	GIS modelling	**123 176**	6.00%
SE1	**D.1**	Direct treaty	Website design and developement	**15 400**	0.75%
SE1	**D.1**	Direct treaty	Internet domain	**100**	0.00%
SE1	**D.1**	Direct treaty	Web hosting service	**12 000**	0.58%
SE1	**E.1a**	Competitive tender	Administration of project	**382 600**	18.64%
SE1	**E.3**	Direct treaty	External audit	**30 000**	1.46%
SE2	**C.5**	Public tender	Consultant work of creating protected areas in Sweden	**21 600**	1.05%
FI1	**C.1b**	Direct treaty	Fishermen assistance, placement of SAMs	**10 000**	0.49%
FI1	**C.1b**	Direct treaty	Boat rentals 7000€/year, 3 years	**21 000**	1.02%
PL1	**C.1c**	Direct treaty	SAMs servicing, costs of the ship	**40 000**	1.95%
PL1	**C.1c**	Direct treaty	SAM servicing - ship	**20 000**	0.97%
PL1	**C.1c**	Direct treaty	Transport of SAM units when purchased and for	**6 000**	0.29%
PL2	**C.1c**	Direct treaty	SAM deployment/retrieval, costs of the ship	**58 000**	2.83%
DK1	**C.1d**	Public tender	Ship time for servicing SAM devices in Danish waters	**69 333**	3.38%
DK1	**C.2**	Public tender	Airplane time for retrieving A-tags	**2 133**	0.10%
DK1	**C.2**	Public tender	Fishermen payment for help with tagging porpoises	**7 467**	0.36%
DK2	**D.3d**	Direct treaty	Rent of meeting venues for DK information meetings	**4 832**	0.24%
			TOTAL =>	**2 052 808**	**100%**

Please refer to the relevant instructions given in the explanatory notes for filling in these forms

***Note on external assistance*:** More than 35% of the budget of SAMBAH constitutes of external assistance. This is due to the need for ship time for deployment and service of SAM devices in Action C.1, and the need for outsourcing of Actions A.3, C.1e , C.3, C.4 (partially), C.5, and D.3e, and the project administration (see Action E.1a). Justifications for the outsourcing are given in the preparatory Actions A.3 and A.5-A.8.

FORM F4 a **Proposal acronym: SAMBAH**

Durable goods: Infrastructure costs

Beneficiary number	Action number	Procedure	Description	Actual cost	Depreciation (eligible cost)	% of total Infrastructure costs
			N.A.			########
						########
						########
						########
						########
						########
						########
						########
						########
						########
						########
						########
						########
						########
						########
						########
						########
						########
			TOTAL =>	**0**	**0**	**########**

Please refer to Articles 25.6 to 25.9 of the Common Provisions to see if the infrastructure in question is subject to depreciation and what depreciation rates should be applied

Please refer to the relevant instructions given in the explanatory notes for filling in these forms

FORM F4 b **Proposal acronym: SAMBAH**

Durable goods: Equipment costs

Beneficiary number	Action number	Procedure	Description	Actual cost	Depreciation (eligible cost)	% of total Equipment costs
SE1	**A.4**	Direct treaty	Data server for data handling (SAM database)	**4 000**	**2 000**	0.67%
SE2	**A.1**	Public tender	Porpoise click loggers Mk II; 80 units	**160 000**	**160 000**	26.79%
SE2	**A.1**	Public tender	Porpoise click loggers Mk III: two channels; 30 units	**117 000**	**117 000**	19.59%
SE2	**A.1**	Direct treaty	Anchoring equipment	**30 000**	**30 000**	5.02%
FI1	**A.1**	Direct treaty	Anchorage (45 units, 400 € each)	**18 000**	**18 000**	3.01%
FI1	**A.1**	Direct treaty	PCLs/PODs (45 units, 1500€ each)	**67 500**	**67 500**	11.30%
FI1	**A.1**	Direct treaty	Laptop computers for fieldwork (2 units)	**5 000**	**5 000**	0.84%
PL1	**A.1**	Direct treaty	PCLs/PODs (39 units x 1500Euro)	**58 500**	**58 500**	9.80%
PL1	**A.1**	Direct treaty	Laptop for fieldwork	**2 000**	**2 000**	0.33%
DK1	**A.1**	Direct treaty	Anchorage, 16 units	**42 667**	**42 667**	7.15%
DK1	**A.1**	Direct treaty	SAM devices, 24 units	**44 000**	**44 000**	7.37%
DK1	**C.2**	Direct treaty	2 A-tags	**11 100**	**11 100**	1.86%
DK1	**C.2**	Direct treaty	2 Low frequency noise logger	**11 785**	**11 785**	1.97%
DK1	**C.2**	Direct treaty	8 Satellite tags	**19 200**	**19 200**	3.22%
DK1	**C.2**	Direct treaty	2 Behavioral tags-D2GT	**6 400**	**6 400**	1.07%
			TOTAL =>	**597 152**	**595 152**	**100%**

Please refer to articles 25.6 to 25.9 of the Common Provisions to see if the equipment in question is subject to depreciation and what depreciation rates should be applied

Please refer to the relevant instructions given in the explanatory notes for filling in these forms

FORM F4 c **Proposal acronym: SAMBAH**

Durable goods: Prototype costs

Beneficiary number	Action number	Procedure	Description	Actual Cost	% of total prototype costs
			N.A.		##########
					##########
					##########
					##########
					##########
					##########
					##########
					##########
					##########
					##########
					##########
					##########
					##########
					##########
					##########
					##########
					##########
					##########
					##########
			TOTAL (sum above) =>	**0**	##########

Please refer to the relevant instructions given in the explanatory notes for filling in these forms

FORM F5 **Proposal acronym: SAMBAH**

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

Calculation =>			A	B	C	(A x B) + C	
Beneficiary number	Action number	Description of land purchase / long-term lease / one-off compensation	Estimated cost per hectare (rounded to the nearest €)	Area (hectares)	Associated charges (€)	Expected cost (€)	% of total land purchase/lease costs
		N.A.				0	########
						0	########
						0	########
						0	########
						0	########
						0	########
						0	########
						0	########
						0	########
						0	########
						0	########
						0	########
						0	########
						0	########
						0	########
						0	########
						0	########
						0	########
				TOTAL =>	0	0	########

Please refer to the relevant instructions given in the explanatory notes for filling in these forms

FORM F6 **Proposal acronym: SAMBAH**

Consumables

Beneficiary number	Action number	Procedure	Description	Cost (€)	% of total Consumable costs
SE1	**A.1**	Direct treaty	Batteries (6400 à 0.99 €)	**6 336**	6.70%
SE1	**A.1**	Direct treaty	2 GB Mini-SD cards, 20 á 15€	**300**	0.32%
SE1	**A.1**	Direct treaty	Survival suits	**600**	0.63%
FI1	**A.1**	Direct treaty	Batteries for SAMs	**1 000**	1.06%
FI1	**A.1**	Direct treaty	Memory cards for SAMs (45 units, 30 € each)	**1 350**	1.43%
FI1	**D.7**	Direct treaty	Subscription fees to professional publications	**2 000**	2.11%
FI1	**E.1b**	Direct treaty	Nautical charts	**1 000**	1.06%
PL1	**A.1**	Direct treaty	Batteries (2500 units, 1.5 € each)	**3 750**	3.96%
PL1	**A.1**	Direct treaty	Memory cards (39 units, 20 € each)	**780**	0.82%
PL1	**A.1**	Direct treaty	Flotation worksuits x 3	**600**	0.63%
PL 2	**A.1**	Direct treaty	Anchorage (39 units, 1000 € each) + 6000 Euro for replacements,	**45 000**	47.58%
PL 2	**C.1c**	Direct treaty	Gasoline for truck transport (equipment for cruises)	**2 000**	2.11%
DK1	**A.1**	Direct treaty	Batteries, memory cards	**5 666**	5.99%
DK1	**C.2**	Direct treaty	Argos payment for data from 8 satellite	**19 200**	20.30%
DK1	**C.2**	Direct treaty	Material for preparing tags, software	**5 000**	5.29%
			TOTAL =>	**94 582**	**100%**

Please refer to the relevant instructions given in the explanatory notes for filling in these forms

FORM F7 **Proposal acronym: SAMBAH**

Other costs

Beneficiary number	Action number	Procedure	Description	Costs	% of total Other costs
SE1	**A.3**	Direct treaty	Sea safety course, 20 project personnel	**3 000**	5.95%
SE1	**E.1a**	Direct treaty	SAM handling training course	**200**	0.40%
SE1	**D.4**	Direct treaty	Printing of exhibition	**6 000**	11.91%
FI1	**D.3b**	Direct treaty	Catering (public information meetings)	**5 000**	9.92%
FI2	**E.1b**	Direct treaty	Printing costs (final report, conservation plan etc)	**5 000**	9.92%
FI3	**D.4**	Direct treaty	Printing costs for exhibition at Särkänniemi (leaflets, posters	**5 000**	9.92%
PL1	**A.1**	Open bid selection procedure for UG	Insurance for SAMs units	**1 000**	1.98%
PL1	**C.1c**	Open bid selection procedure for UG	Insurance for the UG`s field workers - deployment/retrieval	**2 000**	3.97%
PL1	**D.4**	Direct treaty	Exhibition on the project	**3 000**	5.95%
PL1	**D.5**	Direct treaty	Information materials - layout and print	**2 500**	4.96%
PL1	**D.5**	Direct treaty	Cost of media event to promote the project - TV spot	**12 000**	23.82%
PL2	**C.1c**	Open bid selection procedure for IMGW	Insurance for the IMGW`s field workers -	**2 000**	3.97%
PL3	**D.3c**	Direct treaty	Public information meeting (50 persons/1 day: rent of venue,	**3 000**	5.95%
DK2	**D.3d**	Direct treaty	Announcement of information meetings in media	**678**	1.35%
			TOTAL =>	**50 378**	**100%**