



Bulgarian
Biodiversity
Foundation



LIFE FOR POMORIE
LAGOON



AFTER LIFE CONSERVATION PLAN OF PROJECT

LIFE FOR POMORIE LAGOON

LIFE19 NAT/BG/000804

<https://lifeforpomorielagoon.eu/>

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS:

BSBD – Black Sea Basin Directorate
EEA – Environmental Executive Agency
EU – European Union
MOEW – Ministry of environment and water
RIOEW – Regional Inspectorate of environment and water
FCS – Favourable conservation status of habitat or species
FRMP – Floods Risk Management Plan
RBMP – River Basins Management Plan
SAC – Special Area of Conservation under EU Habitats Directive
SPA – Special Protection Area under EU Birds Directive

PROJECT SUMMARY

Pomorie Lake is part of the most important complex of wetlands along the Bulgarian Black Sea coast. It is of great importance to the EU as a rare ecosystem type and as a place where 40% of all European bird species can be observed. The extraction of sea salt in Pomorie Lake has been practiced for millennia, and nowadays active saltpans produce sea salt through solar evaporation. Pomorie Lake (760 ha) has been declared a national protected area and is part of two protected sites of the European ecological network Natura 2000: SAC BG0000620 Pomorie (2085.15 ha) and SPA BG0000152 Pomoriysko ezero (921.52 ha). Pomorie Lake is one of the eleven Bulgarian sites included in the List of Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar site) under the Convention on Wetlands.

The present project is aimed at the conservation of the priority habitat Coastal lagoons (1150 *) and bird species from Annex 1 of Birds Directive (Avocet; Little, Common and Sandwich terns) in Pomorie Lake. SAC Pomorie is second most representative for the priority habitat type 1150* Coastal lagoons in Bulgaria (with an area of 665.77 ha) and third in the Black Sea biogeographical region in EU. The conservation status of the habitat in Bulgaria is unfavorable-unsatisfactory. SPA Pomoriysko ezero is home to over 290 species of birds, 91 of which are of European importance (BirdLife International, 2004). The lake is the most important nesting site for the Sandwich tern in Bulgaria, as well as the second most important for the Common tern, Avocet, Black-winged stilt, Little tern and Kentish plover.

The hydrological regime of the Pomorie Lagoon is determined by the inflow of seawater through an artificial open channel connecting the lake with the Black Sea and intrusion through the sand spit separating lagoon from the sea. Two bypass channels (South - 760 m and North - 4580 m) collect all surface water

flow from precipitation and snow melt in the 33.55 km² catchment, where the lake is the lowest point. Changes in water bodies conditions and pollution to surface waters are noted as the most important threats for Coastal lagoon habitat in several European countries (EIONET, 2014). In the case of Pomorie Lake, these factors are most evident for the habitat 1150*. The key conservation problems are degradation of Coastal lagoons habitat due to changes in the hydrological conditions caused by the destruction of water management facilities and insufficient safe breeding sites for priority bird species.

The LIFE 19/NAT/BG/000804 project is necessitated by the effect of the floods that took place in December 2014 and April 2015, when 72 l/m² were registered in the Lake. The compromised infrastructure has caused inefficient water circulation. The average salinity of the water in the lagoon in December 2010 (after reconstruction under the GEF project) was 30.98‰, while in May 2019 it was 12.58‰. Reduced salinity has led to the development of macrophytes, which are the main food base for ducks, and a change in the species composition of birds (from plovers to ducks) during migration and winter periods. In addition, the degradation of 1150* is also evident from the increased growth of microalgae in more than 33% of the habitat's area in 2019. This is the result of increased eutrophication due to the influx of polluted surface and groundwater from neighboring lands.

Low salt production and infrastructural damage from the floods led to limited opportunities for important investments in maintenance activities by M-Pomoriyski Solnitsi Ltd. The unfavorable economic situation leads to the risk of withdrawal of private interests and future investments.

In recent years, the pressure on habitat 1150* has been very strong - drainage and overbuilding of adjacent small wetlands, intensified agriculture, extreme

weather conditions and most of them are associated with disturbed water regimes that affect water quality and directly destroy the coastal lagoon. Several parameters of the favorable conservation status (FCS) of habitat 1150* are affected. Suitable habitats of target bird species have suffered severe erosion from wind, rain and waves. A negative trend in the breeding numbers of Little tern (43 to 14 pairs), Common Tern (125 to 71), Kentish plover (23 to 5) and Black-winged stilt (147 to 42) was observed in the period 2013 -2019. Artificial islands are crucial for target bird species in Pomorie Lake as they protect birds from predator disturbance and mortality.

The project LIFE19 NAT/BG/000804 LIFE FOR POMORIE LAGOON unites business (M-Pomoriiski Solnitsi Ltd - leading beneficiary), scientific community (Biological Station Tour du Valat, France) and environmental protection organizations - Green Balkans NGO and Bulgarian Biodiversity Foundation.

Project objectives

The main objectives of the project are:

- restore functioning water management infrastructure in Pomorie Lake to protect the lagoon from freshwater inflows to limit pollution and ensure traditional salt production;
- to ensure long-term improvement of the condition of the priority natural habitat 1150* Coastal lagoons in SAC Pomorie BG0000620;
- to improve the nesting conditions for priority bird species in the SPA Pomoriysko ezero BG0000152 by constructing a new wooden platform and restoring an existing wooden-embanked island;
- to promote the results to stakeholders and the general public.

Conservation activities implemented, results achieved and problems identified

The following activities were implemented to achieve the set objectives:

Activity C1: Improved water management in Pomorie Lake

As part of this activity, a total of 6,460 m of dikes in the Pomorie salt pans have been rehabilitated and restored, which play an important role both in flood protection and in providing optimal conditions for the implementation of the technological cycle of salt production by concentrating the saline waters. A total of 5,340 m of the two bypass channels of the lagoon were cleaned of sediments and vegetation: the entire length of 4,580 m of the northern channel and 760 m of the southern (located east of the road I-9). During the implementation of the activity, **a problem was identified leading to a significant change in the hydrological regime of the lagoon.** During construction works of project 'Road I-9 Sunny Beach – Burgas from km 212+233.06 up to km 222+849.41 - reconstruction and construction of a second roadway and bypass of the town of Pomorie' with the contractor Road Infrastructure Agency, the discharge area of the Kamenarska River to the southern drainage channel was turned into a gravel and land mass depot (in plots 57491.13.686, 57491.13.593 and 57491.13.594), which led to a change in the hydromorphological characteristics of the swamp with a total area of 5.3 ha (loss of significant retention volume), including filling in the remaining 640 m of the southern drainage channel in the part between the Pazariolu/Kamenarska river at road I-9 and remaining cleared part of the canal. As a result, after the completion of the new bypass road of the town of Pomorie, the waters of the Kamenarska River do not reach the southern drainage channel, and the river flow is redirected and flows directly into Pomorie Lake, which changes its hydrological regime and salinity. The competent authorities were notified and

several on-site inspections were carried out, where the described violations were found. Despite the prepared prescriptions and acts for administrative violations by RIOEW-Burgas to the Road Infrastructure Agency, the problem was not solved and it was necessary to submit a complaint to the European Commission in November 2022, to which there is still no answer. The direct inflow of the waters of the Kamenarska River into Pomorie Lake and the resulting low salinity of the water are the main reason for the M-Pomoriiski Solnitsi Ltd to cease operation from 2021 and compromises the implemented activities of the project for the restoration of dykes and the cleaning of bypass channels, as well as and restoring the nesting island in front of the Salt Museum.

Activity C.2: Increase of suitable habitats for priority bird species

The main goal of the activity was to improve the conditions for nesting of priority bird species included in the subject and objectives for conservation of the SPA Pomoriysko ezero: Sandwich tern, Pied avocet, Common and Little terns. For this purpose, two conservation camps with over 20 volunteers each were carried out, during which the wooden-silt island in the southern part of the lagoon in front of the Salt Museum was restored to an area of 460 m² and a new wooden platform with an area of 36 m² was built. As a result of the restoration activities on the nesting island, the number of breeding pairs of Sandwich terns in 2022 was 1431, while in 2021 this number was 944. However, the problem of disturbed hydrological regime of the lagoon caused a further decline in breeding pairs to 283 in 2023, when the water level during the spring-summer period was extremely high and almost completely flooded the nesting island. A new wooden platform created in 2022 was used by nesting Avocets (13 pairs) and Common terns (8 pairs) during the 2023 nesting season.

Activity D1: Monitoring of the impact of the project activities on coastal habitats

The experience of the neighboring Atanasovsko Lake was used by adapting the Matrix for integrated monitoring of natural habitat 1150* Coastal lagoons in active saltpans in the Black Sea biogeographical region. Monthly monitoring of basic hydro-chemical indicators (salinity, oxygen content, pH, temperature) was carried out at 15 stations in the lagoon. The overall assessment of the environmental protection status of the habitat is unfavorable bad, as this is due to the disturbed water regime, the low salinity and the ceased salt production. About 20% of the area of the habitat has severely impaired functions due to the lack of water circulation. This is a potential threat for loss of area of priority habitat, but the process is reversible with proper management of the water regime. The dominant species and the species composition are disturbed in more than 1/3 of the polygons.

Activity D2: Monitoring of the impact of the project activities on priority bird species

Monitoring of birds in Pomorie Lake was carried out twice a month, and more often during the nesting season. The effect from conservation activities is strongest for the Pied avoet, while for the three species of terns there is a significant fluctuation, which is most worrying for the flagship species of the lagoon, the Sandwich tern (Table 1). The main problem is the disturbed hydrological regime and the suspended salt production, which leads to an increased water level and limitation of nesting sites. With regard to migratory shorebirds, observed numbers exceed target values, but the loss of priority habitats such as saltpans will have a negative effect in the long term.

Table 1: Numbers of breeding pairs of target bird species

Species	Target value	2021	2022	2023
Sandwich tern (<i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i>)	1300-2000	944	1431	283
Common (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>)	60-100	342	161	133
Little tern (<i>Sternula albifrons</i>)	10-20	42	38	59
Kentish plover (<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>)	5-20	12	14	14
Pied avocet (<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>)	60-100	36	95	123
Black-winged stilt (<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>)	40-80	26	23	53

Activity D3: Monitoring of dragonfly assemblages as an indicator of the change of water quality

As part of this activity, the species composition of Dragonflies and Damselflies in the Pomorie Lagoon was studied, with an emphasis on the Dark spreadwing (*Lestes macrostigma*), included in the Red Book of Bulgaria and Europe. In addition, other known and/or potential locations of the species were surveyed. It was found to be absent from the Poda Lagoon, which 20 years ago was one of the important habitats for the species, but due to changes in the hydrological regime, it is no longer. A new large population, with dozens of thousands of adults, was discovered in the Nanevska Tuzla (Rusalka city) and a new location was observed in the basins of Atanasovsko Lake, yet with hundreds of adults at most. The population in Pomorie Lake is stable, with at least dozens of thousands of adults observed each of the years 2021, 2022 and 2023. This ranks it as a leading wetland for the conservation of the Dark spreadwing in Bulgaria, together with the Shabla Tuzla. However, even in this short (three-year) study period, some negative trends were found in the Pomorie Lagoon, such as disappearance from certain basins as a result of burned vegetation and, more worrying, an increase in the inflow of fresh water from Pazariolu/Adata River,

leading to an increase in the population of the competing species *Lestes dryas*.

SWOT ANALYSIS

Strengths	Weaknesses
 - Long-term conservation program for Pomorie Lake of Green Balkans NGO; - A successful partnership between NGOs, a business and a scientific institution; - Good knowledge on the specifics of the lagoon; - Experience in wetland management; - Cooperation with competent authorities and wetland management authorities; - Pomorie Lake is protected under European and national legislation; - An Advisory Council for Pomorie Lake has been established.	 - Lack of a governing/management body (including security) and vague responsibility for the protection of the complex of protected areas; - Lack of an approved Integrated Management Plan; - The protection of the complex of protected areas of Pomorie Lake is not among the priorities of the Municipality of Pomorie, despite being declared so.

Opportunities	Threats
- Regular monitoring by experts of the Green Balkans NGO, including threats to the lagoon; - Opportunities for implementation of successful conservation practices; - A variety of natural habitats and species with conservation status at national and European level; - Source of ecosystem services (resources, recreation, culture); - A wetland of international importance that provides opportunities for environmental education and ecotourism.	- Impaired hydrological regime of the lagoon as a result of filled swamp and part of the southern drainage bypass canal; - Contamination with nutrients; - The ceased salt extraction leads to the loss of about 20% of the wetland, which is a priority habitat for target species subject to conservation in the protected areas; - Urbanization and increased anthropogenic pressure; - Lack of security and management body; - Insufficient integration of the conservation of the complex of protected areas/territories into regional and national plans and programs (e.g. a new road built and the existing one widened, passing through the protected area); - Lack of funding.

DOCUMENTS DETERMINING THE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF POMORIE LAKE

Pomorie Lake is a complex of different types of protected areas and the activities that are carried out in and around the wetland are defined in the following documents:

1. Biodiversity Act;
2. Protected Areas Act;
3. Integrated Management Plan for SPA Pomoriysko Ezero and SAC Pomorie for the period 2014-2018, which has not been adopted and approved;
4. National plan for conservation of the most important wetlands in Bulgaria for the period 2013-2022;
5. River Basins Management Plan in the Black Sea region for the period 2022-2027;
6. Flood Risk Management Plan in the Black Sea Region for the period 2022-2027;
7. National Priority Framework for Natura 2000 for the period 2021 – 2027;
8. Order No. RD-31/23.01.2001 of the Minister of the Environment and Waters for the designation of the Pomorie Lake PA;
9. Order No. RD-78/3.02.2009 of the Minister of Environment and Water (published in SG No. 14/2009) for the designation of the SPA Pomoriysko ezero BG0000152;
10. Order No. RD-1030/17.12.2020 of the Minister of Environment and Water (published in SG No. 19/2021) for the designation of the SAC Pomorie BG0000620.

LIST OF INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS RELATED TO THE MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION OF THE POMORIE LAGOON

The following institutions and organizations have been identified as relevant to the management and conservation of the Pomorie Lagoon:

- **Ministry of Environment and Water (MOEW) and its structures:** Regional Inspectorate for Environment and Water - Burgas (RIOEW-Burgas); Black Sea Basin Directorate (BSBD) and Environmental Executive Agency (EEA) through the Burgas Regional Laboratory (RL). The MOEW and RIOEW-Burgas are competent authorities for the implementation of environmental legislation, including the Biodiversity Act (including NATURA 2000) and the Protected Areas Act. The BSBD is responsible for monitoring the implementation of the Water Act and the implementation of the River Basin Management Plan (RBMP) and the Flood Risk Management Plan in the Black Sea region, which includes Pomorie Lake. EEA and RL Burgas conduct the monitoring of the components of the environment, including surface water and biodiversity.
- **The Municipality of Pomorie** is the manager of the state-owned plots in Pomorie Lake by Decision of the Council of Ministers №797/28.09.2012.
- **Burgas Regional Government** represents the Government of Bulgaria. Responsible for state-owned properties in the Burgas region. Pomorie Lake is exclusively state property, although its management has been transferred to the Municipality of Pomorie.
- **Scientific community** (universities and institutes of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, biological station Tour du Valat, France) - carry out fundamental and scientific-applied research, as well as management recommendations and conservation measures based on them.

- **Non-governmental nature protection organizations** (Green Balkans NGO, Bulgarian Biodiversity Foundation, Bulgarian Society for the Protection of Birds) - carry out monitoring and environmental protection activities aimed at improving the condition of species and habitats subject to protection in the complex of protected areas.
- **M-Pomoriyski Solnitsi Ltd and Salt Museum** – the two active producers of sea salt by evaporation. The activity of M-Pomoriyski Solnitsi Ltd is key to ensuring the circulation of the waters of the lake in its entirety. The museum saltpans are local and currently the only ones operating because they are not fatally affected by the influx of fresh water into the lagoon.
- **Sanatoriums and hotels using the medicinal mud from Pomorie Lake** – in Pomorie there are two specialized sanatoriums - Specialized Rehabilitation Hospital and Vita Hospital, which together with several hotels (Grand Hotel Pomorie, St. Peter and Pavel, St. George) use the medicinal mud from Pomorie Lake. The properties of the medicinal mud are directly dependent on maintaining the salinity of the lagoon waters.

CONSERVATION PLAN AFTER THE END OF THE PROJECT "LIFE FOR THE POMORIA LAGOON" - OBJECTIVES AND NECESSARY ACTIVITIES

OBJECTIVES OF THE AFTER LIFE CONSERVATION PLAN

The After-LIFE conservation plan of the project LIFE19 NAT/BG/000804 LIFE FOR THE POMORIE LAGOON defines the following objectives of the future management of the SAC Pomorie and SPA Pomoriysko ezero:

1. ACHIEVING AND SECURING FCS OF PRIORITY HABITAT 1150* COASTAL LAGOONS THROUGH:

- 1.1. Conservation of priority habitat 1150* by ensuring lake water circulation and reducing freshwater inflows and flooding;
- 1.2. Effective management of the hydrological regime by continuing traditional salt production by sun evaporation;
- 1.3. Improving water quality.

2. CONSERVATION OF PRIORITY BIRD SPECIES INCLUDED IN ANNEX 1 OF EU BIRD DIRECTIVE AND THEIR HABITATS AND OTHER SPECIES OF CONSERVATION IMPORTANCE

- Sandwich tern (*Thalasseus sandvicensis*)
- Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*)
- Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*)
- Pied avoset (*Recurvirostra avosetta*)
- Black-winged stilt (*Himantopus himantopus*)
- Kentish plover (*Charadrius alexandrinus*)
- Migratory plovers of Order Charadriiformes
- The damselfly Dark spreadwing (*Lestes macrostigma*)

3. CONSERVATION OF NATURAL HABITATS INCLUDED IN ANNEX 1 OF THE EU HABITATS DIRECTIVE TO ACHIEVE AND MAINTAIN THEIR FCS

- 1150* Coastal lagoons;

- 1310 *Salicornia* and other annual plants colonizing mud and sands;
- 1410 Mediterranean salt meadows (*Juncetalia maritimi*);
- 1530* Pannonic salt steppes and salt marshes.

4. SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF THE COMPLEX OF NATURAL PROTECTED AREAS

ACTIVITIES TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVES

Table 2 presents the activities through which the set objectives will be achieved.

LEGEND:

Financial resource: € = up to 5000 euros; €€ = 5000 to 10000 euros; €€€ = 10000 to 50000 euros; €€€€ = 50000 to 100 000 euros; €€€€€ = more than 100 000 euros.

Priority: O – obligatory activity; R – recommended activity

* All these activities will be able to be practically performed only after the implementation of restoration activity 1.1.1

No	OBJECTIVE/ACTIVITY	WHEN	WHERE	WHO	SOURCE OF FUNDING	FINANCIAL RESOURCE REQUIRED	PRIORITY
1.	ACHIEVING AND SECURING FCS OF PRIORITY HABITAT 1150* COASTAL LAGOONS THROUGH:						
1.1	Conservation of priority habitat 1150* by ensuring lake water circulation and reducing freshwater inflows and flooding						
1.1.1	Restoration of the swamp in the western part of the site and connection with the southern drainage bypass canal to lead the waters of the Pazariolu/Kamenarska river to a retention basin in the Honyat area	2023	Adata swamp in the Kraichov zavoy area	RIA, Municipality of Pomorie	Own budget, project financing	€€€€€	O
1.1.2*	Maintaining the flow of restored drainage channels and the integrity of restored dikes	2025	The whole lake	M-Pomoriyski Solnitsi	Own budget	€€€/year	R
1.1.3	Restoring the outflow of the Pazariolou River outside the basins of Pomorie Lake, as a mandatory condition for the restoration of the salt production, lye, medicinal mud and habitat conservation of 1150* in Pomorie Lake.	2024	The whole lake	Municipality of Pomorie, MOEW	External project	€€€€€	O

1.1.4	Implementation of the measures of the FRMP to limit the risk of flooding	Annually	The whole lake	BDBR	Project financing	€€	R
1.2	Effective management of the hydrological regime by continuing traditional salt production by evaporation						
1.2.1*	Maintenance/replacement of the pumps in PS1 (Malak Geren) and PS2 (Golyam Geren) with more energy efficient ones (including solar).	2025	The whole lake	M-Pomoriyski Solnitsi	External project	€€€€€	R
1.2.2*	Maintenance/replacement of pipelines (6,500 m) between PS1, PS2 and basins in Golyam Geren and Malak Geren.	2025	The whole lake	M-Pomoriyski Solnitsi	External project	€€€€€	R
1.2.3*	Maintenance of internal dykes in salt pans	2025	Salt pans in Golyam Geren	M-Pomoriyski Solnitsi	Own budget	€€€€/year	O
1.2.4*	Maintenance and management of Canal Black Sea - Pomorie Lake	2023-2028	Canal Black Sea - Pomorie Lake	Municipality of Pomorie; M-Pomoriyski Solnitsi and sanatoriums	Own budget	€/year	O
1.2.5*	Restoration of internal dikes	2025	The whole lake	M-Pomoriyski Solnitsi	Project financing	€€€€€	O
1.3	Improving water quality						

1.3.1	Implementation of the measures of RBMP to limit the use of pesticides in agriculture	Annually	The whole lake	BSBD	Project financing	€€	R
1.3.2	Municipal waste pollution control	Annually	The whole lake	Municipality of Pomorie	Own budget	€	O
1.3.3	Limiting the unregulated use of medicinal mud by visitors. Designation of a special location outside sensitive areas	Annually	The whole lake	Municipality of Pomorie	Own budget	€	R
2.	CONSERVATION OF IMPORTANT SPECIES AND NATURAL HABITATS						
2.1	Conservation of priority bird species for the SPA Pomoriysko ezero, included in Annex 1 of the EU Birds Directive						
2.1.1	Improvement of control of the regimes of the SAC and SPA incl. suspension of violations from practicing water sports	Annually	The whole lake	Municipality of Pomorie, RIOEW-Burgas, Pomorie Ministry of Interior	Own budget, Project financing	€	O
2.1.2*	Periodic maintenance of the nesting island in front of the Salt Museum	In the case of established damage	South part of the lake	Green Balkans NGO	Own budget, Project financing	€	R

2.1.3*	Maintenance of the constructed wooden platforms	In the case of established damage	Western part of the lake	Green Balkans NGO	Own budget, Project financing	€	R
2.1.4	Control of populations of terrestrial predators and yellow-legged gulls	Annually	The whole lake	RIOEW-Burgas, Municipality of Pomorie	Own budget, Project financing	€	O
2.1.5.	Control and management of the tourist flow (visitors, photographers, including with drones, etc.), especially during the nesting period,	Annually	The whole lake	RIOEW-Burgas, Municipality of Pomorie	Own budget	€	R
2.2	Conservation of the Damselfly Dark spreadwing <i>Lestes macrostigma</i>						
2.2.1*	Maintenance of an optimal water regime in the basins in Honyat and Malak Geren areas: watering in November to levels of 30-50 cm, drying at the end of May-mid-June and maintaining salinity 2–6 ‰ in March and 8–10 ‰ in May; maintenance of areas with emergent aquatic vegetation (<i>Bolboschoenus maritimus</i> and <i>Scirpus litoralis</i>).	Annually	Malak Geren and Honyat area	M-Pomoriyski Solnitsi	Own budget, Project financing	€€	O

2.3	Conservation of natural habitats included in Annex 1 of the EU Habitats Directive						
2.3.1	Maintenance of favorable conservation status of coastal habitats, especially 1310, 1410, 1530* and conservation of dune complexes	Annually	The whole lake	MOEW, RIOEW-Burgas, Municipality of Pomorie	Own budget, Project financing	€€	O
2.3.2	Maintenance (restoration if necessary) of the populations of conservationally significant plant and animal species (<i>Ruppia maritima</i> , <i>Salicornia europaea</i> , etc.)	If necessary	The whole lake	MOEW, RIOEW-Burgas, Municipality of Pomorie	Own budget, Project financing	€€	R
3.	Sustainable management of the complex of natural protected areas						
3.1	Updating and adoption of the Integrated Management Plan (IMP) of Pomorie Lake	2025		MOEW	Own budget, Project financing		O
3.2	Creation of the Unit for conservation, restoration and management of Pomorie Lake proposed in the IMP	2024		MOEW, Municipality of Pomorie, Green Balkans NGO	Own budget		O
3.3	Improving control over compliance with the regimes of protected area/s	On-going		Municipality of Pomorie, RIOEW-Burgas	Own budget, Project financing		O

3.4	Integrating the subject and objectives of the protection of N2000 sites into municipal, regional and national plans and projects	On-going		BDBR, RIOEW-Burgas, MOEW, Regional Administration, Municipality of Pomorie	Own budget		O
4.	Monitoring						
4.1	Monitoring of conditions of habitat 1150* and hydrological and physico-chemical parameters	2023-2028	The whole lake	BBF, Green Balkans NGO	Own budget, Project financing	€	O
4.2	Monitoring of avifauna	2023-2028	The whole lake	Green Balkans NGO	Own budget, Project financing	€	O
4.3	Monitoring the species composition of damselflies and population of <i>Lestes macrostigma</i>	2023-2028	The whole lake	BBF, Green Balkans NGO	Own budget, Project financing	€	O
4.4	Threats' monitoring	2023-2028	The whole lake	BBF, Green Balkans NGO	Own budget, Project financing	€	O

