



ΠΑΝΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΙΟ ΚΡΗΤΗΣ - ΜΟΥΣΕΙΟ ΦΥΣΙΚΗΣ ΙΣΤΟΡΙΑΣ ΚΡΗΤΗΣ
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DELIVERABLE OF ACTION C1

[Evaluation of the project effectiveness]

Brief qualitative and quantitative analysis of the 2nd Evaluation Survey and Effectiveness Report of the project LIFE NATURA Themis

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«Promoting awareness of wildlife crime prosecution and liability for biodiversity damage in NATURA 2000 areas in Crete»
LIFE14/GIE/GR/000026 (Acronym: LIFE Natura Themis)



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Summary

The aim of the Action C1 is to evaluate the effectiveness of the project LIFE Natura Themis. The initial proposal included the conduction of two (2) community surveys to take place during the 1st and the 4th year of project's implementation.

Both surveys (Baseline Survey and Midterm Evaluation Survey) were conducted within the planned timeframe. More specifically the 1st Survey (Baseline) was carried out during February and November 2016 and the Evaluation Survey (2nd) during February and November 2019.

The report of the baseline survey results (Deliverable of the Action C1) was delivered with the Mid-term Report of the Project on October 31, 2017 (please see Annex Action C1-Appendix 1 of the Mid-term Report).

In the current report (Deliverable of the Action C1-A Report on the assessment of the two environmental awareness surveys), we present the results of the midterm Evaluation Survey (2nd) which was completed in November 2019 (Chapter 1) and the assessment of both surveys of the project as well as an evaluation of the project's effectiveness (Chapter 2).

Target Groups

The survey focused on ten (10) target groups. Specifically:

1. Judges and prosecutors
2. Lawyers
3. Employees of the Decentralized Administration of Crete
4. Environmental NGO of Crete
5. Rural Population of Crete
6. Tourism business professionals of Crete
7. Investigators of Crete
8. General Population of Crete
9. Journalists and employees in media
10. Tourists and visitors of NATURA 2000 areas in Crete.

Research tool

For the purpose of the survey a structured questionnaire was used. The questionnaire consisted of three (3) parts:

- A. Demographic / General Data
- B. General questions
- C. Specific Questions

The set of questions in the first two parts were common for all target groups while there was diversification of the questions in the third part to deepen and specifically target on environmental issues according to their interests and the employment of the respective Group.

The type of questions used varied. In particular, we used open (free) response, and closed questions with a choice of graded scale responses.



During the 2nd Survey, partners decided to reduce the number of the questions so as not to affect the survey's objectives and results. The questions that were removed in all questionnaires are the following:

From the 1st Part of each questionnaire:

- A.4 Residence Place
- A.6 Marital status
- A.7 Number of Children
- A.8 Profession
- A.9 Total years of work experience
- A.10 Annual personal income

From the 2nd Part of each questionnaire:

- B.4 Do you know that some species are protected in Crete by NATURA 2000 Network legislation?
- B.5 Do you know how many protected areas of the NATURA 2000 Network exist in Crete?
- B.8 Do you know the legislation relevant to the wildlife crime?
- B.16 How you would like to be informed about the NATURA 2000 Network?

From the 3rd Part of each questionnaires:

The specific questions of this part in the Baseline Survey were diversified for each target-group. In the 2nd Survey 5 to 8 questions per category were removed while 2 common questions were added for all target groups. The additional questions intended to capture the participants' knowledge of the Project LIFE Natura Themis and their appreciation for the effectiveness of information and awareness on environmental issues in recent years.

The two (2) new questions of the mid-term Evaluation Survey of the project, were the following:

- C.4 Do you know the LIFE Natura Themis project?
If so, where did you learn about it?
- C.5 In your opinion, the information, awareness and knowledge of residents of Crete regarding environmental violations/environmental crime has increased over the last 4 years?



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Sample

The total number of people that participated in the Baseline Survey was 3,131 while during the mid-term Evaluation Survey 3,218 people participated. Specifically the table below shows the amount of persons at each target group for both surveys.

TARGET GROUPS	Total Participants 2016	Total Participants 2019
Judges and prosecutors	32	40
Lawyers	195	413
Employees of Decentralized Administration of Crete	196	251
Environmental NGOs of Crete	249	250
Rural Population of Crete	498	406
Tourism business professionals of Crete	540	404
Investigators of Crete	287	440
Population of Crete	590	401
Tourists and visitors of Natura areas in Crete	432	410
Journalists and employees in media in Crete	112	203
ΣΥΝΟΛΟ	3131	3218

Method of data collection and analysis

The External Assistant used random sampling. Questionnaires were distributed in public authorities all over Crete, in each municipality of Crete, as well as via e-mails, fax and direct contact, enabling an even geographical coverage. Specifically two types of data collection were used:

- *Remote research*

Questionnaires were sent by email, fax or by a web platform. Specifically for the purposes of promoting questionnaires to as many members of the target group as possible, links were created for each target group. Each link corresponded to a questionnaire for each target group. Members of a target group could find and answer in this link the questionnaire.

The 2nd Survey's links in Google Forms Survey Platform are the following:

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(Q01) – Judges/Prosecutors	https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSff2E-Fbg6tWWmVU3Z4uwC6lgHpKBNNY0fKTYD4rcPIX4PWVQ/viewform
(Q02) – Lawyers	https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLScZhTVemjfxmle4iEAw8FibfFnaPRtaflauGMLxo_H0QSNQ/viewform
(Q03) - Employees of Decentralized Administration of Crete, Crete Regions, Municipalities	https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSepoaWjPO5VzxGIP8ruR9neP0veBxoGqA0PdJ8RMMX00iMrGA/viewform
(Q04) - Environmental NGOs of Crete	https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSfolKTllv3SJCdSYk0d0jWdftGrCfVMv6VCEkvU3PpnAGeQ/viewform
(Q05) – Rural Population of Crete	https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLScRUNtIMJfe-4vXb8_k-ewFGq24P8Lrw2rvKNU7k5_r2GIWVg/viewform
(Q06) - Tourism business professionals of Crete	https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSdazXjrKvnsR5IEMeG2PqOrqXgSflttWPKSrHBIujpK85RIQg/viewform
(Q07) - Investigators of Crete (Police, Coast Guard, Fire Service, Game warden etc)	https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSfg0-wcbKO3Bz84Ni7F8pTkX0avcjeOyRWghAKSLjBpfAn46Q/viewform
(Q08) – General Population of the island	https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSfYWDH42iXsf8ZaEEPcdiPkJ7B5EHcPAbDfmMetsNauGVgAnQ/viewform
(Q09A) – Greek Tourists/visitors of the island	https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSfGzIXRCJ3g1abyhIk7S_gBeK5_O9sy2E_CVkwaac0NoSNX-Q/viewform

Field Code Changed

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(Q09B) – Foreign Tourists/visitors of the island

https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSd9fL0vLNg6dsJoxF_ftOPhy-SpChuD37dE1hIQhvmwyNb9g/viewform

Field Code Changed

(Q10) - Journalists and employees in media in Crete

<https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSe1k-gq9NgzCT0R90-AkcwOfJIO3i2POTIiHfRrsHELzst5q3g/viewform>

Field Code Changed

• *Fieldwork*

During the fieldwork researchers approached the population of target groups covering the four prefectures of Crete. Questionnaires were distributed by researchers to organizations or individuals. In the first case the researchers defined a new date for the receipt of the filled questionnaires.

For the quantitative and qualitative analyses of the questionnaires the χ^2 test (Pearson Chi-Square Test) and One Way Anova statistic methods were used.

Problems during the research

The problems encountered during the conduct of the 2nd research were of lesser importance and were treated with the coordinated effort of the project team of the External Assistant and the Contracting Authority (UoC-NHMC).

To address the problem of low response, the External Assistant sent repetitive emails, made repeated phone calls and made intensive visits during fieldwork.

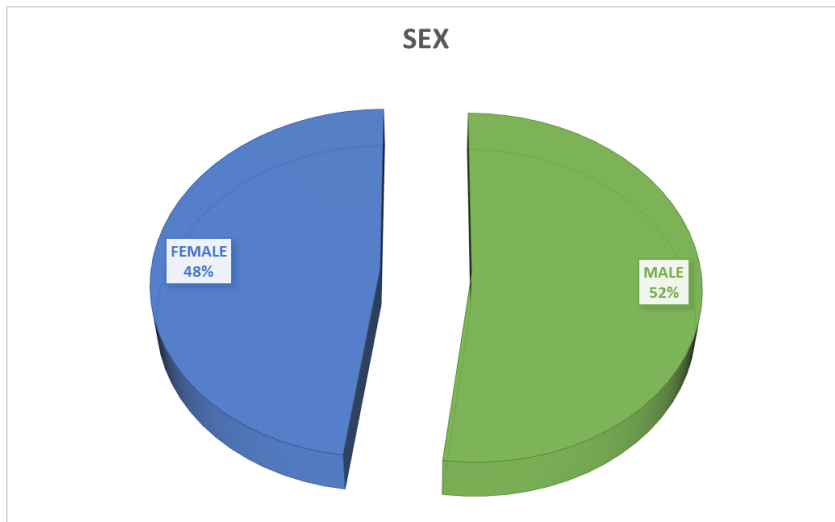
More than 3,300 people were acquainted with the project LIFE Natura Themis through this mid-term Evaluation Survey, while 152 people expressed their interest to be informed about its results.

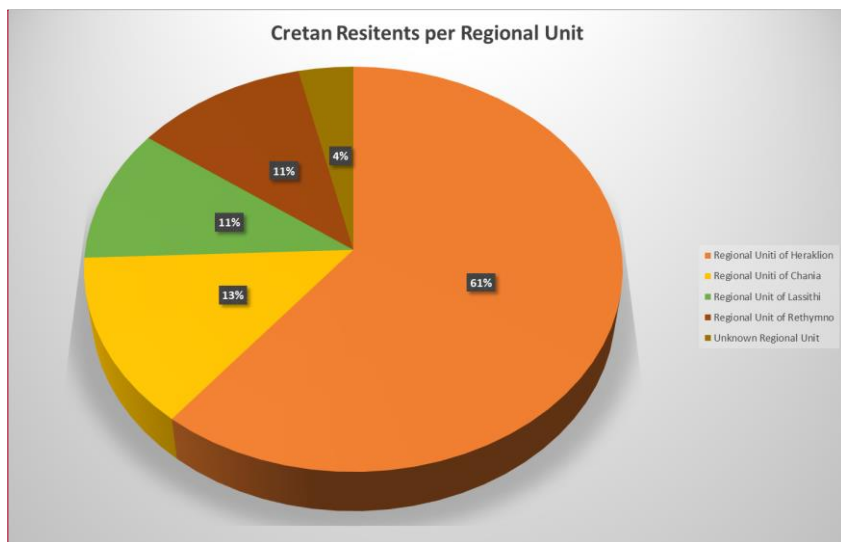
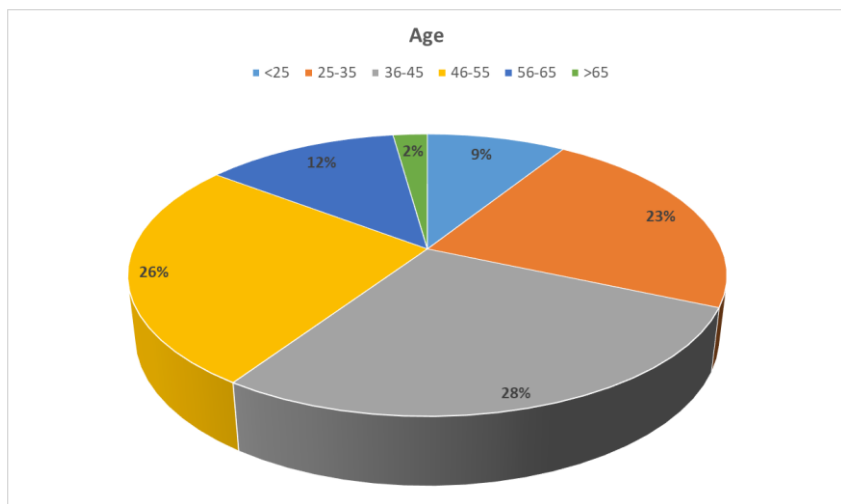




CHAPTER 1: Brief description of the results of the 2nd Evaluation Survey (February-November 2019)

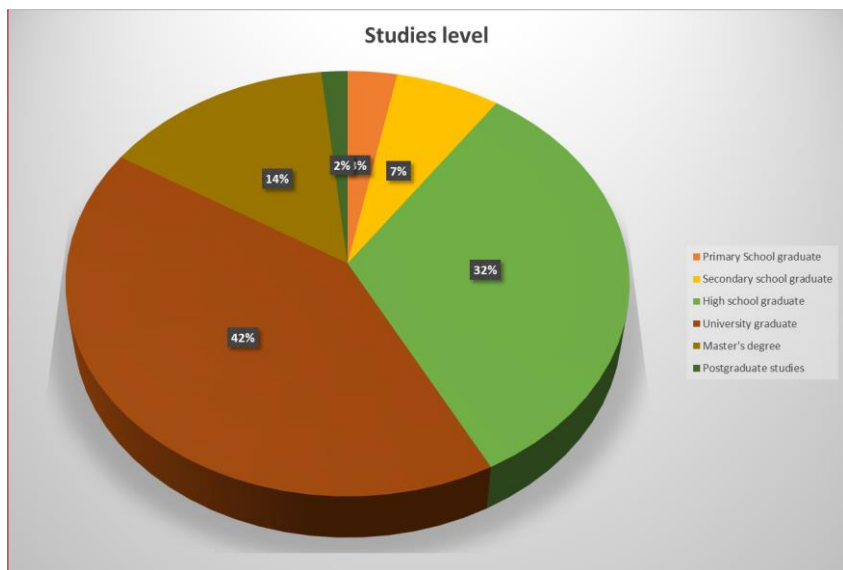
The 52% of the participants were men. The 28% of total sample belonged to the age class of 36-45. The majority of the participants (58%) was University graduates (Master and Doctorates included). 86.10% were Cretan citizens, 61% of which leave in the Regional Unit of Heraklion.





Commented [WU1]: Cretan Residents....





Commented [WU2]: Level of Education

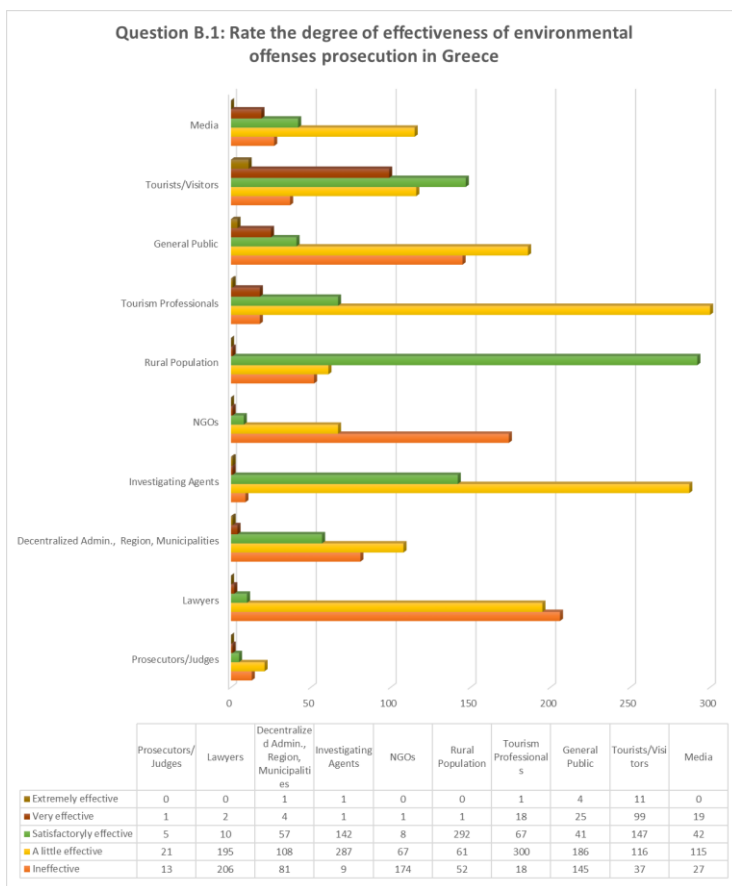
We present hereafter the results of all the answers in the questions of Part B (common for all target groups of the Evaluation Survey) in brief. The summary of the results is accompanied by a bar chart that captures the numbers or percentages of the answers per category of participants.





Question B.1: Rate the degree of effectiveness of environmental offenses prosecution in Greece

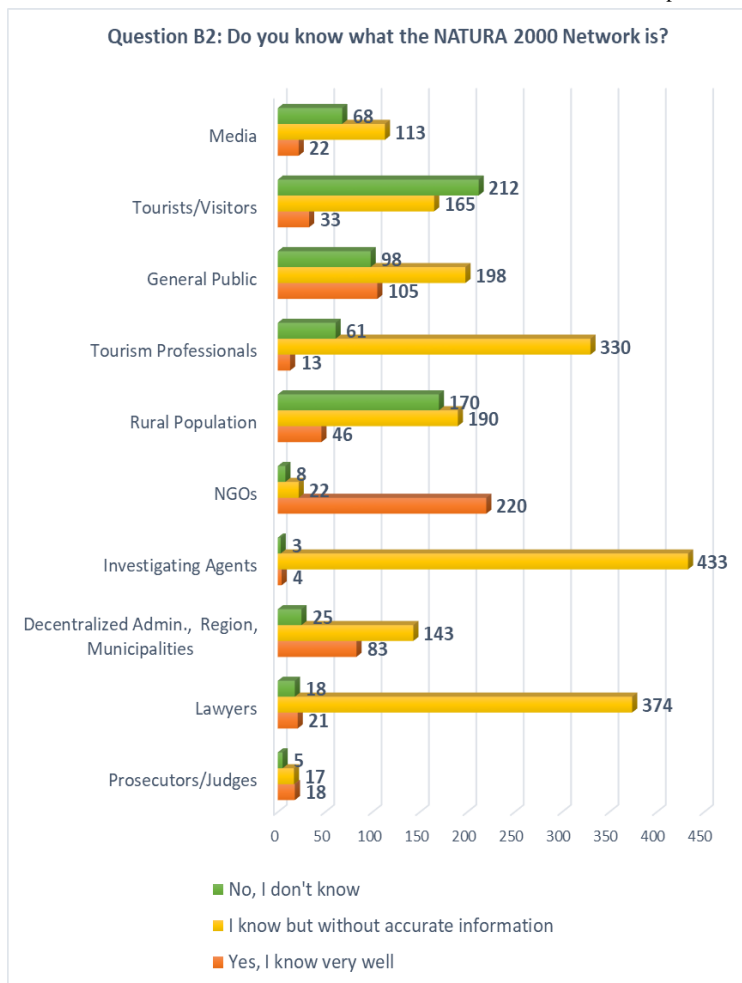
A percentage of 24% of the respondents consider the prosecution of environmental offenses as "Not at all effective". NGOs, Lawyers and General Public make up the largest percentage for this answer: (circa 69% of those participating in these three groups believe that the prosecution of environmental violations in Greece is totally ineffective). The 25% of the complete sample believe that it is satisfactorily effective.





Question B.2: Do you know what the Network NATURA 2000 is?

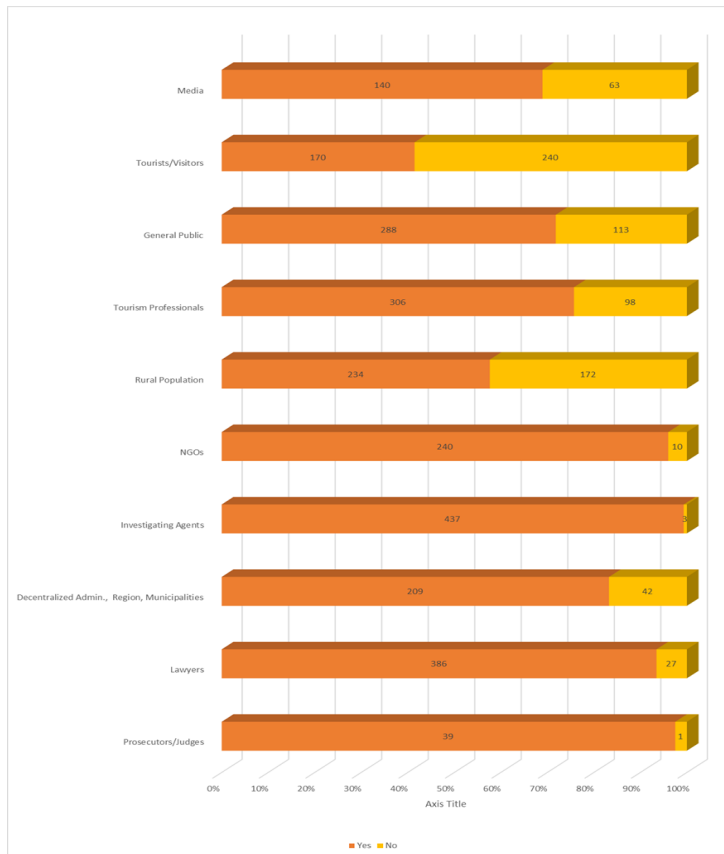
The knowledge of the majority of respondents to the question “what is the NATURA 2000 Network” is still insufficient (17% of them do not know at all and 62% know without accurate information). NGOs’ members (220 people in a sample of 250) are very good connoisseurs of the subject. The groups with the greatest ignorance about the NATURA 2000 Network are the Tourists/Visitors and the Rural Population of Crete.





Question B.3: Do you know that within the NATURA 2000 Network protected areas there are protected species and habitats?

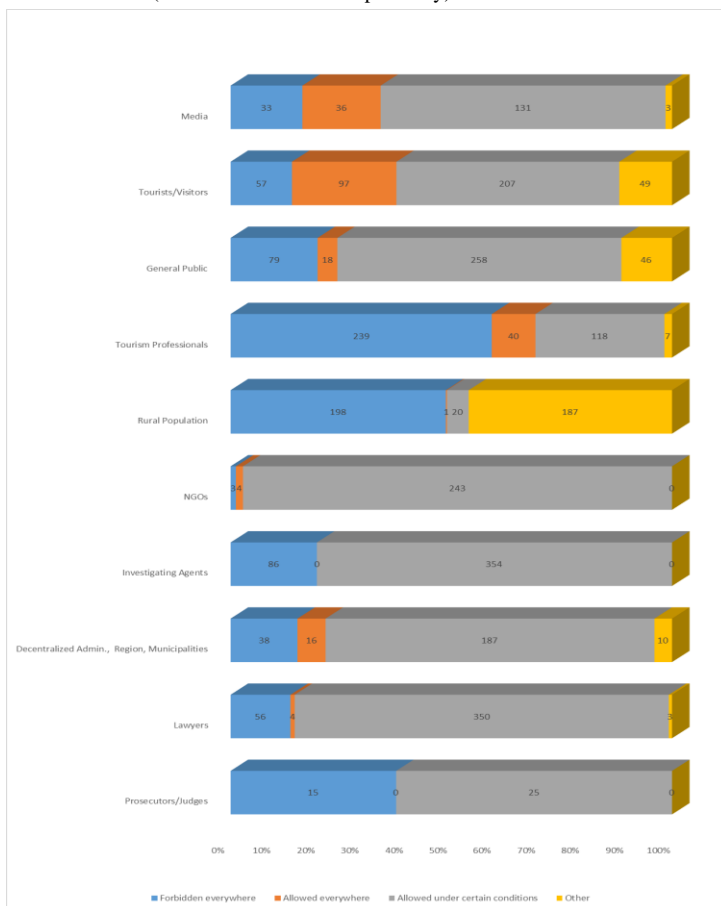
In this similar as the previous question, most of the participants are aware that there are protected species / habitats within the NATURA 2000 Network. The target group with the greatest awareness of the existence of protected species / habitats within the areas of the NATURA 2000 are the Prosecutors / Judges, the Lawyers, the members of NGOs, the Investigating agents, officers of the Decentralized Administration (by a declining trend or all of them instead of the ...?). Rural population and Tourists/Visitors of Crete have the greatest ignorance on this issue.





Question B.4: Human activities in the areas of the NATURA 2000 Network are: Prohibited everywhere; Allowed everywhere; Permitted under certain conditions; Other?

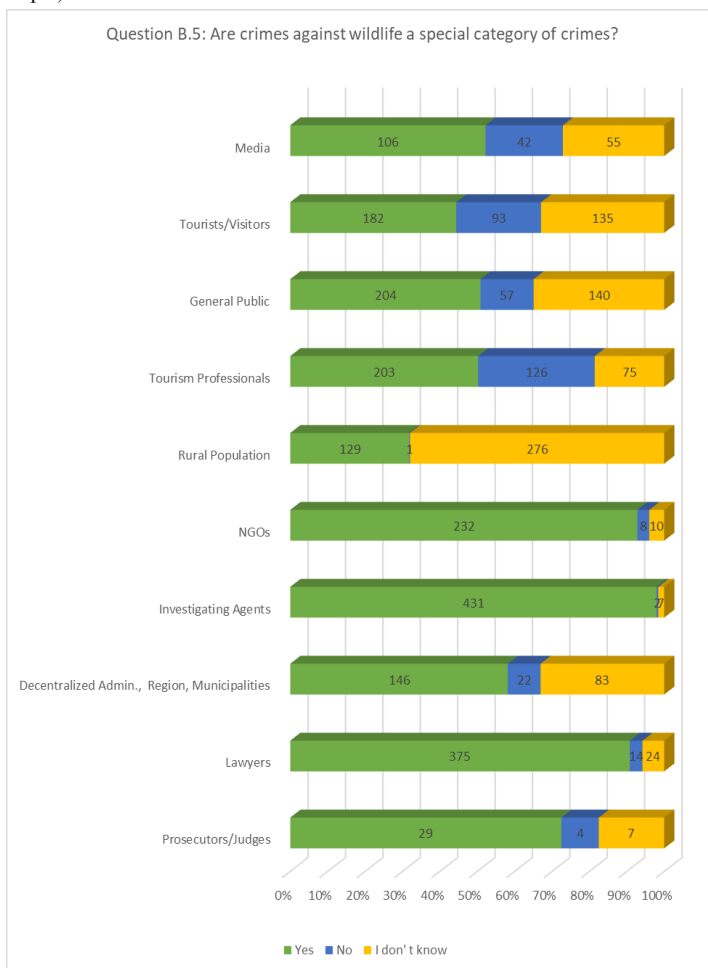
The majority of the sample (65%) considers them to be permitted under conditions. The NGOs, the Investigating Agents and the Lawyers are aware of the status of protected areas in terms of permitted activities. The Rural Population and the Tourism Professionals consider that everything is forbidden within the NATURA 2000 Network (about 50% and 60% respectively).





Question B.5: Are crimes against wildlife a special category of crimes?

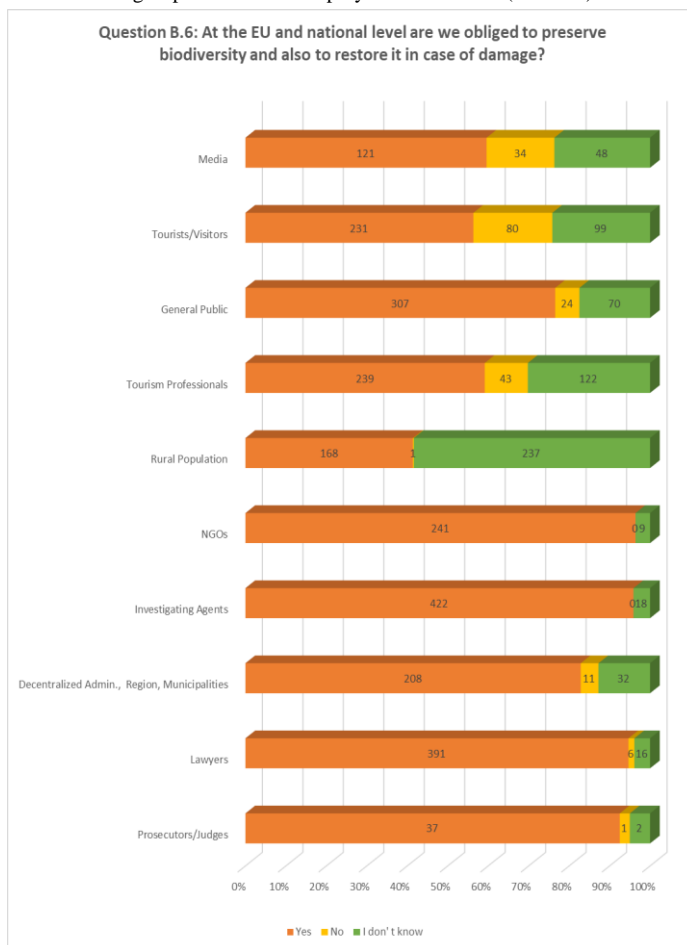
12% of respondents are unaware that wildlife crimes belong to a special category of crimes, as opposed to the 63% who know it. Of course NGOs, Investigating Agents, Lawyers and Prosecutors/Judges are more aware compared to the Rural population 70% of whom do not know if the environmental crimes are a specific category of crime, and Tourism Professionals who believe that it is not a specific category (31.2% of this group's sample).





Question B.6: At the EU and national level are we obliged to preserve biodiversity and also to restore it in case of damage?

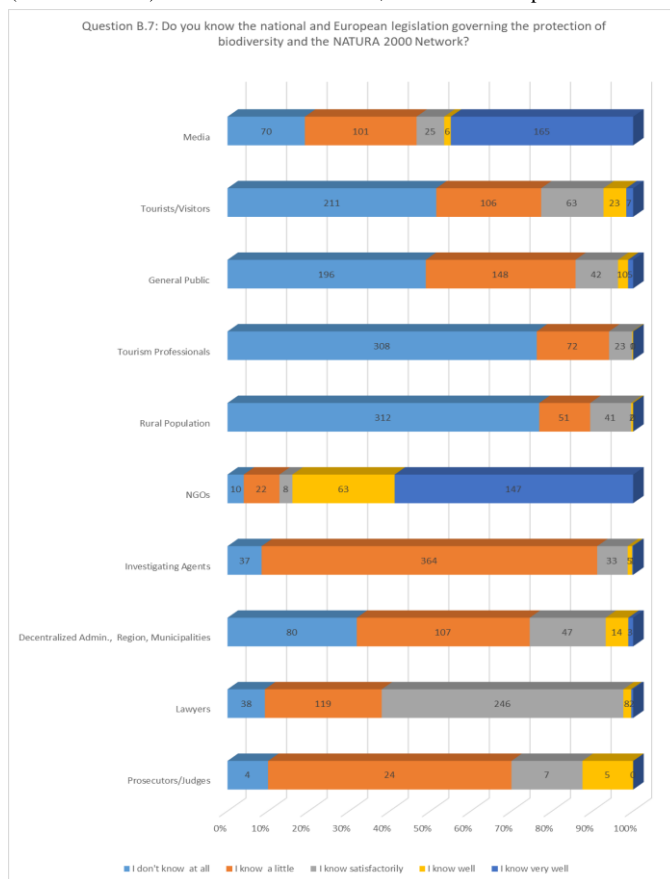
In total, 74% believe that we have an obligation to preserve biodiversity and to remediate any environmental damage caused to the environment. Among the 200 participants who responded that we have no obligation to preserve biodiversity and restore any environmental damage, 80 were Visitors / Tourists, 43 were members of the Tourism Professionals group and 34 were employees in the media(better %).





Question B.7: Do you know the national and European legislation governing the protection of biodiversity and the NATURA 2000 Network?

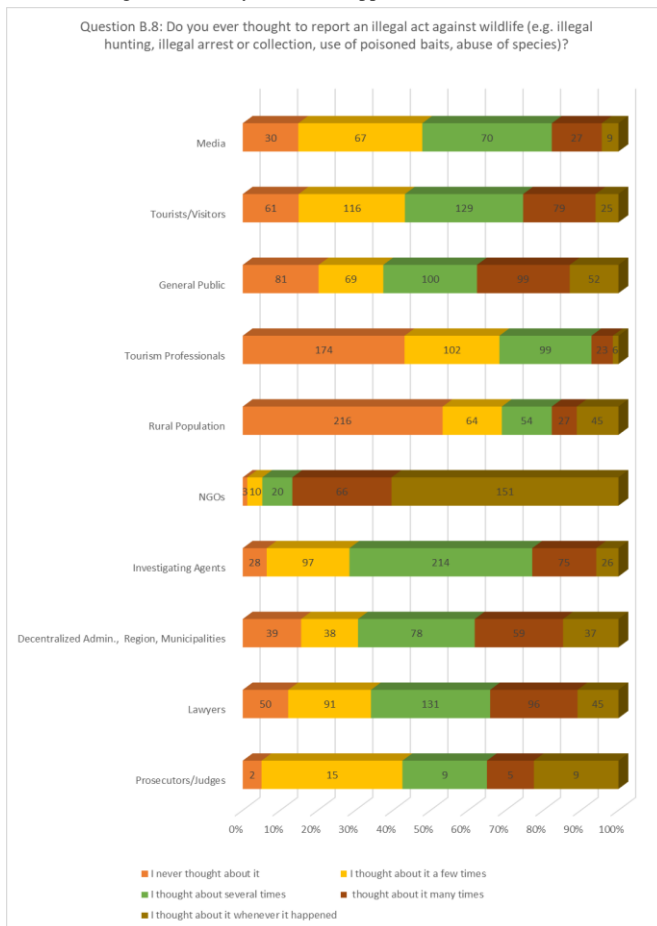
National and European legislation governing the protection of biodiversity and the NATURA 2000 Network is totally unknown to the 37% of the respondents while 10% of the complete sample know it very well. The two target groups with the major ignorance of the relevant legislation are the Rural Population and Tourism Professionals (more than 70% of each group respectively). It is important to notice that a large part of Decentralized Administration employees and Investigating officers (42.6% and 82.7% respectively) reply that they know little about the national and European environmental legislation. NGOs' members have the best knowledge (more than 80%) of the environmental law, national or European.





Question B.8: Have you ever thought to report an illegal act against wildlife (e.g. illegal hunting, illegal arrest or collection, use of poisoned baits, abuse of species)?

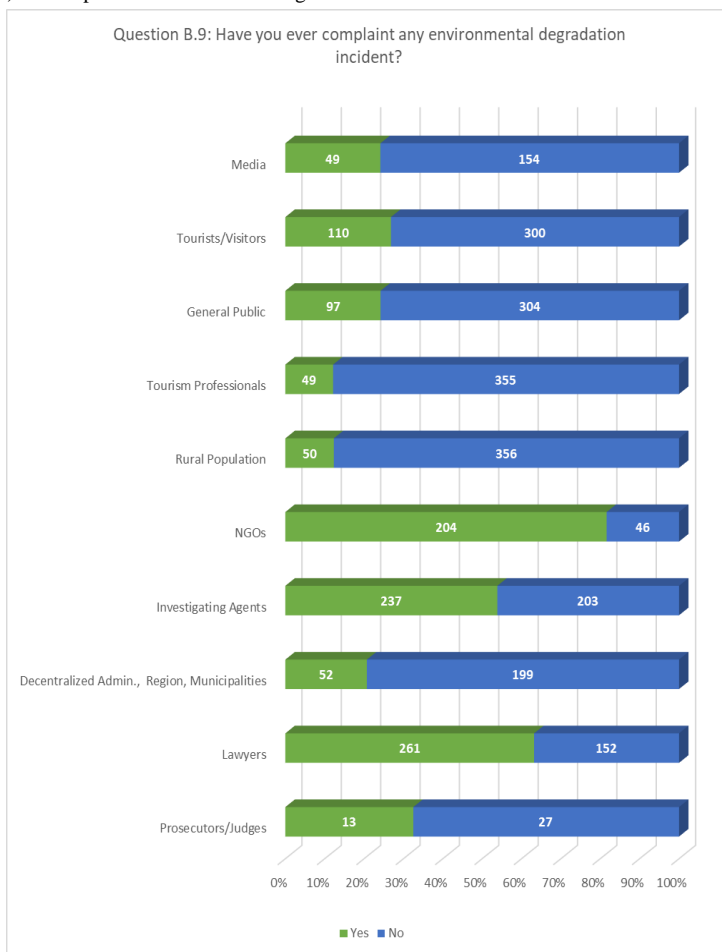
One-fifth of the survey participants never thought of reporting an illegal wildlife action compared to the 13% who thought it in every case that happened and the 17% who thought it many times. 50% of the Rural Population and 40% of Tourism Professionals chose the answer "never thought of it". In the contrary, about 62% of NGOs' members thought it "in every case that happened".





Question B.9: Have you ever made a complaint about any environmental degradation incident?

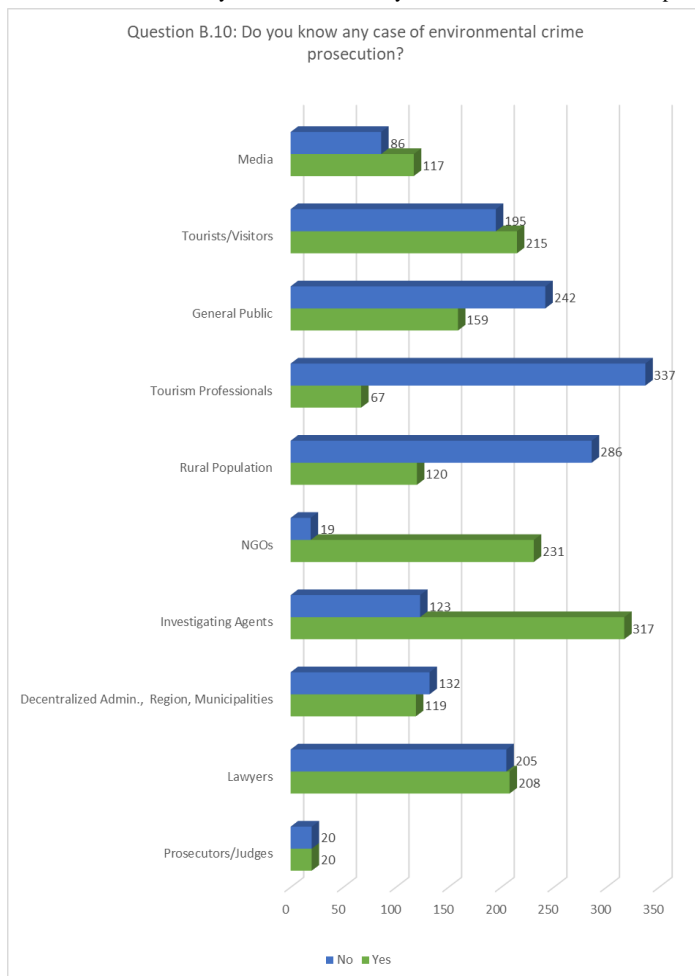
The response of most participants (65%) to this question was negative. The rest 35% responded positively. More than 90% of the Rural Population and the Tourism Professionals have never complained about a case of environmental degradation while most of NGOs members (77%), Lawyers (69%) and Investigating Agents (50%) have reported environmental degradation cases.





Question B.10: Do you know any case of environmental crime prosecution?

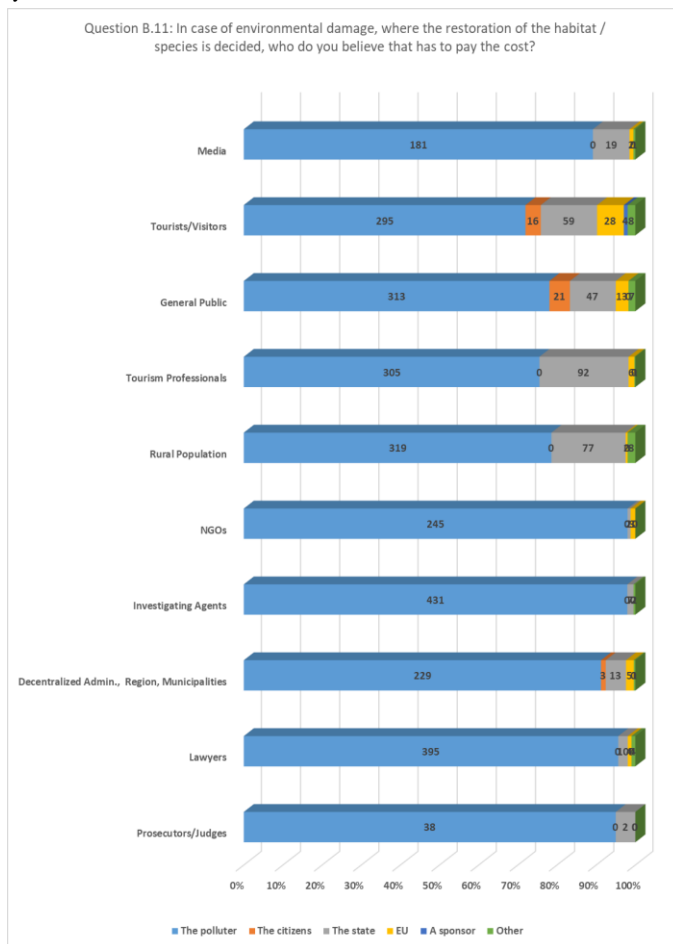
In this question, 51% responded that they know of a case of prosecution of an environmental crime. The target group, which in most cases does not consider a case of prosecution of an environmental crime, is Tourism Professionals (83.4%), followed by Rural Population (70.4%) and General Public (60.2%). It is noteworthy that almost half of the Lawyers do not know any case of environmental crime prosecution.





Question B.11: In case of environmental damage, where the restoration of the habitat / species is decided, who do you believe has to pay the cost?

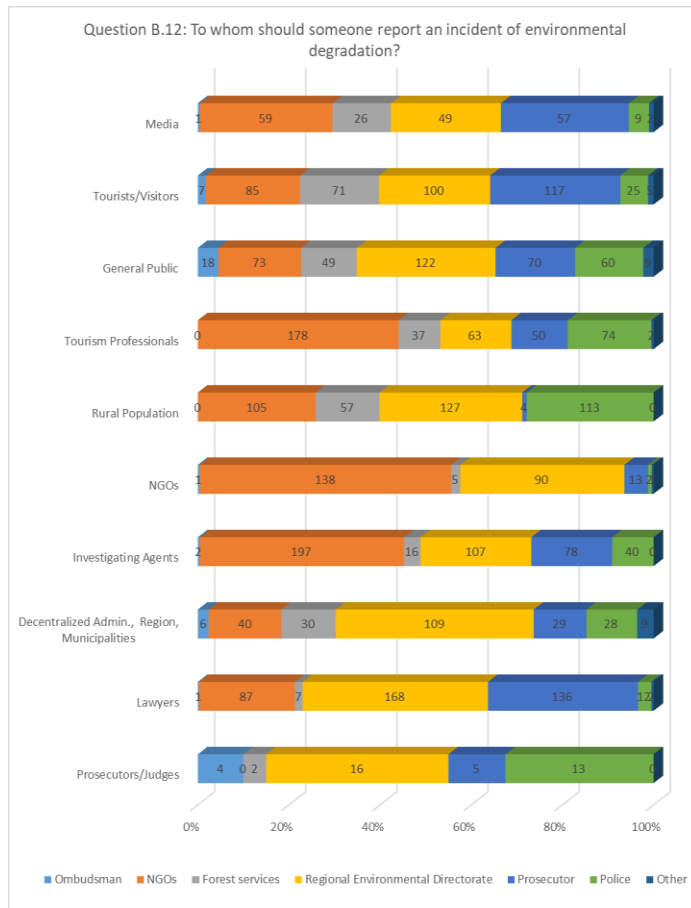
The overwhelming majority of participants (86%) states that the polluter should pay the costs in case of environmental damage and habitat or species restoration. All target groups agree on who is required to cover the cost of restoring environmental damage (polluters). The only point that needs to be stressed is that about 20% of the Rural Population and the Tourism Professionals believe that the cost of an environmental damage should be paid by the State/Governance.





Question B.12: To whom should someone report an incident of environmental degradation?

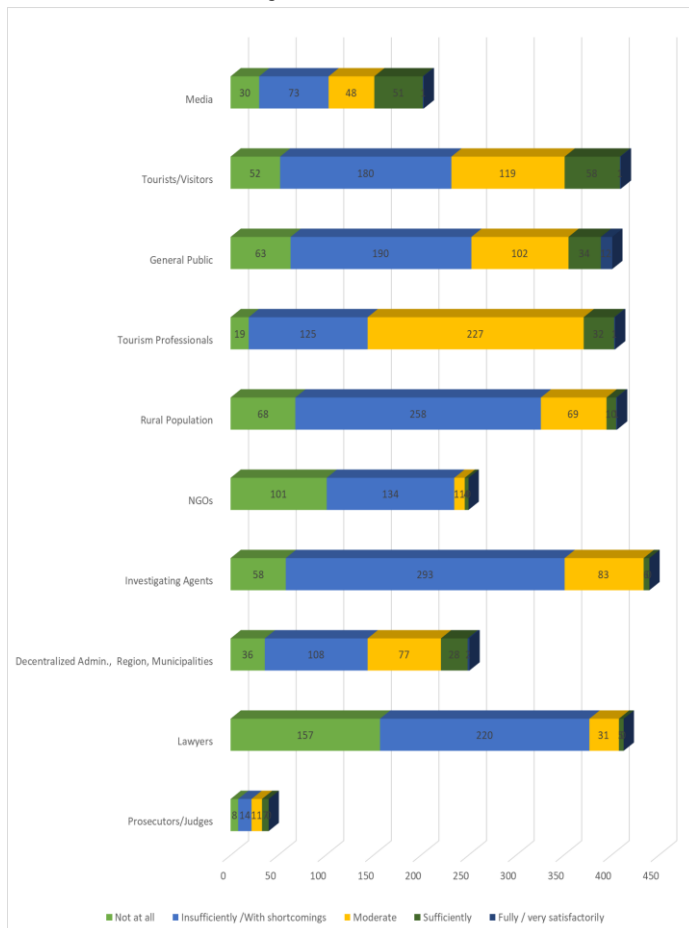
The Crete Region-Environment Directorate and the Environmental NGOs (30% each) appear to be the most appropriate bodies to report an environmental degradation incident. Prosecutors and Police are considered as more suitable services from the 17% and 12% of the complete sample respectively. The Crete Region-Environment Directorate seems to be preferred by the Decentralized Administration employees, Lawyers and Investigating Agents while NGOs and Tourism Professionals prefer to proceed with complaints of environmental degradation to the Environmental NGOs.





Question B.13: Do you think that the media cover cases of environmental degradation not at all; inadequate/ with deficiencies; moderate; satisfactorily; very satisfactorily?

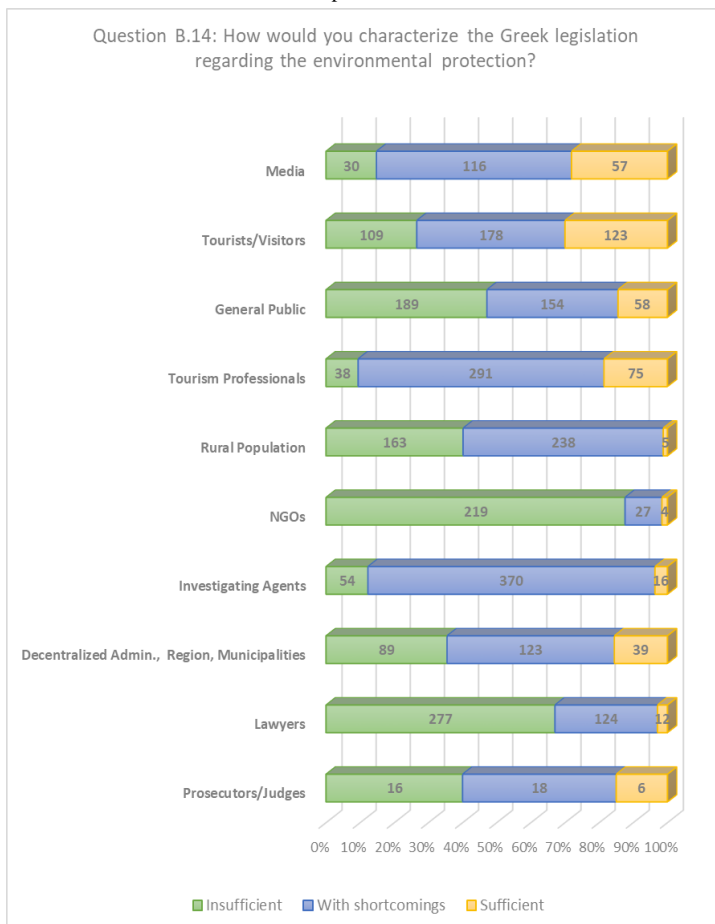
Half of the total sample thought the media cover the cases of environmental degradation with an inadequate way. Only 1% is fully satisfied with the way the press treats these types of cases. The most dissatisfied with the press in relation to environmental degradation cases coverage are the Lawyers. 38% of them declare that Media do not cover environmental crimes/degradation cases at all.





Question B.14: How would you characterize the Greek legislation regarding the environmental protection?

Finally, 51% of the complete sample believe that Greek legislation on environmental protection has some shortcomings, 37% find it inadequate and only 12% consider that it is ample. NGOs members and Lawyers have mostly a negative opinion about Greek legislation declaring that it is inadequate (87.6% and 67% of them respectively). More confident regarding the Greek environmental legislation are the Tourist/Visitors of the island with 30% of them to answer that it is ample.



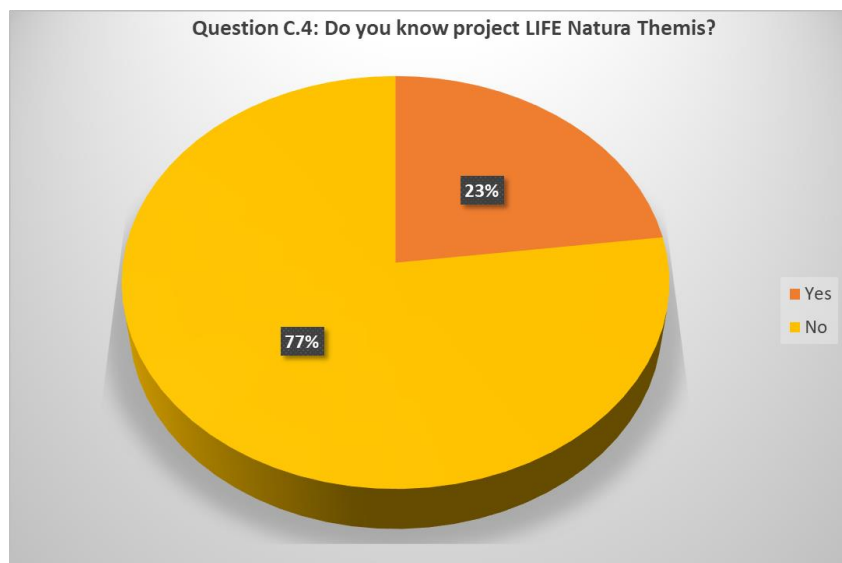


As far as the project's recognition and success after 4 years' implementation, two (2) relevant questions were added in the 3rd part of all Questionnaires. With these questions we attempted to capture the level of awareness of the LIFE Natura Themis project.

Question C.4: Do you know the project LIFE Natura Themis?

In the Question C4, participants were asked if they knew the LIFE Natura Themis Project. 23% of them reply positively. Great recognition is shown in the target groups of Prosecutors / Judges, Environmental NGOs, Lawyers and Employees of the Decentralized Administration / Region and Local Authorities. The target group with the least contact with the project and its actions seems to be the Investigating Officers (only 2 people) while the percentages of Tourism Professionals and Visitors / Tourists (less than 10%) are also low.

Those who answered that they know the LIFE NATURA Themis project were asked to indicate how they learned about the project. The NGO's members stated that they learned about the project through Seminars / Workshops and Conferences of the project. The largest percentage of the Lawyers, the General Public and the Rural Population, the Employees of the Decentralized Administration and the Region, as well as the media, were informed about the actions and the project via the electronic and print media of the project. The project conferences were more effective for the Prosecutors / Judges and NGOs.





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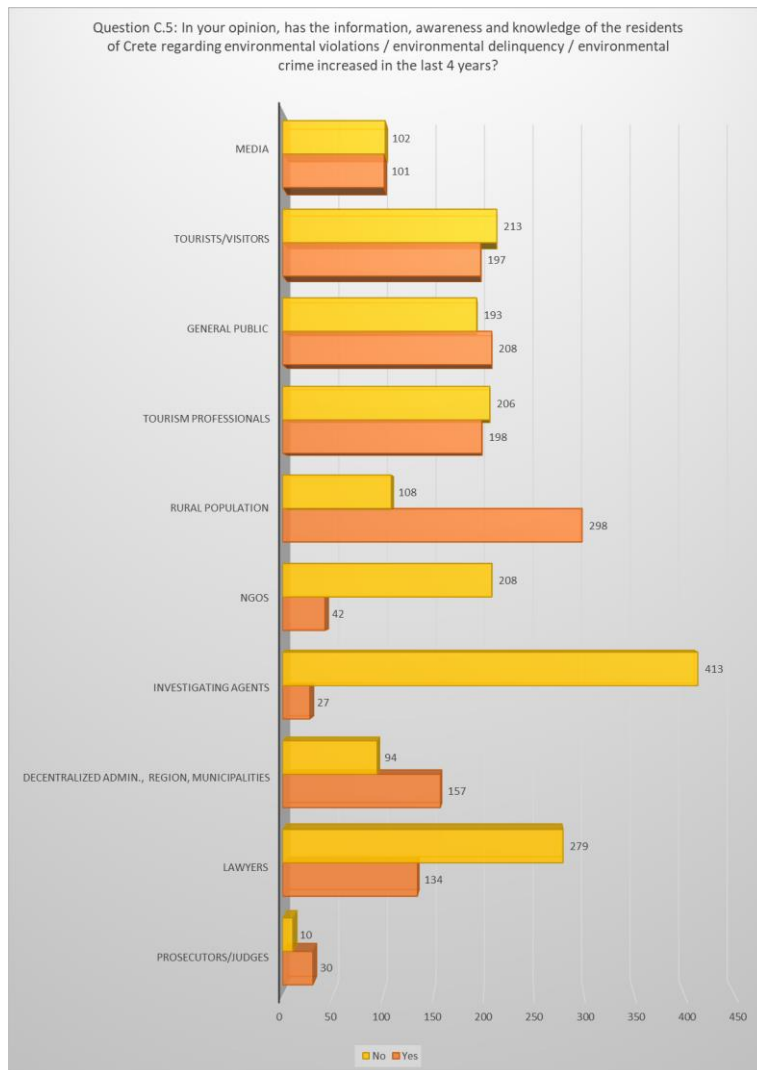
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Question C.5: In your opinion, has the information, awareness and knowledge of the residents of Crete regarding environmental violations / environmental delinquency / environmental crime increased in the last 4 years?

In order to capture the effectiveness of the information and awareness campaign and the improvement of target groups' perceptions regarding environmental crime, we included in the 3rd part of the Questionnaires this 2nd common question. It seems that a satisfactory percentage of the cretan society (43%) considers that the relevant information / awareness has increased in the last 4 years (period of project implementation). Approximately 2/3 of the Rural Population considers that the information / awareness and knowledge of the residents of Crete regarding environmental delinquency has increased, while Tourism Professionals, General Population and Visitors / Tourists state that they are satisfied with this issue. The highest percentage of negative replies belongs to the group of the Investigative Officers, with 93.8% of them believing that there has been no improvement in the information / awareness / knowledge of Cretan society regarding environmental crime. Following in the second place with most negative answers are the Lawyers with a percentage of 67.55% who declare that there is no increase in citizens' awareness.







CHAPTER 2: Assessment of the 2 surveys of Action C1/Evaluation of project's effectiveness

As mentioned in the introduction, both surveys were conducted with the same questionnaire for the same target groups.

We chose to present the comparative results of the questions of Part II, which were common to both surveys, in two ways: with bar charts that capture the absolute numbers of the answers of the two surveys, and with separate pies that capture the percentages of each survey per reference year.

In the second survey, all the questionnaires were completely filled, i.e. all the questions were answered, therefore in the following analysis the absolute numbers of the answers (bar charts) and their respective percentages (pies 2019) are recorded in a total of 3,218 fully answered questionnaires.

Unfortunately, there was not the same positive response to the 2016 survey. Several questionnaires were not fully answered (some questions were not answered in all questionnaires).

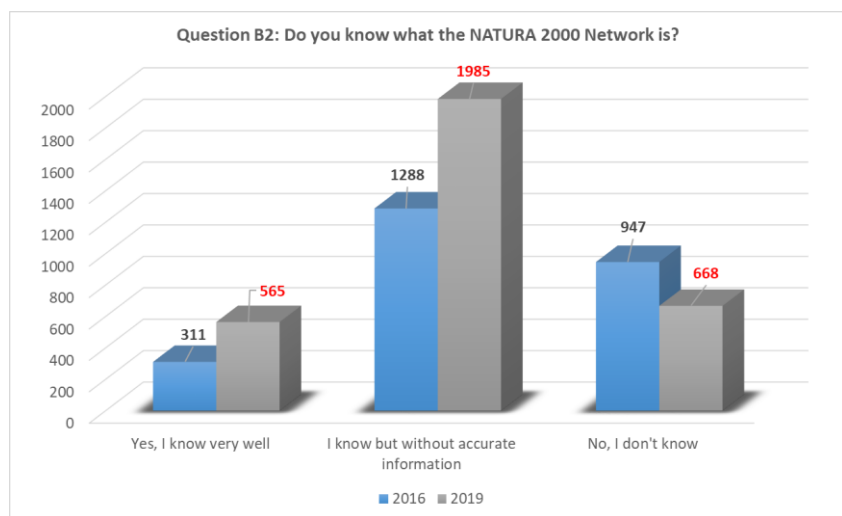
Therefore, in the analysis that follows we mention the exact number of answers given (in the bar charts) and their respective percentages (in the pies) for each question. This notification is only for the statistics that concern the 1st Baseline Survey conducted in the year 2016.

Residents of Crete seem to gradually become familiar with the terms "protected areas", "Network NATURA 2000" and protection status of protected areas, as shown in the comparative results of questions B2 (2,546 answers), B3 (2,906 answers) and B4 (2,818 answers), presented in the following bar-charts and pies of 2016 and 2019, the Graphs 1, 1^a, 1^b; 2, 2^a, 2^b; 3, 3^a, 3^b, respectively.

We have to notice that in the **Question B2: Do you know what the NATURA 2000 Network is?** the percentage of the answer "No, I don't know" remains almost the same in both surveys (z-test, p value>0,01). The same results we have also in the percentages of the answer "No" in the **Question B3: Do you know that within the NATURA 2000 Network protected areas there are protected species and habitats?** and the answer "Forbidden everywhere" in the **Question B4: Human activities in the areas of the NATURA 2000 Network are:**

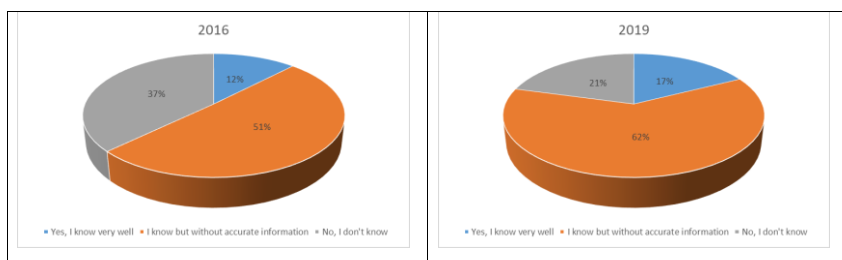


Graph 1: A comparative bar chart of all the 2016 and 2019 answers to Question B2: Do you know what the NATURA 2000 Network is?



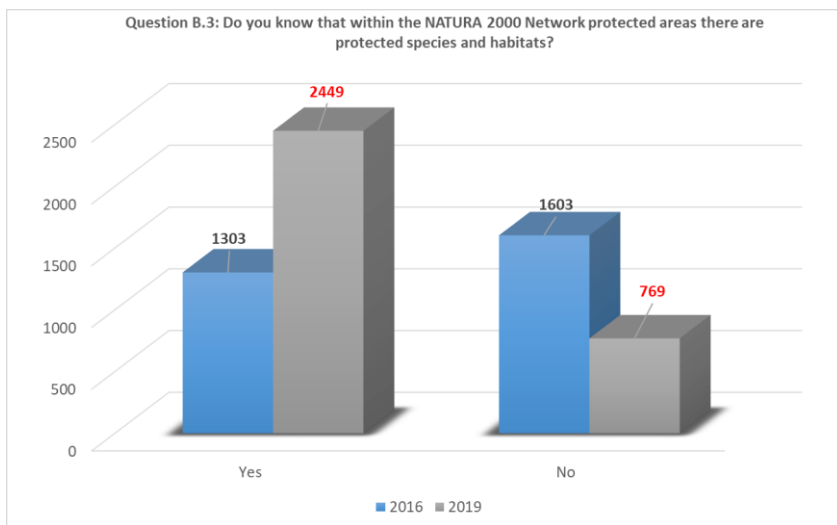
Graph 1^a: Overall recording of answers of the 1st Baseline Survey in 2016, in Question B2: Do you know what the NATURA 2000 Network is?

Graph 1^b: Overall recording of answers of the 2nd Evaluation Survey in 2019, in Question B2: Do you know what the NATURA 2000 Network is?

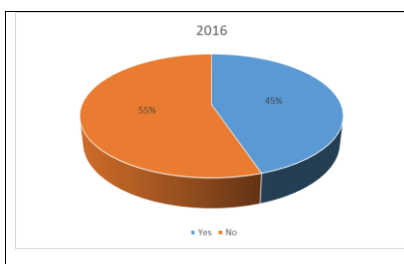




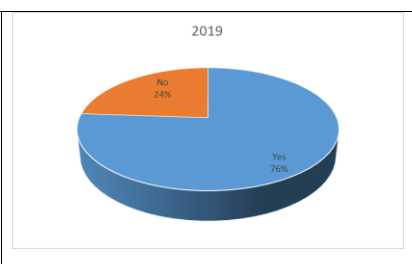
Graph 2: A comparative bar chart of all the 2016 and 2019 answers to Question B3: Do you know that within the NATURA 2000 Network protected areas there are protected species and habitats?



Graph 2^a: Overall recording of answers of the 1st Baseline Survey in 2016, in Question B3: Do you know that within the NATURA 2000 Network protected areas there are protected species and habitats?

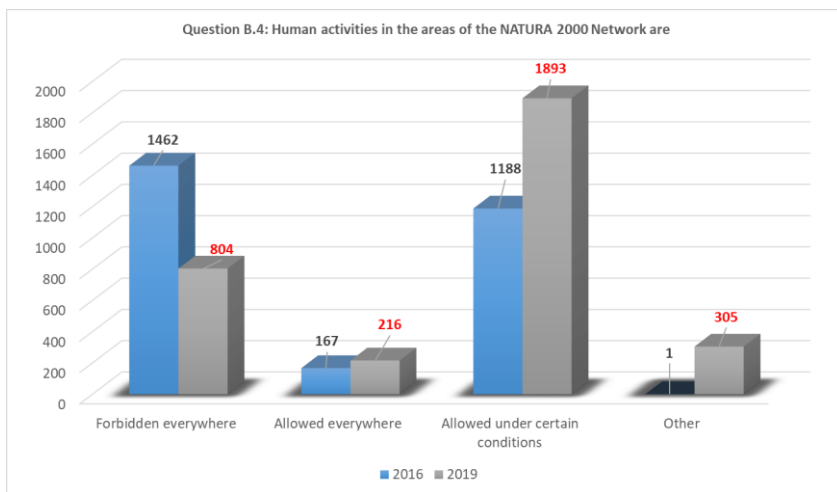


Graph 2^b: Overall recording of answers of the 2nd Evaluation Survey in 2019, in Question B3: Do you know that within the NATURA 2000 Network protected areas there are protected species and habitats?

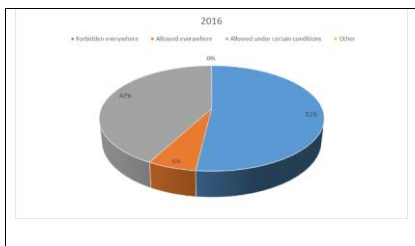




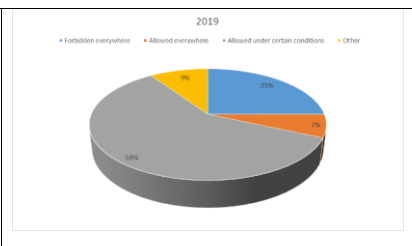
Graph 3: A comparative bar chart of all the 2016 and 2019 answers to Question B.4: Human activities in the areas of the NATURA 2000 Network are:



Graph 3^a: Overall recording of answers of the 1st Baseline Survey in 2016, in Question B4: Human activities in the areas of the NATURA 2000 Network are:



Graph 3^b: Overall recording of answers of the 2nd Evaluation Survey in 2019, in Question B4: Human activities in the areas of the NATURA 2000 Network are:





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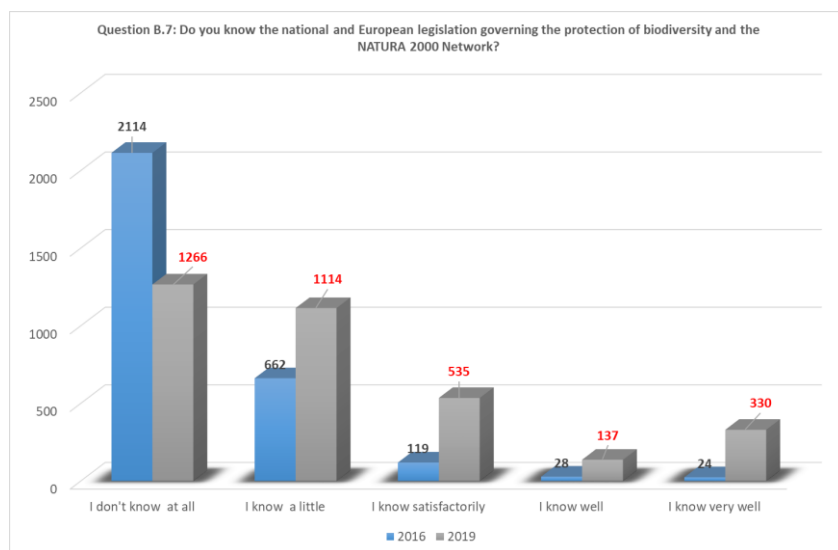
Regarding the knowledge about the general Greek and European legal framework governing the NATURA 2000 Network and the protection of biodiversity, although the percentage of those who do not know it at all is still high in 2019, the number of those who know it satisfactorily, well and very well has grown. The relevant Graphs 4, 4^a, 4^b, 5, 5^a, 5^b and 6, 6^a, 6^b illustrating the answers to the questions **B7: Do you know the national and European legislation governing the protection of biodiversity and the NATURA 2000 Network?** (2,947 answers), **B6: At the EU and national level are we obliged to preserve biodiversity and also to restore it in case of damage?** (2,906 answers) and **B5: Are crimes against wildlife a special category of crimes?** (2,911 answers) respectively, confirm this moderate improvement.

In Question B5, the percentages of the answers “No” and “I don’t know” remain the same for both years (z-test, p value>0,01).

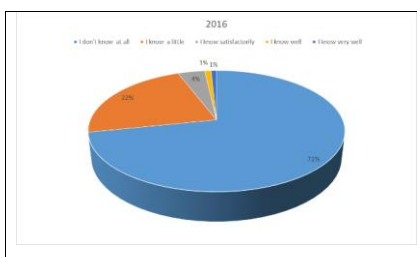




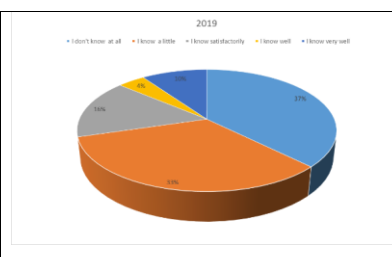
Graph 4: A comparative bar chart of all the 2016 and 2019 answers to Question B.7: Do you know the national and European legislation governing the protection of biodiversity and the NATURA 2000 Network?



Graph 4^a: Overall recording of answers of the 1st Baseline Survey in 2016, in Question B7: Do you know the national and European legislation governing the protection of biodiversity and the NATURA 2000 Network?

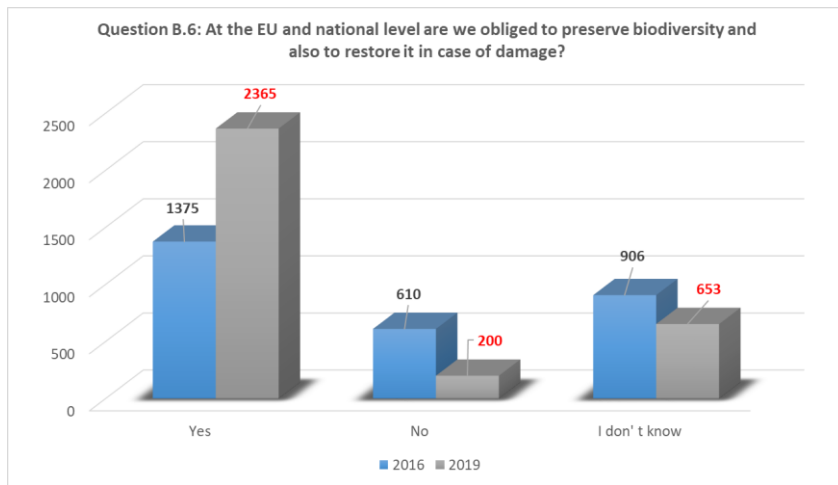


Graph 4^b: Overall recording of answers of the 2nd Evaluation Survey in 2019, in Question B7: Do you know the national and European legislation governing the protection of biodiversity and the NATURA 2000 Network?

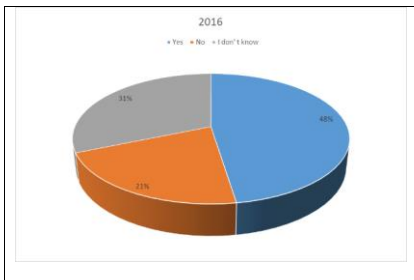




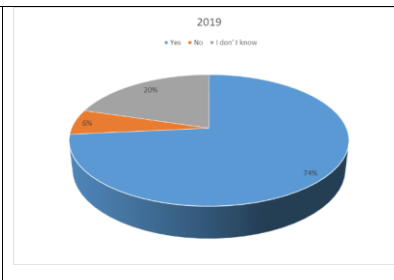
Graph 5: A comparative bar chart of all the 2016 and 2019 answers to Question B.6: At the EU and national level are we obliged to preserve biodiversity and also to restore it in case of damage?



Graph 5^a: Overall recording of answers of the 1st Baseline Survey in 2016, in Question B6: At the EU and national level are we obliged to preserve biodiversity and also to restore it in case of damage?

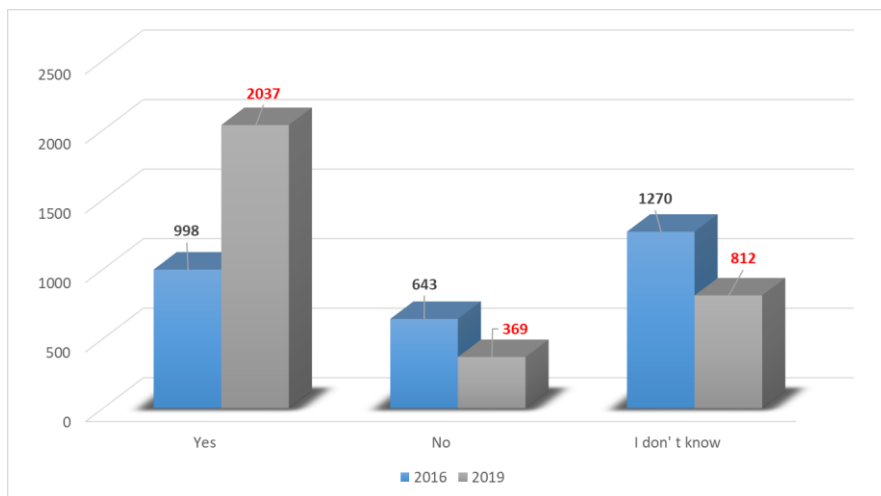


Graph 5^b: Overall recording of answers of the 2nd Evaluation Survey in 2019, in Question B6: At the EU and national level are we obliged to preserve biodiversity and also to restore it in case of damage?



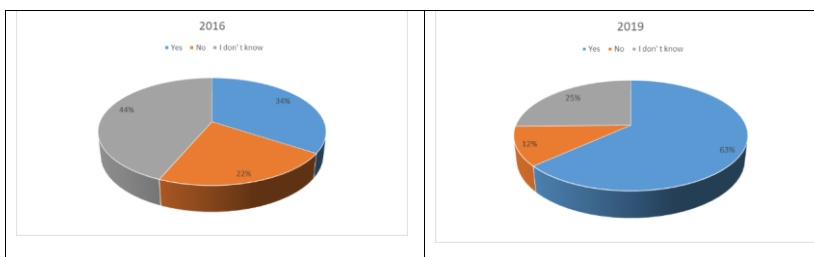


Graph 6: A comparative bar chart of all the 2016 and 2019 answers to Question B.5: Are crimes against wildlife a special category of crimes?



Graph 6^a: Overall recording of answers of the 1st Baseline Survey in 2016, in Question B.5: Are crimes against wildlife a special category of crimes?

Graph 6^b: Overall recording of answers of the 2nd Evaluation Survey in 2019, in Question B.5: Are crimes against wildlife a special category of crimes?





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In order to capture the views and attitudes of the Stakeholders and the Target Groups of LIFE NATURA Themis, in terms of environmental crime in general and in terms of crimes against wildlife, the questions **B8: Do you ever thought to report an illegal act against wildlife (e.g. illegal hunting, illegal arrest or collection, use of poisoned baits, abuse of species)?** (2,795 answers) and **B9: Have you ever complain any environmental degradation incident?** (2,894 answers) were used. In both questions, the answers to the questionnaires of the 2nd Evaluation Survey give an optimistic picture of a change in the positive attitude of the local community to react and deal more actively with the phenomena of environmental delinquency, as shown in the comparative Graphs 7, 7^a, 7^b and 8, 8^a, 8^b.

In the Question B8, we noticed that the percentage of the answer “*I never thought about it*” remains the same in both surveys (z-test, p value>0,01).





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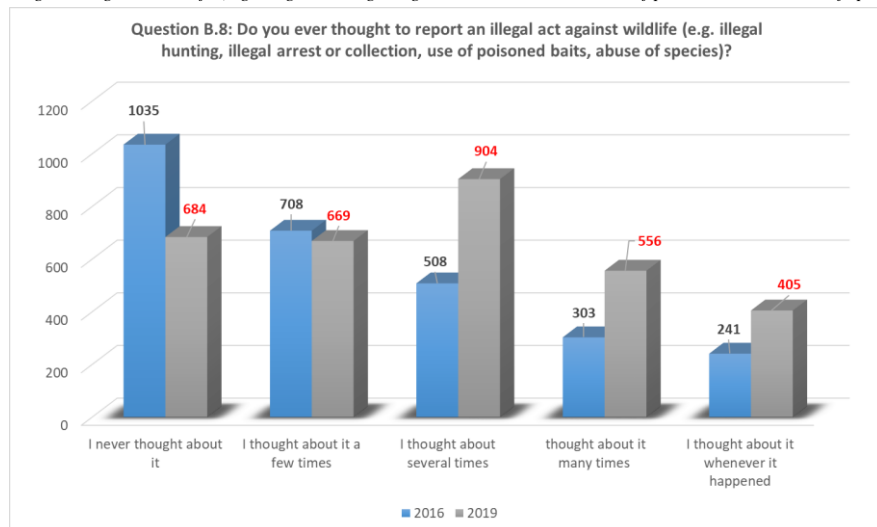
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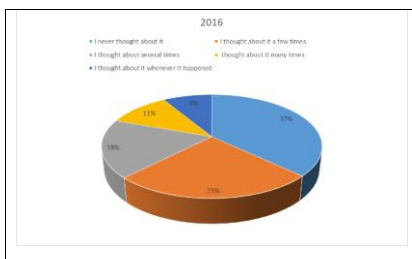
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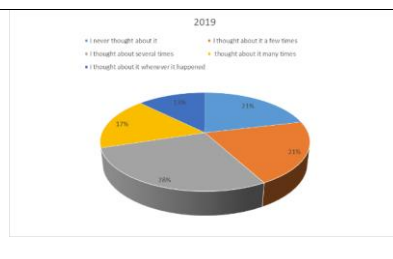
Graph 7: A comparative bar chart of all the 2016 and 2019 answers to Question B.8: Do you ever thought to report an illegal act against wildlife (e.g. illegal hunting, illegal arrest or collection, use of poisoned baits, abuse of species)?



Graph 7^a: Overall recording of answers of the 1st Baseline Survey in 2016, in Question B.8: Do you ever thought to report an illegal act against wildlife (e.g. illegal hunting, illegal arrest or collection, use of poisoned baits, abuse of species)?

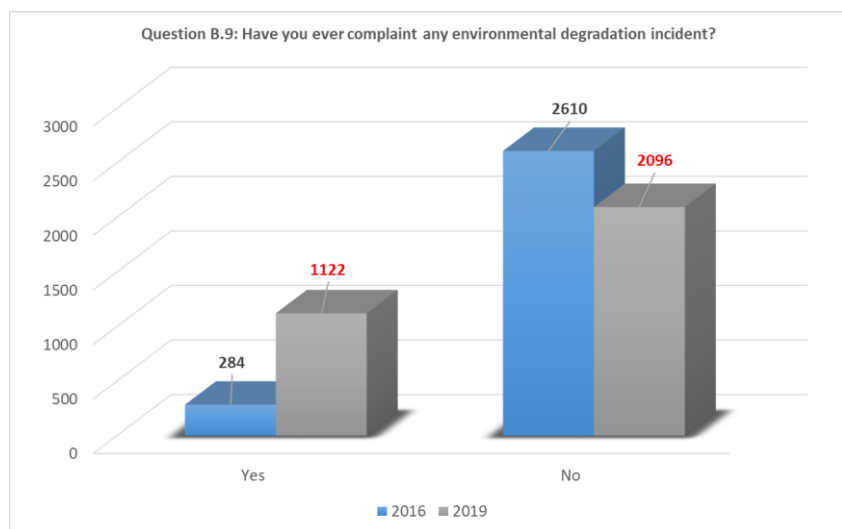


Graph 7^b: Overall recording of answers of the 2nd Evaluation Survey in 2019, in Question B.8: Do you ever thought to report an illegal act against wildlife (e.g. illegal hunting, illegal arrest or collection, use of poisoned baits, abuse of species)?



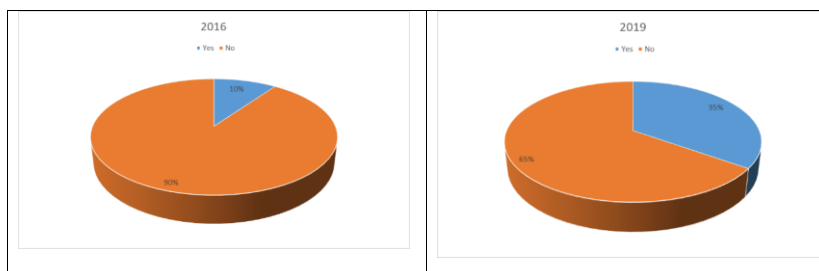


Graph 8: A comparative bar chart of all the 2016 and 2019 answers to Question B.9: Have you ever complaint any environmental degradation incident?



Graph 8^a: Overall recording of answers of the 1st Baseline Survey in 2016, in Question B.9: Have you ever complaint any environmental degradation incident?

Graph 8^b: Overall recording of answers of the 2nd Evaluation Survey in 2019, in Question B.9: Have you ever complaint any environmental degradation incident?





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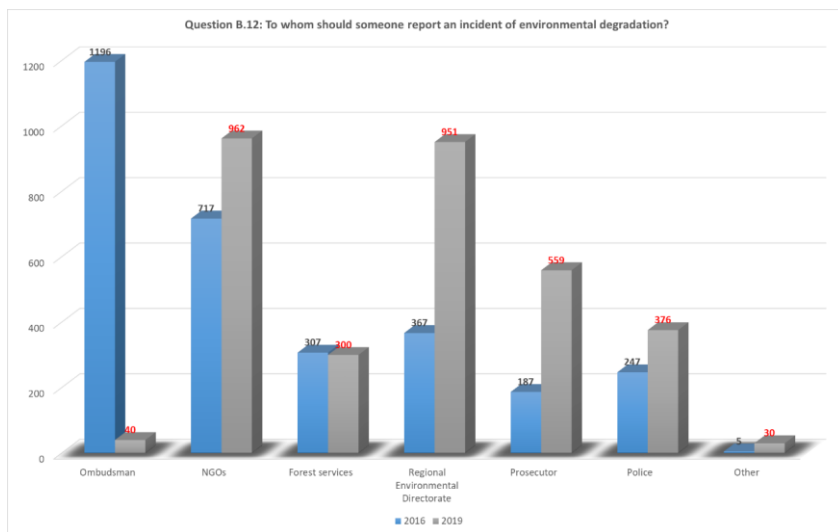
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Although citizens who took part in the 2nd Project Evaluation Survey are more likely to be actively involved in environmental protection, they are still relatively confused as to how they should act. While the results show on the one hand that the citizens have now clarified that the competent authorities to address their report/complaint are the Police, the Prosecutor's Office, the Environment Directorate of Crete Region and the local Forest Services, they still prefer the Environmental Non-Governmental Organizations to a greater extent. The increase in the number of citizens who now know that they need to contact the public services to report incidents of environmental violations, clearly shows that the project has successfully achieved the goal of informing the residents of Crete. In the Graphs 9, 9^a and 9^b present the results of the relevant **Question B12: To whom should someone report an incident of environmental degradation?** (2,894 answers).

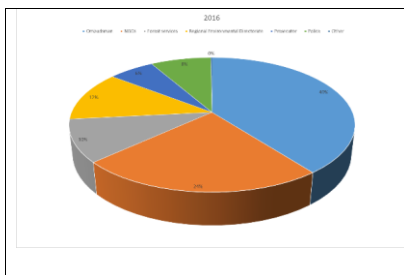




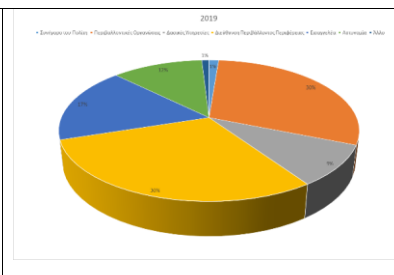
Graph 9: A comparative bar chart of all the 2016 and 2019 answers to Question B.12: To whom should someone report an incident of environmental degradation?



Graph 9^a: Overall recording of answers of the 1st Baseline Survey in 2016, in Question B.12: To whom should someone report an incident of environmental degradation?



Graph 9^b: Overall recording of answers of the 2nd Evaluation Survey in 2019, in Question B.12: To whom should someone report an incident of environmental degradation?



The partial restoration of the citizens' trust in the Greek environmental legislation seems to be reflected in the restoration of their trust in the competent services and the prosecuting authorities for the effectiveness of the





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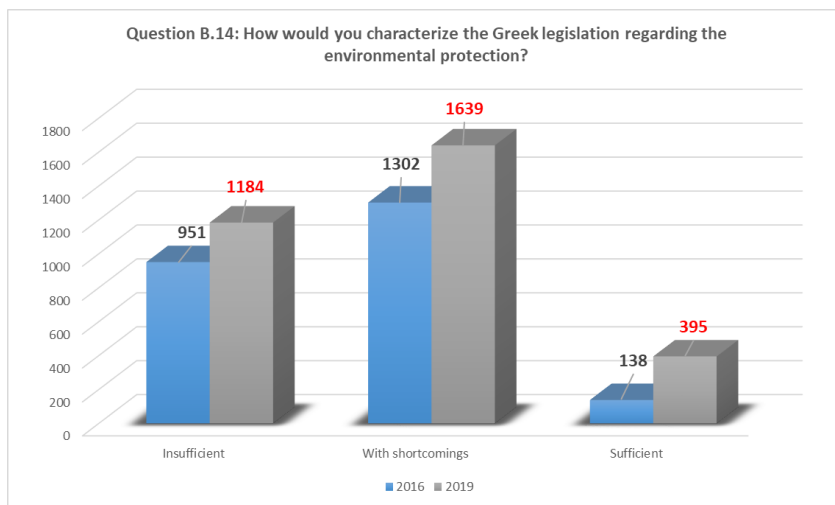
prosecution of the environmental crimes. This improvement in Cretans' residents, relations with the environmental law and the executive authority is drawn in the Graphs 10, 10^a, 10^b and 11, 11^a, 11^b which reflect the answers of the Questions **B14: How would you characterize the Greek legislation regarding the environmental protection?** (2,391 answers) and **B1: Rate the degree of effectiveness of environmental offenses prosecution in Greece** (2,986 answers) respectively.

The percentage of the people who believe that the prosecution of the environmental offences in Greece is "Ineffective" (Question B1) didn't change between 2016-2019 (z-test, p value>0,01).

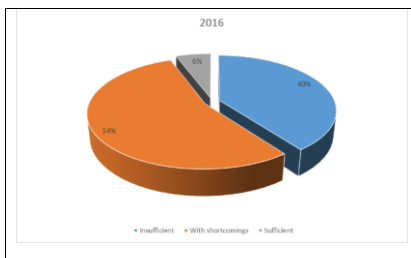




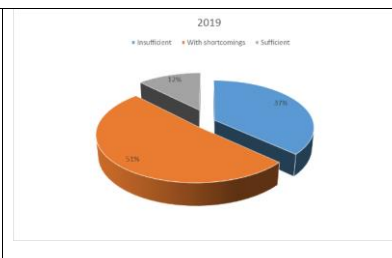
Graph 10: A comparative bar chart of all the 2016 and 2019 answers to *Question B.14: How would you characterize the Greek legislation regarding the environmental protection?*



Graph 10^a: Overall recording of answers of the 1st Baseline Survey in 2016, in *Question B.14: How would you characterize the Greek legislation regarding the environmental protection?*

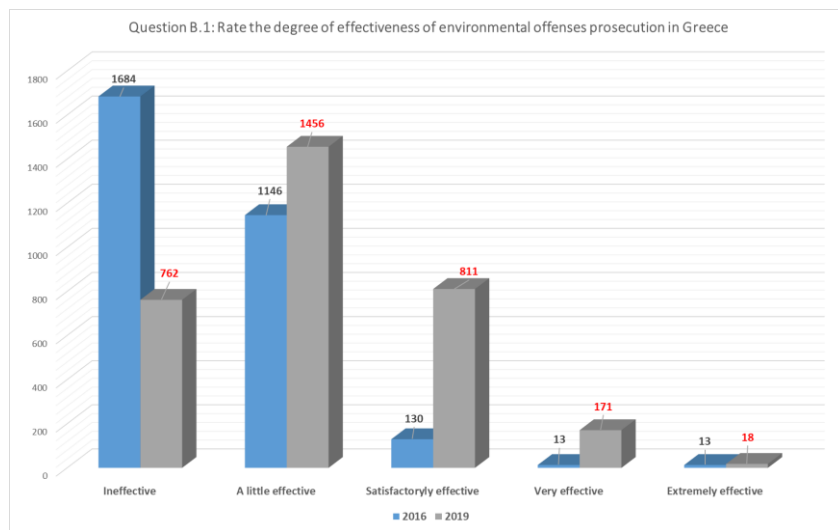


Graph 10^b: Overall recording of answers of the 2nd Evaluation Survey in 2019, in *Question B.14: How would you characterize the Greek legislation regarding the environmental protection?*

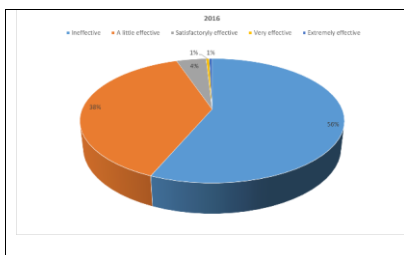




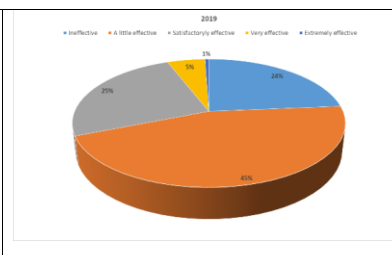
Graph 11: A comparative bar chart of all the 2016 and 2019 answers to *Question B.1: Rate the degree of effectiveness of environmental offenses prosecution in Greece.*



Graph 11^a: Overall recording of answers of the 1st Baseline Survey in 2016, in *Question B.1: Rate the degree of effectiveness of environmental offenses prosecution in Greece*



Graph 11^b: Overall recording of answers of the 2nd Evaluation Survey in 2019, in *Question B.1: Rate the degree of effectiveness of environmental offenses prosecution in Greece*





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There seems to be a slight improvement in the relations of the citizens with the Media, local and national, as the percentage of citizens who answered that they consider the coverage of environmental issues by the media to be moderate (12% in 2016 compared to with 24% of 2019). However, a steady percentage of participants (18% in both surveys) believe that the media and journalists do not cover environmental degradation at all. This relative differentiation appears in the Graphs 12, 12^a and 12^b which show the results of the relevant **Question B13: You think that the media cover cases of environmental degradation** (2,942 answers).





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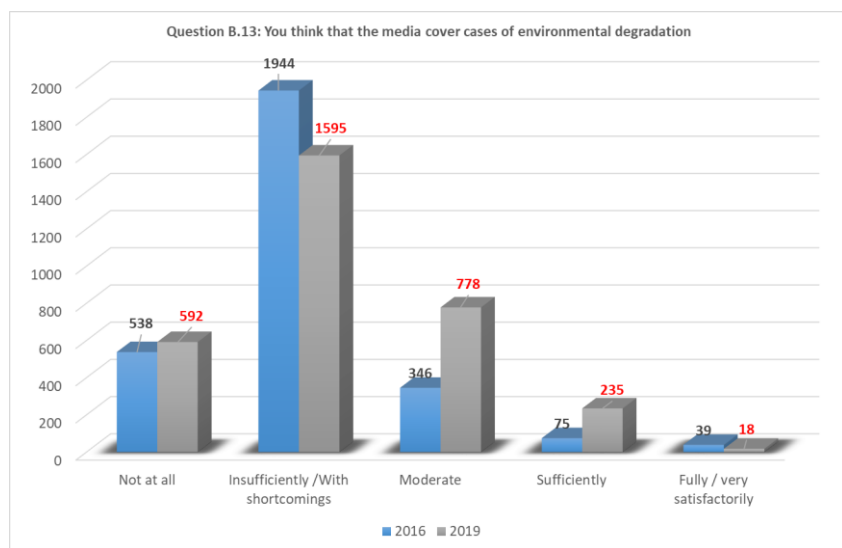
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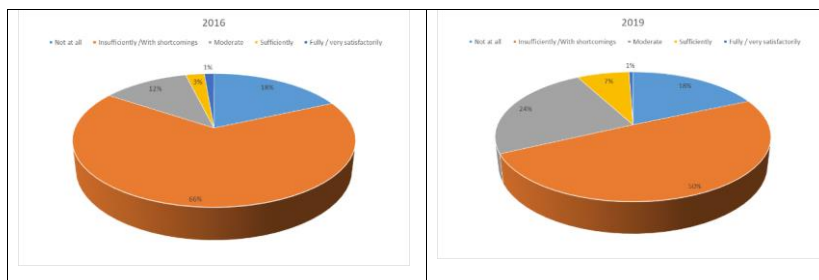
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Graph 12: A comparative bar chart of all the 2016 and 2019 answers to Question B.13: You think that the media cover cases of environmental degradation?



Graph 12^a: Overall recording of answers of the 1st Baseline Survey in 2016, in Question B.13: You think that the media cover cases of environmental degradation?

Graph 12^b: Overall recording of answers of the 2nd Evaluation Survey in 2019, in Question B.13: You think that the media cover cases of environmental degradation?





CHAPTER 3: General Conclusions

From the evaluation of the 2nd Evaluation Survey (Action C1) and the comparative report between the two surveys (2016 1st Baseline Survey and 2019 2nd Evaluation Survey) presented above, the obvious improvement of knowledge and views of the local community of Crete emerges. Positive change of attitudes and perceptions of the EU Directive on Environmental Liability implementation, the need to deal effectively with environmental crimes and the importance of protecting the environment and wildlife was observed over time. These issues were thus successfully highlighted and promoted through the LIFE NATURA Themis [LIFE14 GIE/GR/ 000026] project.

Our survey results show that the project largely achieved its objectives and its purpose of overturning (partially on some issues and almost completely in others) the negative views and beliefs that prevailed before the project's implementation, as shown by the data of the 1st Baseline Survey (2016).

Still remains, although to a lesser extent, the reluctance of citizens in executive and administrative mechanisms that are responsible for implementing environmental legislation and combating environmental criminality. Also, the reluctance of the stakeholders and target groups towards Mass Media is still obvious.

The assessment also shows that the percentage of citizens who have not been adequately informed about environmental issues (protection, conservation, legislation, obligations and rights) remains important.

This makes it necessary to improve society's environmental awareness and information in a more systematic and continuous manner, both by the state and by the competent / involved bodies.

Summarizing the comparative presentation of the two surveys, we come to the following general conclusions:

- The existing general ignorance and confusion surrounding the NATURA 2000 Network and its protection status has improved significantly over the last four years.
- The knowledge of the local community regarding the obligations and the rights of citizens and services in dealing with environmental crimes has significantly improved.
- The indifferent and apathetic attitude of citizens and authorities towards their activation in dealing with environmental crimes has been partially reversed.
- Citizens' knowledge of the most appropriate process of reports / complaints of environmental violations has been improved.
- Part of the prejudice of the citizens regarding the adequacy and effectiveness of the legislation, national and European, but also the effectiveness of the prosecution of environmental crimes remains.
- All the groups still question the adequacy of media in coverage of environmental infringement cases.