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CONVENTION ON THE CONSERVATION OF EUROPEAN WILDLIFE
AND NATURAL HABITATS

Standing Committee

**LAKE VISTONIS AND LAFRA-LAFROUDA LAGOON
(Greece)**

**On-the-spot appraisal report
Lake Vistonis (Komotini) 23-24 October 2000**

*Secretariat Memorandum
Prepared by
The Directorate of Sustainable Development*

**On-the-spot appraisal on Lake Vistonis and Lefra-lafrouda lagoon,
23-24 October 2000**

**Draft recommendation in English: page 11
Projet de recommandation en français : page 13**

*by
Mr Joe Sultana*

1. General description of site

The site under consideration lies partly within the Prefecture of Xanthi and partly within the Rodopi Prefecture. It is located in the Region of East Macedonia and Thrace.

Lake Vistonis is a large shallow lake fed by two permanent and several seasonal rivers, lying within an extensive alluvial/deltaic plain. The lake is brackish in its southern sector. Salinity varies seasonally according to the influence of winter rainfall, snow-melt, storm water run-off, wind-induced currents, manipulation of sluices by fishery interests and marine water intrusion (notably via sub-surface aquifers). A series of coastal lagoons surrounded by salt-marsh lie between the lake and the sea.

The lagoons and salt-marsh are in hydrological continuity with the lake proper and form a part of the ecological unit which is Lake Vistonis. The lake proper is mainly fringed by marsh and/or reedbeds, extensive in places. One of largest continuous areas of natural, climax *Tamarix* scrub in Greece lies within the seasonal inundation zone. Important elements of gallery forest and extensive areas of sandy, bare ground mark the channels of the several rivers entering the lake. The area generally is very important for breeding birds and holds large numbers of waterfowl and other notable species during the winter and the migration seasons.

Human activities include hunting, extensive fisheries (lake), semi-intensive fisheries (lagoons), livestock grazing, agricultural cultivation and low-level informal recreation.

The importance of the key natural habitats and the bird conservation of the whole complex of lake and lagoons and their surroundings is well documented in T-PVS (98) 34, which was presented at the 18th meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bern Convention in 1998. This document, which was tabled by BirdLife International, is an evaluation of engineering works in the process of completion and planned in the National Park of East Macedonia and Thrace: and their effects on natural habitats and bird fauna. It was prepared by Kevin Standring of the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (United Kingdom).

2. Background information

Birdlife International brought this case to the attention of the Secretariat in November 1997 with a document prepared by the Hellenic Ornithological Society and the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds. It concerns development projects in two areas, which are component parts of the same wetland system. Detailed information documenting the proposed engineering works, which included, amongst others, the construction of a peripheral dyke bordering the lake, readjustment of the rivers in the area and the construction of a pumped drainage network, was presented in the document T-PVS (98) 34 at the 18th meeting of the Standing Committee.

Lake Vistonis and Porto Lagos and Lafka-Lafrouda lagoons form part of one of the main Ramsar sites in Greece. The whole wetland complex include two Natura 2000 sites and a Specially Protected Area. The above mentioned lake and lagoons form part of the area which was declared as the National Park of East Macedonia and Thrace. However the boundaries of the strict protected zones previously included wider natural areas. While Lafka-Lafrouda Lagoon retained its Zone A status (strict protection) of the National Park, Vistonis (Porto Lagos) Lagoon was downgraded to zone B classification. One should mention the fact that Porto Lagos Lagoon is one of the most important coastal lagoons for bird species in Greece. (*See Map No. 1 for the present zoning*)

The Greek Government's report in response to the BirdLife report was tabled during the meeting of the Standing Committee by the Greek delegate. There was no sufficient time for the Committee to consider its complex contents, some of which contradicted the BirdLife report (*see document T-PVS (98) 62 Addendum*).

The Greek delegate had pointed out that:

- (a) the silt, resulting from the canal excavation in the Vistonis (Porto Lagos) and Lafka-Lafrouda lagoons, would be utilised to create artificial islands for resting birds;
- (b) as far as the Lake Vistonis is concerned, an environment impact assessment was carried well in advance the conditions that should be respected for the development project;
- (c) the road that follows the line of the dyke is for maintenance purposes of the dyke itself, which represents a fundamental physical barrier to control floods in the area.

In view of the above the Committee decided not to open a case file and instructed the Secretariat to prepare a report for next meeting. The Committee asked its Bureau to consult Greece with a view to a possible on-the-spot appraisal.

3. Terms of reference

The Standing Committee to the Bern Convention accepted the invitation of the Greek Government to carry out an on-the-spot appraisal to Lake Vistonis and Lafka-Lafrouda Lagoon and the undersigned was requested to visit the area and make a short report on the topic.

4. Details of visit

Following some consultations with the Greek authorities the dates 23 and 24 October 2000 were selected to carry out the appraisal. The undersigned was accompanied by Ms Katia Skripnichenko from the Nature and Landscape Division of the Directorate of Environment and Sustainable Development of the Council of Europe. A day-meeting was held on 23 October with a large delegation made up of various officials of the Greek Government led by Ms D. Spala from the Ministry of Environment, Physical Planning and Public Works, General Directorate of the Environment. Late in the afternoon two members from the Hellenic Ornithological Society, Ms Maria Panayotopoulou and Mr Stratis Bourdakakis, also attended the meeting. During the meeting we discussed mainly the works which are described in document T-PVS (98) 34. A site visit was organised on 24 October. We visited the east side of Lake Vistonis and the Lafka-Lafrouda and Porto Lagos Lagoons.

5. Discussion, conclusions and recommendations

My conclusions and recommendations have been based on the publications mentioned in the references' section; on the discussions held with the members of the Greek Government's delegation; the discussions held with the two members of the Hellenic Ornithological Society; and on the brief site visit to the eastern side of lake Vistonis, to the Lafka-Lafrouda Lagoon, and to Vistonis (Porto Lagos) Lagoon.

5.1 Site boundaries

In view of the great ornithological importance of Vistonis (Porto Lagos) Lagoon my recommendation is that this area should be included in Zone A.

The area on the eastern side of Lake Vistonis (as marked on the attached Map no. 2) should also be included in Zone A. This area should be maintained as part of the wetland system which is important for its natural habitats as well as an important bird area.

5.2 Improvement of the national road Porto-Lagos Komotini, in its main part parallel to the river Travo

The works to improve the national road has been completed and it does not seem that it resulted in any significant negative impact in the area. However it is recommended that no further widening of the road should be carried out in future particularly along the part which runs between Lake Vistonis and Porto Lagos Lagoon.

5.3 Engineering works regarding flood controls – land drainage and country road works east of Lake Vistonis

5.3.1 Readjustment of the lower rivers Kompsatos and Travos

No works have been carried out at Kompsatos. At Travos a straight run of ca. 1000 metres along the lower part of the river has been made with higher dykes. This could result in quicker siltation of the lake. No deepening of the waterway has been carried out. The dykes have made the area more accessible. This area is a good feeding area for the wintering population of the *Oxyura leucocephala* which feeds on the rich benthic food found near the mouth of rivers. One could consider breaking up the dykes at certain points so as to have siltation distributed before reaching the lake, and thus restoring the surrounding delta.

5.3.2 Construction of a peripheral dyke, a pumped drainage network, pumping-stations and a country 'dirt' road network

The decision of constructing a 14.1 km long and 1.5-2 m high peripheral dyke bordering the lake along the east and north part of lake Vistonis and of constructing 10 pumping stations has been changed. Only a 4.8 km long dyke has been constructed on the eastern side of lake Vistonis, south of Kompsatos river, with a 'dirt' road running above it (see lower photo on the attached photos page 1). Furthermore only 3 pumping stations have been constructed at equal intervals along the dyke with three parallel canals running towards the pumping stations respectively (see the two top photos on attached photos page 2). At least three other ditches have been dug cutting the other three parallel canals (mentioned above) at right angles.

The above works have been carried out to control the floods and to mitigate the damage that these would cause to property, farms, etc. According to the Greek authorities the three pumping stations would only be used when there are threatening floods.

The dyke has unfortunately severed an area of some 280 ha. from the rest of the wetland. This severed area should not be drained but maintained in its original state as a wetland area. One should consider the possibility of creating openings in the dyke particularly where natural draining streams have been blocked. This dyke with its 'dirt' road has also made the area accessible to vehicles, but this road is necessary to be able to reach the pumping stations. So it is recommended that the access to this road should be controlled. It is also recommended that the ditches which cross the canals at right angles should be filled up so that the area is not totally drained.

5.3.3 Execution of small, complimentary works on land for ownership redistribution in area east of the lake

It is most unfortunate that a large part of the area east of the lake and south of Kompsatos river has been degraded due to the redistribution of land. What has happened here should not be allowed to take place anywhere else in the area marked as a Ramsar zone.

5.3.4 Plans for a large-scale Kompsatos dam upstream

Some 25 years ago there was a proposition to construct a dam which would hold 400,000,000 m³ 16 km upstream. It has been estimated now that the annual flow is about 180,000,000 m³, and a new study is being carried out to see if it is feasible to construct a multi-purpose dam, for irrigation and the production of electricity, which would hold approximately 75,000.000 m³. This is still under consideration but the Greek Government has stated that the project would be properly assessed prior taking a definite decision. It is recommended that any assessment carried out should apply proper ecological criteria.

5.3.5 Protected area management plan

During the meeting with the Greek Government's delegation it was stated that the Greek Government has taken up the proposal to initiate immediate steps to formulate a protected area management plan for Lake Vistonis and its environs.

5.4 Works related to fisheries at Lafra-Lafrouda and Porto Lagos Lagoons

5.4.1 Lafra-Lafrouda Lagoon

The works here consist of opening channels for better circulation and dredging peripheral ditches to air the water as well as to provide some deep water in summer for the fish. The excavated material at Lafra was partly used to construct an island for birds in the centre of the lagoon which has proved successful. Unfortunately at the Lafrouda lagoon the excavated material has been left as an embankment ca 1 km long and this severs and degrades the salt meadow habitats (see top photo on attached photos page 1).

It is recommended that one should assess the possibility of using some of this material for the creation of islands in the lagoon, or else it should be carted away for some good use, industrial or otherwise. The Greek Government's delegation stated that there was never the intention to create dykes around the lagoons and any material dredged in future similar works will be removed elsewhere. The necessary works related to these 'natural' fishing farms are not considered to be detrimental to the lagoons if carried out properly and if executed at a time of year when disturbance to internationally important congregations of birds is at a minimum. The Government has accepted the proposal to undertake independent EIA of future proposed works, applying the proper ecological criteria for any future works.

5.4.2 The upgrading of the fishery installation at Vistonis (Porto Lagos) Lagoon

The new set up of this fishery, which includes a nursery, will be to farm native fish species using natural feeding techniques. It seems that the authorities have taken up one of the HOS suggestions that if the project is carried out in the Lagoon area, the development should take place on the same footprint of an existing partly derelict fishfarm.

6. Drainage ditches NW of Lake Vistonis (summer 1999)

Works and readjustments at part of the River Kossinios in the NW of the Lake Vistonis which were carried out in summer 1999 have been brought to my attention during the end of my appraisal visit. The site, therefore, could not be visited. Readjustments of the seasonal torrential streams have been carried out by straightening, widening and opening of at least two canals. The side dykes have also made the whole area accessible to vehicles (see bottom photo on photos page 2). The HOS has suggested that the dykes could be opened up so as to flood the surrounding area, while the new canals should be blocked to eliminate the possibility of the drainage of the area.

7. References

The following books and documents have been very helpful to compile this report:

a. Books

Heath M. F. and Evans M. I., eds. 2000. *Important Bird Areas in Europe: Priority sites for conservation*. 2: Southern Europe. Cambridge, UK: BirdLife International (BirdLife Conservation Series No. 8).

Jones, T. A. (compiler). 1993. *A Directory of Wetlands of International Importance, Part Three: Europe*. Ramsar Convention Bureau, Gland, Switzerland.

b. Documents

Lake Vistonis, Lafra-Lafrouda lagoon, Vistonis lagoon & environs of Porto Lagos (Greece). Information from BirdLife International. Provisional draft prepared by Kevin Stranding - Royal Society for the Protection of Birds. Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats – Standing Committee – 18th meeting Strasbourg, 30 November-4 December 1998. **T-PVS (98) 34.**

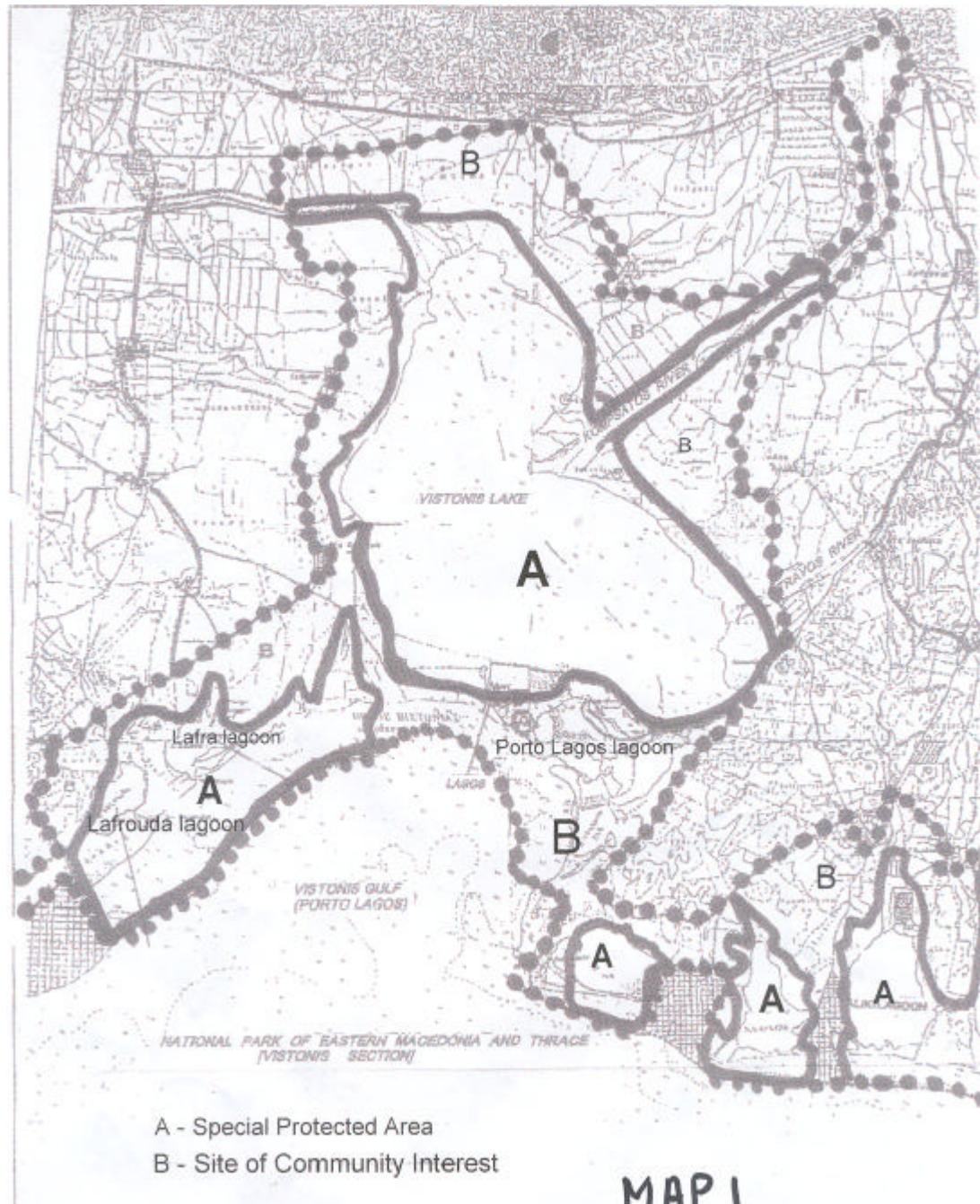
Lake Vistonis and Lafra-Lafrouda (Greece) pp. 25-27 in Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats – Standing Committee – 18th meeting Strasbourg, 30 November-4 December 1998. **T-PVS (98) 62.**

II. Greek government: amendments to doc. T-PVS (98) Misc 1 pp 5-7 in Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats – Standing Committee – 18th meeting Strasbourg, 30 November-4 December 1998. **T-PVS (98) 62 Addendum.**

Lake Vistonis (Greece) – Possible new file pp. 10-16 in Documents submitted by Regional Coordinator for Europe Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar Convention). Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats – Standing Committee – 18th meeting Strasbourg, 30 November-4 December 1998. **T-PVS (98) 66.**

8. Acknowledgements

I would like to put on record my thanks to all the members of the Greek delegation, in particular Ms D. Spala, who chaired the day-long meeting on 23rd. They have been very patient with me, answering in detail all my questions. I would also like to thank Ms M. Panayotopoulou and Mr S. Bourdakos of the Hellenic Ornithological Society for their helpful comments. Last but not least my thanks to Ms K. Skripnichenko for her unfailing assistance.











Convention on the Conservation
of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats

Standing Committee

Draft Recommendation No. ... (2000) on the conservation status of Lake Vistonis and Lafra-Lafrouda Lagoon (Greece)

(Adopted by the Standing Committee on ... December 2000)

The Standing Committee of the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, acting under the terms of Article 14 of the Convention;

Having regard to the aims of the Convention to conserve wild fauna and its natural habitats;

Recognising that Lake Vistonis and Lafra-Lafrouda lagoon is a wetland of great natural environment importance due to the diversity of its habitats, animal and plant communities and bird and flora species, a very important migration and wintering area for 192 bird species listed in Appendix II of the Convention (such as Pygmy cormorant *Phalacrocorax pygmaeus*, White-headed duck *Oxyura leucocephala*, Dalmatian pelican *Pelecanus crispus*, Slender-billed Curlew *Numenius tenuirostris*, Ferruginous Duck *Aythya nyroca*, Imperial Eagle *Aquila heliaca*) which Greece is committed to protect;

Recalling that Article 4, paragraphs 1 to 3 of the Convention require Parties to:

- take the appropriate and necessary legislative and administrative measures to protect the habitats of the wild flora and fauna species, especially those specified in Appendices I and II, and the conservation of endangered natural habitats;
- in the planning and development policies to take regard to the conservation requirements of the areas protected under the preceding paragraph, so as to avoid or minimise as far as possible any deterioration of such areas;
- undertake to give special attention to the protection of areas that are of importance for the migratory species specified in Appendices II and III and which are appropriately situated in relation to migration routes, as wintering, staging, feeding, breeding or moulting areas;

Recalling their Recommendations No. 48 (1996) on the conservation of European globally threatened birds, No. 60 (1997) on the implementation of the actions plans for globally threatened birds in Europe, No. 61 (1997) on the conservation of the White-headed Duck (*Oxyura leucocephala*), No. 62 (1997) on the conservation of regionally threatened birds in the Macaronesian and Mediterranean regions; No. 75 (1999) on the implementation of new action plans for globally threatened birds in Europe;

Desirous to increase co-ordination in the implementation of the Bern Convention and the Ramsar Convention;

Referring to the Birdlife International report of 1998 (T-PVS (98) 34) 'Lake Vistonis, Lafra-Lafrouda lagoon, Vistonis lagoon and the environs of Porto Lagos (Greece);

Referring to the on-the-spot appraisal report by the expert Joe Sultana, contained in the document T-PVS (2000) 61;

Acknowledging that, in spite of some positive steps, many of the threats outlined in the report by BirdLife International of 1998 are still of great concern and new adverse pressures outlined in the on-the-spot appraisal report, involving newly started and proposed engineering works, are still increasing:

Recommends that the Government of Greece:

1. Give appropriate legal protection, including its designation for the Natura 2000 network, of the Porto Lagos lagoon, which is an area of great ornithological importance, and of an area on the eastern side of Lake Vistonis, which is a wetland and a Ramsar site, important both as a natural habitat and an important bird area;
2. Initiate immediate steps to formulate a sound protected area management plan for Lake Vistonis and its surroundings, including a detailed review of all relevant site boundaries based in the first instance on strict ecological criteria;
3. Take appropriate measures to reverse the adverse environmental effects of the engineering works already undertaken in the area of Lake Vistonis and its environs. Any corrective works need to be executed at a time of year when disturbance to internationally important congregations of birds is at minimum (in summer, as most birds come for wintering). In particular, the following measures are to be undertaken:
 - In order to maintain the area next to the dyke on the eastern side of lake Vistonis in its original state as an important wetland and to avoid its drainage, the ditches, which cross the canals at right angles need to be filled up. In order to check the illegal hunting activities in this area, the access to the 'dyke' road is to be controlled;
 - To avoid quick siltation of Lake Vistonis, to consider breaking up the dykes at certain points in the Travos river, so as to have siltation distributed before reaching the lake, and thus restoring the surrounding delta;
 - The excavated material, which came from the construction of a peripheral dyke in the Lafrouda lagoon and is left on the embankment for approximately 1 km long, needs to be removed, as it severs and degrades the salt meadow habitats;
 - To consider breaking up the dykes to the North-West of Lake Vistonis, so as to flood the surrounding area, while blocking the new canals to eliminate the possibility of the drainage of the area;
 - To avoid execution of works on land for ownership redistribution in any part(s) of the area marked as a Ramsar site;
4. Undertake an independent Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for future engineering works in the area of lake Vistonis and its surroundings, in particular regarding the construction of a dam on Kompsatos river and upgrading of fishery installations at Porto Lagos lagoon; ensure that such EIA take into account appropriate ecological criteria;
5. Ensure that there is proper information exchange and co-ordination between central and regional and local authorities on all engineering and other works that are carried out or are planned in the future in the environs of Lake Vistonis and their possible effects on the environment.



Convention relative à la conservation de la vie sauvage
et du milieu naturel de l'Europe

Comité permanent

**Projet de Recommandation n° ... (2000) sur le statut de conservation du lac Vistonis
et de la lagune de Lafra-Lafrouda (Grèce)**

(adoptée par le Comité permanent le ... décembre 2000)

Le Comité permanent de la Convention relative à la conservation de la vie sauvage et du milieu naturel de l'Europe, agissant en vertu de l'article 14 de la Convention ;

Vu les objectifs de la Convention, qui sont de conserver la flore et la faune sauvages et leur milieu naturel ;

Reconnaissant que le lac Vistonis et la lagune de Lafra-Lafrouda sont une zone humide d'une grande importance pour l'environnement naturel, en raison de la diversité de ses habitats, de ses communautés animales et végétales, et de ses espèces d'oiseaux et de flore, ainsi qu'une zone de migration et d'hivernage de premier ordre pour 192 espèces d'oiseaux figurant à l'annexe II de la Convention (telles que le cormoran pygmée *Phalacrocorax pygmaeus*, l'érismature à tête blanche *Oxyura leucocephala*, le pélican frisé *Pelecanus crispus*, le courlis à bec grêle *Numenius tenuirostris*, le fuligule nyroca *Aythya nyroca* et l'aigle impérial *Aquila heliaca*), que la Grèce s'est engagée à protéger ;

Rappelant que les paragraphes 1 à 3 de l'article 4 de la Convention stipulent que les parties doivent :

— prendre les mesures législatives et réglementaires appropriées et nécessaires pour protéger les habitats des espèces sauvages de la flore et de la faune, en particulier de celles énumérées dans les annexes I et II, et pour sauvegarder les habitats naturels menacés de disparition ;

— tenir compte, dans leurs politiques d'aménagement et de développement, des besoins de la conservation des zones protégées visées au paragraphe précédent, afin d'éviter ou de réduire le plus possible toute détérioration de telles zones ;

— accorder une attention particulière à la protection des zones qui ont une importance pour les espèces migratrices énumérées dans les annexes II et III et qui sont situées de manière adéquate par rapport aux voies de migration, comme aires d'hivernage, de rassemblement, d'alimentation, de reproduction ou de mue ;

Rappelant ses Recommandations n° 48 (1996) sur la conservation des oiseaux d'Europe mondialement menacés, n° 60 (1997) sur l'application des plans d'action pour la conservation en Europe des oiseaux mondialement menacés, n° 61 (1997) sur la conservation de l'érismature à tête blanche (*Oxyura leucocephala*), n° 62 (1997) sur la conservation des oiseaux régionalement menacés en Macaronésie et dans le Bassin méditerranéen, n° 75 (1999) sur la mise en œuvre de nouveaux plans d'action pour la conservation en Europe des oiseaux mondialement menacés ;

Souhaitant accroître la coordination dans la mise en œuvre de la Convention de Berne et de la Convention de Ramsar ;

Renvoyant au rapport de BirdLife International de 1998 (T-PVS (98) 34), sur le lac Vistonis, la lagune de Lafra-Lafrouda, la lagune de Vistonis et les environs de Porto Lagos (Grèce) ;

Renvoyant au rapport de la visite sur les lieux de l'expert, M. Joe Sultana, rapport figurant dans le document T-PVS (2000) 61 ;

Reconnaissant qu'en dépit d'un certain nombre de mesures positives, une grande partie des problèmes dont il est fait état dans le rapport de BirdLife International de 1998 font encore peser une grave menace sur cette zone, et que, comme l'indique le rapport de la visite sur les lieux, de nouvelles pressions dommageables s'accroissent, notamment du fait de nouveaux travaux d'aménagement, récemment lancés et à venir ;

Recommande que le Gouvernement de la Grèce :

1. Assure une protection juridique appropriée, y compris la désignation pour le réseau Natura 2000, de la lagune de Porto Lagos, qui est une zone de grande importance ornithologique, et d'un périmètre sur la rive orientale du lac Vistonis, qui est une zone humide et un site Ramsar, important à la fois en tant qu'habitat naturel et en tant que site précieux pour les oiseaux ;

2. Prenne des mesures immédiates pour élaborer un plan de gestion de zone protégée pour le lac Vistonis et ses environs, avec un examen détaillé, fondé en premier lieu sur de stricts critères écologiques, de toutes les limites des zones concernées ;

3. Prenne des mesures appropriées pour neutraliser les effets dommageables pour l'environnement des travaux d'aménagement réalisés à ce jour dans la zone du lac Vistonis et de ses environs. Tout travail de compensation doit être mené à l'époque de l'année où les perturbations pour les rassemblements d'oiseaux d'importance internationale sont les plus faibles (c'est-à-dire en été, puisque la plupart des oiseaux viennent dans cette région pour hiverner). Il convient notamment de prendre les mesures suivantes :

- afin de conserver la zone à proximité de la digue, sur la rive orientale du lac Vistonis, dans son état d'origine de zone humide importante, et d'éviter son drainage, il est nécessaire de combler les fossés, qui croisent les canaux à angle droit. Il faut en outre restreindre l'accès à la voie longeant la digue, pour empêcher le braconnage dans cette zone ;
- en vue de prévenir un engorgement rapide du lac Vistonis, on envisagera de briser les digues en certains points du cours de la rivière Travos, de manière que les sédiments se déposent en plusieurs endroits avant d'atteindre le lac, rétablissant ainsi le delta environnant ;
- les matériaux d'excavation provenant de la construction de la digue périphérique dans la lagune de Lafrouda, qui ont été déposés en un talus d'une longueur d'environ 1 km, doivent être enlevés, car ils divisent et dégradent les habitats des prés salés ;
- on envisagera de démanteler les digues situées dans la partie nord-ouest du lac Vistonis, pour inonder la zone environnante, et d'obstruer les nouveaux canaux, pour empêcher tout drainage de cette zone ;
- il faut éviter de mener des travaux d'aménagement dans les secteurs qui doivent faire l'objet d'un remembrement, et ce dans l'ensemble de la zone désignée comme site Ramsar ;

4. Réaliser, sur la base de critères écologiques appropriés, une étude d'impact indépendante, relative aux futurs travaux d'aménagement dans la zone du lac Vistonis et de ses environs, et en particulier à la construction d'un barrage sur la rivière Kompsatos et au développement des installations de pisciculture à Porto Lagos ;

5. Assurer un échange d'informations et une coordination adéquats entre les autorités centrales, régionales et locales, concernant tous les aménagements et autres travaux en cours ou prévus dans les environs du lac Vistonis, ainsi que leurs incidences possibles sur l'environnement.