COASTAL
Collaborative Land-Sea Integration Platform

Deliverable D09 Inventory of Business Opportunities & Policy Alternatives

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COASTAL: Collaborative Land and Sea Integration Platform - Co-creating evidence-based business roadmaps and policy solutions for enhancing coastal-rural collaboration and synergies in Europe focusing on economic growth, spatial planning and environmental protection. Project timeframe: 01/05/2018 - 30/04/2022

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ABBREVIATIONS

CAP - Common Agricultural Policy

CAMP – Coastal Area Management Program

CLLD - Community Led-Local Development

DG AGI - Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development

DG-ENER - Directorate-General for Energy

DG ENV - Directorate General for Environment

DG MARE - Directorate-General for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries

EIP – European Innovation Partnership

EIP-AGRI – European Innovation Partnership for Agricultural productivity and Sustainability

EMFF – European Maritime Fisheries Found

ENRD - EU Network for Rural Development

EU – European Union

FARNET – Fishery Area network

FLAGs – Local Group Actions

FP7- 7th Framework Program

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ICZM – Integrated Coastal Zone Management

M – Month

MA – Multi-actor

MAL – Multi-Actor Lab

MS – Milestone

MSFD – Marine Strategy Framework Directive

MSP – Marine Spatial Planning

RD – rural development

SAB – Scientific Advisory Board

SD – System Dynamics

SDG – Sustainable Development Goal

WFD – Water Framework Directive

WP – Work Package

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SUMMARY

Objective

The main objective of this deliverable is to develop an EU-wide inventory and qualitative analysis of best practices, business opportunities and innovative solutions related to coastal-rural collaborations.

Rationale

The general objective of work package 3 (WP3) is to design and evaluate evidence-based business and policy solutions aimed at improving land-sea synergy in EU coastal regions, and translate the outcomes into strategic business road maps and policy guidelines. They will support policy-makers, business entrepreneurs and other local actors with evidence-based decision making. WP3 is central to the project (see Figure 3a), and in particular the impacts and exploitation. The underlying socio-environmental and econometric analyses will be based on the combination of mental maps (developed in WP1), SD modelling (with WP2 and WP4), scenario and transition pathways (provided by WP5), and the feedback provided by local actors and stakeholders in the MALs.
This first deliverable of WP3 is an EU-wide inventory and screening of 'best practices, successes and lessons learned' for twelve study regions other than the COASTAL case studies in order to create an inventory of innovative and inspiring examples (D3.1, M12). Following exchanges between stakeholders in the sectoral workshops of COASTAL 6 case studies, issues and potential business solution have been identified and constitute the base for the inventory. Combination of activities, alternative ways of tourism, territorial branding, the use of new technologies, collaborative projects, educational campaigns, redevelopment program including nature-based solutions, spatial planning tools, have been used in practices all around Europe and can be inspiring solutions to increase land-sea synergies & coastal-rural collaborations

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1. INTRODUCTION

The overarching goal of the COASTAL project is to improve the rural-coastal synergies in strategic business and policy decision making and collaboration between coastal and rural actors. To this end, Work Package 3 (WP3) aims to design and evaluate evidence-based business and policy solutions in order to improve land-sea synergy in EU coastal regions (Project Objective 3), and translate the outcomes into strategic business road maps and policy guidelines (milestones MS6 and MS8). These will support policy-makers, business entrepreneurs and other local actors with evidence-based decision making. WP3 is central to the project, as this is the work package focusing on practical application of the project findings, and in particular the impacts and exploitation.

In a bid to achieve the aims of WP3, this deliverable aims to develop an EU-wide inventory and qualitative analysis of best practices, business opportunities and innovative solutions related to coastal-rural collaborations. The deliverable is the outcome of work conducted within Task 3.1, which concerns the methodological analyses underpinning the business road maps and policy recommendations in an evidence-based and sustainable manner at the level of the case studies. The inventory will serve as benchmark for the business and policy solutions suggested by the stakeholders in WP1, and by WP4 and WP5 to set the priorities for the systems modelling and scenario analysis.

The deliverable will consider projects and programmes across Europe and beyond, which showcase elements of best practice in terms of fostering land-sea synergies, also taking into account governance structures and relevant policies. In particular, consideration is given to the recommendations of EU Marine Strategic Framework Directive (MSFD) regarding the protection of the marine biodiversity, resources and the marine-related economic activities; as well as the EU Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) which aims at developing the rural economy while protecting the nature. As such, the inventory will focus on practices working towards a sustainable development of coastal regions and their rural hinterland while increasing land-sea synergies and coastal-rural collaborations.

This following chapters of this report will present the methodological approach adopted by the team in developing the inventory, before proceeding to list the identified best practice examples (a table of analysis is presented in Appendix 1). A shortlist of 12 showcase best practice examples is subsequently elaborated in order to provide further details on each. Finally, the concluding chapter of the report draws on key learning points form the identified best practice examples, indicates how the deliverable supports the work of the other WPs, and outlines the next steps in the implementation of WP3.

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2. METHODOLOGY

2.1. Screening and collation of best practice examples

As a first step, the WP3 team made a broad, representative review of concluded and running projects and programmes related to land-sea interaction. These could potentially present examples that could be considered best practice. A desk-based data collection exercise was conducted in order to collate the inventory of best practice examples[1]. The screening and initial collection of "best practice examples" was intended to be as broad as possible, in terms of addressing coastal areas at European level. The European Commission Environmental web portal offers a great source of information on Integrate Coastal Zone Management practices with a dedicated database of best practice examples around Europe (OURCOAST database[2]), integrated in the European Atlas of the Seas[3]. Other European program funds relevant to the COASTAL project (e.g. Interreg funded programs[4], H2020[5] & FP7[6] funded programs, and LIFE[7] funded programs) were reviewed. EU websites & databases regarding Marine Spatial Planning, rural development, water management, and fisheries management were also screened.

Emphasis was placed on the EU Territory and EU-funded projects as the practices of interest (involving multiple sectors, in a collaborative approach with multiple stakeholders, with practices replicable at a large scale) would require a certain amount of funding, often accessed via relevant EU funding schemes. It is also assumed that if a local innovative practice has proven to be effective at solving an environmental issue(s) faced by many coastal-rural areas in Europe, the practice will eventually be adopted as a case study and tested by the research community to judge its replicability in other contexts. In addition, a literature review of scientific publications was also conducted, with searches based on key words such as (coastal-rural collaboration, integrated coastal zone management-ICZM etc).

2.1.1. EU COASTAL related projects

A search into the COASTAL related projects which have common research objectives and methodologies, regarding different themes was conducted. The European Union has multiple funding programs for project related to environment, development and innovation in coastal & rural areas. Many projects already tackled most of the issues faced by COASTAL case studies and implemented possible solutions. A review of project deliverables, results and reports was conducted in order to source of best practices, successes. lessons learned and policy recommendations. The themes and related projects are outlined in table 1.

[1] See APPENDIX 1 &2 in a separate document

[2] European Commission, ICZM in practice, http://ec.europa.eu/environment/iczm/practice.htm page view 08/11/2018

[3] European Atlas of the Seas https://ec.europa.eu/maritimeaffairs/atlas/maritime_atlas/#lang=EN;p=w;bkgd=5;theme=5006:0.75;c=1224514.3987259865,6446275.841017012;z=2 , page view 08/11/2018

[4] https://www.interregeurope.eu/

[5] https://ec.europa.eu/programmes/horizon2020/en

[6] https://ec.europa.eu/research/fp7/index_en.cfm

[7] https://ec.europa.eu/easme/en/life

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Table 1: COASTAL related EU-funded projects

Theme	EU Project
Land-Sea Collaboration & Land-Sea Interactions	SPICOSA; IMBRIW; SALFAR; NutriTrade; MARSPLAN
Systems Dynamics, Policy Support and Transition Analysis	RESPIREAU; OCEAN-CERTAIN
Coastal Development and Blue Growth	PEGASO; MERMAID COLUMBUS, COCONET; BLUEMED
Stakeholder Exchanges and Multi-Actor Analysis	JANUS; MYFISH; ForestLife; KOMMO; Nordic Action Group on Energy and Climate; RISK-KIT; DAFNE
Water Management and Sustainability	CONCERT'EAU ; MIRAGE ; ISECA; MISIS; NOVIWAM; TRAIN-RES; BALSYS; LEAP; SOLUTIONS; BONUS RETURN; XENIOS

In addition the H2020 funded sister project ROBUST (http://rural-urban.eu/), addressing rural-urban synergies examining best practices on topics relevant for the COASTAL project (business models, labour markets, sustainable food, and synergies).

2.1.1.1. Ourcoast database

OURCOAST was a three-year project commissioned by the Environment Directorate General of the European Commission to support and ensure the exchange of experiences and best practices in coastal planning and management. The practices were accessible via the European Atlas of the Seas (figure 1) which allows a research via geographical location and so easily target potential pertinent EU regions to be taken as best practice examples. OURCOAST is so far the most complete database related to coastal best practice examples with about 360 practices compiled from 1996 until 2015-2016 (the most recent update is not dated).

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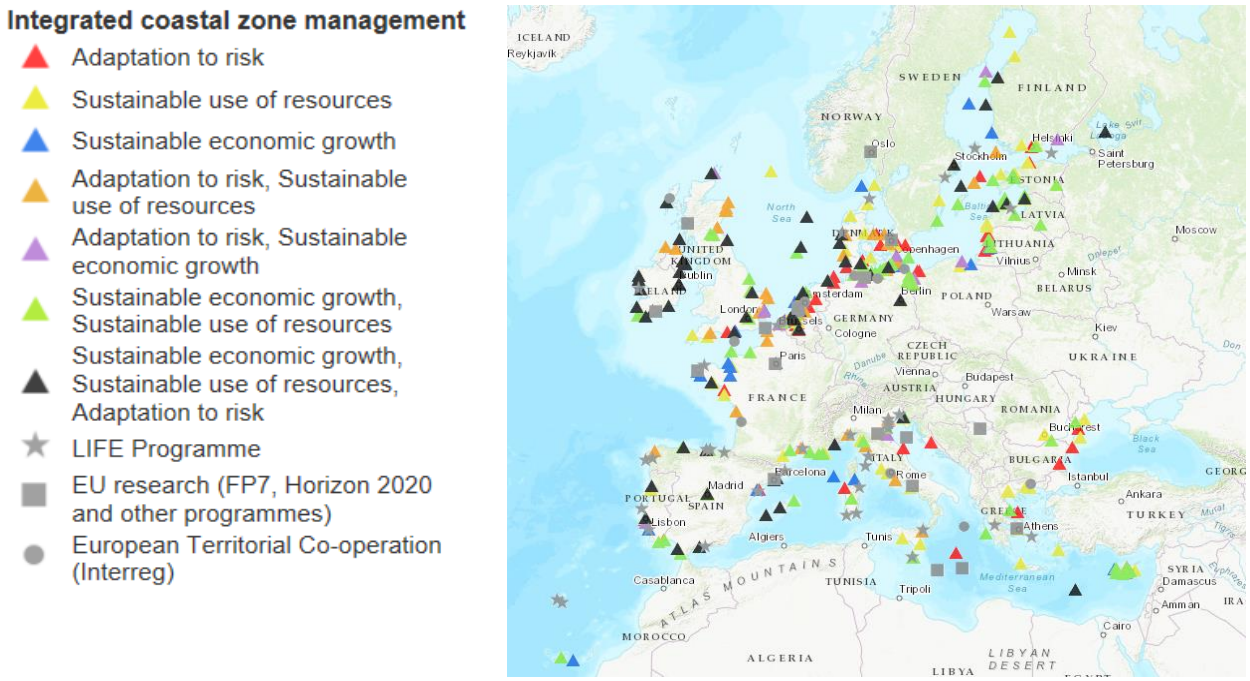

Figure 1: European Atlas of the Seas http://ec.europa.eu/environment/iczm/practice.html

2.1.1.2. EU Marine Spatial Planning Database

The European MSP platform is a practice database on Marine Spatial Planning which describes the context, object and results of the practice and links to website and reports when available. The study examined the practices related to land-sea interactions (69 practices in total). The Coastal Area Management Programmes (CAMP) in the Mediterranean Sea, were also scanned. The CAMPs are pilot coastal management projects applying ICZM as a major tool, following up the Barcelona Convention[8].

2.1.1.3. EU Cordis Database: H2020 Projects & FP7

A review of COASTAL relevant projects in the EU Cordis database was conducted. The database provides project summaries, results and links to deliverables when available for EU research and innovation framework programmes since 1990. The study examined the FP7 funded projects (Seventh Framework Programme for Research and Technological Development (2007-2013)) and H2020 program (EU Research and Innovation program running for 2014-2020 period) for projects related to 'Excellent science', 'Industrial Leadership', and 'Societal challenges', adding the text 'COASTAL' in the search bar. Projects were filtered with the word 'COASTAL' and not 'RURAL' since as explained in section 3.1 of this deliverable, most coastal areas are influenced by rural hinterland activities and rural stakeholders, while the opposite (a rural

[8] Convention for the protection of the marine environment and the coastal region of the Mediterranean Sea adopted in 1995

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area influenced by coastal areas) does not necessarily hold true. Consequently, a coastal project is likely to involve rural stakeholders and focus on issues of both sectors and enhance collaborative sectoral practices while a rural project might only involve rural stakeholders, focusing on rural issues without integrating any stakeholders from the coastal sector.

2.1.1.4. LIFE program

The LIFE programme is the EU's funding instrument for the environment and climate action, created in 1992. LIFE projects focus generally on nature conservation and restoration as well as biodiversity protection. That said, certain projects have wider scopes and include diverse stakeholders. LIFE publications were reviewed to find best practices related to coastal areas ('LIFE & the Marine and Coastal Environment', 'LIFE and Coastal management'), sustainable agricultural practices ('LIFE on the farm Supporting environmentally sustainable agriculture in Europe'), and climate change adaptation ('LIFE and climate change adaptation'). On the LIFE website database filter best practices can be filtered based on Land-use and Planning, Environmental management and Water management. The LIFE projects were also reviewed in relation to Coastal habitats.

2.1.1.5. Interreg program related to coastal area

Interreg is one of the key instruments of the European Union supporting cooperation across borders through project funding. It aims to jointly tackle common challenges and find shared solutions in fields such as health, environment, research, education, transport, sustainable energy, stimulate innovation and sustainable economic growth. The study examined cross-border Interreg programmes with coastal countries : 'Interreg med', 'Interreg ITA-SLV', 'Interreg UK-IR', 'Interreg Medi-Balkan', 'Interreg Adratic-Ionnian', 'Interreg Italy-France maritime', 'Interreg Channel/ Manche project', 'Interreg Baltic', 'Interreg 2 seas', 'Interreg North Sea', 'Interreg for Central Baltic', 'Interreg Germany-Denmark', 'Interreg Black sea', 'Interreg Italy-Greece'. The Interreg Good practices database was also reviewed.

2.1.1.6. Other EU related programs

The archival review included the EU Network for Rural Development (ENRD), a structure that brings together all the stakeholders aiming to achieve improved rural development. The review was limited to projects dedicated to Water and Soil Management with co-operative and multi-actor approaches. Projects related to water & agriculture in the agricultural European innovation Partnership (EIP AGRI) platform were also scanned, the European Innovation Partnership on Water (EIP water) platform was also visited. Despite the fact that these practices are mono-sectoral in their focus, they could provide innovative business solutions pertinent for COASTAL case studies, keeping in mind that water issues related to agricultural practices is a critical aspect in the case studies (see table 1). The EU also has a specific page compiling good practices for water scarcity issues.

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Finally a search for relevant practices in the Bluemed research and innovation Initiative in the Mediterranean Sea was conducted. Bluemed promotes the blue economy and supports around 50 projects. Also examined was the joint Baltic Sea research and development program (the BONUS program which promote catchment-coast-sea continuum concept[9]).

2.1.1.1. FARNET good practices

'FARNET is the community of people implementing Community-Led Local Development (CLLD) under the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF). This network brings together Fisheries Local Action Groups (FLAGs), managing authorities, citizens and experts from across the EU to work on the sustainable development of fisheries and coastal areas'.

The FARNET network published good practice guides with practice examples on different themes:

- Adding value to fisheries product: developing new products, direct sales, promotion & awareness raising
- Diversification of the activity: developing new activities, tourism, by-products etc.
- Environment, culture and society: developing environment practices, developing culture and fisheries heritage etc.
- Governance and management: how to work with other local development actors, working with protected areas etc.

These practice models are not restricted to the fisheries sector and could be inspiring for other coastal-rural stakeholders. Additionally, the FARNET website has a dedicated section for good practices.

2.1.2. Scientific literature review

Outside of EU funded projects, a desktop review of scientific literature using Google scholar search engine and Science direct database was also conducted. This was an effective means of accessing practices outside Europe. A series of key words were adopted for the search as listed below:

- coastal development / coastal rural development / sustainable coastal development / sustainable coastal management / coastal-rural sustainable development / coastal innovative business development / coastal hinterland development / best practice land-sea synergies
- water management in coastal area / water reuse / wastewater reuse
- Agriculture coastal area / Agro-tourism coastal-rural / eco-tourism
- area Coastal-rural collaboration / stakeholders collaboration / coastal-rural cross-sectorial interaction / coastal governance / coastal management community

[9] BONUS promotes the catchment-coast-sea continuum concept: linking the Baltic Sea with its coast and catchment, which has been developed within the context of the Land-Ocean Interaction in the Coastal Zone Programme (LOICZ), now Future Earth Coasts programme, based on an interdisciplinary approach where coastal changes are the results of natural and social drivers , including interactions and feedbacks with human systems from the inland watershed to the ocean shelf (Glaeser 2002, 2004 in Ramesh et al. 2015).

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One key limitation of this review was that the scientific literature did not always site examples of best practice; additionally, articles were often theoretical and with less focus on practical application.

2.2. Analysis and Selection of "best practices, successes and lessons learned"

The project title and short description provided on the search page result, allowed for a first phase of selection, including any project related to coastal-rural issues previously identified, involving land-sea collaboration or cross-sectoral collaboration as well as projects developing innovative business solutions *(see list in Appendix 1 – Inventory of Best Practices*). During the scanning, the practices were classified based on their geographic location. Examining coastal regions to be taken as examples, each region could potentially present multiple examples of best practice, dealing with several sectors and issues. The sectors and issues were determined based on work conducted within WP1, and the outputs of the various sector workshops. All the coastal-rural sectors and issues identified within the COASTAL case study areas are represented in the final 12 elaborated examples of best practice.

Once all the potentially relevant practices and projects were identified, they were each analysed utilising an analytic framework with two main purposes:

- First, to validate the practice as being a "best practice example" or a "lesson learned"
- Classify the practice/area from the most to the least relevant for the COASTAL project in order to proceed with the selection of the final elaborated 12 practices.

The analytic framework was developed based on previous research work conducted in the BONUS BalCoast project. Researchers developed an indicator-based ICZM 'best practice' evaluation tool which was adapted to the needs of the COASTAL project.

2.2.1. Best practice evaluation

2.2.1.1. The BaltCoast Framework

The BaltCoast project sought to develop a system approach framework for coastal research and management in the Baltic by promoting a holistic approach which integrates different human activities with ecosystems capacity and environmental forcing, for coastal management and development[10]. The framework evaluates practices based on ICZM principles which makes it relevant for COASTAL best practice examples.

2.2.1.1.1 The Framework

The tool developed within the BONUS project 'BaltCoast' is designed to measure sustainable development in coastal areas and to evaluate the success of different ICZM 'best-practice' examples applied throughout Europe. The spreadsheet tool (Karnauskaitė et al., 2016), based on previous FP7 projects DEDUCE, SUSTAIN and Quality Coast, includes sets of 45 well-established indicators grouped into 4 categories:

[10] https://www.baltcoast.net/

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- Environmental quality
- Economics
- Social well-being
- Governance

While indicators from the 'Environmental quality' and 'social well-being' sections were adopted by the researchers, indicators from the 'economics' and 'governance' were not as relevant for COASTAL purposes.

2.2.1.1.2 Adaptation to fit COASTAL needs

The BaltCoast framework needed to be adjusted in order to validate the identified practices within the inventory. The adoption of the principles of ICZM as described in section 3.2 was considered as a parameter for identifying best practice. The parameters for establishing best practice are further elaborated in section 3.2 of this deliverable. In COASTAL the identified examples were analysed from 3 different perspectives:

i. Practices **involving multiple sectors** with the ultimate purpose of increasing land-sea synergies & coastal-rural collaboration. Firstly, a section is dedicated to sectors answering the question: "*Which sector is involved in the practice?*"
ii. Secondly, the examples were analysed based on **the issue(s) assessed by the practice**, using BaltCoast's 'Environmental quality' and 'social well-being' indicators. To be relevant for the COASTAL project, the issue(s) assessed by the practice should be amongst the ones already identified by the local COASTAL stakeholders through the sectoral workshops.
iii. The third and last section of the analytic framework represents the core of the analysis and was used to validate or discard the practice as a 'best practice' or 'lesson learned' to be potentially elaborated within this report.

2.2.2. Criteria of evaluation

2.2.2.1. Analytic Framework Section 1: Sectors Involvement

Sectors were classified into 6 spatial categories (Marine; Marine-coastal; Coastal-Land; Inland; Urban; non spatial) to distinguish between the nature of the associated activities (sea-based, coastal-based, land-based) and identify possible land-sea synergies. These categories were sub-divided in 15 sectors based on the COASTAL sectoral workshops (see table 2). For an example to be considered as 'best practice', it was determined that the example ought to include at a minimum of 2 sectors to ensure cross-sectoral collaboration.

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Table 2: Analytic Framework Section1 – Sector Involved

Marine	Fishery (marine) 	**Marine-Coastal**	Aquaculture & Shellfish industry 
	Offshore Energy 		Coastal fishery (lagoon) 
	Mining / Oil & Gas 		Port/ shipping 
			Dredging 
Coastal-Land	Tourism 	**Inland**	Forestry 
	Recreational 		Agriculture 
	Policy/ Management 	**Urban**	Urban / Industry / Transport 
	Nature / Environment 	**Non spatial**	Education / Research 

2.2.2.2. Analytic Framework Section 2: Issues Assessed

Following the sectoral workshops, 20 issues were identified as being the most relevant for the COASTAL project. A best practice example must assess one (or more) of these issues (see table 3).

Table 3: Analytic Framework Section2 - Issues and Objectives

Issues	Objectives
Water quality 	Prevent water pollution
Water quantity 	Prevent or reduce water scarcity issues
Flood Risk & Coastal defence 	Promote flood prevention, protection and mitigation / Increases investments on flood risk management
Beach/Coastal erosion 	Improves sustainable management of coastal erosion

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Soil quality 	Prevent / tackle soil pollution – salinization
Stakeholders Conflict 	Encourage stakeholder to participate to participatory process, , stakeholder meeting platforms and processes
Lack of cooperation 	The good practice encourages multi-stakeholder and community involvement in management of coastal sustainability issues / promotes local stakeholders participation on planning process and implementation
Lack of a scientific/policy interface to support management decisions 	Facilitate exchange of information between the scientific community and policy authorities
Lack of Info / Education 	Provides educational opportunities, supports life-long learning and increases awareness about sustainability / contributes to increase environmental awareness of the population
Public awareness & lifestyle (including food habits...) 	Increase public environmental awareness, promote sustainable lifestyle
Waste management 	Reduce waste / Stimulate material reuse and recycle
Biodiversity loss 	Supports natural habitats, biodiversity and their quality
NPA and other environmental management issues 	Supports policy and system to conserve key natural sites
Spatial planning 	Support MSP, Land spatial planning
Nature conservation 	Supports policy and system to conserve key natural sites / protects, monitors, and safeguards local resident access to natural sites
Cultural conservation 	Supports the conservation of cultural heritage (includes rural heritage) / protects, monitors, and safeguards local resident access to historical, archaeological, religious, spiritual, and cultural sites
Traffic congestion / transport network issues 	Increases the use of low-impact transport and supports sustainable mobility in the destination (including public transport) / promotes infrastructure development and increases environmental friendly transport
Land price/ land availability & Increase urbanization 	Reduce, limit pressure on land-price / land availability
Climate change 	increases the resilience and reduces vulnerability to climate change impacts / increases investments on climate change / reduces vulnerability of people to climate change and promotes comprehensive risk based assessment and prioritised action in area

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Sustainable Economic growth 	Supports environmentally friendly rural activities /promotes environmentally-friendly processes and products / increases economic diversification / increases investment in innovation for green economy / increases productivity and use of sustainable agriculture and fisheries / increases production of local and fair trade goods and services
Seasonal pop variability 	Promote alternative tourism / sustainable tourism / tourism off-season

2.2.2.3. Analytic Framework Section 3: Best Practice Validation

2.2.2.3.1 Results, Stakeholders involvement and Collaboration

Three parameters were essential for the practice to be validated:

i. **The result(s)**: "Do we have access to the result of the practice? Is the practice proven to have achieved the initial goal? Is it replicable?"
ii. **Stakeholder involvement**: "Are the stakeholders actively involved in the practice and not simply consulted?"
iii. **Cross-sectoral collaboration**: "Does the practice involve multiple sectors working together?"

Table 4: Analytic Framework Section 3 – Practice validation 'results, stakeholder involvement & collaboration' indicators

Practice	Best practice	*The practice is considered "best practice example" by another entity*
	Practice result	*The practice has been effectively implemented and proved to be efficient*
Stakeholders involvement	Public participation	*include local communities / general public in the process*
	Stakeholders implication	*Include stakeholders in the process*
Collaboration	Cross border collaboration	*Collaboration between stakeholders from different countries*
	Cross sectoral collaboration	*Collaboration between stakeholders from different sectors*
	Coastal-rural collaboration	*Collaboration between stakeholders from rural area & coastal area*
	Land-Sea collaboration	*Collaboration between stakeholders related to marine sector (s) and land-based sector (s)*

If either of the 3 parameters (practice result; stakeholder participation; cross-sectoral collaboration) weren't fulfilled by the practice, it was discarded from the best practice list.

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2.2.2.3.2 Business opportunities & Lessons learned & recommendations

Additional parameters of the analysis concerned:

i. **Examples of innovation/business opportunities**: "Does the practice offer innovative business solution aimed at solving coastal-rural issues or regarding economic sustainable development of the coastal-rural area?"
ii. **Management processes**: "Does the practice propose tool management? Policy recommendation?"

Table 5: Analytic Framework Section3 – Practice Validation 'business & management' indicators

Innovation / business solution	Business Solution - Innovation	*Propose innovative business solutions / opportunities to be taken as example*
	Cross-sectoral	*The innovation is a cross-sectoral business opportunity*
	Land-Sea / Coastal-Rural synergies	*The innovation increases land-sea synergies /Coastal-rural collaboration*
Management process	Policy recommendation / lesson learned	*The practice offers management strategy recommendation for ICZM, sectoral synergies etc.*
	Management Tool	*The practice proposes management tool(s)*
	Long-term vision	*The practice has a long-term vision*

2.2.2.3.3 Choice of Coastal-rural Regions as Examples of Best Practice

Each geographically localized practice was assessed quantitatively (number of sectors considered and number of issues tackled), as well as a qualitatively (section 3 of the framework) in order to validate the case as an example of best practice and highlight if it offers business opportunities, policy recommendations and lessons learned. 207 cases were initially selected (see appendices 1 & 2), 121 were validated as practice to be potentially taken as best practice examples, successes or lessons learned regarding coastal-rural synergies and land-sea synergies.

The 12 coastal-rural regions selected as best practice examples, were identified based on the number of issues tackled, sectors involved, whether they included innovative business options, policy recommendations and lessons learned. Ultimately the coastal-rural regions were chosen based on the relevance and the replicability of the practices aimed at addressing the main issues faced by the COASTAL case studies, taking into consideration multiple scales; as such local, regional, national and cross-national coastal-rural various examples were taken into consideration if relevant.

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3. SELECTION OF BEST-PRACTICE EXAMPLES

3.1. Identification of Coastal-Rural Regions

The deliverable aims to shortlist 12 coastal-rural regions, other than the 6 COASTAL case studies, to be highlighted as best practice examples. Given the focus of the project, the regions ought to be characterized by a rural hinterland, which is the inland areas behind the coastal zones. As Timar and Kovacs (2009) mentioned, the hinterland can be interpreted at several different scales and represent a wide variety of geographic places.

Whether or not an area is classed as 'rural' is determined by the population density within the area. A broad, general definition of a rural area given by the European Union was taking into account: if the population density of an area is less than 300 inhabitants/km², it was considered as a rural area, which in effect means that 92 % of EU territory is considered rural (cf. EU strategic guidelines for rural development), as shown in Figure 2.

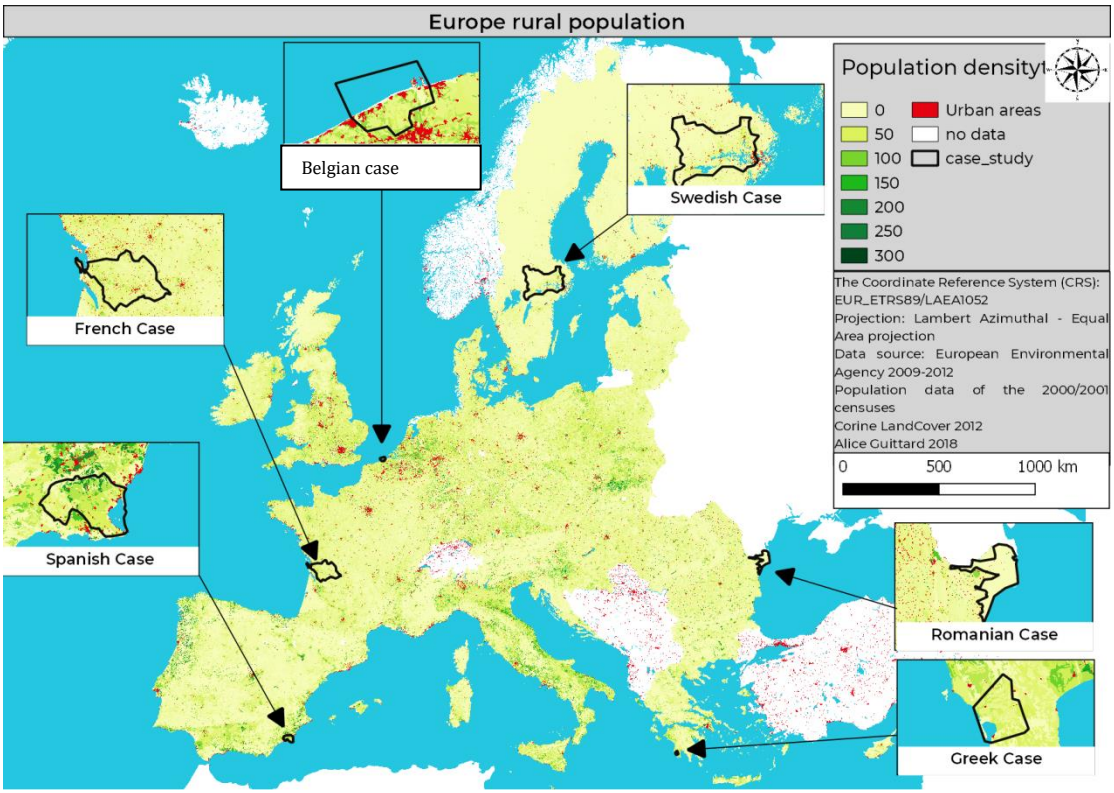

Figure 2 : Europe rural population with COASTAL case studies, ©Alice Guittard 2018

A rural area can also be defined based on the land use /land cover. Howard Newby (Newby, 1986) gave a strongly land-based definition of rural with the assertion that the term 'rural' is fundamentally based on agriculture. In an economical approach, Halfacree (2007) identifies a rural economy as having its foundation in the land and what it produces (animal, vegetable and mineral), and rural localities by having a "predominance of agricultural practices that focused on increasingly industrialised modes of food production and of increasing both the output and the profitability from the land". Fairlie (2001) also considers the term 'rural' from a land-based perspective. If we consider a rural area as an agricultural area, one way to

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identify coastal areas with rural hinterland is to use the Corine Land cover data base (see figure 3) which shows agricultural areas (meaning "any area taken up by arable land, permanent grassland and permanent pasture or permanent crops" as defined in Article 4 of Regulation (EU) No 1307/2013). In addition to agricultural use, the EU strategic guidelines for rural development also considers forest areas as rural areas.

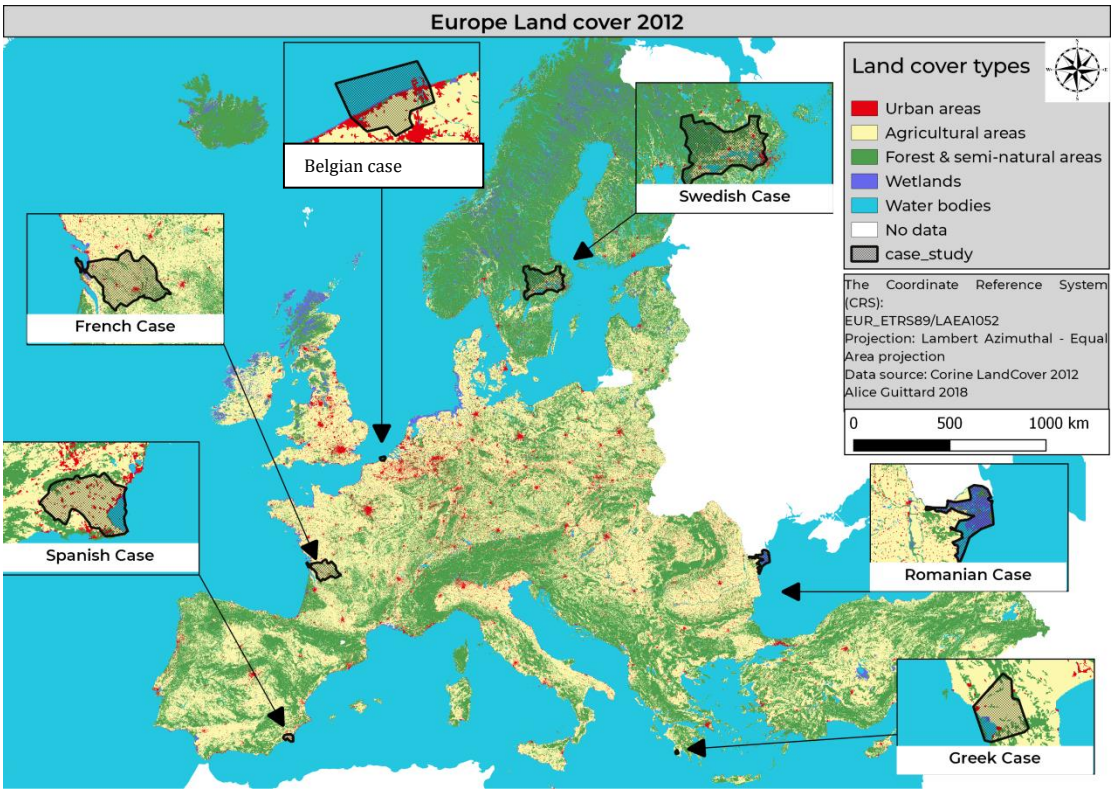

Figure 3: Europe Land cover 2012 with COASTAL case studies © Alice Guittard 2018

As illustrated in figure 3, the vast majority of Europe's territory is covered by agricultural and forest areas, which are thereby classified as rural areas, and as such make most of the European coastal hinterland rural areas. The same conclusion can be drawn when considering the population density map (figure 2). Therefore, it is not necessary to apply any geographical restrictions on the EU coastal areas to be explored in the identification of best practice sites.

By observing the location of the COASTAL case studies on the maps, particularly in the case of the land cover map (Figure 2), it is clear that the composition of coastal/hinterland areas is very diverse; ranging from a wetland area with nearly no human settlement (Danube mouth in the Romanian case) to a highly urbanized coastline in the Belgian case, while the Swedish case area is mostly covered by forest & semi-natural areas but however includes the metropolitan area of Stockholm. The Spanish case has a high rural population density with many small urban areas unlike the Greek and the French cases which have a very low population density. This diversity was taken into consideration and reflected in the best practice examples.

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3.2. Establishing Parameters for 'Best Practice'

With the main objective of COASTAL project being to increase economic development while reducing environmental pressures of coastal areas and their rural hinterland by improving land-sea synergies and coastal-rural collaboration, the authors sought to draw on existing programmes which explore these synergies and interactions. The Future Earth Coasts program (formerly Land-ocean Interactions in the Coastal Zone) identify the Land-Sea interaction area as "the place where the greatest confluence of societal activities exist benefiting from where some of the most productive and dynamic natural systems converge providing essential ecosystem services. As such, coasts provide wealth, jobs and economic opportunity for development, as well as a host of socio-cultural benefits to society. However, since the industrial revolution, the pace and magnitude of development and change has accelerated and is increasingly driven not by natural processes, but by human activity. Much of the world's coast represents a ribbon of exposure to natural hazards, climate driven changes and sea-level rise that already negatively affect natural ecosystems and human communities" (Future Earth Coasts, 2018). Therefore, land-sea interactions present complex relationships and potential sources of conflicts.

What Makes an Example 'Best Practice'?

- Does it reflect the diversity of COASTAL Case Study locations?
- Does it adopt an ICZM approach?
- Does it showcase business opportunities?
- Does it highlight lessons learned ?
- Does it present policy recommendations
- Does it engage multiple stakeholders?
- Is it proven to be effective and efficient by achieving targeted results?
- Is it replicable?
- Does it reflect pertinent COASTAL case study issues?

The sustainable development of a coastal area and its rural hinterland necessitates consideration of the interconnected ethical, political, social, economic, institutional, technological and behavioural dimensions of coastal development (Cummins et al, 2014). In order to simultaneously address these multiple dimensions, sustainable development in coastal areas requires a holistic approach in the form of integrated coastal zone management (ICZM) . Following the definition provided by the European Commission (1999), "ICZM is a dynamic, continuous and iterative process designed to promote sustainable management of coastal zones. ICZM seeks, over long-term, to balance benefits from economic development and human uses of the Coastal Zones, the benefits from minimizing loss of human life and property, and the benefits from public access to and enjoyment of the Coastal Zone, all within the limits set by natural dynamics and carrying capacity". The adoption of an ICZM framework will be considered as a benchmark for the consideration of COASTAL best practice examples.

Additionally the region will have to present business opportunities, highlight lessons learned and policy recommendations while engaging **multi-stakeholders from coastal and rural areas, to solve identified problems** (economic, societal and environmental), **increase development in a sustainable and collaborative way** , and **preserve or restore ecosystem & ecosystem services.** Collaboration between stakeholders is a necessary aspect for an example to be considered as best practice, as it is one of the core aspects of the COASTAL project. Such a collaborative approach refers to enabling multiple stakeholders to address, via a process of joint decision making, problems or issues (Gray, 1989 in Jamal T., Stonza A. 2009) as well as producing better solutions. In addition to the fact that collaboration in the form of community involvement is increasingly seen as an important principle of sustainability (cf. Hibbard & Lurie, 2000), it is also viewed as a way of reducing conflicts in multi-sectorial areas (Jamal T., Stonza A. 2009). The best practice examples should also have proven to be effective and efficient by achieving targeted results. Furthermore, the

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examples ought to be replicable and pertinent to the issues addressed by the COASTAL case studies. Ultimately a pertinent case study example will depend on the local practices and context, stakeholders involved as well as main coastal issues addressed and the territorial coherence.

3.2.1. Issues and business opportunities identified in the COASTAL local sectoral workshops

In order to ensure various strands of work across the different WPs of the COASTAL project remain integrated, WP 3 draws on findings of the workshops carried out within WP1. Sectoral workshops took place in the six case areas of the COASTAL project where coastal and rural stakeholders were engaged in an open discussion, aimed at identifying the main issues, opportunities, obstacles and solutions in the context of land-sea interactions and their own sector or field of expertise (tourism, farming, water management, spatial planning). Using feedback from the various workshops, the main issues facing the different coastal-rural stakeholders were identified. Despite the diversity of the case studies, it was possible to distil several common issues to be addressed by the best practice examples.

Table 6: Issues highlight in COASTAL local sectoral workshops[11,12]

Issues identified for COASTAL case's study	Belgian Coastal Zone & Hinterland	Charente Basin (France)	Mar Menor (Spain)	SW Messinia (Greece)	Danube Mouth & Black Sea (Romania)	Norrstrom & Baltic
Water quality (and eutrophication)						
Water quantity						
Flood Risk & Coastal defence						
Soil quality (and soil's salinization)						
Beach erosion						
Stakeholders conflicts / lack of cooperation						
Lack of Information / Education regarding environmental issues & policies						
Public awareness & lifestyle (including food habits)						

[11] Icons made by Freepik , itim2101, Eucalyp, Icon Pond, Roundicons, from www.flaticon.com

[12] COASTAL Deliverable 03: Sectoral Analysis of Coastal and Rural Development; Direct contributions from MAL leaders following interim consultation

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Waste management (inland, beach & marine litters)						
Biodiversity loss						
Natural protected area and other Policy & management related issues management						
Nature conservation						
Cultural conservation						
Traffic congestion / transport network issues						
Land price/ land availability / increase urbanisation						
Climate change						
Sustainable growth						
Seasonal population variability						
Social challenges						
Historic legacy sources of nutrients and pollutants						
Lack of infrastructures for further development						
Taxation issue						
the need of improved renewable energy						
Spatial planning						

As presented in Table 6, the most common issues are related to:

- water resource
- environmental protection
- lack of education and public awareness
- land availability
- soil quality
- traffic congestion
- waste management
- policy and management issues
- sustainable growth

Climate change is identified in all COASTAL case studies as a serious concern with the potential to create

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additional impacts on all sectors.

Table 7: Business opportunities discussed in COASTAL local sectoral workshops[13]

Business opportunities & policy solution related to coastal-rural collaboration	Belgian Coastal Zone & Hinterland	Charente Bassin (France)	Mar Menor (Spain)	SW Messinia (Greece)	Danube Mouth & Black Sea (Romania)	Norrstrom & Baltic
off-shore energy						
coastal flood protection						
Innovative practices to improve water quality						
Innovative practices to reduce waste emissions						
Agricultural alternative / innovative practices						
Agro & eco-tourism						
Improve sustainable management of natural areas						
Sustainable use of land						
Fisheries & aquaculture						
Improve communication & governance						
Education & Environmental awareness						

The results depicted in table 7 show that agro-tourism, eco-tourism and alternative agricultural practices are the most common business opportunities discussed during the sectoral workshops (COASTAL Deliverable D03). However, these business opportunities were more dependent on the local context, and as such sector/country - specific.

3.3. Best practice examples of coastal-rural synergy

Following the screening detailed in section 2, a total of 121 examples of best practice in terms of management and promotion of coastal-rural synergies were identified and analysed. A list of these examples is provided in table 8.

[13] Cf. Tiller R. 2019 & direct contributions from MAL leaders following interim consultation

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Table 8: List of Identified Best Practice Collated in the Inventory[14]

	Project – practice name	Description
1	PlanCoast project	Provide best practice examples and tools for effective integrated planning in coastal zones and marine areas.
2	TOURISMED project	Pêche - Tourisme pour un développement durable dans la région méditerranéenne
3	A Network for a Sustainable Future in Cyprus	ICZM as a conflict resolution tool
4	Fishtaverns	Upgrading product and service quality in local seafood restaurants
5	THAL-CHOR project	Web-GIS platform for implementing MSP in Greece and Cyprus
6	MedFest project	Diversifying traditional 'sun & sea' tourist destinations, with new and sustainable products based on rich and renowned culinary heritage of the Mediterranean
7	Life Green Drachma II	Improve the competitiveness of local enterprises from 3 sectors, namely tourist accommodation (hotels), farmers and agro-food processing industries and contribute to environmental protection and sustainable development
8	LIFE ZANTECOAST	Initiated a dialogue between local authorities and other stakeholders to preserve the coastal area
9	LIFE EnviFriendly	Environmental Friendly Technologies for Rural Development
10	LIFE Strofylia-Kotychi	Conservation management in Strofylia-Kotychi
11	PERSEUS Project	Supporting regional policymakers for the Southern European Seas (SES)
12	MARIBE project	Combination of aquaculture and tourism in the Mediterranean and Black Sea area
13	Etel Ria - Morbihan	Coastal management to support oyster farming - Cap 2000 association
14	ITSASOA - FLAG Basque country project	Technical route for upgrading agricultural practices for the protection of the ocean by the small business sector.
15	FARNET Pescatourisme 83	Adapts pesca-tourism experience gained in Italy to the context of the Var
16	DestiMED project	Mediterranean Ecotourism Destination for a governance system in Mediterranean protected areas (joint planning, monitoring, management and promotion)

[14] See APPENDIX 1

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17	LIFE PROMESSE	Promotion of Environmental management on a sensitive ecotouristical site in Camargue
18	LIFE LAG'NATURE	Creating an experimental and demonstrative network of lagoon and dune Natura 2000 sites
19	Enhancing bathing water quality for sustainable coastal bathing tourism	Bathing water quality in the region was improved to support the tourism economy in this rural region
20	Wismar Bay	Balancing nature protection and maritime tourism in a protected area – Conflict resolution
21	Online learning system	Online coastal education modules for coastal management
22	Local Agenda 21 and coastal management	Improve public participation, planning processes and ICZM with focus on tourism and beach management
23	Low and efficient land consumption using ICZM	Four sectoral cases testing ICZM
24	A national coastal newsletter	make recent data and information available to a large audience quickly; provide a forum for exchange and discussion and raise awareness about coastal issues
25	Nature and tourism: events in protected areas	An international running event in a national park on Germany's Baltic Coast was planned to raise environmental protection awareness, promote sustainable tourism and attract extra tourists
26	Stakeholder knowledge for sustainable tourism	Tourism stakeholders helped develop a common definition for sustainable tourism and common quality checks, as well as an exchange network for practical experiences
27	Linking a Natura 2000 site to socio-economic development	A new Natura 2000 site for Szczecin Lagoon seeks to rejuvenate an economically depressed area, developing a new market for eco-tourism, and to strengthen nature conservation
28	Muse project	Multi-use of marine space in German North Sea
29	LIFE ECOSMA	Ecological Certification of Products from Sustainable Marine Aquaculture
30	LIFE Regional Cycle	Sustainable development of European coastal regions and creation of a regional cycle under inclusion of integrated environmental protection - sea grass management
31	BALTCOAST project	Approaches to ensure an effective coastal zone management in the Baltic and beyond
32	COEXIST project	Analyse and evaluate conflicts and synergies of multiple human activities in European coastal areas
33	Marine tourism in Cork - IR	As part of a wider, regional, image strategy to provide a competitive advantage to the rural region
34	ICZM as a framework for climate change adaptation action	Experience from Cork - Ireland
35	HERICOAST project Fanad Lighthouse	The reuse of a working heritage building in a unique and dramatic coastal location developed and managed by the local community in a sustainable manner.

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36	NICHE project	Building innovative food value chains in regions
37	Farming practices to enhance coastal biodiversity (Ythan estuary) LIFE project	Education and awareness-raising activities were used to involve local communities in the environmental protection of a river. Agri-environmental schemes helped local farmers move towards more suitable practises
38	Coastal farming practices influence biodiversity conservation,	Incentive schemes have been put into place to prevent farmers from moving towards intensification, as a means of conserving flora and fauna
39	LIFE MACHAIR	Supporting efforts to prevent the decline of this unique habitat by implementing a series of measures promoting greater participation in machair conservation by local farmers
40	ESaTDOR project	European Seas and Territorial Development, Opportunities and Risks - Cross border cooperation
41	SUSCOD project	Sustainable Coastal Development project
42	Building consensus through Partnership for the multi-use of an estuary, the Wash	The Wash Estuary Strategy Group drew together stakeholders who worked together to develop an estuary management plan that addresses development, social and environmental issues
43	The Solent Forum	platform for a better working relationships between stakeholders on conservation and development issues related to coastal management
44	Coastal Partnerships to improve governance	improve decision-making by government, private and civil society stakeholders at a local/regional level
45	PASSAGE project	Development of sustainable access to the coastal areas of Kent and Pas-de-Calais encourages low-carbon tourism
46	C-SCOPE project Combining Sea and Coastal Planning	Combining Sea and Coastal Planning in Europe. Providing a framework for integrating terrestrial and marine planning and developing tools such as web-based planning
47	LIFE -Dorset county	Coastal zone management : development of a strategy for an open coast –
48	LIFE PISCES	Partnerships Involving Stakeholders in the Celtic sea Eco-System
49	Living with the sea	Managing Natura 2000 sites on dynamic coastlines
50	RISC-KIT project	Resilience-Increasing Strategies for Coasts
51	ESCALATE project	Evaluating Social Capital Effects on Policy Adaptation to Climate change in coastal Zones of England
52	InnovaSUMP project	Reaching the beach avoiding traffic and congestion with free parking area and free bus
53	LIFE AGREE - coAstal laGoon long teRm managEmEnt - Po Delta	Long-term conservation of the habitats and species of the delta coastal lagoon.
54	AWARE project	How to achieve sustainable water ecosystems management connecting research, people and policy makers in Europe

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55	LIFE Re.S.C.We.	Restore the coastal lagoons to their original condition and to widen the waste dune formations along the coastal area
56	LIFE WSTORE2	Reconciling agriculture with environment through a new water governance in coastal and saline areas
57	Upgrading surface waters at river basin scale	A modelling system was piloted in three river basins to help decision-makers identify measures to improve water quality in river and coastal waters
58	Conservation and sustainable development of Sardinia natural and historical coastal heritage	enhance tradition, history, and culture on the island, while promoting sustainable economic growth via tourism
59	LIFE RES MARIS + LIFE PROVIDUNE + SOSS DUNES LIFE	Habitat restoration along with involvement of local stakeholders and public
60	Dune nourishment to protect the coastal lagoon from washover	Techniques and methodologies applied in active management and protection of habitats
61	LIFE MAESTRAL project	Adopts an integrate approach for enhancing and protecting the great natural value of dune habitats along the Molise coast, mitigating the human impact.
62	Costa dei Delfini	Marketing sustainable touristic practice
63	IMPACT project	Innovative Models for Protected Areas: exchange and Transfer
64	LIFE ELBA	Integrated Eco-friendly Mobility Services for People and Goods in Small Islands
65	LIFE ETICA	EMAS for Tourism in Internal and Coastal Areas: integrated management
66	LIFE DUNETOSCA	Conservation of coastal wetland ecosystems
67	Project Ijsseldelta: Flood plain restoration	Future climate change impacts were addressed by restoring a floodplain and incorporating urban development, recreation and new natural areas within the space
68	Wieringen foundation	A foundation was created on this Wadden Sea island to promote new products and tourism services, improve quality management and enhance the image of the area
69	Sand nourishment	National policy promoted a soft technical approach to combat long-term sea level rise and coastal erosion
70	Cross-border co-operation for sustainable development of an estuary	Innovative techniques protect the coastline, enhance nature values and increase tourism
71	Walter project	Advice on fundamental monitoring of the Wadden Sea area and provides the access point to Wadden Sea data
72	Knowledge for Climate programme - Climate for Space	To secure long-term water safety/climate resilience and to create preconditions for a sustainable water supply

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73	EUROSION project	A EU initiative for sustainable coastal erosion management
74	Green-Win project	The Sophiastrand Nature-based Flood Defence Project
75	LIFE Wadden Sea	Integrated Cooperation on Sustainable Tourism Development and Recreational Use in the Wadden Sea Area
76	Farnet practice	Promoting fish markets and a fish culture
77	PROWAD project	Sustainable Tourism in the Wadden Sea
78	ALFA project	flood management – Best farming practice
79	LAGOON project	Contribute to a science-based seamless strategy - in an integrated and coordinated fashion - of the management of lagoons seen under the land-sea and science-policy-stakeholder interface
80	MIRACLE project	Roadmap for improving water resource management in the Baltic Sea Region
81	FARNET: Mistral sweet factory and café	setting up of a sweet factory that uses Omega 3 acids from fish, complete with cafeteria increase the attractiveness of the area
82	LAST MILE project	Combining the tourism potential of the area with the railway mobility offer
83	Coast management	Littoral-cell-based national shoreline management programme
84	Sustainable agricultural practices for habitat protection	Initiatives encouraged environmentally sound and sustainable agriculture
85	LIFE LITCOAST	Natura 2000 site conservation
86	BaltSeaPlan	Supporting the introduction of Integrated Maritime Spatial Planning and preparation of National Maritime Strategies within Baltic Sea Region
87	Partnership for water management	An informal management group was established to draw up a river basin plan
88	Local Agenda 21	For shoreline management conflict resolution
89	Environmental education and social partnership	Special long term ICZM instrument to facilitate sustainable coastal development.
90	A communication platform for coastal communities	Coastal information, education/training, coastal participation and an environmentally friendly behaviour/green life-style approach in an informal rural community setting. OC318 + OC20
91	Integrated management of a coastal biosphere reserve	Bottom-up' and 'top-down' approaches with collaborative communication, complementary education, and public participation
92	LIFE POLPROP-NATURA	To demonstrate a sustainable tourism-management model for a Natura 2000 site.

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93	Cooperation and exchange to support sustainable local businesses	Exchange between businesses from three countries helps raise skills of local entrepreneurs, develop new products and encourage young people to engage in business activities.
94	Establishing sustainable tourism and agriculture in a national park	Developing sustainable farming practices for biodiversity in a National Park and introducing sustainable tourism as a means of improving the socio-economic well-being of the local communities.
95	Linking sustainable agriculture and coastal nature to improve local economies	A holistic system of initiatives was developed to conserve semi-natural coastal landscapes through traditional land management, handicrafts, farming and ecotourism and awareness.
96	FARNET : Developing a recreation area	To develop the tourism potential by developing fishing tourism and building on the area´s fishing culture and traditions.
97	FARNET: Fishing festivals & activities	To promote the fishing heritage and products of the area through cooperation with different NGOs, local authorities and entrepreneurs.
98	LIFE Coastal meadow management	Boreal Baltic Coastal Meadow Preservation
99	CRinMa project	Conservation of Heaths and sustainable development of the Mourela Plateau
100	Recovery and promotion of traditional salt production and restoration of salt pans, Castro Marim	How a traditional sustainable activity – the production of salt collected by hand - can be recovered, promoted and recognised as local cultural heritage while allied to biodiversity and nature conservation.
101	LIFE project Stakeholder participation key to reducing nitrogen pollution from farming	Farm-level actions helped improve poor water conditions affected by agricultural runoff
102	LIFE project - Improving the status of a coastal lagoon Tryggelev Nor	Nitrogen and phosphorus were reduced in a coastal lagoon suffering from eutrophication and stagnation
103	LIFE Wadden Sea	Wadden Sea estuary, nature and environment improvement project
104	BLAST project	Bring land & sea together - Adaptation to climate change
105	Moving towards sustainable golf links through the GEO certification system	The measures necessary for (coastal) golf courses to lose their poor environmental reputation
106	Nature and outdoor tourism	Future tourism businesses on nature's terms - cooperation and networking for local business
107	Participatory planning and wetland management along migratory flyways	Twelve degraded areas were improved by working with local communities and farmers during planning and implementation to benefit wildlife and improve conditions for visitor recreation and farming
108	Tourism training for fishermen	This project offered an integrated package of training courses, tailor made for fishermen who wanted to diversify into tourism.

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109	Bothnian Bay LIFE	Integrated Management System for the Bothnian Bay
110	Board of Trustees of a wetland reserve	Creation of a Board of Trustees in order to ensure the protection of the wetland and promote an integrated natural resources management
111	A Consortium for Integrated Management and Governance	A consortium of regional government bodies and local administrations prepared an action plan for coastal management, including measures for environmental protection, sustainable tourism and coastal erosion
112	FARNET Mar Galaica	coordinating & promoting fisheries-related tourism
113	Pescadoartesanal.com	Pescado artesanal is an online platform and a communication campaign to increase the consumption of artisanal seafood.
114	FARNET Benboa: restaurant, bar & delicatessen	Benboa is a project that has breathed new life into a small fishing village by reviving and diversifying the activities of a local shellfish supplier
115	A Collaboration Agreement Between The University Of Cadiz and the Directorate General for Coastal And Marine Sustainability	The University of Cadiz and the municipality of Cadiz developed an approach for social learning and participation to promote coastal management, including the preservation of public heritage and promotion of sustainable development
116	LIFE ALBUFERA project	Integrated management of three artificial wetlands in compliance with the Water Framework, Bird and Habitats Directives
117	LIFE Enebro Valencia	Recovery of the littoral sand dunes with Juniper spp in Valencia
118	Local Agenda 21 initiatives to advance sustainability in a heavily developed tourist centre, Calvià	Calvià is showing the possibility, entirely through local initiatives, of the way a small municipality with a dominating tourist industry (a so-called mass tourism destination), can become sustainable
119	HERICOAST project: Lekeitio´s maritime heritage recovery experiences	Recovery of the heritage as an axis for the economic activation of the municipality
120	ALTER ECO project	The use of IT for sustainable tourism - tools implemented - results to be assess
121	Renewable Energy Island	A community-based transition from fossil fuels to renewable energy

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4. BEST PRACTICE EXAMPLES

Following the analysis, 12 of these examples were selected to be further elaborated within this deliverable. These include:

i. **The Dutch Wadden Sea region**: Cooperation for sustainable development of the region
ii. **The Dutch delta region, North Sea**: Flood & coastal protection and climate change as drivers for redevelopment, sustainable water use and alternative innovative opportunities for a coastal-rural area
iii. **Elbe region in Germany, North Sea**: multi-use and cross-sectoral synergies on marine and land space, adaptive water management and education & public awareness
iv. **North Kurzeme, Gulf of Riga, Latvia Baltic Sea**: Communication and Education for sustainable development and natural protection
v. **Molise Coast, Italy Mediterranean Sea**: Sustainable eco-tourism and innovative approaches to mitigate human impacts on nature an increase land-sea synergies
vi. **Algarve region, Portugal South coast**: increase coastal-rural collaboration based on natural and cultural heritage
vii. **Ria Etel Brittany France, Atlantic Sea**: cross-sectoral (coastal-rural) collaboration to reduce conflict and water pollution
viii. **England South coast, Dorset-Solent, Channel Sea** →Collaboration, partnership and spatial planning as tools to increase land-sea synergies
ix. **Ythan estuary, Scotland, North Sea**: Project based on local community engagement to foster collaborations and sustainable approach to coastal-rural development
x. **Valencia region, Mediterranean Sea**: Use of new technologies and sustainable tourism practices to foster land-sea synergies
xi. **Island of Samso, Denmark, Baltic Sea**: Green economy development project with community-based approach
xii. **Caribbean region, Caribbean Sea**: Developing land-sea synergies and collaborations by talking coastal water pollution issues in the hinterland area based on the water reuse concept

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4.1. Dutch Wadden Sea area

Dutch Wadden Sea area

A best practice example regarding **cooperation** between cross-border countries and local stakeholders to sustainably develop an internationally recognized natural site, protect its fragile environment, reduce conflicts, develop partnership to create new business opportunities based on local heritage and increase environment and sustainable awareness.

The Wadden Sea area lies north of the Dutch coast and stretches over two additional countries (Germany and Denmark). Part of the area is a UNESCO world heritage site for being the largest unbroken system of intertidal sand and mud flats in the world, with natural processes undisturbed throughout most of the area. It is a unique ecosystem characterized by a rich flora and fauna (the wetland system is a critical habitat for millions of birds). The area also includes many human activities, tourism is a major source of income, the agricultural sector is also important and fishery has always been part of the traditional culture. Gas and sand extractions, ports and industrial activities are also present in the area[15]. Multiple activities coexist and inevitably put pressure on this unique natural ecosystem. The Wadden Sea area also face social challenge with a decline-ageing-population coupled to a higher employment rate compared to national level (VanDick, 2015). The Danube mouth (Romanian's COASTAL case study) share many common characteristics with the Dutch Wadden Sea.

Figure 4: The Dutch Wadden Sea area, coastal-rural example region 1

4.1.1. Cooperation

To facilitate the cooperation in nature management, in 1987 a Trilateral Wadden Sea Cooperation (TWSC) was established, between The Netherlands, Germany and Denmark, with the Council of Ministers that meets every three years at the Wadden Sea Governmental Conferences and a Wadden Sea Board (WSB) that is the governing body of the Cooperation and supervises the Common Wadden Sea Secretariat (CWSS). In 1997, a Trilateral Wadden Sea Plan was adopted which defines common management targets, updated in 2010 (VanDick, 2015). More interestingly, The TWSC established in 2002 the **Wadden Sea Forum** (WSF), an independent platform of stakeholders from Denmark, Germany and The Netherlands with representatives of all sectors: Agriculture, Energy, Fisheries, Industry and Harbour, Nature Protection, Tourism, as well as local and regional governments. National governments are represented as observers. The WSF focus on a sustainable development of the trilateral Wadden Sea Region by integrating specific **cross-sectoral and transboundary strategies**, actions and techniques which are environmentally sound, economically viable and socially acceptable (WSF, 2010). Through the exchange of information on best practices and experiences, implementation of

[15]Cf. https://www.walterwaddenmonitor.org/en/

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actions and projects which bring together stakeholders and the scientific community, advising on sustainable development, **implementing an ICZM strategy** (see WSF, 2013), as well as serving as a consultation body for governments[16], the Wadden Sea Forum contributes to land-sea synergies. The WSF provides a platform for stakeholders to discuss, exchange, negotiate on conflict issues (WSF, 2010), and develop collaborative strategies thus, enhancing coastal-rural collaborations.

4.1.2. Monitoring and Sharing

Sustainable development strategies, new practices to tackles local issues, innovative business solutions, all need deep understanding of local characteristics in order to be successfully implemented. The Walter project implemented, between 2011 and 2015, a monitoring program and launched a **public online platform** which provides advice for monitoring (themes), grants access to relevant Wadden Sea area data (data portal) and functional data and information products (tools) for policy and decision-making, and science[17]. The monitoring process goes by themes: 'Natural values of tidal flats', 'Aliens species', 'Renewable energies', 'Climate and nature', 'Demography and quality-of-life', 'Gas and salt extractions', 'Tourism', 'Economic sectors', 'Shellfish fisheries', 'Climate and safety', and 'Dredging'. The monitoring program covers the economic, environmental and social aspect of the Wadden Sea area. The public access of the data offers to the civil society and all local stakeholders (publics and privates) a scientific knowledge for a better understanding and sustainable development of the Wadden Sea area.

The Wadden Sea Forum is also a major actor in term monitoring and data sharing through reports publicly available. Worth noting, the implementation of a project developing and analysing sustainable indicators in the Wadden Sea Region on regional and local level (WSF, 2018a) as well as a study on demographic change (view as a major challenge) to fill a knowledge gap in terms of socio-economic information (WSF, 2018b).

4.1.3. Sustainable-alternative tourism and Public awareness

The three Wadden Sea countries adopted a strategy for Sustainable Tourism in the Wadden Sea World Heritage Destination in 2014. The Dutch area also provides good local practice examples in terms of sustainable tourism based on local coastal-rural culture and traditional activities. The local FLAG (Fisheries Local Action Groups) of Noord Holland supported the creation of fish markets around the areas to promote local fish culture and products as well as reconnecting the general public with the fisheries heritage of the area. The market experience has also been extended to other locally produced products such as cheese, vegetables, meat and organic produce, promoting alternative lifestyle. The fish markets became local tourist attractions, during the summer, tourists are even treated to dance shows and a harbour choir performed. The project goes further to develop public awareness and transform the act of buying towards local culture, by developing a website (www.versevis.nl) and other promotional tools, including flyers, displays and information points, education centre, join workshops on how to prepare fish etc. As a mark of success, the fish sells constantly increased.

[16] Cf https://www.waddensea-forum.org/forum/wsf-about-the-forum

[17] https://www.walterwaddenmonitor.org/en/about-walter/het-project/

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Cooperation between the fishermen, the local shops and tourist organisations has also developed, thus increasing land-sea synergies (FARNET, 2012)… This FARNET good practice example can inspire similar initiatives with agricultural culture and products in other coastal areas.

The 'Wonderful Wieringen' foundation, supported by the Leader+ agricultural funding programme, is another best practice example (Leader+ best practices in 2008) of local cooperation in order to develop new products, to improve quality management and to enhance the image of a coastal-rural area. The overall aim was to promote a multi-purpose landscape through the development of nature, landscape, water and households in a sustainable way. The project also promoted the island's cultural identity. The whole project strategy is based upon the best use of cultural and natural attractiveness of the area so that it can develop new incomes and opportunities through recreational tourism, local products and services to visitors. The foundation and municipality have further co-operated with a neighbouring province to jointly promote tourism.

More specifically the following activities have been developed throughout the project:

- The creation of a central brand and logo for the area, using a Viking image;
- The creation of an Internet site which tells the story of the secret Wadden island in both Dutch and German;
- The generation and dissemination of publication and map which highlight the treasures of the area and how to discover them – this is free of charge and is readily available at the tourist office and many outlets and shops;
- The promotion of a number of local products, including Wieringer honey, cigars, Jewish wafers, Viking cakes and tulip bulbs;
- The promotion of activities and events around the area, such as the fresh sea fish market and the flower festival; and
- The design of new services for visitors, in cooperation with local entrepreneurs, so that tourists can easily discover all the interesting places on the island.

All attractions are clearly marked on the map which helps them save time when planning their visit. The project has generated new activities and increased visitor numbers over a short period of time, and the foundation doubled its number of members (Pickaver, 2015b).

Finally, WWF initiative in the Wadden Sea should be highlighted. In collaboration with the PROWAD project[18], on sustainable tourism in the Wadden Sea, the non-profit organisation developed a '**World Heritage Teaching kit**', to educate the young generation on conflict between tourism and nature conservation, the Wadden Sea as a habitat, but also as a model region for sustainable tourism (see "WWF: World Heritage Teaching Kit: Sustainable tourism in the Wadden Sea"). A similar document could be developed in the COASTAL case studies to educate and enhance awareness about the environment, local specificities, sustainable development and so on, in order to prepare future generations to the local challenges and focus on the needs of the areas.

[18] PROWAD – Protect and Prosper; sustainable tourism in the Wadden sea, https://www.waddensea-worldheritage.org/prowad

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4.2. The South Dutch Coast: The Delta Region

Dutch Delta Region

A best practice region example regarding how flood and coastal risk management strategies can increase land-sea synergies by multi-purpose projects including land redevelopment cross-sectoral partnership, public awareness, nature-based solutions.

The Delta region in The Netherlands is formed by the confluence of the Rhine, the Meuse and the Scheldt rivers. It results of a multitude of islands and waterways used as navigable corridors. The delta is North Sea's gateway for German and Central European hinterland with Rotterdam, largest port of Europe, in the northern part. The Delta region is a mix of rural, urban and industrial areas, particularly subject to flood and coastal risk, with multiple catastrophic flood disasters occurring in the past despite multiple protection constructions through the past centuries. Port, industry and navigation are the major activities in the area and source of transformation of the ecosystem (channels dredging, dykes construction, wetland degradation…) and pollution, recreational and commercial fishery is also an important sector. The Dutch Delta region share common issues and business opportunities with some of COASTAL case studies (i.e. the Danube mouth and Swedish Norrstrom, Belgium coast regarding flood risk and coastal defence as well as land salinization for the latest etc.)

Figure 5: The Dutch Delta area, coastal-rural example region 2

4.2.1. Coastal protection: An opportunity for redevelopment

Taking into account the climate change prediction, The Netherland develop recently an important program of coastal defence (The Weak Links project) against flooding risk and sea-level rise with an innovative approach: strengthening the coast with 'soft' solutions and addressing the spatial quality of the coast, e.g. recreation and socio-economic activities as well as the natural environment as an asset, counting on local entrepreneurial initiatives and involving local schools in the project. Innovative techniques to protect the coastline include sand nourishment and a new experimental technique called 'sand engine', combined with dyke expansion (see details in Pickaver, 2015c) taking into account the land-sea dynamics. In West Zeeland Flanders, a region confronted with socio-economic problems, this governmental coastal defence project was an opportunity to improve spatial quality by a land redevelopment plan (The Waterdunen project) via nature restoration, allowing local entrepreneurships to **develop cross-sectoral recreational business combining nature and tourism**[19]**,** and a **research centre focus on soil salinization,** phenomenon increasingly occurring in the region.

[19] See details in the website: http://www.waterdunen.com/waterdunen/aanleiding-voor-het-initiatief

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The Coastal Laboratory[20] proposes innovative practices regarding saltwater aquaculture on land and salty agriculture (i.e. lavender, sea kale), a good example of land-sea synergy.

The Green-Win project[21] highlights the benefits of nature-based solution for coastal defence, taking example in a beach nourishment project in the Delta region (Sophiastrand area). Compare to conventional option, the **beach nourishment created additional co-benefits through increased attractiveness of recreational opportunities** by increasing the beach width (i.e. development of new water sports activities, construction of new beach houses), improved the environmental quality, and consequently the number of tourists. Such co-benefits can increase economic activity, generating tax revenues, which in turn lead to leveraging of the overall public investments in the project. Because of environmental and economic positive side-effects, the beach nourishment solution got economically more attractive than conventional solutions (De Bel et al., 2018). It is a good example on how a flood risk and coastal defence management project through nature-based solutions became an opportunity for cross-sectoral collaboration and business development.

4.2.2. Flood risk management: Increase cross-sectoral collaboration

In terms of flood risk protection in the region, the THESEUS project[22], include in the OURCOAST EU database, brought new insight and develop innovative tool and business solution for coastal and flood risk management and mitigation. The project consortium developed a Decision Support System (a DSS) to help decision makers and practitioners to design sustainable coastal protection strategies (see website) and proposed an **innovative approach for coastal defence via a barrier system in the sea which will also produce electricity using wave reusable energy** (THESEUS consortium, 2009), e.g. taking advantage of the sea properties to protect the land. The THESEUS consortium gives also some lessons learned and policy recommendations in terms of risk management and mitigation: firstly the lack of awareness among the population at risks pointing that **environmental hazard and risk should be include in public education programs to improve community resilience**. Secondly, there is not one solution in risk management but rather mixed solutions to

[20]See details in the website: https://www.kustlaboratorium.nl/aquacultuur

[21] The GREEN-WIN project is a major international transdisciplinary research collaboration applying a solution-oriented approach targeted at increasing the understanding of links between climate action and sustainability and overcoming implementation barriers through win-win strategies. The project critically assessing where and under which conditions win-win and in particular green growth strategies work in practice and where fundamental tradeoffs must be faced. The project team is focusing on four critical barriers that have been identified by practitioners and policy makers. http://green-win-project.eu/about

[22] THESEUS (Innovative technologies for safer European coasts in a changing climate) was the largest Integrated Project within coastal risk assessment and mitigation funded by the European Commission in 2009 and consisted of 31 partner institutes. The project developed during four years a systematic approach to deliver both a low-risk coast for human use and healthy coastal habitats for evolving coastal zones subjected to multiple factors. To contribute in an effective way towards development and implementation of improved flood risk management and mitigation, eight relevant study sites throughout Europe were identified; the Scheldt estuary was one of them. http://www.vliz.be/projects/theseusproject/

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maximize cost effectiveness and flexible strategies including cross-sectoral activities and ecological protection measures (green infrastructures). A risk management strategy can be used as an opportunity for sustainable redevelopment plans. Finally the consortium suggest, among other, to apply a multi-stakeholder approach to risk governance.

Another example in the Delta region on how flood protection management project can offers opportunities for redevelopment via alternative and innovative practices, is given by the Alfa project[23] in his report on "Water Friendly Land Management" which collected best practices on combining farming and forestry with flood protection. The program 'Room for the River' developed alternative solutions in flood risk management by allowing regular river's flooding of the land in a water friendly land management approach, involving local and regional authorities (municipalities, provinces and water boards) and farmers. Allowing land flooding upstream will reduce the flood risk downstream, in coastal areas. Particularly interesting is the example of a water-friendly organic farm which includes an educational centre to raise local awareness for flood management and regional/national awareness amongst professionals for the possibilities of combining farming-nature and flood management. Moreover, including art as an important factor on the property and in the visitors centre have been a distinguishing trait, that offers opportunities and has helped to create considerable publicity for the whole project (see details in Stam et al, 2014). This is another example on how flood risk management strategy at a river basin scale could increase coastal-rural collaboration and land-sea synergies via cross-sectoral projects, thus implying awareness programs and nature-friendly solutions.

4.3. Elbe estuary region & North Sea, Germany

Elbe & North Sea Region

A demonstration of best practice in terms of lessons learned and policy recommendations**: stakeholder involvement** (public & private) and **public participatory processes** to improve governance, the **need of knowledge and information access**, clear **prospective planning strategies**.

The Elbe Estuary is located in Germany, from the river Elbe mouth in Hamburg, second biggest port of Europe, to the German North Sea Coast, a 97-km-long estuary. The major functions of the land-sea region are shipping/transport, fisheries and aquaculture, agriculture as well as tourism and recreation, and nature conservation. The seaward section of the estuary is part of the Wadden Sea National Parks, it is also an important habitat for birds (90 % of the estuary area is designated as Natura 2000 site) and has several Ramsar sites (important wetland area to be protected). Practice examples in this region are relevant for all COASTAL case studies.

Figure 6: The Elbe estuary & North Sea area, coastal-rural example region 3

[23] In the ALFA project (Adaptive Land use for Flood Alleviation) seven partners have worked together to increase the capacity of their rivers for storing and conveying water. This will protect people in their areas against the risk of flooding. http://alfa-project.eu/nl

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4.3.1. Reducing conflict and increasing cross-sectoral synergies

The COEXIST project[24] gives valuable lessons learned, policy recommendation and tools for a sustainable development of coastal-rural areas by **increasing synergies between activities and reducing stakeholder conflicts for spatial location**. Following research in the North Sea and other European seas, partners of the COEXIST projects highlight the importance of mapping activities and conflicts (to evaluate the degree of interaction between potential overlapping activities), and the need for balancing development and preservation/conservation by conducting a conflict analysis and developing a framework for decision making (following the fifth principal of ICZM). The project developed different tools (a mapping of activities tool; an Individual Stress Level Analysis tool; an Analysis of Conflict Scores tool; a GeoReference Interactions Database (GRID) tool; a Stakeholder Consultation tool) to assess, monitor and evaluate conflicts, synergies and potential co-use of space (see Stelzenmuller et al. (2013a) and COEXIST project's website for further details). The co-use of space, especially at sea often face legislation issues. National legal requirements relating to licensing of activities are of significant barrier for the development of cross-sectoral activities as shown in the German North Sea where the combination of offshore wind farm and fisheries or aquaculture depends heavily on overcoming regulatory and insurance related issues.

From the analysis of conflicts and synergies developed through the project, a set of recommendations can be apply to coastal-rural sectors to support solution of stakeholders conflicts and foster synergies between land-sea areas (Stelzenmuller et al. (2013b):

- **improved governance structures** to adapt to integrated spatial management plans
- **legally binding** spatial management framework (e.g. national, regional or local MSP)
- **transparent, participatory and integrated** spatial planning process
- **clear and transparent stakeholder processes** that define who is involved and at what stage(s)
- **quality assurance of information and data** used in the decision-making process
- improved enforcement systems
- **investment subsidies timely** followed by market investments, realised by public-private partnerships
- **development of model projects and planning initiatives** specifically allocated zones for new activities

4.3.2. New approach towards water management

Water management is a central issue, common to all COASTAL case studies; A river from the headwater deep in the rural hinterland until its estuary in the coastal zone, can be seen as the vertebral column of a coastal-rural body, thus a water resource sustainably manage, qualitatively and quantitatively, can foster coastal-rural collaboration and increase land-sea synergies. The Elbe estuary region offers additional lessons learned and policy recommendations regarding water management with the research project NeWater[25] which explored new approaches to integrated water resource

[24] COEXIST project: interaction in coastal waters, see details in website: http://www.coexistproject.eu/index.php

[25] Further details of the project methods and results can be found on the project website - https://www.newater.uni-osnabrueck.de/index.php?pid=1001

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management (IWRM), promoted by the European WFD, by arguing that it cannot be achieve unless current water management regimes undergo a transition towards more **adaptive water management process**, defined as an approach that addresses uncertainty and complexity **by increasing and sustaining the capacity to learn while managing**. Key research topics concern water governance, cross-sectoral integration, stakeholder conflicts, information management, infrastructure, finance and risk mitigation, knowledge diffusion and implementation.

Following the study of the Elbe basin, researcher express recommendations to further implement an adaptive water management approach:

- development of **a clear strategy for planning in light of climate change**, and negotiations for a wider agreement between government authorities, nongovernmental bodies and the public;
- establishment of clear indicators of the positive and negative effects, not only for water quality and quantity (they do exist), but also for environmental, economic and social aspects;
- extended usage of modelling tools and decision support systems in water management;
- **enhanced support for knowledge dissemination** at the local municipality level; and
- **wider access of relevant information and data to the public**

Moreover five lessons learned have been identified by the research program (see Figure 9): 1) the need of **full support from government, authorities and stakeholders** as well as **proper financial resources** 2) Developing prospective scenario and analysis help making uncertainty more tangible, particularly relevant in a Climate change perspective 3) Social learning and application of diverse tools (performance indicator, stakeholder analysis and stakeholder engagement tools…) help dealing with this uncertainty 4) Adapting to local context by learning from experiment 5) **Full engagement of stakeholders, with trust, and education are necessary to make the learning process** more efficient and contribute to solving problem in a collaborative way (Mysiak et al., 2010).

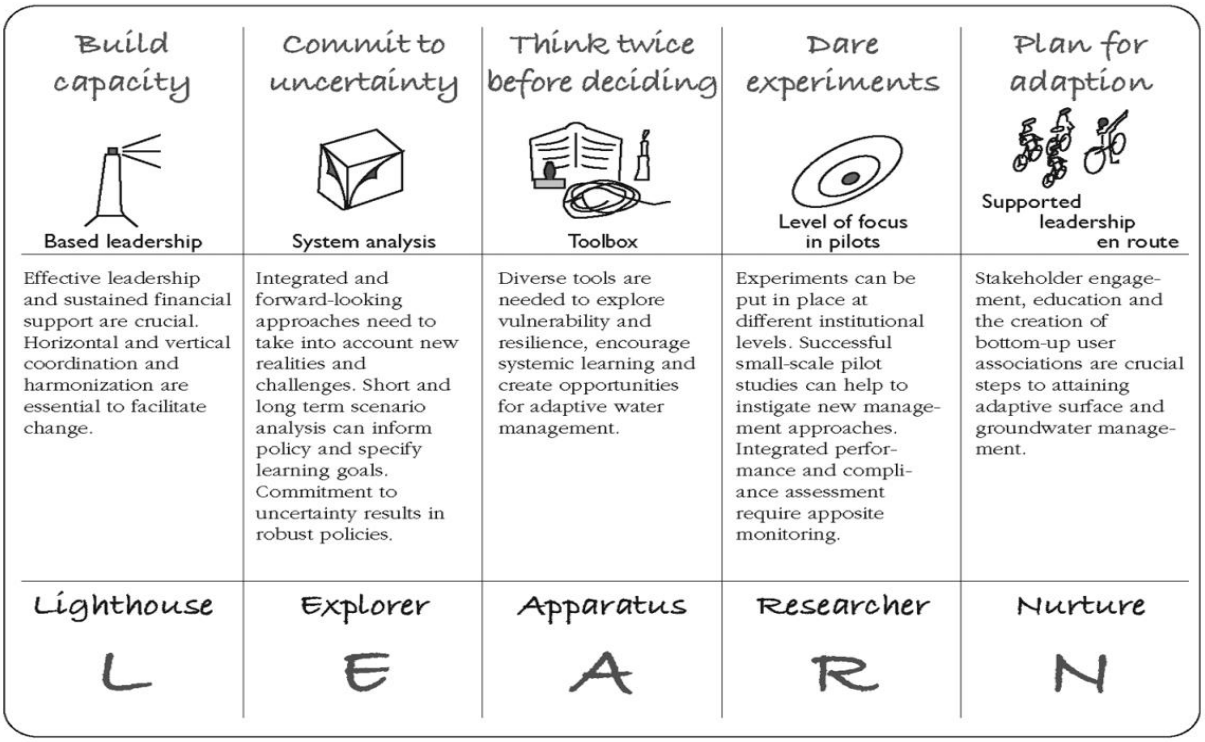

Figure 7: Five metaphors and lessons learning from piloting AWM in NeWater case studies – Mysiak et al. (2010) p34 - ReWater project

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4.3.3. Public Awareness

During COASTAL local sectoral workshop, stakeholders often point out problems of communication and education (in terms of environment, legislation, infrastructure, climate change….): insufficiently co-ordinated and available information, not well corresponding to local realities, not sufficient development of public education and understanding, particularly on environmental problem/solution possibilities.

In Germany, to fill this knowledge gap, the Coastal Union (EUCC) laughed, in 2002**, the German coastal newsletter** ("Küsten Newsletter") with 3 general objectives a) to make recent data and information available to a large audience within a short time; b) to provide a forum for exchange and discussions and c) to raise the awareness about coastal problems and the need for ICZM. The newsletter has 6 issues per year and summarise recent coastal information, relay international news, national on-going discussions and controversial hot-topics, presents recent coastal and marine up-coming conferences and workshops… It is sent to subscribers and accessible via internet. It is now the most important source for coastal information in Germany and a major promoter of ICZM at a little cost. (Schernewski, OURCOAST_204)

Another initiative in Germany to raise public awareness, focusing on ICZM, was the development of an **internet platform proposing an online learning system** which consists of independent online study, information and teaching modules. The modules deal with the coast and the sea in general and with ICZM in particular. Some of the modules explain the general conditions for ICZM in Germany - case studies about ICZM-initiatives in Germany show the special German state-of-the-art. The modules are free of charge and address experts, students and the interested public. (see details in Schernewski, 2015 (OURCOAST_199))

4.4. North-Kurzeme Coastal region, Gulf of Riga, Latvia

North Kurzeme Region, Latvia

A region presenting good practice example in terms of **communication**, **education & environmental awareness**, **local communities' involvement** to improve governance for a coastal-rural sustainable development, **reduce conflict, increase collaboration and foster innovations.**

The Gulf of Riga is a bay in the Baltic Sea between Estonia and Latvia. The coastal-rural region of North-Kurzeme is located on the North-West side of the Gulf in the Latvian part (West of the capital Riga). The area is mainly covers by sandy beach and forest. Forestry, fishery and tourism are the main sectoral activities in a, still, under-develop natural coastal area. It was quite well known in Latvia because of the early municipal co-operation on general matters begun in 1997 among several local municipalities.

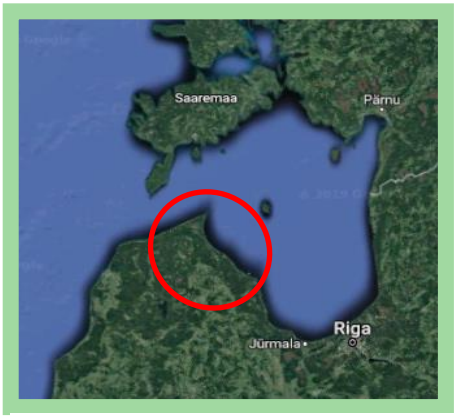

Figure 8: The North Kurzeme coastal region, coastal-rural example region 4

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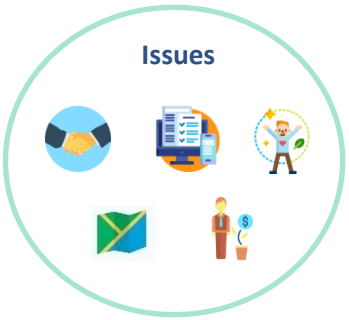
4.4.1. Communication and Awareness



The North-Kurzeme region in the Gulf of Riga region offers multiple examples of **sustainable and environmental awareness initiatives** towards coastal-rural communities to facilitate sustainable coastal development and answer communication and education issues often encounter in coastal-rural as seen in the COASTAL project local sectoral workshops.

A **school environmental education process** has been coupled with a related social partnership in a small scale municipality (e.g. an eco-schools approach) as a comprehensive instrument for **furthering collaboration capacities and networking**. The long term objective for this school & outreach strategy was to facilitate development of local human resource capacities and municipal understanding of sustainable coastal development. The school has an environmental education development plan (development of the necessary knowledge, skills and attitude towards both nature and also the culture environment), improved the school's inner and outside physical and creative environment as well as encouraging regular professional and collaboration training for teachers and all other staff. A learning trails and "green classes" were designed in the nearby coastal dune forest; clean-up and different infrastructural, innovation work activities were spread into the community and new collaboration partnerships were established. Moreover a long term strategy for the school's contribution to municipal sustainable coastal development. The municipality and tourism office were key supporters of the project as well as an EU LIFE initiative. The Eco-school project was a trigger for local community social partnership and the development of ICZM practices at the municipality level. (Ernsteins R., 2015c).

Another good practice example is the development of a **coastal communication network and platform** focus on coastal information, education/training, coastal participation and an environmentally friendly behaviour/green life-style approach in an informal rural community setting. The initiative was prepared to **create a participatory governance system** in order to take care of the on-going coastal management problems characterized by a lack of institutional co-operation and stakeholders' participation and a very different level of information, professional education, participation experience and management skills associated with the general environmental communication problems. Furthermore the initiative aims to create the preconditions for the realisation of a more environmental friendly behaviour and green life style via coastal sustainability awareness-raising. **Coastal communication tools** were developed based on **both bottom-up activities** (facilitation for inhabitants and their interest), and **top-down activities** (adequate information sharing, local/regional education and training orientation and implementation, coordination and participation activities and mechanisms as well as personal and professional "green behaviour" facilitation). (see further details in Ernsteins R., 2015a).

Finally, a Local Agenda 21 approach was applied to develop participatory governance (foster institutional co-operation and public participation) for conflict resolution. A participatory governance via a Round Table Forum was develop, coastal communication via formal and informal Rural Communication Networking, as well as the application of coastal indicators and the design and implementation of the Regional Sustainable Development Demonstration projects. (see further details in Ernsteins R., 2015d).

At the national level, Latvia collaborated in the implementation of the **CoastLearn platform** (http://www.coastlearn.org/), a free, on-line, multimedia, internet-based training package on ICZM for policy-maker, planner, student, NGO and anyone interested in coastal management (Policy Analysis, Planning, Environmental Risk Assessment, Sustainable Tourism, GIS, Public Participation, and Biodiversity) and ICZM principals. It promotes the exchange of knowledge and experience by providing practical examples and case studies illustrating the most important issues. (see further details in Pickaver, 2015c).

These initiatives can also contribute to **coastal risk management in a climate change perspective, by supporting coastal governance process** since, as suggested by Ernsteins et al. (2015b) following his research

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in Latvia, necessary preconditions for this process are: a better understanding by municipal leadership and the general public of the importance of identifying, analysing, and communicating environmental risks; A change in public behaviour toward more active participation in environmental risk identification and communication processes; Coordinated and effective communication and collaboration among all involved actors and stakeholders.

4.4.2. Cooperation and exchange to support local sustainable business

Collaboration and exchange of good practice can help local entrepreneur to expand and diversified their business, taking example in one of the FARNET good practice project[26]. LEADER LAGs from Estonia, Finland and Latvia have initiated a cooperation project to help small rural entrepreneurs develop linkages with similar businesses in neighbouring countries, while at the same time involving young people who could in the future take over the business. The practice aims at promoting knowledge and innovation diffusion between small-scale rural business to get inspiration from similar activities in order to develop new product and skills. The project is based on exchange visits between local businesses in the different countries, involving potential young entrepreneurs to create future vocations. The project also involves information and promotion activities, study trips and events to exchange and disseminate the experience to other potentially interested entrepreneurs, as well as the production of transnational marketing material for sustainable, rural tourism and local food from the participating LAG areas. (see further details in FARNET, 2018a)

4.5. Molise area, Italy

Molise Region, Italy

A regional example illustrating how **sustainable ecotourism can foster coastal-rural collaboration**, unified territorial strategies, and create business opportunities. Natural resource protection can be an opportunities for sustainable development and environmental awareness practices.

The Molise area lies on the Adriatic Sea, the countryside is mostly mountainous. This rural area is characterized by agricultural practices with high quality products (such as wine and olive oil), spontaneous coastal development put strong pressure on the coastal ecosystem with the growing disappearance of the dune system. This area has similar characteristics with the Greek COASTAL case study.

Figure 9: Molise area, coastal-rural example region 5

[26] https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/fpfis/cms/farnet2/on-the-ground/good-practice/projects/cooperation-and-exchange-support-sustainable-local-businesses_en

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4.5.1. Natural assets as a business opportunity

The 'Costa dei Delfini' initiative27 is a very interesting practice: A number of coastal and rural municipalities of the Molise region have decided to collaborate and define a unified economic strategic in order to increase the number of tourist but also spread the flow of coastal tourists more evenly in the region by attracting visitors towards local environmental assets (lakes, naturalistic areas of great value), away from the coastline. A territorial marketing project was laughed, based on eco – sustainable tourism and territorial branding to create a new tourism of naturalists and ornithologists interest. A dedicated web portal (www.costadeidelfini.it) supported the dissemination of touristic information, additional summer events took place (in museums, churches, etc.) in the areas attracting a large number of local and national tourists.

Another local practical example on how eco-tourism based on a natural protected area can foster coastal-rural collaboration and creates business opportunities: the establishment of the Nature Reserve in Casacalenda[28], a strategic starting point for an integrated plan of support for the start-up of socio-economical activities linked to territories characteristics, such as organic food and agro-tourism. The Visitor Centre of the Nature Reserve played an active role on promoting such economic activities giving information and distributing promotional leaflets about local enterprises. It has established a mutual and informal on-going cooperation process, between the Nature Reserve and enterprises considering that the Nature Reserve promotes local products and receptivity services while local enterprises bring their customers to the Reserve. The cooperation with local private entities who deal with reception and gastronomic sectors has strongly increased, new business emerged (guesthouses, B&B etc.) providing accommodation facilities inland.

4.5.2. Promoting environmentally friendly practices

The MAESTRAL Life project (focus on coastal dune ecosystem restoration) in the Molise region give a good practice example in terms of mitigating conflict between stakeholders and improving conservation but also promoting natural heritage and environmental awareness by involving citizen and tourists in environmental education activities. An environmental education program addressed to schools was carried out by a non-profit organization, numerous ecological tracking were organized with wildlife experts, as well as recreational activities and workshops with children, footbridges were realized to avoid trampling and better preserve the natural area. Natural conservation, preservation and restoration projects can be an opportunity for developing natural sustainable management practices, sustainable eco-friendly tourism and local environmental awareness. (Life Maestral, Layman's report)

[27] Interreg good practice (https://www.interregeurope.eu/policylearning/good-practices/item/604/costa-dei-delfini-dolphins-coast/)

[28] See further details in the website https://www.interregeurope.eu/policylearning/good-practices/item/571/ecotourism-in-casacalenda/

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4.6. Algavre region, Portugal

Algavre Region, Portugal

A region example of how **alternative forms of tourism in rural hinterland, based on cultural and natural heritage can promote sustainable development and preserve the natural environment, foster coastal-rural collaboration and land-sea synergies.**

The Algavre region is the southernmost region of Portugal. The fishery industry had a predominant position in the regional economy until the middle of the 20th century. Today coastal tourism is the most important sector of the region and a leading economic driver in the region but also a major motor of coastal change. Increase of leisure activities in the coastal area take place at the expense of agricultural land and natural ecosystems (e.g. wetlands). Increase urban pressure and pollution, consequence of mass tourism lead to permanent loss of the some of the important littoral sites that form part of the NATURA 2000 Network in the Algarve (De Noronha Vaz E. et al. 2012). Local initiative based on cultural and natural heritage of the region offers good example of alternative way of mass coastal tourism for a sustainable development of the region.

Figure 10: Algavre area, Portugal, coastal-rural example region 6

4.6.1. Promoting natural local heritage

The Algavre area offers different examples of coastal-rural collaborations and land-sea synergies based of local cultural & natural heritage. **The recovery and promotion of a traditional salt production**, part of the local cultural identity, and restoration of salt pans of a high ecological value in Castro Marim, enhanced the biological, economic and cultural potentials of the coastal wetlands, crossroad of land and sea influences. The project includes certification of traditional salt, establishment of an association (to organises a collective marketing, find new markets, involve youngsters, develop eco-tourism activities) as well as a cooperative of small-scale traditional salt producers (to facilitate the commercialisation of their products), promotion of the biodiversity (management plan including monitoring). Other initiatives of the project lead to the establishment of a route of Traditional Salt from the Atlantic, the promotion of tourism in the areas through

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the establishment of a common identity and the support in the establishment of museums and interpretation centres about the traditional production of salt. The study of new uses and products obtained from the salt pans in Castro Marim (such as special algae, other halophytic plants and clay), that are compatible with the traditional production of salt and the objectives of nature conservation has been promoted through projects and partnerships with research entities.(Veiga J. OURCOAST_131).

4.6.2. Promoting gastronomic local heritage

Another initiative (a FARNET best practice) worth presenting is **the 'KM 0' branding initiative which promote local sourcing and enhance collaboration of stakeholder of a whole economic chain process** (production, processing, sales, marketing and consumption), for a sustainable development of the area, based on culinary tradition and local products. The brand identifies quality foods produced close to local consumers. To attract the initial interest of the public and other regions, a launch event was organized, bringing together local producers and famous chefs as well as Spanish and French delegations of catering professionals to discover the products and learn how to prepare them. The event covered a wide array of local products, from wines to dairy products to pastries, and offered a specific workshop for local seafood products. Six other events of this kind, two gourmet itineraries and a presence in the local and online media are amongst the tools being developed by the project to attract visitors and professionals. In parallel with this outreach strategy and the brand development, a third action seeks to work on the image of these products and the conditions in which they are sold or consumed by providing a clear and coordinated message to consumers on the benefits of purchasing local products branded Km 0. (FARNET, 2018b)

Local gastronomy and historical heritage are opportunities and tools to promote "alternative" and sustainable tourism in rural coastal hinterland, increase economic activity in/during the off-season, safeguard culinary heritage and raising awareness on the importance of local production, processing and knowledge (Medfest Interreg project[29]). The 'Eating Algarve Food Tour' is a company specialized in culinary activities, food and cultural tours in historic and gastronomic neighbourhoods of the Algarve. They developed a combination of the regional gastronomy and history to offer the authentic Algarve, by providing explanations and tastings of 100% Algarvian ingredients, traditional dishes, drinks, activities and visits to millenary heritage sites. During these experiences, tours visit, share, and promote interaction between the local vendors/partners and customers. Each tour integrates a network of restaurants, shops, museums, private properties, and others, which take part in the total experience. The company works closely and in collaboration with family businesses, local producers, local people, institutions and regional associations, and intends to contribute to the boost of the small economy and the community's self-esteem. The local guides, the heritage site partners, the tourism agencies and associations, press and social networks, travel agencies, hotels, restaurants and vendors are the most important stakeholders. Algarve Food Tours aims to contribute to the establishment of the Algarve as an internationally **recognized gastronomic destination and a brand, beyond the common offer of Sea, Sun, Sand, and Golf**. (Kumer et al., 2018)

[29]See further information in the project website https://medfest.interreg-med.eu/

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4.7. Ria Etel, Brittany, France

Ria Etel area, France

A regional example where **an initial conflict between stakeholders of coastal and rural area foster collaboration and increase land-sea synergies** through a common strategy of communication, information, and good practices.

The river Etel is a "ria" bordering two "pays", with two territorial plans or SCOTs and three communities of communes. Located on the south coast of Brittany, France, this river basin suffers severe constraints e.g. summer tourism, outlying urban extension linked with the development two urban areas (Lorient and Vannes). Nevertheless the Etel Ria remains a relatively unspoilt area where, living closely together, is active agriculture and important oyster farming. This region share common characteristics with the COASTAL French case study.

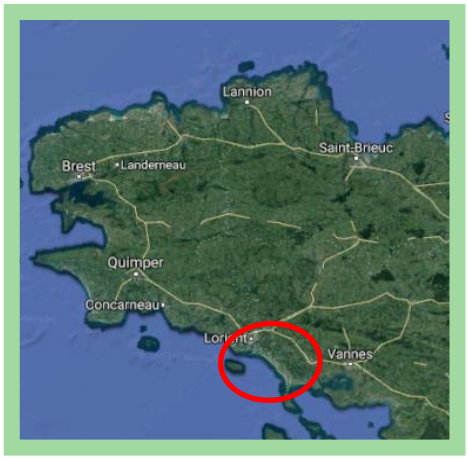

Figure 11: Ria Etel area, France, coastal-rural example region 7

Following local conflicts between farmers and oyster producers regarding water quality issues, a local association (Cap 2000 association[30]) was created with local famers, oyster producers and fishermen to solve conflicts. The association developed a form dialogue between the different sectors and led to finding common solutions regarding water issues, acceptable and beneficial to all stakeholders. This innovative approach based on consultation has so far helped maintain the balance between the various uses of this territory by promoting good practices. The association is in charge of water quality monitoring and results diffusions to local stakeholders, works in cooperation with other professional structures to develop new actions regarding source-pollution identification, communication on local coastal-rural professions and products, better knowledge of natural environment. The association works also in favour of exchange of good practices between stakeholders who share the same issues in the whole Brittany region. Additionally, an agreement has been signed between the agricultural and shellfish regional authorities to ensure the prosperity of both sector and preserve water quality in coastal areas.

[30] See further details on the association's website: https://cap2000.jimdo.com/

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4.8. English South coast, Dorset-Solent area

Dorset-Solent area, England

A region example for **its collaborative approach** of coastal management based on **a cross-sectoral stakeholders engagement** to define a common strategy for the sustainable development of their region with a **global vision of the land-sea system**, using **spatial planning tools to increase land-sea synergies**

The Dorset County is centrally located on the south coast of England. Agriculture (covering 80% of land area), fishery, port & shipping, marine industry, oil & gas extraction, water sport activities, tourism activities have developed in a natural landscape of high value; Over half of the county is designated as an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and three-quarters of its coastline is part of the Jurassic Coast Natural World Heritage Site due to its geological and paleontological significance. On the East side of Dorset region, the Solent area lies in front of the Isle of Wight in the mainland of England with Portsmouth as an important port, the maritime industry is dominant (shipping, ports, leisure, marine manufacturing and the military). The area is also of great ecological and landscape importance for its coastal and estuarine habitats, with a RAMSAR site, a national park and a special area of conservation. The coexistence of high economic activities with ecosystem of high value makes conflicts highly likely.

Figure 12: Dorset-Solent area, England, coastal-rural example region 8

4.8.1. Coastal management to increase land-sea synergies

Two good examples on how coastal management strategies can increase land-sea synergies are provided by the Solent forum and the Dorset coast forum. In the UK, the well-developed planning and management systems on land contrast with the sectoral approach at sea. The UK Government recognised the need for an extension of the ethos of planning and management strategy into the coastal zone and recommended that local authorities take a lead role with other agencies and interest groups in coordinating the preparation of coastal management plans.

The Dorset Coast Forum (DCF) is an independent strategic coastal partnership, which looks at the long term, broad-scale issues facing the Dorset coast and its inshore waters. It promotes a sustainable approach to the management, use and development of Dorset's coastal zone to ensure that its inherent natural and cultural qualities are maintained and enhanced for the benefit of future generations. Members include local authorities, fishing representatives, commercial businesses, environmental, recreational, historical, maritime, business and tourism sectors, charities. DCF provided the needed platform to support the development of a strategy for the sustainable management of open coastlines bringing together the coastal and the marine area, by involving a broad range of local interests

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and being used as a mechanism for communication. Today DCF is a major actor in the region with over a thousand members and is a central organisation for the sustainable development of the area based on coastal synergies and stakeholder's collaboration, formalized in the Dorset Coast Strategy[31], as well as being involved in many other coastal initiatives (coastal defence, waste management, environmental awareness and education projects[32]…) and by providing additional services:

- Provide a neutral platform for discussion
- Disseminate relevant data and information to our members
- Design and deliver innovative projects
- Provide effective stakeholder engagement
- Organise and facilitate workshops
- Empower communities to tackle coastal issues affecting them
- Provide educational material to schools, businesses and communities
- Enable networking opportunities through conferences and events
- Work effectively on issues and opportunities for the coast using our members knowledge and expertise to deliver results
- Facilitate conflict resolution on coastal issues

As a mark of success the Dorset strategy and the forum have been taken as model by other coastal organizations. (LIFE96 ENV/UK/000401)

The Solent Forum[33] offers a similar example on how an independent partnership brought together stakeholders from the land and the sea and became the main instrument for ICZM issues in the region. The Solent Forum developed a 'strategic guidance' which acted as a catalyst to bring together the various sectors and stakeholders with an interest in the Solent to strategically discuss the future management needs of the area, which, it raises awareness and understanding of each sectors (help resolving conflicts), and promotes cross-sectoral activities. The forum is a platform for data sharing, facilitates better consultation, communication and liaison, and brings together data and research to aid policy making and management decisions. (Lewey S.A., 2015)

[31] The Dorset Coast Strategy 2011-2021 (DCS) is a high level non-statutory document which aims to set out a consensus view on the way in which the members of the Dorset Coast Forum will work together to improve the planning and management of the Dorset Coast and inshore waters. See further details in the strategy document https://www.dorsetcoast.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/Dorset_Coast_Strategy_finallow_res.pdf

[32] See further details on the organisation's website https://www.dorsetcoast.com/

[33] See further details on the organisation's website http://solentforum.org/

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4.8.2. Spatial planning to increase land-sea synergies

The C-SCOPE project[34] (combining Sea and Coastal Planning in Europe) was an opportunity for the Dorset Coast Forum to collaborate with the Coordination Centre on Integrated Coastal Zone Management in Belgium to achieve an integrated approach to land and sea planning and management. During the 4 years' time of the project, DCF develop a framework for integrating terrestrial and marine planning for a sustainable development of the area: the C-SCOPE Marine Plan. The title can make one think the framework is another common marine spatial planning plan, but the document has this innovative approach of integrating landscape and seascape assessments, with maritime boundaries but no inland limits due to the infinite number of ways which it could be delimited. The existing land based plans (Local Development Frameworks, Local Transport Plans, Shoreline Management Plan, River Basin Management Plan, Management Plans for protected areas) and the Dorset Strategy are fully integrated in the marine management plan (cf. The C-SCOPE Marine Plan).

The C-SCOPE project has a maritime approach, based on the principals of Marine Spatial Planning, for increasing land-sea synergies via the integration of terrestrial and marine planning. In the context of the COASTAL project, taking a land approach, following the ICZM principal, for integrating terrestrial and marine planning in one single strategic framework would favour land-sea synergies and increase coastal-rural collaborations.

Additionally, the C-SCOPE project provides a set of lessons learned and recommendations for spatial planning (Smith N. 2012):

- Regarding coastal and marine plan scales, boundaries and purpose: 1) scale and context are critical 2) boundaries are necessary to define the marine plan area, but should not be rigid 3) objective setting takes time, but is critical to success
- Regarding data and knowledge requirements for coastal and marine planning: 1) develop a data framework before you begin collection 2) good data management is essential 3)data and knowledge gaps still exist 4) sensitivity mapping has significant limitations
- Regarding coastal and marine planning methods and processes: 1) local knowledge 2) best practice is there to be challenged 3) forecasting, particularly at a local scale, is an imprecise technique 4) spatial analysis methods should be adaptable 5) constraints mapping should be interpreted with care
- Regarding coastal and marine plan development: 1) the land/sea interface remains challenging 2) marine plans don't necessarily have to be 'zoned' 3) marine plans should be linked to interactive maps 4) prepare for the unexpected
- Regarding stakeholder participation: 1) legal status matters to stakeholders 2) be concise and consistent with language 3) building trust is important, but takes time & engaging industry and business communities takes effort 4) interviews are a valuable tool for information gathering, participation and awareness raising 5) working with the right' stakeholders is important 6) stakeholders are selective in the way they participate 7) reaching consensus takes time and is not always possible 8) participation is about more than consensus 9) visual media is an effective communication tool 9) the media will only become interested if there is an issue they can focus on effective communication tool

[34]See further details on the organisation's website http://www.cscope.eu/en/

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4.9. Ythan estuary, Scotland

Ythan area, Scotland

A region example for **its local participative approach to tackle a coastal-rural environmental issue. Raising public awareness, supporting agro-environmental practices, engaging local communities in the restoration program were keys for the success of the practice.**

Ythan estuary is located in the North-East coast of Scotland, North of Aberdeen. Agriculture and fishery are the main activities in this coastal-rural area.

It is a Ramsar Site and as a Special Protection Area under the Birds Directive. High levels of nitrates and phosphates in the estuary, due to agricultural practices, led to a growth of green macro-algae threatening the food supply of wading birds. Current approaches to regulating this problem were only partially effective. Despite SPA status, it didn't protect the site from the impacts of activities upstream or more general impacts such as pollution of the adjacent sea area.

Figure 13: Ythan area, Scotland, coastal-rural example region 9

With the support of a LIFE project**, an innovative approach was taken by encouraging the local community to take responsibility for the state of the river and its associated habitats and to instigate a voluntary response to tackle the problems facing the river, in order to preserve this natural heritage**.
A program of measure was introduced to reduce inputs of pollutants, sustainable land and river management was promoted through raising public awareness and engaging the community in a range of measures:

- Farmers were assisted to apply to join the Rural Stewardship Scheme (RSS) to support the development of buffer strips alongside streams and rivers. Water management plans were also produced for these farms.
- Water quality data was collected over a three-year period. Local people, supported by Scottish Environment Protection Agency staff, were involved in water quality sampling at eight sites and in 50 river habitat surveys.
- Anglers, walkers, local residents and national agencies were brought together to select and manage restoration work on sections of the river to create areas of semi-natural habitats;
- The University of Hertfordshire were contracted to design computer software to enable local farmers to complete nutrient budgets (the Nutrient Budgeting software). Farmers were trained to use the software.
- Local farmers were shown around two farms that were chosen to demonstrate the benefits of agro-environmental schemes and nutrient budgeting.
- Local communities were involved in awareness-raising events in schools and community centres.

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They selected river restoration sites and assisted with restoration work on 12 sites.

A forest management plan was also established for a large woodland, adjacent to the river. The project (awarded 'Best environmental project') successfully demonstrated a range of interventions to raise awareness of the river and mobilise interest in mitigation projects in the local community and is a model for similar initiatives to clean up river catchments.
(Pickaver, 2015d)

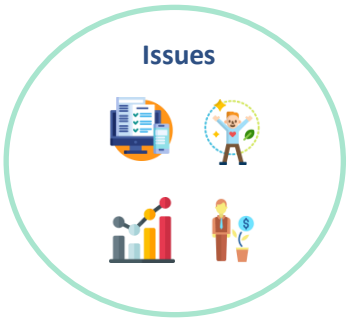
4.10. Valencia region, Spain

Valencia area, Spain

A region example on how sustainable tourism can foster land-sea synergies by initiating new approaches to tourism activities via cross-sectoral activities, by capitalizing on the possibilities that new communication technologies offer to redirect the flow of tourism to less visited areas and create synergies between coastal and rural areas.

The Valencia region is located in the South-East Mediterranean coastline of Spain. It is a region of major economic importance in Spain with its touristic activity based on the "sun and beach" tourist product (third most visited region in Spain). Urban and industrial development increases in place of agricultural sector, affected by land loss and severe droughts. Coastal mass tourism characterizes Valencia's touristic activity. However, the region offers practice example of alternative forms of tourism.

Figure 14: Valencia area, Spain, coastal-rural example region 10



4.10.1. Improving the sustainability of tourism model with the new technologies

The urban community of Valencia, an important commercial and cruise port with a high volume of tourism has to deal with a mass tourism phenomenon, concentred in few hot spot in the city with a risk of overcrowding. Gandia, a municipality located at the South-East side of the Valencian province between the Mediterranean Sea, the mountains and a wetland of high ecological value, faces a strong touristic seasonality characterized by a mono activity (beach and

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sun). Through the Alter Eco Interreg project[35], the region developed innovative approaches, using the new technologies to reach a sustainable tourism model. In Valencia, in order to avoid overcrowding the hot spots, the strategy consisted of the design of alternative tourism routes to redirect the flow of tourists to non-touristic neighbourhoods with important material and immaterial cultural heritage. Each route, accessible online (http://www.five.es/espacio-ciudadano/guias-alter-eco/) and supported by an online APP with a gamefication concept, is presented by a characteristic person of the neighbourhood who tells different options to be visited depending on the profile, preferences...etc. A monitoring system has been installed in this new area to quantify the flow of tourist in order to adapt the strategy. In Gandia municipality, to develop tourism activities off-season and outside of the beach area, an APP which uses the same concept of gamification as Valencia has been design in order to give information to the tourists about of other point of interests in the area (in the case of Gandia, the information given were mainly about the city centre of the municipality). In the same time, free wifi was offer at the beach to allow access to theses information. Additionally, another web APP was design for the tourism business sector in order to improve the quality of the accommodation offer during the whole year and help tourist accommodation owners or managers to better adapt their properties to winter conditions and improve the acoustic comfort, accessibility and sustainability.

The Alter Eco project also offers a list of methods and tools used around the world to monitor and manage tourism flow and reach a sustainable tourism model (Camatti et al., 2018).

The real impact of these innovative approaches will be seen in the future but they already give good examples on how emerging technologies in communication could contribute to land-sea synergies and coastal-rural collaboration via the development of tourism activities in the rural hinterland in combination with coastal areas.

4.10.2. Combining tourism activities and fishing activities

Inspired by the success of the “pescatourism” initiative in Italy, replicate in other parts of Europe, Valencia took part of the TourisMed Interreg project36 in order to develop new activities combining tourism and fishery. The main goal of the practice is to diversify the touristic offers, raise awareness regarding local fishery products and the natural marine environment as well as offering an additional source of income for fishermen. The Valencia region, in collaboration with local partners developed an itinerary guide, inviting Individuals to a journey on a traditional fishing boat where they will experience the traditional fishing technics, discover the natural marine protected area, and observe birds and learn about local fish species. Additionally, visitors will enjoy an authentic seafood lunch with fresh local products (cf. ‘Itinerary plan Valencia).

Moreover, the TourisMed project created a specific brand for the promotion of sustainable fishing tourism and products in the Med area on the basis of quality and sustainability (Q&S) practices, to be used for marketing purposes to achieve the recognition of consumers. An online platform has been launched to promote the fishing tourism sites (http://www.fishingtourism.net/).

[35] Additional information can be find on the project website: www.alter-eco.interreg-med.eu

[36] Additional information can be found on the website project https://tourismed.interreg-med.eu/

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4.11. Island of Samsø, Denmark

Island of Samsø, Denmark

A region example on how **the green economy** and the needed **energetic transition towards renewable energies can create business opportunities, foster collaborations in a coastal-rural community** and improve land-sea synergies via for instance offshore and onshore wind supply.

Samsø, a Danish island, is located between Sweden and Denmark in the Kattegat strait with a rural community of about 3800 inhabitants. Beaches and villages are popular destination but fishing and farming activities are still important while the energy is a growing sector.

Figure 15: Island of Samso, Denmark, coastal-rural example region 11

4.11.1. A community-based transition from fossil fuels to renewable energy.

Following the launch of a competition by the Danish government to support the use of renewable energy in the islands in order to become self-sufficient, the local community (4000 inhabitants) of Samsø became self-sufficient in 10 years. The island previously relied heavily on the flow of tourists in the peak summer months, while traditional occupations such a fishing and farming were on the decline. Through the development of a combination of different renewable energy sources, inland wind farms, offshore wind farm (funded by the islander) solar energy and biomass), the local economy has been transformed, with most businesses and citizens benefiting from important savings in terms of energy costs, as well as from the expansion of existing businesses (construction, electricians,…) and the creation of new ones based around renewable energy production. The island of Samso is now not only 100% self-sufficient in terms of energy production but it has also started to export energy, thereby generating dividends for the more than 450 inhabitants of the island who are shareholders in the different energy production enterprises. The Renewable Energy Island project is now one of the main tourist attractions on the island. The multiplier effect of the renewable energy strategy has, therefore, been felt throughout the local economy. Moreover the project had positive effects of the quality of air, water and terrestrial environment with significant reductions in emissions of greenhouse gases and airborne particles, which has in turn benefited the provision of ecosystem services.

Such initiatives help to increase local acceptance of renewable energy projects and contribute to overcoming resistance linked to impacts such as noise or visual nuisance. (Van de Walle, 2013).

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4.11.2. Collaboration and knowledge diffusion

The project included the creation of the 'Energy Academy' a project-based organization focused on the consequences of climate change, acting as a physical gathering and meeting place for all kinds of people who are interested in community development. It hosts meetings and gatherings concerning subjects such as education and research, including courses in the field of sustainable development, meetings, seminars, and exhibitions about energy, climate change, and sustainable resources. Samso Energy and Environment Office, Samso Energy Agency and the Energy Service Samso are also based in the academy and carry out the activities of energy efficiency advice for companies and homeowners, tours – including tours for specific trades and industries – and workshops and seminars. The academy is currently working towards making Samsø 100% fossil fuel free.

Further information about the energy transition project can be find on the Energy Academy website (https://energiakademiet.dk/en/)

4.12. Caribbean Region

Caribbean region

A region example for its lessons learned to tackles water pollution issues in the marine environment. U**sing water reuse options and nature-based solutions for water treatments could create a** sustainable circular economy system beneficial to the whole **coastal-rural environment.**

There are lessons to be learned from the Caribbean region for coastal management and land-sea interactions regarding water pollution issues. DeGeorges et al. (2010) emphasized the impacts of land-sourced pollution (especially sewage) in the coastal waters and on the marine environment, causing eutrophication phenomenon & harmful algae blooms. Scientific literature[37] highlights potential solutions for coastal water pollution, taking as example the Caribbean region

Large amounts of nutrient pollution in waters result from sewage ("brown water"), wash water ("grey water") and agricultural runoff (fertilizer and natural components of soils) which affect coastal ecosystems. In the tropical waters the inadequacy of secondary sewage treatment is seen as a major source of nutrient input, tourist resorts having often inadequate treatment systems; septic tanks in coastal areas with high groundwater tables often malfunction during heavy rain events, flushing huge quantities of untreated effluent into coastal waters. Even if they functioned properly, secondary treatment plants do not properly remove nutrients or viruses which can then be find in high concentration in shallow coastal water creating risks for public health and the natural environment. As an alternative to expensive conventional water treatments, biological treatment using plants to absorb

[37] See details in the literature review by DeGeorges et al. (2010)

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nutrients is highly effective in the tropics where plants grow year round however this option is often ignored by sewage designers from temperate zones, where plants only grow part of the year.

Scientific also point out the advantages of land disposal for secondarily treated sewage effluent and wastewater reuse options. As an alternative to coastal discharges, this area has extensive wetlands that could possibly be part of a secondary treatment/overland flow system, with the already nutrient rich wetlands polishing the final effluent (nature-based solutions). Estuarine systems, such as the Greater St. Lucia wetlands in South Africa, act as nutrient purifying systems as nutrients from catchments are absorbed by vegetation, resulting in cleaner water entering the sea. Florida has recently ordered all the offshore sewage outfalls closed, and mandated that the water be treated and recycled, but will take 15 years to fully implement these steps. With land disposal, advanced (tertiary) waste treatment can be attained, and nutrients are recycled to land vegetation, which is usually nutrient-starved, taking carefully into account potential limitation due to the degree and type of pollution. Instead of being expensively treated and rejected in the system, waste water could be reuse, particularly by the agricultural sector which needs nutrient inputs, or by coastal golf courses which beg for nutrient rich sewage effluent waters for irrigation, as costs of water (especially if produced by reverse osmosis) and fertilizers are high. For instance recycling of all effluents as irrigation is mandated in the dry Turks and Caicos Islands. Rezaei et al. (2018) shows that although the reuse of waste water increases the cost of implementation and maintenance water systems, it increases the value of resource recovery and reduces eutrophication problems in the environment. A limiting factor will be the distance between the water reclamation facility and the end use which plays a significant role in economic and environmental (carbon footprint) indicators. Lack of existing regulations and guidelines for the implementation of water reuse system, high water quality requirements, as well as challenges with social acceptance (particularly for urban uses) are at the moment, serious barriers for the implementation of such a system.

Wastewater reuse and land disposal require careful hydrological studies and can offer alternative solutions to water quality and quantity issues in many coastal-rural areas.

4.13. Additional sources of information on best practice

Many source of information exist regarding best practices but are generally focus on one sector or one issue, we will only mention here the PERSEUS guide developed to achieve good environmental status of the seas and coastal areas by communication actions, stakeholder involvement and public awareness. The guide focuses on 3 key topics: tourism in coastal areas, marine litter and fisheries. The guide gives key message based on examples and best practices and proposes communication and awareness raising actions. Many links and material are available to promote and work in favour of a sustainable development of coastal areas which are intrinsically link to their rural hinterlands. (Practice guide available at this address: **http://www.perseus-net.eu/assets/media/PDF/deliverables/6758.8_Final.pdf**)

This guide provides additional examples of practices that can be used to increase land-sea synergies and coastal-rural collaboration by tackling some of the issues facing by the COASTAL cases study. More generally the PERSEUS project offers various tools and recommendations for scientists, policy marker and the general public for the sustainable development of the Mediterranean and Black Sea region (cf. **http://www.perseus-net.eu/site/content.php?locale=1&locale_j=en&sel=1**)

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Table 9: Synthesis of coastal-rural region best practice examples

Best practice examples[38]	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii
Issues assessed												
Water quality (and eutrophication)												
Water quantity												
Flood Risk & Coastal defence												
Beach erosion												
Soil quality (and soil's salinization)												
Stakeholders conflicts												
Lack of cooperation												
Lack of Information / Education regarding environmental issues & policies												
Lack of a scientific/policy interface to support management decisions												
Public awareness & lifestyle (including food habits)												
Climate change												
Biodiversity loss												
Natural protected area and other Policy &												

[38] Cf. list page 33

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management related issues												
Nature conservation												
Cultural conservation												
Land price/ land availability / increase urbanisation												
Sustainable growth												
Spatial planning												
Seasonal population variability												
Business opportunities & policy solution related to coastal-rural collaboration												
off-shore energy												
coastal flood protection												
Innovative practices to improve water quality												
Agricultural alternative / innovative practices												
Agro & eco-tourism												
Improve sustainable management of natural areas												
Sustainable use of land												
Fisheries & aquaculture												
Improve communication & governance												
Education & Environmental awareness												

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As highlighted by table 9, the majority of the coastal-rural region examples offer best practices in terms of conflict resolution, improve communication, information, education, and public awareness, nature conservation and sustainable growth while fewer example in terms of water quantity issues of climate change despite the fact that this issues are of major importance in COASTAL case studies. This is explained by the fact that many of the initiatives analysed during the inventory and tacking climate change or water quantity issues were sector oriented and lack a wider prospect of coastal-rural collaboration, land-sea synergies vision.

Regarding business opportunities and policy solutions, alternative forms of tourism (agro-tourism, ecotourism) as well as new forms of communication and governance are the most common examples of initiatives working towards land-sea synergies and increasing coastal-rural collaborations.

5. CONCLUSION

Practices with the main purpose of improving coastal-rural collaborations and land-sea synergies are not yet common, and examples difficult to find. In fact, the sector workshops of the COASTAL project are one of the first attempts to identify the opportunities for land-sea synergy, and added value for regional development. Nevertheless, a few other EU funded projects addressed this particular challenge in a systematic way (C-Scope) or for a different domain (ROBUST). The scientific literature when analysing the socio-environmental and economic land-sea interactions, generally take a conceptual and academic approach with little practical examples on how to increase synergies and collaboration. In general recommendations, practices and projects take a sectoral focus or at most extend to either the rural, coastal or marine issues. Recently more and more initiatives try to develop coastal-marine synergies, practices which can be inspiring for coastal-rural synergies.

Nevertheless, many initiatives, by working on sustainable tourism, natural conservation and water issues, risk management, local redevelopment, create land-sea synergies and coastal-rural collaborations. Following the identification of best practice examples throughout Europe, business opportunities, lessons learned and policy recommendation can be highlighted.

5.1. Business innovations to increase land-sea synergies & coastal-rural collaborations

- ***Combined-activities:*** *fishery and tourism* are so far the best example of successful combined activities, replicable across Europe with the proper legislation adaptation. Inviting tourists on fishing boats at sea, while developing fish markets and valorising fishing culture and heritages on land are perfect example of land-sea synergies. The possibility of other combined activities at sea is in the prototype stage in most cases and deeply dependant of local context and legislations.
- ***Local territorial branding*****:** Developing a territorial marketing brand along a communication campaign can create a coherent, unified coastal-rural region by developing among local stakeholders a feeling of common cultural and environmental heritage and dependence. It also makes the area easily identifiable by tourists and more attractive. If well develop, in collaboration with local stakeholders from the coastal and rural sectors, it is an efficient tool to spread the flow of tourist from the coastline into the rural hinterland, develop tourism off-season making alternative point of interest than the beach well known.

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Ecotourism, agro-tourism based on local natural and cultural heritage *can also create coastal-rural collaboration and land-sea synergies. Economic activities concentrated in the coastal area while the rural hinterland is often neglected but preserved from landscape degradation which in turns makes it attractive for alternative forms of tourism. In collaboration with coastal stakeholders ecotourism & agro-tourism can create new economic opportunities in rural hinterland. It can also be used as a tool for reducing touristic pressure on the seaside area and extending the touristic season of a coastal-rural region, while creating.*

- ***Use of new communication technologies:*** Used for environmental educational purpose (online course platforms), knowledge dissemination (open data monitoring platforms), promotion of touristic activities (mobile applications), professional monitoring system (irrigation and nutrient monitoring for agricultural activities), the new communication technologies are opportunities for business innovations to foster land-sea synergies.
- ***Nature-based solutions*** for environmental issues in coastal areas, besides offering sustainable solutions to anthropogenic pressures, can also offer additional benefits in terms of landscape restoration, providing new opportunities in terms of recreational activities. In coastal-rural areas it can creates the base for a circular economy system through water recycling.

5.2. Lessons learned & policy recommendations to increase land-sea synergies & coastal-rural collaborations

- ***The benefits of a local independent stakeholder entity:*** An independent local stakeholder's platform, like the Wadden Sea Forum, the Dorset Coast Forum or the Cap 2000 association, can reduces conflicts, foster coastal-rural collaboration and creates a common vision for territorial development.
- ***Public involvement and engagement:*** engaging the public in local sustainable development projects will guarantee its acceptability and ensuring it gives answer to the right problems, leading to success.
- ***Public awareness campaign, environmental education program, communication platforms*** are needed tool for the sustainable development of coastal-rural regions. Change of behaviour and capacity of adaptation will be keys to successfully face environmental and economic challenges in these regions.
- ***Spatial planning as a strategic tool:*** The development of a spatial planning strategy above the rural-coastal-marine boundaries will foster land-sea synergies, improve coastal-rural collaboration, and creates a coherent and sustainable development plan for the future by taking into account rural-coastal-marine socio-environmental and economic inter-dependency.
- ***Redevelopment programs and risk management strategies*** should be taken as opportunities to develop cross-sectoral partnership and foster business opportunities & innovation.

This deliverable will serve as a reference point to guide further exploration of coastal business and policy solutions within WP1. As a next step, the findings detailed within this deliverable, will be utilised as a basis for the development of COASTAL case-study specific business solutions and policy recommendations. Working closely with WP1, the main business solutions and policy recommendations identified will be analysed with the different MALS in order to assess their suitability for replication and adaptation within their respective local contexts. The practices describe in this deliverable should be inspiring examples for local stakeholders which will participate in the MALs to develop new business and policy strategies to solve local issues while increasing coastal-rural collaboration and land-sea synergies. As part as Task 3.2 ("co-learning, synthesis and validation"), an iterative, multi-actor approach will be used to exploit the local

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knowledge and experience of the MAL partners and ensure the practical feasibility and validity of the business innovations and lessons learned taken as best practice examples following this inventory. These practice examples will be subject to critical evaluation by the local stakeholders participating in the MALs. This work will contribute to the development of both D3.1 and D3.2.

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This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement N° 773782.

APPENDIX

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement N° 773782.

COASTAL

COLLABORATIVE LAND-SEA INTEGRATION PLATFORM

D09 Inventory of Business Opportunities & Policy Alternatives

Appendix 1

Best Practices Analysis

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement N° 773782.

				SECTORS																	
Coastal Region	Area	Practices / projects	Project description	Fishery (marine)	Offshore Energy	Mining	Oil & Gas	Aquaculture & Shellfish industry	Coastal fishery (lagoon/river)	Port/ shipping	Dredging	Industry	Tourism	Recreational	Policy/Adm/Management	Nature / Environment	Transport	Forestry	Agriculture	Urban (indus/Cons) – Urban development	Education / Research
BULGARIA																					
Black Sea	Bulgarian Coast - \	PlanCoast project	The aim of the PlanCoast project was to provide best practice examples and tools for effective integrated planning in coastal zones and marine areas. The key objective was to show the strengths of spatial planning instruments in facilitating effective Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) and maritime policy. The project analysed the role of spatial planning within ICZM, sea use planning in practice and ICZM in action as well as the role and potential of modern GIS and information exchange as necessary pre-condition for good marine spatial planning											X							
CYPRUS																					
Mediterranean Sea	Cyprus	TOURISMED: Pêche Tourisme pour un développement durable dans la région méditerranéenne	A specific brand has bee created for the promotion of sustainable fishing tourism and products in the Med area on the basis of quality and sustainability (Q&S) practices. It will be used for marketing purposes to achieve the recognition of consumers - "Pesca Tourism" principal	X									X								
Mediterranean Sea	Cyprus	a Network for a Sustainable Future in Cyprus	ICZM as a conflict resolution tool: ICZM principles helped to build bridges and create a network between Greek and Turkish Cypriots to promote sustainable coastal development. OCX75												X	X					
Mediterranean Sea	Cyprus	Fishtaverns	Upgrading product and service quality in local seafood restaurants: The “Fishtaverns” project aims to raise the quality standards of local seafood restaurants – their products and hosting capabilities – notably by improving the use of fresh fisheries products and applying attractive communication tools.	X									X	X	X						
Mediterranean Sea	Cyprus	Web-GIS platform for implementing MSP in Greece and Cyprus (THAL-CHOR project)	A Web-GIS platform was developed for Cyprus and the Aegean Sea in Greece to map the most relevant maritime uses (including offshore energy sectors) and to dynamically visualise conflicting interactions (of both maritime and land-based activities and uses) and derive density activity maps and/or conflicts maps. Data were made available via the project website to share results and engage stakeholders.	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X	X		X					
Mediterranean Sea	Cyprus	MedFest project	MEDFEST is tackling the challenge of diversifying traditional ‘sun & sea’ tourist destinations, with new and sustainable products based on rich and renowned culinary heritage of the Mediterranean. Project’s objective is to create tools and instruments for designing new sustainable culinary experiences, which will be offered to visitors to: X) diversify the tourism sector in terms of products and its seasonality; 2) bring tourism development to the coastal hinterland; 3) safeguard culinary heritage for future generations										X						X		
DANEMARK																					
Baltic Sea	Danemark	LIFE project Stakeholder participation key to reducing nitrogen pollution from farming	Farm-level actions helped improve poor water conditions affected by agricultural runoff. Farmers worked with advisory services and municipalities to implement Good Agricultural Practices and reduce eutrophication. OCX47												X	X			X		
Baltic Sea	Danemark	LIFE project - Improving the status of a coastal lagoon Tryggelev Nor	Nitrogen and phosphorus were reduced in a coastal lagoon suffering from eutrophication and stagnation. A seawater inlet to drain nutrients was created, a wetland restored, and ecological conditions for bird species improved. OC237												X	X			XX		
Baltic Sea	Danemark	SUSCOD project											X		X	X			X	X	
Wadden Sea	Danemark	LIFE Wadden Sea -	Wadden Sea estuary, nature and environment improvement project												X	X			X		

Baltic Sea	Island Denamark	The small islands of Denmark – tourist destinations of high quality	A rural business development and capacity building project with an emphasis on increasing revenue in the small-islands tourism industry of Denmark.									X							
Baltic Sea	Danemark	BALTCOAST project - BONUS project	Approaches to ensure an effective coastal zone management in the Baltic and beyond	X					X			X	X	X	X			X	X
North Sea	Danemark	BLAST project	Bring land & sea together - Adaptation to climate change											X					
Baltic Sea	Danemark	MARIBE project	aquaculture –tourism synergy					X				X							
Baltic Sea	Danemark	Renewable Energy Island	A community-based transition from fossil fuels to renewable energy		x							x		x					x
ENGLAND																			
Celtic sea	England West Coast Swansea Bay	MARIBE project: Marine Investment for the Blue Economy	combination of aquaculture and tourism in the Mediterranean and Black Sea area file:///C:/Users/User/Downloads/c8-aquaculture-and-tourism-mediterranean-report.pdf					X				X							X
North Sea	East England Norfolk coast	Building consensus through Partnership for the multi-use of an estuary, the Wash	The Wash Estuary Strategy Group drew together stakeholders who worked together to develop an estuary management plan that addresses development, social and environmental issues. OC8X	X					X				X	X	X			X	
	UK	Coastal Partnerships improve governance	improve decision-making by government, private and civil society stakeholders at a local/regional level. OCX0											X					
Celtic Sea	south-east UK	Forum for coastal management	: The Solent Forum has provided the platform for a better working relationships between stakeholders on conservation and development issues related to coastal management. OC3XX											X					
Channel Sea	Kent - South England coast	PASSAGE project	Development of sustainable access to the coastal areas of Kent and Pas-de-Calais encourages low-carbon tourism									X				X		X	
Channel Sea	Dorset - South-West coast	C-SCOPE project Combining Sea and Coastal Planning	: Combining Sea and Coastal Planning in Europe. Providing a framework for integrating terrestrial and marine planning and developing tools such as web-based planning.											X					
Channel Sea	Dorset - South-West coast	LIFE -Dorset county	Coastal zone management : development of a strategy for an open coast – (An independent strategic coastal partnership)	X								X	X	X	X				
Channel Sea	plymouth south to Exe estuary	THESEUS project: Safer European coasts in a changing climate	A integrated approach to risk assessment and response for application to vulnerable coastal habitats, based on future climate change scenarios.		X									X					
Celtic sea - Channel sea	South Coast	LIFE PISCES	Partnerships Involving Stakeholders in the Celtic sea Eco-System	X	X				X										X
North Sea	East Coast - Norfolk Coast	Living with the sea	: Managing Natura 2000 sites on dynamic coastlines											X	X				
North Sea	– North Norfolk	RISC-KIT project - - Resilience-Increasing Strategies for Coasts -	toolKIT (RISC-KIT) will deliver ready-to-use methods, tools and management approaches to reduce risk and increase resilience to low-frequency, high-impact hydro-meteorological events in vulnerable coastal areas.					X				X		X				X	
North Sea	Norfolk coast	ESCALATE project	Evaluating Social Capital Effects on PoLicy Adaptation to Climate change in coastal Zones of England											X					
ESTONIA																			
Baltic Sea	Estonia (Matsalu National Park)- West Estonia	Establishing sustainable tourism and agriculture in a national park	Developing sustainable farming practices for biodiversity in a National Park and introducing sustainable tourism as a means of improving the socio-economic well-being of the local communities..OC76									X	X	X	X			X	
Baltic Sea	Vainameri- West Estonia	Linking sustainable agriculture and coastal nature to improve local economies	A holistic system of initiatives was developed to conserve semi-natural coastal landscapes through traditional land management, handicrafts, farming and ecotourism and awareness. Oc29									X		X	X			X	X
Lake	Lake Võrtsjärv	FARNET : Developing a recreation area	The main aim of the project was to develop the tourism potential by developing fishing tourism and building on the area´s fishing culture and traditions. A supportive entrepreneurial environment was established and, with the help of fishing–oriented tourism products, visitors were attracted to the area.	X								X		X					
Lake		FARNET: Fishing festivals & activities	This project introduced fisheries-specific themes and activities to traditional local festivals in the Lake Peipsi region. The aim of the project was to promote the fishing heritage and products of the area through cooperation with different NGOs, local authorities and entrepreneurs.	X								X		X					
Baltic Sea	Estonian coast	BALTCOAST project - BONUS project	Approaches to ensure an effective coastal zone management in the Baltic and beyond	X					X			X	X	X	X			X	X

Baltic Sea	Estonian coast	LIFE Coastal meadow management	Boreal Baltic Coastal Meadow Preservation in Estonia										X	X			X		
FINLAND																			
Baltic Sea	Golfe of Finland	Participatory planning and wetland management along migratory flyways	Twelve degraded areas were improved by working with local communities and farmers during planning and implementation to benefit wildlife and improve conditions for visitor recreation and farming. OC239								X		X	X			X		
Baltic Sea	Finland	Tourism training for fishermen	This project offered an integrated package of training courses, tailor made for fishermen who wanted to diversify into tourism.	X						X									
Baltic Sea	Bothnian Bay	Bothnian Bay LIFE	Integrated Management System for the Bothnian Bay					X	X				X	X		X	X		
FRANCE																			
Mediterranean Sea		PERSEUS Project: policy-oriented marine research in the southern european seas	PERSEUS is a policy-oriented, marine research project, funded under the EU Seventh Framework Programme, aimed at supporting regional policymakers for the Southern European Seas (SES). ! Sea oriented!																
Mediterranean Sea		MARIBE project: Marine Investment for the Blue Economy	combination of aquaculture and tourism in the Mediterranean and Black Sea area file:///C:/Users/User/Downloads/c8-aquaculture-and-tourism-mediterranean-report.pdf				X				X								X
Atlantic	Etel Ria - Morbihan	Coastal management to support oyster farming - Cap 2000 association	the agricultural and shellfish farmers have committed, in recent years, an innovative approach based on consultation which has so far helped maintain the balance between the various uses of this territory.				X										X		
Atlantic	Basque Country	ITSASOA - FLAG Basque country project: technical route of agricultural replacement for the protection of the ocean by the small business sector.	project aiming at structuring the short network of pure plant oil (PPO) as bio-fuel for the supply of 2 fishing boats (a 9.5 m handlining boat and a XX m seiner), in Saint Jean de Luz (64 – France)	X													X		
Mediterranean Sea	Var	FARNET Pescatourisme 83 - FLAG groupe Varois	This project transfers and adapts pesca-tourism experience gained in Italy to the context of the Var, France. Not only has it created a specific touristic activity that is in line with the type of fishing in the area but it has also involved the right actors to encourage the legislative evolution necessary to facilitate this activity around the French coast.	X							X								
Mediterranean Sea	Camargue & Calanques de Marseille	DestiMED project	Mediterranean Ecotourism Destination: main components (joint planning, monitoring, management and promotion) for a governance system in Mediterranean protected areas								X		X	X					
Mediterranean Sea	Camargue coastline of Languedoc-Roussillon	LIFE PROMESSE : Promotion of Environmental management on a sensitive ecotouristical site in Camargue	The PROMESSE project aimed to carry out a demonstration on how environmental management techniques could be used to conserve and reduce the environmental impact of tourism at a nature reserve.								X	X	X	X					X
Mediterranean Sea		LIFE LAG'NATURE	Creating an experimental and demonstrative network of lagoon and dune Natura 2000 sites										X						
GERMANY																			
Baltic Sea	German North coast	Enhancing bathing water quality for sustainable coastal bathing tourism	Bathing water quality in the region was improved to support the tourism economy in this rural region. OC208									X	X			X			
Baltic Sea	Wismar Bay	Balancing nature protection and maritime tourism in a protected area	Conflicting demands were identified in an area that is both an EU Bird Protection Area and recreational maritime tourism site, and a feasible solution for all stakeholders was finally agreed.OCX87								X	X	X						
		Online coastal education modules for coastal management	An online learning system was developed for distance learning, information, and teaching modules regarding the sea, the coast and ICZM. Target audiences included experts, students, and the interested public.OCX99									X					X		
Baltic Sea	eastern German Baltic coast - Rostok	Local Agenda 2X and coastal management	The initiative aimed to evaluate possibilities for using existing local and regional Agenda 2X activities to improve public participation, planning processes and ICZM with focus on tourism and beach management.OC206						aport boat harbours			X	X						

North Sea & Baltic coast	German coast	Low and efficient land consumption using ICZM	Four sectoral cases testing ICZM : The value of ICZM-based planning and development was tested in four case studies (coastal protection, harbour, wind turbine repowering and tourism) along the German coast.											X	X	X	X		X	X			
North Sea & Baltic coast	German coast	A national coastal newsletter :	The general objectives of the online newsletter were to make recent data and information available to a large audience quickly; provide a forum for exchange and discussion and raise awareness about coastal issues. OC204													X							
North Sea & Baltic coast	German coast	A national coastal newsletter :	The general objectives of the online newsletter were to make recent data and information available to a large audience quickly; provide a forum for exchange and discussion and raise awareness about coastal issues. OC204													X							
Baltic Sea	German south Baltic coast	Nature and tourism: events in protected areas	An international running event in a national park on Germany's Baltic Coast was planned to raise environmental protection awareness, promote sustainable tourism and attract extra tourists. OCX93												X		X						
Baltic Sea	Rugen Baltic sea island	Stakeholder knowledge for sustainable tourism	Tourism stakeholders helped develop a common definition for sustainable tourism and common quality checks, as well as an exchange network for practical experiences. OCX84												X	X	X						
Baltic Sea	Szczecin Lagoon	Linking a Natura 2000 site to socio-economic development	A new Natura 2000 site for Szczecin Lagoon seeks to rejuvenate an economically depressed area, developing a new market for eco-tourism, and to strengthen nature conservation.OCX7						X							X	X		X	X			
North Sea	German coast	Muse project	Multi-use of marine space in geman North Sea: For the combination of Offshore Wind Energy Generation & Fisheries & For the combination of Offshore Wind Energy Generation & Marine Aquaculture:	X	X			X															
Baltic Sea	German West Baltic Coast	LIFE ECOSMA	Ecological Certification of Products from Sustainable Marine Aquaculture	X				X								X	X					X	
Baltic Sea	German East Coast	LIFE Regional Cycle	Sustainable development of European coastal regions and creation of a regional cycle under inclusion of integrated environmental protection - sea grass management											X		X				X		X	
Baltic Sea	German Baltic coast	BALTCOAST project - BONUS project	Approaches to ensure an effective coastal zone management in the Baltic and beyond	X				X	X	X					X	X	X			X		X	
North Sea	German coast	COEXIST aimed to analyse and evaluate conflicts and synergies of multiple humn activities in European coastal areas //*Program which gives lesson learned + business opportunities regarding sector synergies*	The program provide comprehensive assessment of the conflicts and synergies between fisheries, aquaculture and other activities in the coastal zones of six case study areas: • the Coastal North Sea (Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands);	X	X	X	X	X		X	X			X	X	X							
GREECE																							
Mediterranean Sea	Greece - Halkidiki	Life Green Drachma II	The "Green Drachma 2" project aimed to improve the competitiveness of local enterprises from 3 sectors, namely tourist accommodation (hotels), farmers and agro-food processing industries and at the same time contribute to environmental protection and sustainable development of the region of Halkidiki, Northern Greece.												X		X	X			X		
Mediterranean Sea	Greece - Zakyntos	LIFE ZANTECOAST	initiated a dialogue between local authorities and other stakeholders to preserve the coastal area												X		X	X					
Mediterranean Sea	Evrotas River Basi	LIFE EnviFriendly	Environmental Friendly Technologies for Rural Development														X	X			X		
Mediterranean Sea	Kotychi-Strofylia v	LIFE Strofylia-Kotychi -	Conservation management in Strofylia-Kotychi														X	X					X
ITALY																							
Mediterranean Sea	Tyrrhenian Sea - Roma	TOURISMED: Pêche Tourisme pour un développement durable dans la région méditerranéenne	A specific brand has bee created for the promotion of sustainable fishing tourism and products in the Med area on the basis of quality and sustainability (Q&S) practices. It will be used for marketing purposes to achieve the recognition of consumers - "Pesca Tourism" principal	X											X								
Mediterranean Sea	Emilia-Romagna	RISC-KIT project - - Resilience-Increasing Strategies for Coasts - Porto Garibaldi-Bellocchio	toolKIT (RISC-KIT) will deliver ready-to-use methods, tools and management approaches to reduce risk and increase resilience to low-frequency, high-impact hydro-meteorological events in vulnerable coastal areas.					X							X		X					X	

Mediterranean Sea	Emilia-Romagna	InnovaSUMP project	Reaching the beach avoiding traffic and congestion with free parking area and free bus										X	X						X	
Mediterranean Sea	Emilia-Romagna	LIFE AGREE - coAstal laGoon long teRm managEmEnt - Po Delta	The project's overall objective is the long-term conservation of the habitats and species of the delta coastal lagoon.					X	X						X	X					
Mediterranean Sea	Emilia-Romagna + Venicia	MUSE program The Multi-Use in European Seas	COASTAL AND MARITIME TOURISM AND O&G DECOMMISSIONING AS DRIVERS FOR POTENTIAL MULTI-USE IN THE NORTHERN ADRIATIC SEA	X	X		X	X					X			X					
Mediterranean Sea	Goro lagoon is a shallow-water embayment located in the Southern part of the Po River delta (Italy)	AWARE project	How to achieve sustainable water ecosystems management connecting research, people and policy makers in Europe)												X						X
Mediterranean Sea	Emilia-Romagna	LIFE Re.S.C.We. - Restoration of Sentina coastal wetlands	The general project objective was to restore the coastal lagoons to their original condition and to widen the waste dune formations along the coastal area of the Sentina natural reserve.										X	X	X	X					
Mediterranean Sea	Veneto	LIFE WSTORE2 - Vallevecchia	Reconciling agriculture with environment through a new water governance in coastal and saline areas. Particularly, WSTORE2 tackles the issue of the optimisation of fresh water consumption in the contexts where it can be used for three alternative purposes: irrigation in agriculture, nature preservation and tourism.										X	X	X				X		
Mediterranean Sea	Po river Delta	THESEUS project: Safer European coasts in a changing climate	A integrated approach to risk assessment and response for application to vulnerable coastal habitats, based on future climate change scenarios.		X										X						
Mediterranean Sea	Sardigna	Upgrading surface waters at river basin scale	A modelling system was piloted in three river basins to help decision-makers identify measures to improve water quality in river and coastal waters.OC277																		
Mediterranean Sea	Sardigna	Conservation and sustainable development of Sardinia natural and historical coastal heritage	The project carried out structural consolidation of nine X6th century coastal defence towers to enhance tradition, history, and culture on the island, while promoting sustainable economic growth via tourism										X	X	X	X					
Mediterranean Sea	Sardigna	LIFE RES MARIS + LIFE	Recovering Endangered habitatS in the Capo Carbonara MARIne area, Sardinia: Habitat restoration via the elimination of invasive species and replenishment of native grasses, along with involvement of local stakeholders and public (Posidonia, dunes) +...												X	X					X
Mediterranean Sea	Sicily	Dune nourishment to protect the coastal lagoon from washover,	Techniques and methodologies applied in active management and protection of habitats, in particular measures to protect and restore coastal dunes. OC335												X	X					
Mediterranean Sea	Toscany	DestiMED project	main components (joint planning, monitoring, management and promotion) for a governance system in Mediterranean protected areas										X		X	X					
Mediterranean Sea	Umbria region	MedFest project	MEDFEST is tackling the challenge of diversifying traditional 'sun & sea' tourist destinations, with new and sustainable products based on rich and renowned culinary heritage of the Mediterranean. Project's objective is to create tools and instruments for designing new sustainable culinary experiences, which will be offered to visitors to: X) diversify the tourism sector in terms of products and its seasonality; 2) bring tourism development to the coastal hinterland; 3) safeguard culinary heritage for future generations										X						X		
Mediterranean Sea	Molise coast	LIFE MAESTRAL project	adopts an integrate approach for enhancing and protecting the great natural value of dune habitats along the Molise coast, mitigating the human impact.										X	X	X	X					X
Mediterranean Sea	Molise coast	Costa dei Delfini	'Costa dei Delfini [Dolphins Coast]' is a marketing sustainable touristic practice implemented by Termoli city with coastal municipalities of Molise.										X	X	X				X		
Mediterranean Sea	Molise coast	IMPACT project	Innovative Models for Protected Areas: exChange and Transfer: Cooperation with enterprises belonging to receptivity and enogastronomic sectors, organization of events, ecotourism networking for specific tourist groups										X	X	X	X			X		
Mediterranean Sea		LIFE ELBA	Integrated Eco-friendly Mobility Services for People and Goods in Small Islands										X				X				
Mediterranean Sea	Abruzzo	LIFE ETICA	EMAS for Tourism in Internal and Coastal Areas: integrated management										X		X						

Mediterranean Sea	Toscany	LIFE DUNETOSCA	Conservation of coastal wetland ecosystems in northern Tuscany									X		X	X						
IRELAND																					
Atlantic Ocean	Cork	Marine tourism as part of a wider, regional, image strategy to provide a competitive advantage	The strategy was part a wider rural development programme (LEADER II program). The initiative included capital investments, marketing, training, research and GIS mapping for marine and eco-tourism.OC53	X								X		X	X			X			
Atlantic Ocean	Cork	ICZM as a framework for climate change adaptation action – Experience from CorkHarbour,Ireland - publication omahony20X5	Lessonslearnedandcriticalcontributionsareidentified thatcaninformendeavoursinsi- milar coastalenvironments,andensurethatICZMisoptimisedtosupporttheim plementationofclimate adaptation andresilienceenhancement.											X							
Atlantic Ocean	Donegal - Western Ireland	HERICOAST project Fanad Lighthouse	The reuse of a working heritage building in a unique and dramatic coastal location developed and managed by the local community in a sustainable manner.									X	X	X							
Atlantic Ocean	Donegal - Western Ireland	NICHE project	Building innovative food value chains in regions	X																X	
ITALY																					
Mediterranean Sea	Tyrrhenian Sea - Roma	TOURISMED: Pêche Tourisme pour un développement durable dans la région méditerranéenne	A specific brand has bee created for the promotion of sustainable fishing tourism and products in the Med area on the basis of quality and sustainability (Q&S) practices. It will be used for marketing purposes to achieve the recognition of consumers - "Pesca Tourism" principal	X								X									
Mediterranean Sea	Toscany	LIFE REWAT on sustainable water management	Sustainable WATer management in the lower Cornia valley through demand REduction, aquifer REcharge and river Restoration - Val di Cornia											X						X	X
Mediterranean Sea	Emilia-Romagna	RISC-KIT project - - Resilience-Increasing Strategies for Coasts - Porto Garibaldi-Bellocchio	toolKIT (RISC-KIT) will deliver ready-to-use methods, tools and management approaches to reduce risk and increase resilience to low-frequency, high-impact hydro-meteorological events in vulnerable coastal areas.					X				X		X				X			
Mediterranean Sea	Emilia-Romagna	InnovaSUMP project	Reaching the beach avoiding traffic and congestion with free parking area and free bus									X	X					X			
Mediterranean Sea	Emilia-Romagna	CAMP Italy (20X4-20X6)	The major goal of the CAMP Italy Project is to encourage the implementation of national strategies for ICZM.	X								X		X	X						
Mediterranean Sea	Emilia-Romagna	LIFE AGREE - coAstal laGoon long teRm managEmEnt - Po Delta	The project's overall objective is the long-term conservation of the habitats and species of the delta coastal lagoon.					X	X					X	X						
Mediterranean Sea	Emilia-Romagna + Venicia	MUSE program The Multi-Use in European Seas	COASTAL AND MARITIME TOURISM AND O&G DECOMMISSIONING AS DRIVERS FOR POTENTIAL MULTI-USE IN THE NORTHERN ADRIATIC SEA	X	X		X	X				X			X						
Mediterranean Sea	Cattolica (RN) port and coast area & Comacchio-Lido di Spina FE- Po Delta park (RER)	CO-EVOLVE project	aims at analysing and promoting the co-evolution of human activities and natural systems in touristic coastal areas, allowing sustainable development of touristic activities based on the principles of Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM)/Maritime Spatial Planning (MSP)									X		X	X						
Mediterranean Sea	Goro lagoon is a shallow-water embayment located in the Southern part of the Po River delta (Italy)	AWARE project	How to achieve sustainable water ecosystems management connecting research, people and policy makers in Europe)											X						X	
Mediterranean Sea		SHAPE project Shaping an Holistic Approach to Protect the Adriatic Environment between coast and sea	SHAPE project aims at the development of a multilevel and cross-sector governance system, based on an holistic approach and on an integrated management of the natural resources, risk's prevention and conflicts resolution among uses and users of the Adriatic coast and sea.									X	X	X	X	X					

Mediterranean Sea	Emilia-Romagna	LIFE Re.S.C.We. - Restoration of Sentina coastal w e t l a n d s	The general project objective was to restore the coastal lagoons to their original condition and to widen the waste dune formations along the coastal area of the Sentina natural reserve.										X	X	X	X							
Mediterranean Sea	Veneto	LIFE WSTORE2 - Vallevecchia	Reconciling agriculture with environment through a new water governance in coastal and saline areas. Particularly, WSTORE2 tackles the issue of the optimisation of fresh water consumption in the contexts where it can be used for three alternative purposes: irrigation in agriculture, nature preservation and tourism.										X	X	X				X				
Mediterranean Sea	Veneto	LIFE LAGOON REFRESH	Coastal lagoon habitat and species recovery by restoring the salt gradient increasing fresh water input												X	X							
Mediterranean Sea	VENETO + The Mar Piccolo of Taranto	SPICOSA project	aimed to create a self-evolving, operational research approach framework for the assessment of policy options for the sustainable management of coastal zone systems. SPICOSA contributed to the understanding of social interactions within coastal zone systems and how these impact the environment and future policies. It supported the implementation of existing EU Directives and ICZM good practices.												X							X	
Mediterranean Sea	Po river Delta	THESEUS project: Safer European coasts in a changing climate	A integrated approach to risk assessment and response for application to vulnerable coastal habitats, based on future climate change scenarios.			X									X								
Mediterranean Sea	Sardigna	Upgrading surface waters at river basin scale	A modelling system was piloted in three river basins to help decision-makers identify measures to improve water quality in river and coastal waters.OC277																				
Mediterranean Sea	Sardigna	Conservation and sustainable development of Sardinia natural and historical coastal heritage	The project carried out structural consolidation of nine X6th century coastal defence towers to enhance tradition, history, and culture on the island, while promoting sustainable economic growth via tourism										X	X	X	X							
Mediterranean Sea	Sardigna	LIFE RES MARIS + LIFE	Recovering Endangered habitatS in the Capo Carbonara MARIne area, Sardinia: Habitat restoration via the elimination of invasive species and replenishment of native grasses, along with involvement of local stakeholders and public (Posidonia, dunes) +…												X	X						X	
Mediterranean Sea	Sicily	Dune nourishment to protect the coastal lagoon from washover,	Techniques and methodologies applied in active management and protection of habitats, in particular measures to protect and restore coastal dunes. OC335												X	X							
Mediterranean Sea	Genoa	LIFE PHAROS	Tourism and environment: guidelines for setting up environmental management systems based on EMAS II rules on important tourism facilities (Pleasure Craft Marinas and Golf Courses) integrated with sustainable local development processes fostered by Local Bodies										X	X	X	X							
Mediterranean Sea	Genoa	LIFE + Imagine	Integrated Coastal Area Management Application Implementing Copernicus, INSPIRE and SEIS Data Policies												X								
Mediterranean Sea	Calabria	BLUEMED interreg	Plan/test/coordinate Underwater Museums, Diving Parks and Knowledge Awareness Centres in order to support sustainable and responsible tourism development and promote Blue growth in coastal areas and islands of the Mediterranean										X		X								
Mediterranean Sea	Toscany	DestiMED project	main components (joint planning, monitoring, management and promotion) for a governance system in Mediterranean protected areas										X		X	X							
Mediterranean Sea	Umbria region	MedFest project	MEDFEST is tackling the challenge of diversifying traditional 'sun & sea' tourist destinations, with new and sustainable products based on rich and renowned culinary heritage of the Mediterranean. Project's objective is to create tools and instruments for designing new sustainable culinary experiences, which will be offered to visitors to: X) diversify the tourism sector in terms of products and its seasonality; 2) bring tourism development to the coastal hinterland; 3) safeguard culinary heritage for future generations										X						X				
Mediterranean Sea	Molise coast	LIFE MAESTRAL project	adopts an integrate approach for enhancing and protecting the great natural value of dune habitats along the Molise coast, mitigating the human impact.										X	X	X	X						X	
Mediterranean Sea	Molise coast	Costa dei Delfini	'Costa dei Delfini [Dolphins Coast]' is a marketing sustainable touristic practice implemented by Termoli city with coastal municipalities of Molise.										X	X	X				X				

Mediterranean Sea	Molise coast	IMPACT project	Innovative Models for Protected Areas: exChange and Transfer: Cooperation with enterprises belonging to receptivity and enogastronomic sectors, organization of events, ecotourism networking for specific tourist groups								X	X	X	X			X						
Mediterranean Sea		LIFE ELBA	Integrated Eco-friendly Mobility Services for People and Goods in Small Islands								X				X								
Mediterranean Sea	Abruzzo	LIFE ETICA	EMAS for Tourism in Internal and Coastal Areas: integrated management								X		X										
Mediterranean Sea	Toscany	LIFE DUNETOSCA	Conservation of coastal wetland ecosystems in northern Tuscany								X		X	X									
LATVIA																							
Baltic Sea	River Barta Latvia	Partnership for water management	An informal management group was established to draw up a river basin plan, implementing measures to reduce pollution in small communities, benefiting migratory species such as salmon and trout as well as coastal waters.OC278										X					X					
Baltic Sea	North Kurzeme - Golfe of Riga	Local Agenda 2X for shoreline management conflict resolution	A Local Agenda 2X planning and developing process for the coastal area was carried out with wide public involvement. OC324										X	X									
Baltic Sea	North Kurzeme - Golfe of Riga	Environmental education and social partnership facilitation in low-education and low-income coastal communities	For small municipalities, a purposely planned school & outreach environmental education strategy hase been designed as a special long term ICZM instrument to facilitate sustainable coastal development. OC325								X		X	X								X	
Baltic Sea	The coastal region of Livonia - Golfe of Riga	A communication platform for coastal communities to further local sustainable development + CoastLearn: online ICZM multimedia training (Central & Eastern Europe)	A coastal communication network and platform development involving four facets, viz. coastal information, education/training, coastal participation and an environmentally friendly behaviour/green life-style approach in an informal rural community setting. OC3X8 + OC20										X	X								X	
Baltic Sea	**Salaca river basin - Golfe of Riga**	Integrated management of a coastal biosphere reserve	Actions were planned and implemented within a Biosphere Reserve combining 'bottom-up' and 'top-down' approaches with collaborative communication, complementary education, and public participation. OC3X7										X	X								X	
Baltic Sea	Gulf of Riga	AWARE project	How to achieve sustainable water ecosystems management connecting research, people and policy makers in Europe)										X									X	
Baltic Sea	Latvia	LIFE POLPROP-NATURA	The overall objective of the POLPROP-NATURA project was to demonstrate a sustainable tourism-management model for a Natura 2000 site. This model aimed to ensure the introduction and implementation of sustainability principles for achieving the development of tourism and nature conservation.								X		X	X									
Baltic Sea	Western coast of Latvia	BaltSeaPlan	supporting the introduction of Integrated Maritime Spatial Planning and preparation of National Maritime Strategies within Baltic Sea Region.	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X					
Baltic Sea	Latvia coast	BALTCOAST project - BONUS project	Approaches to ensure an effective coastal zone management in the Baltic and beyond	X						X		X	X	X	X			X				X	
Baltic Sea	Latvia coast	Cooperation and exchange to support sustainable local businesses	Exchange between businesses from three countries helps raise skills of local entrepreneurs, develop new products and encourage young people to engage in business activities.								X		X					X					
LITHUANIA																							
Baltic Sea	Nemunas River delta is a Regional Park	Sustainable agricultural practices for habitat protection	Initiatives encouraged environmentally sound and sustainable agriculture, managing abandoned grasslands on the island, improving the local economy and making the grasslands suitable for breeding/migratory birds) OC74	X							X		X	X				X					
Baltic Sea	Curonian Spit	IMPACT project	Integrating nature tourism with coastal dune conservation in Lithuanian Coastal Region								X	X	X	X									
Baltic Sea	The Pajūris (Littoral) regional park	IMPACT project	Conflict resolution between protected area managers and a local community								X		X	X						X			

Baltic Sea	Lithuanian coast	BaltSeaPlan project	See Poland BP3																		
NETHERLANDS																					
North Sea	North Dutch Coast: Ijmeer delta area	Project Ijsseldelta: Flood plain restoration	Isselmeer flood Masterplan: Future climate change impacts were addressed by restoring a floodplain and incorporating urban development, recreation and new natural areas within the space OC77										X	X	X			X			
North Sea	North Dutch Coast: Wadden sea Island	Wieringen foundation: Public-private partnership for innovative tourism	A foundation was created on this Wadden Sea island to promote new products and tourism services, improve quality management and enhance the image of the area OC54	X								X	X	X			X				
North Sea	Dutch Coast	Sand nourishment of a long coastline to combat long-term sea-level rise	National policy promoted a soft technical approach (sand nourishment) to combat long-term sea level rise and coastal erosion, with X2 million m3 of sand applied to the beaches and seabeds annually. OC0X									X	Risk management								
North Sea	Rhine river	The integration of Strategic Environmental Assessment into planning for flood prevention - Not entirely relevant to COASTAL	Flood prevention via 'room for the river: River Delta: An open and participative Strategic Environmental Assessment was used to support the planning process for the controversial plans to manage floods via creating the plan 'Room for the river'. OC66								X	X	X	X			X				
North Sea	Dutch South Coast Schelde estuary	Cross-border co-operation for sustainable development of an estuary : A joint Dutch-Flemish cooperation	A joint Dutch-Flemish long term Development Outline was drawn up to improve flood mitigation, port accessibility and Natura 2000 areas. .development of a sustainable, healthy and multi-functional water system that supports human needs in a shared estuary. The approach takes into account safety against flooding, accessibility, healthy & dynamic ecosystems and water quality. OCX2						X	X	X		X	X	X						
North Sea	South Dutch coast	Strengthening a stretch of coastline and improving the spatial quality, west Zeeuws Vlaanderen	Innovative techniques protect the coastline, enhance nature values and increase tourism: these include sand nourishment, a sand 'engine', salt marsh restoration and dyke expansion. OCX23									X	X	X				X			
	Dutch North Coast: Noord-Holland	SUSCOD: bringing the 8 ICZM principles, adopted by the EU in 2002, into practice	Identity of Coastal Towns project is an initiative of the Province North-Holland which aims at strengthening the identity and spatial quality of coastal towns along the North Sea coast of North Holland. direct link to stakeholder involvement • sand nourishment project • spatial restrictions (due to legal frameworks, interests, etc. – incl. informal and formal aspects) that play a role in the 'weak links' project of the Province of North Holland (a coastal reinforcement program)									X	X	X							
North Sea	Dutch coast	COEXIST aimed to analyse and evaluate conflicts and synergies of multiple humn activities in European coastal areas *//Program which gives lesson learned + business opportunities regarding sector synergies*	The program provide comprehensive assessment of the conflicts and synergies between fisheries, aquaculture and other activities in the coastal zones of six case study areas: • the Coastal North Sea (Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands);	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X							

	Wadden Sea - Dutch North Coast	WaLTER provides advice on fundamental monitoring of the Wadden Sea area and provides the access point to Wadden Sea data	WaLTER 'Wadden Sea Long-Term Ecosystem Research' is a combined initiative of a number of institutes and organisations that carry out multiannual measurements and research in the Wadden Sea area. The aims of the project are the development of a blueprint for the fundamental monitoring necessary for important themes in the Wadden Sea area, and a data portal for Wadden data - Run until 20X5								X						X		
	Dutch South Coast - Delta region	programme - Climate for Space : generated both theoretical and practical knowledge about flood safety, fresh water supply, climate-proof spatial	: "To secure long-term water safety/climate resilience and to create preconditions for a sustainable water supply in the South Western part of the country in such a way that it makes an integral contribution to the ecological and economic reinforcement of the Delta".								X			X			X		
		EUROSION project (2004): A EU initiative for sustainable coastal erosion management Case study in Wadden Sea									X								
	South-Western Dutch Delta	Green-Win	The Sophiastrand Nature-based Flood Defence Project							X	X								
	Wadden Sea - Dutch North Coast	LIFE Wadden Sea	Integrated Cooperation on Sustainable Tourism Development and Recreational Use in the Wadden Sea Area LIFE96 ENV/DK/0000X2							X	X	X			X				
	Dutch North Coast -(Noord Holland/Wadden Sea)	Farnet GP27 - Promoting fish markets and a fish culture		X						X									
	Wadden Sea - Dutch North Coast	ESaTDOR - European Seas and Territorial Development, Opportunities and Risks	North Sea Case Study 2: The Trilateral Wadden Sea Cooperation								X	X					X		
	Delta region - South coast		North Sea Case Study 3: Flemish-Dutch cooperation on the Scheldt estuary								X								
	Wadden Sea - Dutch North Coast	PROWAD project: protect and prosper	Sustainable Tourism in the Wadden Sea							X	X	X							
	South Dutch coast	ALFA project - flood management	best practices for farming Delta Rhine-Meuse_Scheldt								X			X			X		
	South Dutch coast: Scheldt estuary	THESEUS project: Safer European coasts in a changing climate	A integrated approach to risk assessment and response for application to vulnerable coastal habitats, based on future climate change scenarios.		X						X								
POLAND																			
Baltic Sea	Vistula Lagoon	LAGOON project	The main objective of the LAGOONS project is to contribute to a science-based seamless strategy - in an integrated and coordinated fashion - of the management of lagoons seen under the land-sea and science-policy-stakeholder interface						X		X	X	X	X			X		
Baltic Sea	Po river Delta	THESEUS project: Safer European coasts in a changing climate	A integrated approach to risk assessment and response for application to vulnerable coastal habitats, based on future climate change scenarios.		X								X						
Baltic Sea	Golfe Gdansk	BaltSeaPlan	supporting the introduction of Integrated Maritime Spatial Planning and preparation of National Maritime Strategies within Baltic Sea Region.	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		
Baltic Sea	Pomorskie	PlanCoast project	The aim of the PlanCoast project was to provide best practice examples and tools for effective integrated planning in coastal zones and marine areas. The key objective was to show the strengths of spatial planning instruments in facilitating effective Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) and maritime policy. The project analysed the role of spatial planning within ICZM, sea use planning in practice and ICZM in action as well as the role and potential of modern GIS and information exchange as necessary pre-condition for good marine spatial planning										X						

			Roadmap for improving water resource management in the Baltic Sea Region:																				
Baltic Sea	Reda river	MIRACLE - BONUS project	Enhancing the effectiveness of nutrient management and providing multiple ecosystem service benefits												X		X				X		
Baltic Sea		FARNET: Mistral sweet factory and café	The setting up of a sweet factory that uses Omega 3 acids from fish, complete with cafeteria, helped generate additional income for a fisherman and his family, as well as contributing to the touristic attractiveness of the fishing port of Ustka.	X									X		X								
Baltic Sea	Szczecin Lagoon	BALTCOAST project - BONUS project	Changing policy to halt the effects of beach erosion and to sus¬tainable manage tourism on the Hel Peninsula • ICZM based development of a Natura 2000 management plan for the Szczecin Lagoon	X				X	X		X		X	X	X		X				X		X
Baltic Sea	Szczecin area	LAST MILE project	Seaside Narrow Gauge Railway in Rewal Municipality is aimed at combining the tourism potential of the area with the railway mobility offer.										X			X							
Baltic Sea	Kocinka RB	BONUS Soils2Sea	Reducing nutrient loadings from agricultural soils to the Baltic Sea via groundwater and streams												X		X				X		
PORTUGAL																							
Atlantic Ocean	The Mourela Plateau is located in the National Park Peneda Gêres,	CRinMa project	Conservation of Heaths and sustainable development of the Mourela Plateau											X	X			X	X				
Atlantic Ocean	Algarve	Recovery and promotion of traditional salt production and restoration of salt pans, Castro Marim	How a traditional sustainable activity – the production of salt collected by hand - can be recovered, promoted and recognised as local cultural heritage while allied to biodiversity and nature conservation.						X				X	X	X	X							
Atlantic Ocean	Algarve	MUSE project	DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM AND FISHING IN THE SOUTHERN ATLANTIC SEA (SOUTH COAST OF MAINLAND PORTUGAL - ALGARVE REGION - EASTERN ATLANTIC SEA)																				
Atlantic Ocean	Algarve	COEXIST aimed to analyse and evaluate conflicts and synergies of multiple humn activities in European coastal areas *//Program which gives lesson learned + business opportunities regarding sector synergies*	The program provide comprehensive assessment of the conflicts and synergies between fisheries, aquaculture and other activities in the coastal zones of six case study areas:	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X	X	X	X							
Mediterranean Sea	Lisbon - Algarve	MedFest project	MEDFEST is tackling the challenge of diversifying traditional 'sun & sea' tourist destinations, with new and sustainable products based on rich and renowned culinary heritage of the Mediterranean. Project's objective is to create tools and instruments for designing new sustainable culinary experiences, which will be offered to visitors to: X) diversify the tourism sector in terms of products and its seasonality; 2) bring tourism development to the coastal hinterland; 3) safeguard culinary heritage for future generations										X						X				
Atlantic Ocean	Algarve	RISC-KIT project - - Resilience-Increasing Strategies for Coasts - Ria Formosa	toolKIT (RISC-KIT) will deliver ready-to-use methods, tools and management approaches to reduce risk and increase resilience to low-frequency, high-impact hydro-meteorological events in vulnerable coastal areas.						X				X		X							X	
Atlantic Ocean	Algarve	KM 0	"KM 0" is a branding initiative to promote local sourcing. It brings together stakeholders from the entire chain of actors involved in the production, processing, sales, marketing and consumption of fisheries products from the MinhoLima area	X											X								
Atlantic Ocean	Azores + West coast	AQUACROSS project	ecosystem-based solutions to solve sectoral conflicts on the path to sustainable development in the Azores + improving integrated management of Natura 2000 sites in the Vouga River, from catchment to coast												X		X						
Atlantic Ocean	Ria de Aveiro L	LAGOON project	The main objective of the LAGOONS project is to contribute to a science-based seamless strategy - in an integrated and coordinated fashion - of the management of lagoons seen under the land-sea and science-policy-stakeholder interface							X			X	X	X	X							

SCOTLAND																							
Atlantic Ocean	Scotland	Farming practices to enhance coastal biodiversity (Ythan estuary) LIFE project	Education and awareness-raising activities were used to involve local communities in the environmental protection of a river. Agri-environmental schemes helped local farmers move towards more suitable practises.OC55												X	X			X		X	
Atlantic Ocean	Scotland	Coastal farming practices influence biodiversity conservation, Island of Islay	Incentive schemes have been put into place to prevent farmers from moving towards intensification, as a means of conserving flora and fauna. OC73												X				X			
Atlantic Ocean	Scotland	LIFE MACHAIR	supporting efforts to prevent the decline of this unique habitat by implementing a series of measures promoting greater participation in machair conservation by local farmers.													X			X			
Atlantic Ocean	Scotland	ESaTDOR project - The Solway Firth Partnership	European Seas and Territorial Development, Opportunities and Risks - Cross border cooperation												X							
Atlantic Ocean	Scotland	SUSCOD project	The Sustainable COastal Development project: The aim of the project is bringing the 8 ICZM principles, adopted by the EU in 2002, into practice.												X							
SPAIN																							
Atlantic coast	The Santoña, Victoria and Joyel Marshes Natural Park - Cantabria	Board of Trustees of a wetland reserve	creation of a Board of Trustees in order to ensure the protection of the wetland and promote an integrated natural resources management																				
Mediterranean Sea	Costa Del Garraf - Catalogna	A Consortium for Integrated Management and Governance	A consortium of regional government bodies and local administrations prepared an action plan for coastal management, including measures for environmental protection, sustainable tourism and coastal erosion. OC2X2											X	X	X	X						
Mediterranean Sea	Ebro delta	DestiMED project	Terres De L´Ebre Biosphere Reserve Mediterranean Ecotourism : main components (joint planning, monitoring, management and promotion) for a governance system in Mediterranean protected areas											X		X	X						
Mediterranean Sea	Catalonia	MedFest project	MEDFEST is tackling the challenge of diversifying traditional 'sun & sea' tourist destinations, with new and sustainable products based on rich and renowned culinary heritage of the Mediterranean. Project's objective is to create tools and instruments for designing new sustainable culinary experiences, which will be offered to visitors to: X) diversify the tourism sector in terms of products and its seasonality; 2) bring tourism development to the coastal hinterland; 3) safeguard culinary heritage for future generations											X					X			
Mediterranean Sea	galice coastline	FARNET Mar Galaica	coordinating & promoting fisheries-related tourism	X										X									
Mediterranean Sea	galice coastline	Pescadoartesanal.com	Pescado artesanal is an online platform and a communication campaign to increase the consumption of artisanal seafood. The online platform pools products of four auctions, making local seafood more accessible to buyers.	X											X								
Atlantic coast	galice coastline	FARNET Benboa: restaurant, bar & delicatessen	Benboa is a project that has breathed new life into a small fishing village by reviving and diversifying the activities of a local shellfish supplier. Benboa offers visitors the experience seeing live shellfish, while having the opportunity to buy, prepare and taste seafood, all in one place.	X										X						X			
Mediterranean Sea	Andalousia	A Collaboration Agreement Between The University Of Cadiz and the Directorate General for Coastal And Marine Sustainability- OC222	The University of Cadiz and the municipality of Cadiz developed an approach for social learning and participation to promote coastal management, including the preservation of public heritage and promotion of sustainable development													X						X	
Mediterranean Sea	Valencia	ALTER ECO project	Alternative tourist strategies to enhance the local sustainable development of tourism by promoting Mediterranean Identity											X									
Mediterranean Sea	Valencia	TOURISMED: Pêche Tourisme pour un développement durable dans la région méditerranéenne	A specific brand has bee created for the promotion of sustainable fishing tourism and products in the Med area on the basis of quality and sustainability (Q&S) practices. It will be used for marketing purposes to achieve the recognition of consumers - "Pesca Tourism" principal	X										X									

Mediterranean Sea	Natural Park of L'Albufera	LIFE ALBUFERA project	Integrated management of three artificial wetlands in compliance with the Water Framework, Bird and Habitats Directives												X	X					
Mediterranean Sea	Valencia	LIFE Enebro Valencia	Recovery of the littoral sand dunes with Juniper spp in Valencia										X		X	X					
Mediterranean Sea	Baleares islands	Local Agenda 2X initiatives to advance sustainability in a heavily developed tourist centre, Calvià	Calvià is showing the possibility, entirely through local initiatives, of the way a small municipality with a dominating tourist industry (a so-called mass tourism destination), can become sustainable										x		x	x					
Atlantic coast	Basque country	HERICOAST project: Lekeitio´s maritime heritage recovery experiences	Recovery of the heritage as an axis for the economic activation of the municipality	X									X	X	X						X
Atlantic coast	Basque country - Santander spit	THESEUS project: Safer European coasts in a changing climate	A integrated approach to risk assessment and response for application to vulnerable coastal habitats, based on future climate change scenarios.		X										X						
SWEDEN																					
Baltic Sea	Sweden	Moving towards sustainable golf links through the GEO certification system,	The measures necessary for (coastal) golf courses to lose their poor environmental reputation and gain a European accreditation that they are striving for sustainability. OCX06											X	X	X					
Baltic Sea	area of Skaraborg	Nature and outdoor tourism	future tourism businesses on nature’s terms - cooperation and networking for local business										X	X							

	ISSUES																				
ISSUES	**Water quality**	**Water quantity**	**Flood Risk**	**Coastal defence**	**Soil quality**	**Beach/Coastal erosion**	**Stakeholders Conflict / Lack of cooperation**	**Lack of a scientific/policy interface to support management decisions**	**Lack of Info / Education**	**Public awareness & lifestyle (including food habits**	**Waste management**	**Biodiversity loss**	**NPA and other environmental management issues**	**Spatial planning**	**Nature conservation**	**Cultural conservation**	**Traffic congestion / bad transport network**	**Increase urbanization**	**Land price/ land availability**	**Climate change**	**Sustainable Economical growth**	**Seasonal pop variability**
Projects / Practice	Prevent water pollution	Prevent or reduce water squarcity issues	Promote flood prevention, protection and mitigation / Increases investments on flood risk management	Promote flood prevention, protection and mitigation	Prevent / tackle soil pollution - salinization	improves sustainable management of coastal erosion	The good practice encourages multi-stakeholder and community involvement in management of coastal sustainability issues / promotes local stakeholders participation on planning process and implementation	Facilitate exchange of information between the scientifique community	provides educational opportunities, supports life-long learning and increases awareness about sustainability / contributes to increase environmental awareness of the population	support changes towards environmentally friendly habits, increase awareness about sustainable ways of living	Reduce waste / Stimulate material reuse and recycle	supports natural habitats, biodiversity and their quality	supports policy and system to conserve key natural sites	Suppport spatial planning and framework	supports policy and system to conserve key natural sites / protects, monitors, and safeguards local resident access to natural sites	supports the conservation of cultural heritage (includes rural heritage) / protects, monitors, and safeguards local resident access to historical, archaeological, religious, spiritual, and cultural sites	increases the use of low-impact transport and supports sustainable mobility in the destination (including public transport) / promotes infrastructure development and increases environmental friendly transport		reduce, limite pressure on land-price / land availability	increases the resilience and reduces vulnerability to climate change impacts / increases investments on climate change / reduces vulnerability of people to climate change and promotes comprehensive risk based assessment and prioritised action in area	supports environmentally friendly rural activities / promotes environmentally-friendly processes and products / increases economic diversification / increases investment in innovation for green economy / increases productivity and use of sustainable agriculture and fisheries / increases production of local and fair trade goods and services	Promote alternative tourism / sustainable tourism / tourism off-season
BULGARIA																					
PlanCoast project							X							X							
CYPRUS																					
TOURISMED project										X										X	X
a Network for a Sustainable Future in Cyprus							X													X	
Fishtaverns										X										X	
Web-GIS platform for implementing MSP in Greece and Cyprus (THAL-CHOR project)							X							X							
MedFest project																				X	X
DANEMARK																					
Stakeholder participation key to reducing nitrogen pollution from farming	X						X														
Improving the status of a coastal lagoon Tryggelev Nor	X								X	X					X						
SUSCOD project			X	X															X	X	
LIFE Wadden Sea - The small islands of Denmark – tourist destinations of high quality	X																			X	
BALTCOAST project - BONUS project	X						X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X			X		X	
BLAST project														X					X		
MARIBE project																				X	
Renewable Energy Island							x	x	x	x									x	x	
ENGLAND																					
MARIBE Project								X								X					
Building consensus through Partnership for the multi-use of an estuary, the Wash	X		X				X		X					X	X				X		
Coastal Partnerships improve governance							X						X	X	X					X	
Forum for coastal management							X	X	X				X	X						X	
PASSAGE project																X					
C-SCOPE project																					
Combining Sea and Coastal Planning							X	X	X				X	X						X	
LIFE -Dorset county				X			X						X	X						X	
THESEUS project: Safer European coasts in a changing climate			X	X		X													X		
LIFE PISCES							X		X	X										X	
Living with the sea			X										X								
RISC-KIT project - - Resilience-Increasing Strategies for Coasts -																					
Porto Garibaldi-Bellocchio			X	X		X		X		X									X		
ESCALATE project			X	X		X			X	X									X		
ESTONIA																					
Establishing sustainable tourism and agriculture in a national park													X		X					X	
Linking sustainable agriculture and coastal nature to improve local economies										X					X					X	
FARNET : Developing a recreation area										X						X				X	
FARNET: Fishing festivals & activities							X			X										X	
BALTCOAST project - BONUS project	X						X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X			X		X	
LIFE Coastal meadow management										X					X						
FINLAND																					

Participatory planning and wetland management along migratory flyways										X		X	X			X						
Tourism training for fishermen									X												X	
Bothnian Bay LIFE	X						X	X	X											X		
FRANCE																						
oriented marine research in the southern european MARIBE Project								X									X					
Etel Ria - Morbihan	X						X	X									X					
ITSASOA - FLAG Basque country project									X								X					
FARNET Pescatourisme 83							X	X									X					
DestiMED project											X	X					X					
LIFE PROMESSE	X	X						X	X		X	X					X					
LIFE LAG'NATURE							X	X		X / managing invasive species	X	X						TOTAL				
GERMANY																						
NeWATER project	X	X	X					X							X					X	X	
ARCH project								X					X		X							
THESEUS project: Safer European coasts in a changing climate			X	X		X														X		
Enhancing bathing water quality for sustainable coastal bathing tourism	X																					
protection and maritime tourism in a protected area							X								X						X	
Online coastal education modules for coastal managememt									X	X												
Local Agenda 2X and coastal management													X	X							X	
Low and efficient land consumption using ICZM							X							X					X			
A national coastal newsletter :									X	X												
A national coastal newsletter :									X	X												
Nature and tourism: events in protected areas										X											X	
Stakeholder knowledge for sustainable tourism																					X	
Linking a Natura 2000 site to socio-economic development															X						X	
Muse project														X							X	
LIFE ECOSMA	X									X					X						X	
LIFE Regional Cycle	X							X	X		Sea grass		X								X	
BALTCOAST project - BONUS project	X						X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X							
COEXIST							X							X							X	
GREECE																						
Life Green Drachma II											X		X								X	
LIFE ZANTECOAST									X	X			X	X	X							
LIFE EnviFriendly	X								X	X	X											
LIFE Strofylia-Kotychi -									X			X	X		X							
ITALY																						
TOURISMED project										X											X	X
RISC-KIT project - - Resilience-Increasing Strategies for Coasts - Porto Garibaldi-Bellocchio			X	X		X		X		X										X		
InnovaSUMP project																	X					
LIFE AGREE - coAstal laGoon long teRm managEmEnt	X											X	X	X	X							
MUSE program The Multi-Use in European Seas							X							X							X	
AWARE project	X	X					X	X							X							
LIFE Re.S.C.We. - Restoration of Sentina coastal wetlands	X					X			X	X		X			X							
LIFE WSTORE2 - Vallevecchia		X			X										X							
THESEUS project: Safer European coasts in a changing climate			X	X		X														X		
Upgrading surface waters at river basin scale	X	X																				

Conservation and sustainable development of Sardinia natural and historical coastal heritage										X						X					X	
LIFE RES MARIS						X			X			X			X							
Dune nourishment to protect the coastal lagoon from washover,						X							X		X							
DestiMED project											X	X					X					
MedFest project																					X	X
LIFE MAESTRAL project						X	X		X			X			X							
Costa dei Delfini										X					X	X					X	X
IMPACT project										X					X						X	
LIFE ELBA																	X				X	
LIFE ETICA																					X	
LIFE DUNETOSCA												X	X		X							
IRELAND																						
Marine tourism as part of a wider, regional, image strategy to provide a competitive advantage																					X	
HERICOAST project Fanad Lighthouse																X					X	
NICHE project								X	X	X											X	
ICZM as a framework for climate change adaptation action – Experience from CorkHarbour,Ireland - publication omahony20X5																				X		
LATVIA																						
Partnership for water management	X																					
Local Agenda 2X for shoreline management conflict resolution							X														X	
and social partnership facilitation in low-education and low-								X	X	X												
A communication platform for coastal communities to							X	X	X													
of a coastal biosphere reserve							X		X	X											X	
AWARE project	X	X					X	X							X							
LIFE POLPROP-NATURA							X			X			X		X						Sustainable tourism	X
BaltSeaPlan	X						X							X	X						X	
BALTCOAST project - BONUS project	X						X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X			X			X	
Cooperation and exchange to support sustainable local businesses							X														X	
LITHUANIA																						
Sustainable agricultural practices for habitat protection															X						X	
IMPACT project						X							X		X						X	
IMPACT project							X															
NETHERLANDS																						
Project Ijsseldelta			X									X					X		X	X		
Wieringen foundation:																X					The formation of a group of local people and entrepreneurs to co-operate and develop a number of activities related to the promotion of local products and tourism services to visitors.	
Sand nourishment of a long coastline				Use of soft technical approaches (sand suppletion)		The main objective is to control erosion based upon different sea level rise scenarios														ADAPTATION TO RISK: Managing impacts of climate change and safeguarding resilience of coasts/coastal systems	X	
The integration of Strategic Environmental Assessment into planning for flood prevention			X										This case shows that it is possible to incorporate an open and participative, integrated Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) into the planning process and even to successfully develop a highly controversial plan provided								X	
Cross-border cooperation - Dutch South Coast Schelde estuary			improve still further the safety against flooding				X								compensate and conserve Natura 2000 areas in the estuary						X	
Strengthening a stretch of coastline and improving the spatial quality, west Zeeuws Vlaanderen				X		soft' solutions because more dunes equals more space for nature and recreation						X			X				X		X	

SUSCOD				x		Sand nourishment zoning	The municipality functions as a "onestop-shop" for all questions concerning water and coastal policy. ; Establishment of a provincial coastal deliberative body													x		
COEXIST							x							x							x	
WaLTER							x		x				x		x							
Knowledge for Climate programme South coast		x			soil salinization															x		
EROVISION project				x		x																
Green-Win			x	x		x													Increase Land availibility by increase beach width		x	
LIFE Wadden Sea							x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x					x	x
Farnet GP27 - Promoting fish markets and a fish culture																						
EsTaDor:The Trilateral Wadden Sea Cooperation							x	x	x				x									
EsTaDor: Flemish-Dutch cooperation on the Scheldt estuary			x				x															
PROWAD: Sustainable Tourism in the Wadden Sea									The "Wadden Sea Strategy on Education for Sustainable Development and World Heritage Interpretation"	x											x	
ALFA project - flood management			x						x					x								
THESEUS project: Safer European coasts in a changing climate			x	x		x														x		
POLAND																						
LAGOON project	x						x	x	x				x		x					x	x	
THESEUS project: Safer European coasts in a changing climate			x	x		x														x		
BaltSeaPlan	x						x							x	x						x	
PlanCoast project							x							x								
MIRACLE - BONUS project	x						x															
FARNET: Mistral sweet factory and café										x											x	
BALTCOAST project - BONUS project						x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x						x	
LAST MILE project																	x				x	
BONUS Soils2Sea	x				x																	
PORTUGAL																						
CRinMa project					x					x			x		x						x	
Recovery and promotion of traditional salt production and restoration of salt pans, Castro Marim													x		x	x					x	
MUSE program The Multi-Use in European Seas							x							x							x	
COEXIST							x							x							x	
MedFest project																					x	x
Resilience-Increasing Strategies for Coasts -			x	x		x		x		x					x					x		
KM 0										x											x	
AQUACROSS project							x	x														
LAGOON project	x						x	x	x				x		x					x	x	
SCOTLAND																						
Farming practices to enhance coastal biodiversity (Ythan estuary) LIFE project									x	x		x			x							
Coastal farming practices influence biodiversity conservation, Island of Islay													x		x							
LIFE MACHAIR					x							x			x							
ESaTDOR project - The Solway Firth Partnership							x							x								
SUSCOD project							x							x								
SPAIN																						
Board of Trustees of a wetland reserve										x		x	x	x	x			x			x	
A Consortium for Integrated Management and Governance						x	x	x	x					x	x					x	x	
DestiMED project											x	x					x					
MedFest project																					x	x
FARNET Mar Galaica																					x	x
Pescadoartesanal.com										x											x	
FARNET Benboa: restaurant, bar & delicatessen										x											x	x
A Collaboration Agreement Between The University Of Cadiz and the Directorate General for Coastal And Marine Sustainability- OC222								x	x						x	x					x	

ALTER ECO project										x											x	x
TOURISMED project										x											x	x
LIFE ALBUFERA project		x										x	x		x							
LIFE Enebro Valencia						x				x			x		x							
Local Agenda 2X initiatives to advance sustainability in a heavily developed tourist centre, Calvià										x			x	x	x			x		x	x	
HERICOAST projectLekeitio´s maritime heritage recovery experiences										x						x					x	
THESEUS project: Safer European coasts in a changing climate			x	x		x														x		
SWEDEN																						
Moving towards sustainable golf links through the GEO certification system,															x						x	
Nature and outdoor tourism																					x	

GOVERNANCE - MANAGEMENT SECTION

Projects / Practice			Practice		Awareness			Actors involvement		Collaboration				Innovation / business solution					
			Best practice	Practice result	ICZM approach	Environmental & Sustainaibility awareness	ICZM awareness	Public participation	Stakeholders implication	Cross border collaboration	Cross sectoral collaboration	Coastal-rural collaboration	Land-Sea collaboration	Business Solution - Innovation	Cross-sectoral	Land-Sea / Coastal-Rural synergies	Policy recommandation /Lessons learned	Tool management	Long-term vision
Name	Include land-sea / coastal-rural / Cross-border collaborations and/or business solutions	Include Policy recommandations or lessons learned	The practice is considered "best practice example" by other entity	The practice have been effectively implemented and proved to be efficient	Follow the principals of ICZM	contributes to increase environmental awareness of the population	Promote ICZM concept and principals (via education, communcation...)	include local communities / general public in the process	Include stakeholders concerned in the process	Collaboration between stakeholders from different countries	Collaboration between stakeholders from different sectors	Collaboration between stakeholders from rural area & coastal area	Collaboration between stakeholders related to marine sector (s) and land-	Propose innovative business solutions / opportunities to be taken as	The innovation is a cross-sectoral business opportunity	The innovation increase land-sea synergies /Coastal-rural collaboration	The practice offers management strategy reconmmendation for ICZM, sectoral synergies...		The parctice has a long-term vision
BULGARIA																			
PlanCoast project					X				X		X						X	recommendations to decision-makers for creating the IMSP framework, > recommendations to planners on how to tackle existing problems, > a structured approach to planning and implementing IMSP,	
CYPRUS																			
TOURISMED project	X			Based on pesca tourirsm success		X			X		X			Fishing tourism	X	X		Marketing / branding & promotion plan for fishing tourism + online tool will vehiculate information on the proposed model, as well as provide examples of previous trips and experiences of other tourists	
a Network for a Sustainable Future in Cyprus	X	X	Ourcoast DB X75	The active participation of the partners in all the activities, phases and generally the processes of the project were the most critical element that contributed to the success of the project. The bi-communal character of the Network was a challenge: the future of the effort could not be predicted. However, it was successful mainly because of the issue on which it was focused: sustainable coastal development.	X	X			X	X	X						lesson learned	the creation of a Network for a Sustainable Future in Cyprus,	
Fishtaverns	X	X	FARNET good practice	Results: No. of Jobs created: 6 No. of Jobs maintained: 36 Observed increase on the consumers demand for fresh fisheries products Additional revenue generated: estimated at X0%		X			X		X			X			Determining factors in the success of this project include the development of the project on the basis of clearly identified needs established by a public consultation (involving a broad stakeholder spectrum that included fishermen).	Contributions to CLLD objectives: adding value, creating jobs, attracting young people and promoting innovation at all stages of the supply chain of fisheries and aquaculture products; supporting diversification inside or outside commercial fisheries, lifelong learning and job creation in fisheries and aquaculture areas; promoting social well-being and cultural heritage in fisheries and aquaculture areas, including fisheries, aquaculture and maritime cultural heritage.	
Web-GIS platform for implementing MSP in Greece and Cyprus (THAL-CHOR project)			EU MSP platform - good practice		X				X		X							WEB-GIS platform	
MedFest project	X			based on already know culinary route -					X		X	X		X	X			GIS DB http://www.ub.edu/medfest/ ; strategy of planning sustainable culinary route - catalogue of good practices	
DANEMARK																			
SUSCOD		X	OURCOAST Project + EU projects built on SUSCOD results (e.g. BaltCoast project)	The SUSCOD project results can be taken as example. Regarding the Netherland case study, the results published only concern ICZM assessment of the project and not the end- result...	X			X	close collaboration with stakeholders. All relevant stakeholders are involved		X						X cf. lesson learned+ see Final report p28	X cf. lesson learned	X
BALTCOAST project - BONUS project		X		lessons learned & recommendations	X	X	X	X	X		X						lesson learned		
BLAST project		X	Best practice example from the project		X			X	X		X						lessons learned		
MARIBE project	X								X		X			X					
Renewable Energy Island	X	X		The island is relying X00% on renewable energies.), the local economy has been transformed, with most businesses and citizens benefiting from important savings in terms of energy costs, as well as from the expansion of existing businesses (construction, electricians,...) and the creation of new ones based around renewable energy production		x		x	x		x			X			X	community-based approach; Energy akademia	
LIFE Wadden Sea -				The project represented a "case study" on the potential to use LIFE to pump-prime long-term management agreements within the agri-environmental scheme. · There was a clear vested interest from the farmers at the outset to find alternative forms of income that would allow them to hold onto their land in the wake of the collapse of the grass pellet market.		X			X		X						The short distance between decisions and actions, and the co-operation with the local farmers' association and individual land-owners, were crucial for implementation. Linking the project to a rural land consolidation process added an important economic incentive which helped farmers to participate.	In order to facilitate public access to the site, some small-scale investments were done, e.g. 7 information boards (with maps) plus various small signs along the trails, and one information platform. Eight issues of a projec	
Stakeholder participation key to reducing nitrogen pollution from farming			Ourcoast DBX47	The LIFE project ensured that the WFD was not simply imposed upon the farmers against their will. To the contrary, the participating farmers gained joint ownership of the directive by actively influencing how it is implemented through good agricultural practice. Leaching of nutrients has already been reduced in Norsminde Fjord by 20-25%, half of the needed amount.	X				X		X			X			The GAP manual helped facilitate an agreed eutrophication management plan for each farm using it. It is unlikely that the environmental targets needed can be reached by voluntary initiatives in all places.	To facilitate preparation of holistic plans for the individual farms, an electronic map system for the three pilot areas was developed. This system contains all relevant data on production and environmental conditions so that the agricultural advisors can base their advice on the best available knowledge. This is accompanied by a number of proposals for reducing phosphorus loss.the map system is so clear that it helps promote understanding of the WFD and its objectives	
Improving the status of a coastal lagoon Tryggelev Nor			Ourcoast DB237	Ensuring that agricultural inputs of nitrogen and phosphorus are reduced to an extent that 68 ha. of wetland were restored and a seawater inlet be established to enhance water exchange to allow the nutrients in the lagoon sediment to be washed out.	X			X	X		X						Involvement of the public was a key aspect of the project, both to ensure openness about the work and to ensure a high degree of public ownership.		
ENGLAND																			
MARIBE Project	X					X			X		X		X	X	X	X			

Building consensus through Partnership for the multi-use of an estuary, the Wash		X		Ourcoast DB OC8X	The Wash Estuary Strategy Group is being put forward as a successful case study by central government, having met many of its original objectives. Partner organisations, some of which have competing priorities, have been more than willing to provide additional resources because the management plan directly contributed to other targets already set. The process has been successful enough so far to continue with a revised Management Plan.Generally, there is a strong sense of achievement felt at local level with some important breakthroughs that will focus action and delivery on important social outcomes. There is now better dialogue, joint planning and more holistic policies.										lesson learned	A broad-based partnership called the Wash Estuary Strategy Group	
Coastal Partnerships improve governance		X		Ourcoast DB OCX0							X				lesson learned		
Forum for coastal management	X			Ourcoast DB OC3XX	In terms of success factors regarding maritime input into ICZM can be cited: - Greatly improved communication and liaison around the Solent, with Forum meetings, the Forum Newsletter, website, and other associated outputs from Flagship Project 4 - 'Solent Outreach'; An increased understanding and awareness of partner organisations' roles, responsibilities, activities and agendas; An increased understanding and awareness of the Solent's resources and associated management issues and priorities;A higher profile for partner organisations, reaching a wide audience; Provision of a network and direct line of communication between	X			X		X	X						the Solent Forum has provided a platform to deliver ICZM in the Solent sub-region of the south-east UK. It operates at a strategic coastal management level, providing a network for closer working relationships, information dissemination and discussion of topical coastal issues.	
PASSAGE project				Interreg good practice	Public rights of way provides sustainable transport links for recreation and commuting. It reduces number of short car journeys, congestion, improves access to the countryside and encourages residents to adopt healthier lifestyles. It also widened the touristic offers. In France, 30 electric bicycles were rented X 700 times during their first season. It is estimated that X8 million leisure cycling trips in South East England brought around £345million (€400million) to the region.		X		X		X						
C-SCOPE project Combining Sea and Coastal Planning	X								X		X	X			lessons learnt		
LIFE -Dorset county		X			Overall the project was a notable success. In particular the project was successful in achieving: X. The establishment of an integrated policy approach 2. The establishment of guidelines for the preparation of more detailed coastal management plans 3. The identification of strategic opportunities for resource development 4. The engagement and development of participation involving a wide range of partners 5. The sharing of experience with coastal areas in Europe 6. The development of a coordinated approach to policy making 7. The identification of solutions for the sustainable development and management of coastal zones The new coastal strategy was welcomed at local, regional, national, European and international levels. The Forum process and the strategy itself have become models for other coastal organisations to follow, including the Pembrokeshire National Park, who have been engaged in close consultation with Dorset whilst establishing their new coastal forum.	X	X		X	X		X							
THESEUS project		X		LIFE Landscape & planning Best pratice						X			Barriers for wave energy conversion and coastal protection (see final report)	X	Lesson learned	The THESEUS-project consortium has developed a Decision Support System (a DSS) which will help decision makers and practisioners to design sustainable coastal protection strategies. http://www.vliz.be/projects/theseusproject/dss	https://issuu.com/vliz/docs/theseus_booklet3_en
LIFE PISCES	X								X	X		PISCES has also helped to catalyse international cooperation in the Celtic Sea, particularly via improved exchange between industry sectors.				ecosystem approach	
Living with the sea					The CHaMPs approach was successful in the project and helps to underpin several 'managed coastal realignment' schemes which have either been completed or are proposed in England. The CHaMPs approach provides a more strategic way of looking at the cumulative impact of a number of projects and marks a change from experimentation to policy. An England Action Plan is presented as one of the final project outputs; this will guide the development of the CHaMPs approach post-project.		X		X	X					The project itself was a learning process and a 'lessons learnt' document was compiled - *but no access*		
RISC-KIT project - - Resilience-Increasing Strategies for Coasts - Porto Garibaldi-Bellocchio		**X**			EU evaluation report All tools have been applied, tested and evaluated ten case study sites in Europe, with at least one on every EU regional sea, and include open sandy coasts, estuaries, urbanized coasts, marsh-sheltered coasts, among others. https://cordis.europa.eu/project/rcn/XX0483/reporting/en	X			X	X					X	development of a model for Coastal Habitat Management Plans Tool RISK Kit ; Disaster Risk Reduction strategies for EU coastal areas http://www.riskkit.eu/np4/file/23/RISCKIT_PolicyBrief_final.pdf	X

ESCALATE project		X		Lesson learnt				X	X		X					Lesson learned				
ESTONIA																				
Linking sustainable agriculture and coastal nature to improve local economies		X	Ourcoast 29	Winner of the contest, "Undiscovered treasures of Estonia 20X0", in recognition of its focus on cooperation and sustainable tourism, the quality of its tourism products,	X	X		X	X		X					The value of developing a holistic programme developing the essential inter-dependencies of landscape, biodiversity and economic development based upon handicrafts, local produce and tourism. The role of biodiversity as a key factor in the process of rural development. Success in mobilising a wide range of local stakeholders leading to increased job opportunities in the long term. Widespread local engagement backed by sustained administrative and political support has led to outcomes that form a solid foundation for the Väinameri area. A full time regional project coordinator, local coordination with elegation and a strong international, national and regional policy context for actions on the ground and sufficient funding.	**Landscape Management**: Educating and training farmers in landscape management, beef cattle breeding and marketing; Creating a 'green' meat brand with active marketing of products to high quality restaurants. **Tourism:** Tourism built through handicraft and meat initiatives to help build a sense of identity. ; Developing eco-tourism (bird watching, flora and family farm holidays).	
FARNET : Developing a recreation area	X			Increase number of tourists		X			X		X		X	X		key to the success of such a venture is the need for **cooperation between the actors concerned**, which can help to ensure a diversified product that is developed and promoted in a coherent way. The project demonstrates that a **lot can be done with minimal resources** once those involved are	. The need for a marketing strategy and plan has, therefore, been identified.	X
FARNET: Fishing festivals & activities		X	FARNET good practice	The project was successful in generating better visibility for the fisheries sector and directing consumers towards fish products. Also brought fishermen together with other actors		X			X		X					This type of project is especially transferable to areas and countries with a strong tradition of local fairs and festivals. Interest by the general public in meeting and talking with their local fishermen is something that can be encouraged in most areas with a view to raising awareness and encouraging the consumption of local fish.		
BALTCOAST project - BONUS project		X		lessons learned & recommendations	X	X	X	X	X		X					lesson learned				
LIFE Coastal meadow management		X		The initiative to encourage farmers to sign management contracts for coastal meadows and natterjack toad ponds exceeded expectations.; drawing up of a national conservation management plan		X			X		X					necessary capacities. National agri-environment schemes have also been introduced. Such initiatives are crucial for ensuring the long-term success of the project's excellent pump priming activities. Additionally, in order to share the experiences gained through this project, it produced best practise guidelines for the management of coastal	training workshops and study tours to Denmark for Estonian experts.; exhibition at Matsalu National Park was planned, as well as information boards, a web page and a video.	
Establishing sustainable tourism and agriculture in a national park			Ourcoast 76	The National Park had good pre-conditions for the development of nature tourism as it had a reputation among persons interested in bird watching. The **externally funded grants** in the initial phase were also very significant factors													As part of the Estonian National Tourism Development Plan to enhance the assortment of tourism products, Matsalu NP is being marketed as an area with sand beaches and many attractions. These include: prepared hiking trails, bird watching towers, canoeing and boat-trips on the rivers, hunting, fishing, range shooting, guided tours on nature trails, horseback riding and rental bicycles	
FINLAND																				
Tourism training for fishermen	X		FARNET FIX7	This project has equipped X4 of the 20 local fishermen with the qualifications, safety certificates and skills they need to develop and offer a successful tourist package. Between them, they have developed a total of seven marketable products for five fishermen and the nearest big tourist resort (www.luosto.fi) has started to market winter net fishing trips and summer river fishing trips with the local professional fishermen.					X		X		X			bottom-up approach	Training course	
Participatory planning and wetland management along migratory flyways			Ourcoast BD239	see pdf + The activities actively developed nature education about wetlands and organised excursions for pupils and the public and education material for schools (including wetland cards, a book and a video on wetland excursions). To enhance the recreational use of the project areas, X4 bird watching sites were added, as well as car parks, nature trails and general information boards.		X		X	X		X					Integration - Participation - Ecosystems based approach / The accessibility and recreational facilities were improved through the addition of information boards, nature paths, bird towers and the removal of eyesores. Dissemination and awareness activities were conducted to increase interest in, and appreciation of, the areas among the local population. Furthermore, the long-term anagement of the pastures has been secured through agri-environmental support agreements made with local farmers. The effect of the restoration work on birdlife was followed up with extensive counts and on vegetation and habitat type by aerial photographs.	
Bothnian Bay LIFE			"Best" LIFE Environment projects in 2005-2006	Bothnian Bay action plan: X. The Bothnian Bay Environmental Information Database is a free tool available on the Internet 2. The BAT (Best Available Technologies) Information Exchange System, designed for the metal industry 3. The Bothnian Bay Water Quality and Ecosystem Model is a tool for expert use in management purposes						X									
FRANCE																				
PERSEUS Project		X													X					
MARIBE Project	X					X			X		X		X	X	X	X				
Etel Ria - Morbihan	X		OC267 +FARNET Best practice	the agricultural and shellfish farmers have committed, in recent years, an innovative approach based on consultation which has so far helped maintain the balance between the various uses of this territory.		X	X	X	X		X	X								
ITSASOA - FLAG Basque country project	X		FARNET Green growth guide	practice is successfully implemented					X		X	X		X	X	X				
FARNET Pescatourisme 83	X		FARNET best practice	The first results are promizing - see the results of pesca-tourism in Italy		X			X		X		X	X	X	X				
DestiMED project	X			DestiMed build on previous project "MEET" which become an association		X			X		X			X	X					
LIFE LAG'NATURE		X		goals have been achieved		X		X	X		X						Lessons learned	Guide for Sustainable management of lagoons	X	
LIFE PROMESSE			LIFE Practice project won many prices - best	Project achieve goals - EMAS certification -		X		X	X		X							EMAS Certification - awareness-raising booklet to schools	X	
GERMANY																				

NeWATER project		X		lessons learned / policy brief		X		X	X		X					**Policy brief on**: Adaptive water management: How to cope with uncertainty (Updated 2009) Transboundary regimes and the role of information Towards adaptation to impacts of climate change (Updated March 2009) Key messages of the CAIWA Conference 2007 Reducing Poverty and Gender Inequality in Adaptive River Basin Management + *lessons learned*	New approaches to adaptive water management under uncertainty.	
ARCH project		X		lessons learned				X	X		X					lessons learned	Guide for coastal lagoon manager: The scope is the management process prior to implementation of measures on the lagoon/estuary, (i.e.HOW TO START AND PROCEED WITH THE MANAGEMENT PROCESS pX0) file:///C:/Users/User/Downloads/ARCH%20Deliverable%20D4-2%20Guide%20for%20coastal%20lagoon%20management.pdf	
THESEUS project		X	LIFE Landscape & planning Best pratice - Ourcoast DB						X		X		Barriers for wave energy conversion and coastal protection (see final report)	X		Lesson learned	The THESEUS-project consortium has developed a Decision Support System (a DSS) which will help decision makers and practisioners to design sustainable coastal protection strategies. http://www.vliz.be/projects/theseusproject/dss	https://issuu.com/vliz/docs/theseus_booklet3_en
Online coastal education modules for coastal managememt			Ourcoast DBX99	The development was demand-driven and followed a stepwise approach. The successfull implementation of a first platform created new perspectives and enhanced the further-development. The objectives have been reached.														
Local Agenda 2X and coastal management		X	Ourcoast DB206	The first year objectives were reached within the given time-frame.												lesson learned	foundation of a public association, which released a regular newsletter and promoted ICZM in the region. Further, an internet-based regional information system was established.	
Low and efficient land consumption using ICZM		X	Ourcoast DB235	The objectives were largely achieved.												lessons learned	Different tools were used and developed during the project. As a technical solution, spatial information (GIS) on environmental parameters (e.g. soil types, habitats, flood prone areas) and land consumption trends were provided (e.g. SEMENTA tool) to support the municipalities in developing sustainable management solutions. On the policy level, a generalised ICZM approach was developed and used in all four case studies. Stakeholder workshops were conducted to prepare spatial plans	
Stakeholder knowledge for sustainable tourism		X	Ourcoast DBX84	Indicators for sustainable tourism were developed together with the other large Baltic Sea islands. They were applied in the pilot initiative in Rügen. Strengths and weaknesses were revealed, and common opportunities and threats defined. Differences in the focus for sustainable tourism in the different destinations were revealed and hampered the inter-island exchange of					X		X					lessons learned	New guidelines and a list of indicators were developed to define sustainable tourism. A SWOT (Strengths-Weaknesses-Opportunities-Threats) analysis revealed flaws in terms of sustainability / sustainable quality label "Natürlich Rügen" (Natural Rügen) is being developed for local products.	
Muse project	X			Multi-use combinations in the German North Sea EEZ are in various stages of development, mainly used in pilot scales for scientific purposes, however, none are in operation at this time					X		X		X	X	lessons learned		
LIFE ECOSMA	X			The results of ECOSMA are highly replicable and transferable, because deliverables have been compiled in such a manner, that they can serve as "guidelines" or "blueprint" not only for the specific ecological and economic conditions in the region of ECOSMA's focus. The transferability of the findings from ECOSMA is readable in and deducible in several documents, which are available publicly via Internet.. *See report*		X			X		X		X		"political" recommendation papers have been prepared to address the burning issue of sustainable production of marine aquaculture products (White paper, Code of Practice) and the "eco"-validity against regional, national and EU-regulations of ecological production has been checked.		
LIFE Regional Cycle	X			It can be stated in conclusion that the re s u l t s far exceeded the original project targets. According to a follow up report carried out in 2005 by the LIFE external monitoring team, the project resulted in a viable business. It has received entrepreneurial awards and was especially active on the communication front		X			X		X		X				
BALTCOAST project - BONUS project		X		lessons learned & recommendations	X	X	X	X	X		X					lesson learned		
COEXIST		X		No implementation of a practice to solve an issue but propose a framework to evaluate management effectiveness as well as tools for conflict & synergies identification - see 'lessons learned'					X		X		X			X cf. lesson learned	X cf. lesson learned	

Enhancing bathing water quality for sustainable coastal bathing tourism			Ourcoast DB208	Further communication and awareness raising in the agricultural community is necessary for future success in reducing impact of this diffuse source.					X		X						The analysis serves as a model for other coastal rural regions to develop bathing water profiles, and to work outrecommendations for pollution prevention, and risk communication. The requirements of the Bathing Water Directive are the basis for the aims to improve water quality.		
Balancing nature protection and maritime tourism in a protected area			Ourcoast DBX87	Spatial conflicts were identified. All stakeholders were integrated to find the best, minimal impact solution for nature protection and recreational use. The project group has established a very informative website, and provides nautical maps that regulate when and where certain recreational uses are allowed or prohibited.	X				X		X						zoning concept, idea was derived from the VASAB20X0Plus spatial developmental program		X
Linking a Natura 2000 site to socio-economic development			Ourcoast DBX7	A combination of active nature conservation, agriculture and tourism after only one year of implementation is already giving very promising, economically attractive results.	X	X		X	X		X								
A national coastal newsletter :			Ourcoast DB204	The German coastal newsletter "Küsten-Newsletter", established in 2002, is the most important source for coastal information in Germany and a major promoter of ICZM.	X		X		X		X								
Nature and tourism: events in protected areas			Ourcoast DBX93	The first running event was very successful and fulfilled the set aims to attract tourists and teach them about the reasons and values of nature protection. In the mean-time, the Darß-Marathon has become a regular event.		X			X		X								
GREECE																			
LIFE ZANTECOAST	X			Layman's report	X			X	X		X					a bottom-up approach was adopted for the implementation of actions dealing with monitoring and surveillance, accreditation and certification, as well as collaboration with local stakeholders. This approach contributed to the formulation of a common vision for the long term management of the natural and economic parameters of the implementation area. + lesson learned	A wardening system was developed for the Park / ICZM plan / Good Practice Code for turtle spotting boat owners: "Discrete observation of the Loggerhead sea turtle Caretta caretta" / **Code of conduct entitled "Principles for the Development of Eco-tourism Activities" / Code of good environmental behaviour for tour operators / Code of Proper Agricultural Practice (CPAP) and Animal Rearing / Information panels & information center**	X
Life Green Drachma II			Best" LIFE Environment projects in 2007-2008	The "Green Drachma 2" project was well planned and executed and all of the objectives were reached. The purpose of the project was to change the current model of "mass tourism" to sustainable tourism, through the improvement of products and services and the implementation of IPP tools.		X			X		X						The IPP tools were the Ecolabel for hotels, EMAS/ISO X400X for small food production enterprises, and EUREPGAP for agricultural production. Local products were promoted and linked to enterprises serving tourists and other visitors to the region. An Environmental Contest was organised to reward the best environmental performers and attracted 89 participant organisations.		
LIFE EnviFriendly				Demonstrate technology efficiency / The elaboration of the integrated water resources management plans was successful and set the standards for the organization of public participation in Greece. / Institutionalization of networking with the establishment of the Observatory for Sustainable Development		X		X	X		X								
LIFE Strofylia-Kotychi -				Raising favorable to conservation behavior patterns of the local society Growth of the national and international reputation of the site as an area of distinctive ecological value. Contribution to environmental education and awareness of the school community		X		X	X		X						[illegible] posters, post-cards, t-shirts and a DVD documentary was produced and freely distributed. Research outcomes were demonstrated in technical publications and scientific announcements. Four educational nature trails were established and signposted, interpreting the forest, the wetlands and the coastal zone. The school community welcomed the reopening		
ITALY																			
TOURISMED project	X			Based on pesca tourism success		X			X		X			Fishing tourism	X	X		Marketing / branding & promotion plan for fishing tourism + online tool will vehiculate information on the proposed model, as well as provide examples of previous trips and experiences of other tourists	
RISC-KIT project - Resilience-Increasing Strategies for Coasts - Porto Garibaldi-Bellocchio	-	**X**		EU evaluation report All tools have been applied, tested and evaluated ten case study sites in Europe, with at least one on every EU regional sea, and include open sandy coasts, estuaries, urbanized coasts, marsh-sheltered coasts, among others. https://cordis.europa.eu/project/rcn/XX0483/reporting/en	X		X		X		X					X	Tool RISK Kit ; Disaster Risk Reduction strategies for EU coastal areas http://www.riskit.eu/np4/file/23/RISCKIT_PolicyBrief_final.pdf		
LIFE AGREE - coAstal laGoon long teRm managEmEnt		X		first tangible results were observed in-situe	X	X			X		X					It possible to apply the method to lagoons in which sediment deposition is a threat to conservation, and also part of the method to lagoons with eutrophication threats. Similar environmental settings are necessary, similar and societal and institutional settings could be desiderable but not strictly necessary.	**Establishing nature-based solutions for coastal resilience**. implementation of a submerged structure to direct southern the growth of the outer bank, thus avoiding the occlusion of the main sub-lagoon channel. the dredging of sublagoon channels to improve functionality, the removal of a part of the outer bank to prevent the occlusion of one of the main sub-lagoon channels, the realization with the previous removed sediment of nesting and staging area for birds protected species.	X
MUSE program The Multi-Use in European Seas		X		analysis of multi-use combination + recommandations (https://muses-project.eu/wp-content/uploads/sites/70/20X8/06/MUSES-WP3-D3.5-Case-study-comparative-analysis_20X805X0.pdf)	X				X		X					Lesson learned	similar methodology for coastla-rural multi-use activity	
AWARE project		**X**		Cordis Db reporting https://cordis.europa.eu/project/rcn/9X247/reporting/en					X		X					Lesson learned		
LIFE WSTORE2 - Vallevecchia	X		LIFE Water Best practice project			X			X		X			X	X			

THESEUS project		X	Ourcoast DB						X		X			Barriers for wave energy conversion and coastal protection (see final report)	X		Lesson learned	The THESEUS-project consortium has developed a Decision Support System (a DSS) which will help decision makers and practisioners to design sustainable coastal protection strategies. http://www.vliz.be/projects/theseusproject/dss	https://issuu.com/vliz/docs/theseus_booklet3_en
LIFE RES MARIS		X				X		X	X		X						a manual of good practices for the integrated management of the marine and coastal strip, the implementation of environmental education, as well as local outreach actions aimed to the local population and tourists		
Dune nourishment to protect the coastal lagoon from washover,			Ourcoast DB	The work ended in 2005. The activities successfully contributed to stopping the degradation and o improving the ecological condition of the coastal dunes habitat along the coastline. Among the different motivations which have facilitated the development of this effort, one of the most important was that Vendicari was beneficiary of many protection measures and awards. + QualityCoast Award	X				X		X						System Approach Framework (SAF).	The activities for the protection of the dunes focused on the following actions: A wooden fence was located along the dune's perimeter - 6 km. This measure was intended to avoid disturbance by users; The construction of three walkways ensuring, for tourists, the possibility to access the beach through the dunes; Concerning the morphological restoration of the dune, the choice was that of installing wind-breaking barriers to favour sandy sediment deposition, leaving to nature the duty to rebuild the missing tract of the dune. The wind breaking barrier, built with interlaced rods of willow put on stakes of chestnut, has been used to create an alveolar honeycombed structure, that was duly oriented towards the dominant wind direction, and therefore favouring sedimentation of sandy particles inside the cells. The presence of this structure, created a micro-climate inside the cells, facilitating a better persistence of humidity, thus accelerating the colonizing process of pioneer vegetation. Indirectly, this favours the accumulation of sandy deposits brought by winds.	
DestiMED project	X			DestiMed build on previous project "MEET" which become an association		X			X		X			X	X				
MedFest project	X			based on already know culinary route -					X		X	X		X	X				
Costa dei Delfini	X		Interreg best practice - HERICOAST project	A unified economic strategy made it possible to decrease the flow of tourists from Termoli in July					X		X			X				GIS DB http://www.ub.edu/medfest/ ; strategy of planning sustainable culinary route - catalogue of good practices developing a territorial marketing project on 4 coastal and 5 inland municipalities	
IMPACT project	X		Interreg best practice - HERICOAST project	The cooperation with local private entities who deal with receptivity and enogastronomic sectors have strongly increased, and we work closely together. Two farm guesthouses were born and two B&B, welcoming now hundreds of tourists every year. Actually nearly 500 people each year (among the reserve visitors) use local tourist facilities and buy local products		X		X	X		X	X		X					
LIFE MAESTRAL project			Interreg best practice - HERICOAST project			X		X	X		X							The geographic information system supporting the project actions	
Upgrading surface waters at river basin scale			Ourcoast DB		X				X		X							The initiative implemented and tested an integrated methodology involving field investigation, monitoring, advanced hydraulic modelling as well as end user training.	
Conservation and sustainable development of Sardinia natural and historical coastal heritage			Ourcoast DB		X	X		X	X		X								
LIFE Re.S.C.We. - Restoration of Sentina coastal wetlands			LIFE Best practice project	All the objectives were achieved - See Laymans report		X			X		X							innovative automated system that optimises the use of groundwater (mainly collected rainwater) for different interacting sub-systems, including Natura 2000 sites, agricultural areas and areas used for tourism and recreational purposes.	
InnovaSUMP project			INTERREG good practice			X			X		X								
LIFE ELBA				EU results analysis		X			X		X							The ELBA project implemented an integrated, eco-sustainable and flexible transport service on the island	
LIFE ETICA				The project objective has been achieved on July 26th, 2007 with the EMAS Registration of two Municipalities	X	X			X		X							EMAS	
LIFE DUNETOSCA				Results in Layman's report		X			X		X								
IRELAND																			
Marine tourism as part of a wider, regional, image strategy to provide a competitive advantage	X	X	Ourcoast DB OC53	The branding initiative has delivered considerable benefits to the region as a whole as well as to participating enterprises. These include coherence in regional marketing and promotion, consumer recognition and brand awareness, new enterprise and product development, increased employment, turnover and profitability, enhanced quality standards, market development and access and network development. The initiative is also regarded as an example of territorial cohesion, competitiveness and an integrated development strategy.	X	X		X	X		X	X	X				lesson learned	The Branding Initiative incorporates a comprehensive range of development instruments (see pdf) - The bottom-up approach	
HERICOAST project Fanad Lighthouse	X		INTERREG good practice	This is a good practice as it was initiated, is managed and staffed by the local community. It is a project that has realised the economic value of heritage as a tourism driver and has reinvigorated an industrial working structure in a contemporary manner. Numerical evidence : visitor numbers in 20X7 >25,000; 26 people employed; outsourcing of services, €X4,000 annually to local economy.					X		X	X		Using cultural heritage to redynamize a remote rural coastal area				assist companies in researching and developing new seafood products using the resources in the Region. - The Food Coast was developed by Local Enterprise Office Donegal as a programme to support development, growth and quality in Do -	
NICHE project	X		INTERREG good practice						X		X			Using FOOD as a way to develop an area					

ICZM as a framework for climate change adaptation action – Experience from CorkHarbour,Ireland - publication	omahony20X5	X		Policy recommendation	X			X		X						lessons learned			
LATVIA																			
Partnership for water management		X		Ourcoast DB278	The initiative illustrated the benefits for small municipalities of solving large-scale water management problems via a common structure. The quality of the drinking water has increased and according to the data of Environmental Health Centre the results are much better than planned initially.					X		X		X					
Local Agenda 2X for shoreline management conflict resolution		X		Ourcoast DB324	The LA2X system and tools was effective in cases of coastal regional stakeholder's conflict resolution and to further practical sustainable development.	X			X	X		X				Municipal leadership and decision-making was of great importance as was the continuity, personal and professional preparedness and dedication of municipal employees and general public and interest groups to participate.	introduce participatory governance for conflict resolution. The main tools used were coordination and participation mechanisms, comprehensive coastal strategies design and policies planning, and, particularly, coastal collaborative communication. The sustainable coastal development process has been envisaged and implemented through an action program:	
Environmental education and social partnership facilitation in low-education and low-income coastal communities		X		Ourcoast DB325	Social partnerships have been widely expanded and, some specific political decisions based upon their work have been taken by the local authority. As a result, Kolka community is more and more contributing to ICZM practices. The work has continued without external funding after the LIFE initiative ended. The school was recognised as an Eco-school in 2007 and received a Green flag for each of next three years.		X	X		X		X				Important are the dedication and professionalism of the school teachers and the other main school partners. The local municipality and Kolka cape information and tourism centre were also key supporters. All of this was accomplished with very limited human resources and institutional capacities at the school and with a scarce supply of learning and supporting materials. The EU LIFE initiative "Livonian Green Coastal Region 2X" (20OX-2004) was also central. Allowing participation in the preparation, conducting and also reporting to the public and decision-makers of the first coastal region public understanding survey, design and test run of the first eco-tourism bike route as well as eco-camps etc.	coastal eco-school concept	
A communication platform for coastal communities to further local sustainable development		X		Ourcoast DB3X8	All coastal communication activities, specified and foreseen, were implemented and the general objectives were reached, although with different degrees of effectiveness, particularly when considering long term impacts.		X	X	X	X		X				Appropriate environmental and sustainability communication is the main pre-condition and effective instrument for sustainable coastal development and ICZM. participatory activity of the community and other target groups needs to be enhanced as well as the preconditions for the realisation of a more environmental friendly behaviour and green life style. Complementary communication developments in the local municipalities is crucial for the meaningful involvement of the local population/interested individuals and local experts/ specialists/decision-makers Good conflict resolution.	The initiative was prepared to create a participatory governance system in order to take care of the on-going coastal management problems in the North Kurzeme coastal region. The main coastal communication tools in the project were developed based on both bottom-up activities (facilitation for inhabitants and their interest), and top-down activities (adequate information sharing, local/regional education and training orientation and implementation, coordination and participation activities and mechanisms as well as personal and professional "green behaviour" facilitation). In order to support coastal sustainability awareness-raising and active involvement to build a green coastal region coastal communication networking and platform development were facilitated.	
Integrated management of a coastal biosphere reserve		X		Ourcoast DB3X7	Participatory coastal governance approaches and practice elements especially in the combination with collaborative communication are effective in the eventual development of ICZM.	X		X	X	X		X					The main instruments used are legal and economic instruments, infrastructure and technical instruments, planning and institutional instruments, communication and integration instruments.	
AWARE project		X			Cordis Db reporting https://cordis.europa.eu/project/rcn/9X247/reporting/en					X		X				Lesson learned			
LIFE POLPROP-NATURA	X				see pdf	X	X			X		X			innovative approach to sustainable tourism	The guide contains examples of best practice in Europe. Increased awareness of Natura 2000 was achieved through a comprehensive communication campaign that included the distribution of the guide on sustainable nature-based tourism products in the X4 national parks (all Natura 2000 sites) in the Baltic countries, as well as a manual on best practices on integration of tourism and nature protection in Europe	A starter guide to developing sustainable tourism in protected areas was produced by EUROPARC Federation	
BaltSeaPlan		X		VASAB best practice: Good practice: methodology for stakeholder involvement in the entire planning process	recommendations for Marine spatial planning implementation					X		X				Recommendations for legislative action regarding the maritime spatial planning in Europe file:///C:/Users/User/Downloads/X_BaltSeaPlan_3X_final%20(X).pdf		
BALTCOAST project - BONUS project		X			lessons learned & recommendations	X	X	X	X	X		X				lesson learned			
Cooperation and exchange to support sustainable local businesses		X		FARNET good practice	….The project has also contributed to better cooperation between entrepreneurs within the regions and to an increased recognition of the participating areas.					X		~		~		Lessons: One of the keys to the project success is trust between the partners: some of the Finnish and Estonian LAGs have a long track-record of previous cooperation and can therefore rely on their partners' ability to identify the right type of businesses for the exchange visits. It is also important that the cooperating areas have a certain degree of similarity so that the local businesses can understand each other's challenges and opportunities.		
LITHUANIA																			

Sustainable agricultural practices for habitat protection		X	Ourcoast 074	This case shows that sustainable agricultural practices can embrace nature conservation and improve the local community economy. It also shows that for action to be successful at the local level, a strong local partner working closely with all stakeholders is an advantage. Employment has increased. There is now a rural tourism business run by the locals and even some fishermen have started to rent their boats to tourists and extend the recreational services.	X	X			X		X						The mutually beneficial partnership, based on co-operation of nature conservationists, the local NGO, the farming community, the administration of the local district and the regional park administration was instrumental in the success of the venture. All had a common goal, though with different objectives, **Only by making it an integral part of daily rural life can a sustainable outcome be guaranteed in the long term**. **Investing in the future, through the primary school, local teachers and schoolchildren in an awareness campaign also paid dividends**. Another factor was a strong national NGO which **secured initial, externals funds** and the establishment of a local NGO by a group of enthusiastic local farmers and intellectuals.	The initial measure taken was to mobilise the most enthusiastic farmers, who could become a flagship in a long process of recovery of lost grasslands. Rusne Fund for Nature acquired the necessary machinery under the condition that the local farmers would take over the land, start normal grazing or mowing and would not allow it change back into reed bed or scrubland. A museum/information centre was established on an ethnographic farm-stead, an initiative of the local population.	
IMPACT project		X	INTERREG good practice	The evidence of success of the good practice is in the cluster which is currently developed integrating the Curonian Spit national park and Neringa seaside resort under the umbrella concept/brand "World Heritage and Friends". The main serendipitous positive result from the presented good practice is that there are many unexplored opportunities in the protected areas, particularly the ones designated as World Heritage sites, for a high-class sustainable tourism development, notwithstanding season		X			X		X						Round table discussions and negotiations among the stakeholders facilitated by a third party (EUCC Baltic Office) have succeeded in suggesting an alternative route for the self-guided dune trail, which could continue catering for interests of tourists visiting the Curonian Spit and keeping its role as the most attractive dune tourism destination in the Baltic Sea Region.	X) stakeholder dialogue; 2) product and service development; and 3) governance.	
IMPACT project			INTERREG good practice	This resulted in declining number of suites as ever more conflicts are being solved in the round table discussions.	X				X		X							As a result of the latest intervention and search for reconciliation, representatives of the local community are included into the advisory council of the Littoral regional park. The administration of the regional park promotes local sustainable tourism services and gastronomy businesses by issuing permits to local entrepreneurs in an easier mode.	
NETHERLANDS																						
Project Ijsseldelta	X	X	OURCOAST DB OC77 + The Project IJsseldelta has been considered as a "best practice" by The Ministry of Housing, Spatial Planning and Environment	The project has been effective in that it has run smoothly and is being conducted according to the original plans.	X			X	XX governmental organizations were involved / Close co-operation with the stakeholders – neighbouring municipalities and provinces, the water boards and NGOs – has been another significant factor	government has also collaborated with the Estonian and Russian governments as they noted similarities with Lake Peipsi which has acted as a	neighbouring municipalities and provinces, the water boards and NGOs						A Delta Committee was formed which gave twelve recommendations			
Wieringen foundation:	X		OURCOAST DB OC54	The project has generated new activities and increased visitor numbers over a short period of time.	X			X	Bottum-up approach		X	X	new type of cooperation with local entrepreneurs in order to develop new products, to improve quality	X	X				the project forms part of a whole strategy supported by a shared vision among local businesses, social organisations and the municipality for the Wieringen area.	
Dutch South Coast Schelde estuary	X		Ourcoast 0X2	Cross-border cooperation and developemnt of a common cross-border management plan. Nevertheless The coherent execution of the Development Outline is still not guaranteed since difficulties concerning any one of the separate projects could jeopardize others.	X	X		X	close consultation with all stakeholders	Technical Scheldt Commission (TSC), directed by a Flemish and Dutch chairman & and creation of the ProSes organisation	multi-stakeholders' platform								A 20X0 Development Outline document for the Scheldt estuary for a long term vision for 2030 : "From conflict to cooperation, towards common policy and management".	
Strengthening a stretch of coastline and improving the spatial quality, west Zeeuws Vlaanderen	X		Ourcoast X23	X	X	X		X	X		Administration / Private entreprener / Nature conservation		Recreation development business as part of a governmental redevelopment plan for coastal defence - http://www.waterdunen.com/waterdunen/aanleiding voor-het-initiatief	Nature + touristic-recreational developemnt	Development of innovative salty aquaculture on land https://www.kustlaboratorium.nl/aquacultuur			X	
SUSCOD		X	OURCOAST Project + EU projects built on SUSCOD results (e.g. BaltCoast project)	The SUSCOD project results can be taken as example. Regarding the Netherland case study, the results published only concern ICZM assessment of the project and not the end- result...	X			X	close collaboration with stakeholders. All relevant stakeholders are involved		X					X cf. lesson learned	X cf. lesson learned	X	
COEXIST	**X**	**X**		No implementation of a practice to solve an issue but propose a framework to evaluate management effectiveness as well as tools for conflict & synergies identification - see 'lessons learned'					X		X					X cf. lesson learned	X cf. lesson learned		
WaLTER		X		Published article on monitoring framework	X	X	X		Community engagement has been a priority: stakeholder consultation, advisory committee and a data owner board have been installed that include key representatives from governmental and funding agencies, monitoring organizations, and data owningorganizations.		X					On monitoring framework	**Propose a comprehensive and flexible monitoring framework for a NPA**: It combines different roles of monitoring and distinguishes between two main services; i.e., generating data/information and enabling their use. This translates to supplying monitoring data as well as offering derived information products that are useful to ICM, i.e. able to inform management and facilitate stakeholder involvement. / The **use of satellite imagery** for monitoring	
Knowledge for Climate programme	X	X		Published results from the X0 years research programs with based on effectiveness of practices / tools…. Cf http://edepot.wur.nl/3X5807 20X4					X		X		X			X	X	X	
EROVISION project		X		Review of 60 case studies which provide a set of "lesson learned" / --Project end date 2004												X			
Green-Win		X		Nature-based flood defence solutions proved to improved environmental quality and increase tax revemue from increased recreation activities					X		X					X			

Life Wadden Sea		X	A follow-up ex-post evaluation, carried out by the LIFE external monitoring team in May 2004, concluded that the project's main objectives – to create a communication model between stakeholders and to use this to create a		X	X		X	X	X	X							X	The partners analysed the development in the Wadden Sea and prepared a model of communication and co-operation between the authorities and stakeholders in the Wadden Sea Region (NetForum).The original Netforum has now been dismantled to make way for a new larger network, the **Trilateral Wadden Sea Forum**	X
Farnet GP27 - Promoting fish markets and a fish culture	X		Farnet best practice		X				X		X										
EsTaDor:The Trilateral Wadden Sea Cooperation	X			In 2007, the functioning of the Trilateral Wadden Sea Cooperation has been externally evaluated for the first time in its existence...Overall, the evaluators concluded that the trilateral cooperation has been very effective in meeting the objective of a comprehensive protection of the Wadden Sea and has delivered significant added value to the work of the individual countries	X	X			The Wadden Sea Forum: the relevance of stakeholder participation for sustainable planning https://www.witpress.com/Secure/elibrary/papers/SPD05/SPD05X26FU2.pdf	X	X		X					X	https://www.waddensea-forum.org/ - ICZM Strategy for the Wadden Sea Region (http://www.waddensea-secretariat.org/sites/default/files/Meeting_Documents/WSB/WSBX0/wsf_iczm_strategy_report_20X3_final_0.pdf)	X
EsTaDor: Flemish-Dutch cooperation on the Scheldt estuary		X		the interviewees perceived the cooperation as a right out failure at the political level, because the Dutch government refuses to implement the provisions on nature development as has been legally agreed in 2005. However, the interviewees underlined that the failure especially relates to the political level and that the cooperation is much more effective at the level of daily management	X				X	X	X	X						X		X
PROWAD: Sustainable Tourism in the Wadden Sea	X	X		The results of the projects were well received by the local tourism sector - project results dissemination among the local tourist information centres...				X	X		X		creation of sustainable and environmentally friendly World Heritage package holidays	X	X		X		X
ALFA project - flood management	X	X	Best practice from ALFA project report	X				X	X		X		X			X	development of a water friendly dairy farm in the floodplain. Combination of a water-friendly organic farm with an educational centre raises local awareness for flood management and regional/national awareness amongst professionals for the possibilities of combining farming-nature and flood management. Including art as an important factor on the property and in the visitors centre is a distinguishing trait, that offers opportunities and has helped to create considerable publicity for the whole project.	
THESEUS project		X	Ourcoast DB						X		X		Barriers for wave energy conversion and coastal protection (see final report)	X		Lesson learned	The THESEUS-project consortium has developed a Decision Support System (a DSS) which will help decision makers and practisioners to design sustainable coastal protection strategies. http://www.vliz.be/projects/theseusproject/dss	https://issuu.com/vliz/docs/theseus_booklet3_en
Sand nourishment of a long coastline			Ourcoast OC0X	Structural erosion is under control and this soft approach is offering opportunities for new developments ; Although the policy has proven to be successful to keep the coastline at its X990 position, there is increased concern with regard to the fate of the strategic sediment reserves in deeper water, in view of sea level rise, new claims for sand mining and construction of new harbours	X			good support from the local populations	approaches for improvement of safety have been integrated with enhancing spatial values (nature, recreation etc.) and involving all stakeholders in the plan development		X							X
The integration of Strategic Environmental Assessment into planning for flood prevention			Ourcoast 066	The implementation of an SEA made a controversial plan accepted by all stakeholders	X	X		X			The SEA and plan were developed interactively and in parallel with the negotiations between stakeholders								X
POLAND																					
LAGOON project		X		recommendations					X		X						lessons learned		
THESEUS project		X	Ourcoast DB						X		X		Barriers for wave energy conversion and coastal protection (see final report)	X		Lesson learned	The THESEUS-project consortium has developed a Decision Support System (a DSS) which will help decision makers and practisioners to design sustainable coastal protection strategies. http://www.vliz.be/projects/theseusproject/dss	https://issuu.com/vliz/docs/theseus_booklet3_en
BaltSeaPlan		X		recommendations for Marine spatial planning implementation					X		X						Recommendations for legislative action regarding the maritime spatial planning in Europe file:///C:/Users/User/Downloads/X_BaltSeaPlan_3X_final%20(X).pdf	
PlanCoast project		X		Recommandations tpolicy makers	X				X		X						recommendations to decision-makers for creating the IMSP framework, > recommendations to planners on how to tackle existing problems, > a structured approach to planning and implementing IMSP,	
MIRACLE - BONUS project		X		Roadmaps					X		X						The Roadmap is premised on an ecosystem services (ES) approach to facilitate the design of an integrated territorial policy framework with measures targeted at multiple cross-sectoral policy objectives and ES supply (e.g. food, biomass, nutrient management, flood control, climate change). This approach requires that future policies in the BSR be integrated across governance levels (EU, BSR, national, local) and policy sectors. They also need to be developed and implemented in an inclusive multi-level, multi-sectoral decision-making process and governance system (Figure X).	

FARNET: Mistral sweet factory and café	X	X	FARNET good practice	The business has successfully used modern technologies to promote the traditional fishing culture of the old city of Ustka, creating a unique product which can be a souvenir from the coast or an original gift. It has also found a new use for Omega 3 extracts from the fishing activity. The sweet factory and cafeteria are visited by about 9 000 tourists per year and have increased the fisherman's income from tourist activity by about X5%, as well as creating two new jobs (in addition to the fisherman's family).					X		Fischery-tourism		Fischery-tourism	X							
BALTCOAST project - BONUS project		X		lessons learned & recommendations	X	X	X	X	X		X						lesson learned				
BONUS Soils2Sea		X		lessons learned & recommendations		X			X		X						Soils and watercourses have differing capacities to remove nutrients depending on their location. Spatial differentiation uses knowledge of these differences to pinpoint where management efforts should be focused." *+ lessons learned*	Spatially differentiated regulation			
LAST MILE project			interreg good practice -						X		X										
PORTUGAL																						
Recovery and promotion of traditional salt production and restoration of salt pans, Castro Marim		X	Ourcoast OCX3X		X				X		X						The participation of Castro Marim in European initiatives allowed the cooperation and exchange of experiences with other traditional salt producing sites providing mutual support and steering of the actions. Though partnerships of producers have a clear added value, this is limited by the fact that the different producers are direct competitors.	Valuing the salt obtained by traditional methods and the profession associated; Promotion of Biodiversity; Cultural heritage and diversification of activities; Certification of traditional salt to combat competition with the industrial produc			
MUSE program The Multi-Use in European Seas		X		analysis of multi-use combination + recommandations (https://muses-project.eu/wp-content/uploads/sites/70/20X8/02/ANNEX-5-CASE-STUDY-3A.pdf)	X				X		X						Lesson learned	similar methodology for coastla-rural multi-use activity			
COEXIST		X		No implementation of a practice to solve an issue but propose a framework to evaluate management effectiveness as well as tools for conflict & synergies identification - see 'lessons learned'					X		X		X				X cf. lesson learned	X cf. lesson learned			
MedFest project	X			based on already known culinary route -					X		X	X		X	X			GIS DB http://www.ub.edu/medfest/ ; strategy of planning sustainable culinary route - catalogue of good practices			
RISC-KIT project - Resilience-Increasing Strategies for Coasts - Porto Garibaldi-Bellocchio	-	X		EU evaluation report All tools have been applied, tested and evaluated ten case study sites in Europe, with at least one on every EU regional sea, and include open sandy coasts, estuaries, urbanized coasts, marsh-sheltered coasts, among others. https://cordis.europa.eu/project/rcn/XX0483/reporting/en	X			X	X		X						X	Tool RISK Kit ; Disaster Risk Reduction strategies for EU coastal areas http://www.risckit.eu/np4/file/23/RISCKIT_PolicyBrief_final.pdf			
KM 0	X	X	FARNET best practice			X			X		X			X			X				
AQUACROSS project		X		Recommendation on ecosystem based management : The Faial-Pico Channel EBM Plan, and its development and evaluation, provide an indication on how ecosystem-based management can support existing marine protected areas to be effectively and equitably managed. In this way, the report supports attainment of the EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020, the CBD Aichi Targets, and SDG X4				X	X		X						X	Ecosystem based management plan - AQUACROSS Assessment Framework			
LAGOON project		X		recommendations					X		X							lessons learned			
CRinMa project			Interreg Good practice	This project was awarded with an EU Prize for Cultural Heritage / Europa Nostra Awards in 20X6 and also the local population, after the beginning of the project, understood the importance of the preservation of the traditional activities in order to protect the peat and heaths lands.		X		X	X		X							Another activity was the rehabilitation of an old forest house transforming it into an interpretation centre the area and interpretative routes/pedestrian paths of the Mourela plateau. The project also promoted and enhanced the territory through the creation of pedestrian paths, promotional events connected to traditional cattle agriculture activities, signalization of the paths with interpretation panels and also edition of promotional leaflets.			
SCOTLAND																						
to enhance coastal biodiversity (Ythan estuary)				The project successfully demonstrated a range of interventions to raise awareness of the river and mobilise interest in mitigation projects in the local community and is a model for similar initiatives to clean up river catchments.														Sustainable land and river management was promoted through raising public awareness and engaging the community in a range of measures viz.: see details in pdf			
LIFE project	X		Ourcoast DB OC55 / "Best" LIFE Environment projects in 2005-2006			X		X	X		X	X										
LIFE MACHAIR		X		An ex-post visit was carried out in 20X8 by the external monitoring team, 9 years after the project's completion and confirmed the project's results					X		X			the project was able to demonstrate the positive impact of seaweed as a			lesson learned				
ESaTDOR project - The Solway Firth Partnership		X		Policy recommentdations														lesson learned	Solway Firth Partnership			
SUSCOD project		X		Policy recommentdations														lesson learned	ICZM approach			
Coastal farming practices influence biodiversity conservation, Island of Islay			Ourcoast Db OC73	The number of farmers participating in such schemes was 4,900 in 2004 with X.6m ha. of land then under agreement. In spite of its competitive nature, it is a reasonable assumption that when farm incomes are under pressure (as is currently the case in Scotland) their successor, the Scotland Rural Development Programme, will prove to be even more attractive to farmers in its provision														agri-environment schemes			
SPAIN																						
DestiMED project	X			DestiMed build on previous project "MEET" which become an association		X			X		X			X	X							
MedFest project	X			based on already know culinary route -					X		X	X		X	X			GIS DB http://www.ub.edu/medfest/ ; strategy of planning sustainable culinary route - catalogue of good practices			

FARNET Mar Galaica	X		FARNET practice example	the concept of "fisheries tourism" in Galicia and a number of concrete tourism products which are now part of the region's touristic offer and identity. Moreover, by integrating fisheries professionals into the decision-making board of this product club, Mar Galaica has helped to foster a new way of thinking of the local fisheries sector and by the fisheries sector.			X		X		X		X	X		X			X
Pescadoartesanal.com	X		FARNET Good Practice project	Success factors included the development of an integrated platform adapted to the specificity of the territory and its production sector. IT training and the use of mobile technologies were key in fostering ownership of the platform by local producers who were then able to use manage it from their smartphones			X		X		X		X					online platform and a communication campaign to increase the consumption of artisanal seafood.	
FARNET Benboa: restaurant, bar & delicatessen	X		FARNET practice example	Effectiveness/efficiency: The project promoters point X7 new jobs created (X4 full-time and 3 part-time) for local people as cooks (5), waiters (5), fishmonger & delicatessen (X), cleaners and maintenance (2), as well as in administration and management (4). Two additional jobs for waiters have also been created for the summer period. With a turnover of more than €700 000 in the first year of running, Benboa attracted more than X2 000 clients and saw profits of approximately €60 000.			X		X		X		X	X	X				
ALTER ECO project	X			The use of IT for sustainable tourism - tools implemented - results to be assess			X						X						
TOURISMED project	X			Based on pesca tourirsm success			X		X		X		Fishing tourism	X	X			Marketing / branding & promotion plan for fishing tourism	
HERICOAST project: Lekeitio´s maritime heritage recovery experiences	X		INTERREG Best practice	400 person involve in a project to collect traditional songs and recipes. JOBS CREATED: X0. No. PEOPLE CONTRACTED: 25. COLLABORATING BUSINESSES: 53 businesses in different projects EVOLUTION OF VISITORS: the visits to the tourist office have multiplied by 7. NEW BUSINESSES: 8 Cultural point of view: the preservation of the resources that would disappear. Social perspective: awareness of citizens in preservation for future generations. Economic point of view: the creation of jobs			X	X	X		X		X						
THESEUS project A Collaboration Agreement Between The University Of Cadiz and the Directorate General for Coastal And Marine Sustainability-	X		Ourcoast DB OurCoast DB OC222	(X) closing the gap between society and a traditionally unknown administration (DGC); (2) the DGC has understood the problems and worries of the administered population; (3) an improved image for the DGC and dialogue and communication channels have been established; (4) the DGC has improved its knowledge about the research groups of the UCA, the available scientific material and the projects which are underway; (5) the UCA has realized that there is a need to transfer knowledge	X	X	X		X		X		Barriers for wave energy conversion and coastal protection (see final report)	X	Lesson learned	The THESEUS-project consortium has developed a Decision Support System (a DSS) which will help decision makers and practisioners to design sustainable coastal protection strategies. http://www.vliz.be/projects/theseusproject/dss X	https://issuu.com/vliz/docs/theseus_booklet3_en
LIFE ALBUFERA project			LIFE land-use & planning best practice	See Layman report					X		X					The project's approach was soon being replicated in Mar menor	The project published technical manuals andguidelines for artificial wetland management to optimise water quality, and improve habitat and biodiversity. Another document was addressed specifically to the competent administrations establishing the basis for a management plan for the Albufera. All these documents are applicable to other Natura 2000 network wetlands and hydrological management plans
LIFE Enebro Valencia				See Layman report		X		X	X		X						develop an innovative and effective computerised "Predictive model" that is being used by habitat managers to identify the best vegetation for different target areas.	
Local Agenda 2X initiatives to advance sustainability in a heavily developed tourist centre, Calvià			Ourcoast DBX07	Calvià LA2X won the European Prize for Sustainable Cities awarded by the EC and was designated "best practice' in localising agenda 2X in X998. It also won the Green Globe Award from the World Travel and Tourist Council and the World Summit Business Award for Sustainable Development Partnership from the UN for the reduction and re-cycling of waste. Eight of its beaches have received a 'Blue Flag". It won the QualityCoast Award in 2007 and 2009.	X	X		X	X		X						Local Agenda 2X	X
Board of Trustees of a wetland reserve			Ourcoast DB 224	"The general objective of the Board of Trustees of being a public participation organism in the natural Park Management has been completely met. The specific objectives defined each year are usually 90-X00% achieved in the timescale defined."	X				X		X	X					**Natural Resources Zoning Plan** (which proposes measures for conservation, improvement and sustainable utilization of the natural resources), the **Natural Resources Management Plan** (the instrument to achieve the objectives proposed by the NRZP, specifying the park objectives, budget, period, etc.) and the **Sustainable Development Plan** (an integrated plan designed by the Association of Sustainable Municipalities and prepared by a mixed and inter-disciplinary team to co-ordinate the municipal activities).	X
A Consortium for Integrated Management and Governance			Ourcoast DB 2X2	"Despite some economic and management difficulties, the objectives are being achieved in the timescale defined."		X		X	X		X						Consortium Action Plan of Integrated Management ; biennial Action Plan ;	
SWEDEN																			
Moving towards sustainable golf links through the GEO certification system,	X		Ourcoast DBX06		X	X			X		X					Golf is so lucrative and popular that many golf courses may not participate in the accreditation system since, for them, it would have no added value in terms of gaining more members.	Golf Environment Europe (GEO), a pan European initiative based in Scotland, is working to promote environmental sustainability in golf. - See details of full environmental programme in pdf	

Nature and outdoor tourism	X	X	EU network for rural development	One of the participants' meeting for kayaking businesses led to a new concept: fixed departures of kayaking tours. A biking-package for international visitors was created in Skaraborg that includes a couple of potential accommodation options on a certain route. The concept of biking-packages is about to be introduced to other connected areas. A boat route with fixed departures on the largest lake in Sweden, Vänern, was developed with support from the project.			X	X	X	X		It is essential to **bring together municipalities, tourist agencies and regional tourism companies. The success of such projects relies on engaging all the actors.** According to the workers at the Leader office of Östra Skaraborg, it is important to have an **experienced project leader** in a broad and established network. Working on a large area has pros and cons. The project of Östra Skarborg, together with projects in Värmland, reaches over a large area where a great number of entrepreneurs and other actors operate, but it might also be difficult to keep the project together.	organising networking and educational meetings, and by offering help on developing new products and packaging for already existing tourism products	

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES			
Projects / Practice	**Business solutions and opportunities - Details**		
CYPRUS			
MedFest Project	To create new gastronomic itineraries to attract tourists to Alt Urgell. The key aspect of these routes is that they will directly bring tourists to the farms. Visitors will be able to directly see and engage themselves in the cultivation/transformation process of agro-food products.	1. Writing a comprehensive proposal that encompasses and includes all the demands and interests stated by the producers and the local administration in the previous field research. 2. Presenting the proposal on spot to the producers, artisans and local administration and get a feedback 3. Making all the necessary modifications to the proposal so all those involved in it feel comfortable and confident about the new approach 4. Organising a meeting to present the final proposal of gastronomic routes to all the actors (producers, mayors of the different villages included on the routes and with the regional administration) 5. Linking the local gastronomic routes with differents tour operators and with the potential audience 6. Developing and implementing a strong communication and advertising campaign (website, promotional video, publicity, social medias...) 7. Testing the gastronomic routes to experience their feasibility with the participation of food/tourism bloggers, writers who can promote the routes. 8. Promoting the routes jointly with the producers and local administrations at different events, fairs, press presentations...	
DANEMARK			
MARIBE project	Proposition on combined activities: A onshore visitor centre, describing history and benefits of aquaculture. This can include culinary aspects, e.g. how to cook with seaweed Including touristic facilities such as a café, restaurant and shop Site-visits to a nearby IMTA-style aquaculture company		
ESTONIA			
FARNET : Developing a recreation area	Project objectives The main objective of the project was to develop the tourism potential of Jõesuu by establishing an integrated, varied and sustainable network of visitor services, and by developing activities on the waterway. The ultimate aim was to create one of the most attractive tourism destinations in the south of Estonia. Specific objectives included: > Making the area of Jõesuu an attractive and environmentally sustainable tourist destination > Preserving and harnessing the cultural and historical assets of the Võrtsjärve region > Developing the image of Võrtsjärve as an attractive tourism destination and raising its profile at international level (promotion, information dissemination etc.) > Increasing visitor awareness of Võrtsjärve's natural environment and the threats it faces > Improving access to the Jõesuu recreational area > Creating a supportive environment for entrepreneurs > Facilitating navigation and cruising on Lake Võrtsjärv (e.g. by developing marinas or berthing areas) > Creating a supportive environment for hiking tourism in the region (e.g. information stands, toilets, signage etc.)	Project outcomes The project was an additional step in the overall development of the Võrtsjärv region as an internationally recognised and competitive tourism destination. It also helped to establish a more supportive environment for entrepreneurship and to raise living standards in the region. In general, the project had the greatest impact on the following interest groups: 1. Consumers of tourism services in Võrtsjärv region and those interested in nature and culture benefited from: a. The availability of a wider range of services; b. An improvement in the quality of the services available; c. The development of fishing-oriented tourism services; d. Better access to information. 2. Service providers benefited from: a. New infrastructure which encourages investment and entrepreneurship; b. Better marketing and an improved image of the region, which has also promoted better cooperation between different actors. In particular, the project has helped to establish a basis for better cooperation between the seven local authorities around Võrtsjärv and has made it easier for them to jointly implement development plans for the region. 3. Fishermen The investments enable fishermen to offer their services and products as the project should attract more tourists and visitors to the area. Different services and products are mixed and combined and fishermen can offer their products on the kale-boat trip	
FRANCE			
MARIBE project	Cross-sectoral approach between aquaculture and tourism sector: the combination of aquaculture and tourism in the Mediterranean and Black Sea area		
ITSASOA - FLAG Basque country project	Cross-sectoral approach between fishery and agricultutal sector: the project has developed a local biofuels supply chain, which is used to power two, small-scale local fishing boats. The biofuels are produced locally using waste from sunflower production. The engines of the two fishing boats have been modified to run on this new fuel. The project offers an alternative for both local sunflower producers, by developing a new market for their production, and to local fishermen, in terms of fuel supply	Sustainable growth: There is a strong rationale for trying to foster added value creation at local level. This ensures that most of the value generated by or associated with production is retained at local level, helping to create or maintain local jobs. Impacts of the practice: *Economic* – in terms of providing an additional income for fishermen which helps to ease the pressure stemming from reduced fishing quotas. Moreover, the work involved in a pesca-tourism day is less arduous than a fisherman´s typical day. >> *Social* – by drawing the attention of a new public towards fishing, public support is generated by raising awareness of the activity and the difficulties that small scale fishermen face (unpredictable nature of what they catch and competition from large scale, industrial fishing as well as pleasure sailing). Moreover, this awareness can encourage the public to conceive fishing as a job option, helping to attract younger people to the sector. >> *Cultural* – by capitalizing on and promoting the heritage and tradition that artisanal fishing and its history and techniques represent in the area >> *Environmental* – by putting the fisherman at the heart of efforts to preserve fishery resources	
FARNET Pescatourisme 83	Cross-sectoral approach between fishery and tourism sector: Pescatourisme 83 aims to offer local fishermen a way of diversifying their revenues without increasing their fishing effort while at the same time engaging with the general public in a way that raises awareness of the tradition and heritage that fishing represents and the issues the sector faces.		
DestiMED project	Cross-sectoral approach between tourism sector & local community / environmental management bodies : alternative model of tourism, which is focused on its 4C Model of tourism: Compassion, Connection, Community, and Conservation.		
GERMANY			
LIFE ECOSMA	ECOSMA clearly demonstrates the possibility to sustainably cultivate and produce organisms in a sensitive and - at the same time – multiple-used (marine) environment. ECOSMA focuses on principles and methods of a ecologically and economically successful establishment and management of a sustainable mariculture. ECOSMA has been conducted to be a neutral decision finding instrument, which is strictly geared to science-based information. While following this aim, ECOSMA has worked out principles of a sustainable mariculture and demonstrated technically and economically feasible ways of establishing sustainable aquaculture businesses.	Regionally, the ECOSMA project fosters two important issues1 related to the European aquaculture sector: The involvement of stakeholders in the identification of trends and mapping sustainability indicators to measure progress towards a sustainable mariculture. The provision of science-based information to stakeholders, policy, administration and consumers, through their representative associations in Northern Germany.	The beach cleaning technology was improved. The task of developing a prototype facility for processing flotsam and jetsam and taking it to market maturity was duly completed; the facility went into operation for demonstration purposes in 2003. The same applies to the development of a technology for the production of insulation mats. Insulation materials made of sea grass were developed for loose-fill insulation and insulation mats and taken to market m a t u r i t y. Not originally envisaged in the pro ject were the development of pellets as an animal hygiene product and the development of a f o rmula for compounds used in the manufacture of injection-moulded products. They re p resent an additional outcome of the pro j e c t . *Sea Layman's report*

HERICOAST project Fanad Lighthouse	Fanad Lighthouse is a working industrial structure in a dramatic coastal location that is isolated and difficult to reach. Ancillary buildings were vacant and unused. The Commissioner of Irish Lights launched an initiative in 2015 called 'Great Lighthouses of Ireland'. The aims of the project were to bring regeneration to remote rural coastal areas through tourism and employment, to give visitors an opportunity to visit or stay in a Lighthouse and find out more about how they work, and as a subsidiary to encourage SMEs (small and medium enterprises) in those areas.		
ITALY			
	To create new gastronomic itineraries to attract tourists to Alt Urgell. The key aspect of these routes is that they will directly bring tourists to the farms. Visitors will be able to directly see and engage themselves in the cultivation/transformation process of agro-food products.	1. Writing a comprehensive proposal that encompasses and includes all the demands and interests stated by the producers and the local administration in the previous field research. 2. Presenting the proposal on spot to the producers, artisans and local administration and get a feedback 3. Making all the necessary modifications to the proposal so all those involved in it feel comfortable and confident about the new approach 4. Organising a meeting to present the final proposal of gastronomic routes to all the actors (producers, mayors of the different villages included on the routes and with the regional administration) 5. Linking the local gastronomic routes with differents tour operators and with the potential audience 6. Developing and implementing a strong communication and advertising campaign (website, promotional video, publicity, social medias...) 7. Testing the gastronomic routes to experience their feasibility with the participation of food/tourism bloggers, writers who can promote the routes. 8. Promoting the routes jointly with the producers and local administrations at different events, fairs, press presentations...	
Costa dei Delfini	developing a territorial marketing project on 4 coastal and 5 inland municipalities of Molise Region and increasing the attractiveness of the Molise coast. Branding - eco-sustainable tourism	The portal (www.costadeidelfini.it) has improved the dissemination of information with tourists with a greater presence in coastal countries in the summer and above all created a new tourism of naturalists and ornithologists in the internal Molise countries where there are lakes and naturalistic areas of great value. In addition, summer events have increased (in museums, churches, etc.) in the areas around Termoli with a large number of local and national tourists.	
IMPACT project	The establishment of the Nature Reserve was a strategical starting point for an integrated plan of support for the start-up of socio-economical activities linked to territories characteristics, such as organic food and agritourism. The Visitor Centre of the Nature Reserve played an active role on promoting such economic activities giving information and distributing promotional leaflets about local enterprises. It has established a mutual and uninformal cooperation process, that is actually ongoing, between the Nature Reserve and enterprises considering that the Nature Reserve promotes local products and receptivity services while local enterprises bring their customers to the Reserve.		
LATVIA			
LIFE POLPROP-NATURA	alternative wastewater treatment and drinking water system reconstruction: These were alternative eco-engineering projects such as the establishment of biological ponds, wetlands, and forests which affect the local drinking-water supply system. Other technologies deployed as part of the demonstration projects e.g. removing iron and wastewater treatment technologies - were successful. development of a sustainable tourism management model of a Natura 2000 site based on five new sustainable nature tourism products and their marketing (including a Slītere national park guide, five outdoor info stands, a 'plant finder' featuring common but attractive species instead of exposing rare and sensitive species). The sustainable tourism management model also aims to save resources and improve cost-efficiency	It achieves these aims by: Promoting hiking, cycling and boating. Providing all promotional materials (touring route description sheets, the plant finder, the park tourism guide etc.) not only in print but also in electronic format. Developing a touring route marking method that is low on cost and simple. Directing visitors to less sensitive zones in the park by developing attractions and routes in areas where the environmental capacity allows for it.	
NETHERLANDS			
Wieringen foundation:	Develop local tourism / Label creation - developing local products and offering tourists excursions and package deals - The whole project strategy is based upon the best use of cultural and natural attractiveness of the area	Promotion of fresh sea fish market	
Strengthening a stretch of coastline and improving the spatial quality, west Zeeuws Vlaanderen	X		
!!SaltFar : on going projects = no results so far!!	Will develop terroir-based quality food		
COEXIST aimed to analyse and evaluate conflicts and synergies of multiple human activities in European coastal areas	Tourism and recreation involves many different activities and there are no real conflicts with fisheries and aquaculture. In the case of shrimping (Crangon crangon) there may be synergy because tourists like the picturesque vessels and pay good prices for the local D1.3 p72		
Knowledge for Climate programme: SW Delta			

PROWAD: Sustainable Tourism in the Wadden Sea - https://www.prowad.org/prowad#Work%20packages	Within the PROWAD project sample itineraries for each region have been developed to give visitors some ideas how to experience the Wadden Sea World Heritage in the different regions. A study "Offers and marketing of touristic bird watching in the Wadden Sea World Heritage Destination" gives practice examples as well as further recommendations for tour providers, regions and destinations concerning among others marketing, communication, partnerships, accessibility, sustainability and arrangements in order to help to tap the potential of bird watching tours. The guideline for the creation of sustainable and environmentally friendly World Heritage package holidays. How to create a branded area - https://www.waddensea-worldheritage.org/itineraries/experience-wadden-sea-world-heritage-netherlands	The "World Heritage Teaching Kit – Sustainable Tourism in the Wadden Sea" deals with tourism and nature in 6 learning stations designed for pupils in lower secondary education. The 44 page kit comprises comprehensive background information and numerous master copies for worksheets.	
POLAND			
FARNET: Mistral sweet factory and café	Mr Adam Jakubiak owns one of over 70 fishing boats in the city of Ustka, one of the oldest and largest coastal fishing ports in Poland. In order to diversify his fisheries activity and gain additional income for his family, he decided to combine his know-how about fish with the fishing heritage and touristic potential of the historical part of the city. With the support of the Slowinska FLAG, Mr Jakubiak developed an already existing tourist activity (a small holiday home), opening a stylish cafeteria with a small traditional, hand-made candy factory. The sweets made in the factory use a novel ingredient – the valuable Omega 3 fatty acids produced from fish and Mr Jakubiak has also launched a whole range of educational and promotional activities, such as commissioning a sculpture of the legendary good fisherman, Mistral and preparing a cartoon story about Mistral's adventures saving the environment. This has helped attract new types of tourists to the port area: school groups and families with children, who can learn how to make their own candy and hear about the importance of Omega 3 acids for a healthy diet. The aim is also to encourage them to eat more sea fish, which is the main source of these acids. The cafeteria is run by the fisherman's wife, and their children also work there during the peak summer season.	Results: The business has successfully used modern technologies to promote the traditional fishing culture of the old city of Ustka, creating a unique product which can be a souvenir from the coast or an original gift. It has also found a new use for Omega 3 extracts from the fishing activity. The sweet factory and cafeteria are visited by about 9 000 tourists per year and have increased the fisherman's income from tourist activity by about 15%, as well as creating two new jobs (in addition to the fisherman's family). Candy production is now the flagship activity of Mr Jakubiak. The cafeteria is opened the whole year round, which has contributed to extending the short tourist season on the Baltic coast. The initiative has also contributed to the creation of an association of local businesses who are now planning to work together to develop the historical part of the town around the fishing port of Ustka. >> Transferability: The project is an example of how a fisherman can successfully operate an innovative business and use the fishing character of the area to attract tourists and extend the business season. This could be interesting to many fisheries areas which combine a strong fishing heritage with a high touristic potential. >> Final Comment: Mistral is a successful combination of diversification activities which add value to the local fisheries heritage and assets. It also shows how important factors such as passion and the experience of the entrepreneur are in the development of new businesses. Total cost	
PORTUGAL			
KM0	To create new gastronomic itineraries to attract tourists to Alt Urgell. The key aspect of these routes is that they will directly bring tourists to the farms. Visitors will be able to directly see and engage themselves in the cultivation/transformation process of agro-food products. This project aims to promote local sourcing through the branding of local products and awareness-raising of the role of the different actors along the products' supply chain. As well as providing end users with better knowledge and information on local products, the project also works on strengthening links between restaurants, chefs, fishermen and other primary producers in the area and enhancing their market opportunities.	1. Writing a comprehensive proposal that encompasses and includes all the demands and interests stated by the producers and the local administration in the previous field research. 2. Presenting the proposal on spot to the producers, artisans and local administration and get a feedback 3. Making all the necessary modifications to the proposal so all those involved in it feel comfortable and confident about the new approach 4. Organising a meeting to present the final proposal of gastronomic routes to all the actors (producers, mayors of the different villages included on the routes and with the regional administration) 5. Linking the local gastronomic routes with differents tour operators and with the potential audience 6. Developing and implementing a strong communication and advertising campaign (website, promotional video, publicity, social medias...) 7. Testing the gastronomic routes to experience their feasibility with the participation of food/tourism bloggers, writers who can promote the routes. 8. Promoting the routes jointly with the producers and local administrations at different events, fairs, press presentations... The development of the brand, "KM 0", started by developing a traceability system with a quality charter for a number of products from Minho-Lima. The brand identifies quality foods produced close to local consumers. To attract the initial interest of the public and other regions, a launch event was organized, bringing together local producers and famous chefs as well as Spanish and French delegations of catering professionals to discover the products and learn how to prepare them. The event covered a wide array of local products, from wines to dairy products to pastries, and offered a specific workshop for local seafood products. Six other events of this kind, two gourmet itineraries and a presence in the local and online media are amongst the tools being developed by the project to attract visitors and professionals.	In parallel with this outreach strategy and the brand development, a third action seeks to work on the image of these products and the conditions in which they are sold or consumed. By supporting the refurbishment of sales counters, backed by promotional material, in sales outlets and restaurants which join the KM 0 initiative, product marketing is harmonized, providing a clear and coordinated message to consumers on the benefits of purchasing local products branded Km 0.
SPAIN			
DestiMED project MEDFEST project FARNET Mar Galaica	Cross-sectoral approach between tourism sector & local community / environmental management bodies : alternative model of tourism, which is focused on its 4C Model of tourism: Compassion, Connection, Community, and Conservation. Main idea and brief description of the pilot area To create new gastronomic itineraries to attract tourists to Alt Urgell. The key aspect of these routes is that they will directly bring tourists to the farms. Visitors will be able to directly see and engage themselves in the cultivation/transformation process of agro-food products. Mar Galaica is an ambitious project which brings together the fisheries sector and other key maritime stakeholders to create an integrated tourism package along the Galician coast, promoting local fisheries products and heritage while offering an authentic taste of the region's fishing communities. Its comprehensive website was launched in the FLAG area with 57 fisheries companies offering 97 different tourism products and subsequently extended to the whole Galician coast.	Activities UB is working on: 1. Writing a comprehensive proposal that encompasses and includes all the demands and interests stated by the producers and the local administration in the previous field research. 2. Presenting the proposal on spot to the producers, artisans and local administration and get a feedback 3. Making all the necessary modifications to the proposal so all those involved in it feel comfortable and confident about the new approach 4. Organising a meeting to present the final proposal of gastronomic routes to all the actors (producers, mayors of the different villages included on the routes and with the regional administration) 5. Linking the local gastronomic routes with differents tour operators and with the potential audience 6. Developing and implementing a strong communication and advertising campaign (website, promotional video, publicity, social medias...) 7. Testing the gastronomic routes to experience their feasibility with the participation of food/tourism bloggers, writers who can promote the routes. 8. Promoting the routes jointly with the producers and local administrations at different events, fairs, press presentations...	

FARNET Benboa: restaurant, bar & delicatessen	The project itself involved renovating an old salting factory and transforming it into a multi-purpose space, Benboa. It was built around existing live shellfish supply activities and the expansion into Benboa saw the development of a seafood restaurant, bar, fishmonger, processing unit and gourmet shop selling artisanal Galician products and ready-made meals from the processing unit. As such, Benboa makes up for many of the services lacking in the village. It also offers cookery workshops, wine tasting, lectures, maritime culture exhibitions, as well as concerts and performances – all with the purpose of promoting the consumption of Galician fisheries products.	One of Benboa's strong points lies in its communication strategy. The comprehensive website that has been created includes information for visiting the area, videos, animations, special offers and culinary blogs. This has generated significant press interest as well as attracting a large number of Benboa's clients. The webpage has received 120 000 visitors since its launch a few months ago.	Benboa illustrates a creative way of revitalizing an area with little economic activity, combining innovation with the promotion of the local marine tradition, and the development of leisure and culinary experiences with the creation of local jobs.
ALTER ECO project	Valencia: In order to avoid overcrowding the hot spots, on the one hand, 3 alternative tourism routes have been designed to non-touristic neighborhoods with important material and immaterial cultural heritage. The routes have an innovative approach being the characteristic people from each neighborhood who tells different options to be visited depending on the profile, preferences...etc. An APP has been also developed to engage people to use the guides (gamification concept). On the other hand, there have been installed 7 monitors in La Marina de Valencia, in order to monitor the activity of this new area which objective is the attraction of tourist by investing in innovative strategies.	Gandía: In order to break seasonality the first measure was to install monitors to know the influx of people on the beach and in the city center and the mobility of people between these points. Then the same APP used in Valencia using gamification was designed for Gandía. Then Free Wifi was offered to the beach tourist to be given information about the city center. In parallel, in order to improve the quality of the accommodation offer during the whole year, a web APP was designed to help tourist accommodation owners or managers to better adapt their properties to winter conditions and improve the acoustic comfort, accessibility and sustainability.	
HERICOAST project: Lekeitio´s maritime heritage recovery experiences	turn the municipality into a maritime heritage cente in 2005	The goals were: Involve the people of the municipality in the collection of information.Generate new businesses and jobs. Preserve the tangible and intangible heritage, natural and cultural resources to reinforce the local identity learn about the history of Lekeitio, with a double target: Tourists or visitors interested marine culture and Citizens of the municipality.	Key factors:- The city council is the promoter, the participation and consensus of all public and private agents was sought to ensure its continuity. - Collaboration with the entities owners of infrastructures to create synergies. - Integration within the supramunicipal plans: regional tourism plan, Basque costal tourism plan. - Collaborating with scientists allowed keep the essence of the heritage. - Work with citizens in the recovery of heritage

POLICY					
Projects / Practice	Lessons learned and policy recommandations				
BULGARIA					
PlanCoast project	Carry out a regular stocktake of coastal and marine uses Maintain an updated database of uses and their impacts New institutions may not be needed ... – ... but existing ones may need to be improved. – Clear responsibilities need to be assigned. – There should be one coordinating body. Use different levels for different tasks – International level: agree common regulations – National level: responsible for overall framework – Regional level: crosssectoral agencies to take the lead in implementation – Local level: case specific solutions, acute conflict resolution, controlling	Prepare integrated and constantly updated maps of marine spatial uses everywhere (ongoing spatial observation/ monitoring) - Prepare integrated maritime spatial plans only where and when needed - Make full use of participative planning by applying informal tools such as moderated meetings, working groups and media - Improve effectiveness of cross-border consultations for offshore development plans and projects Use and strengthen transnational coordinating bodies Develop transnational concerted plans for offshore infrastructure corridors Integrate existing project results and recommendations into international policy	Draw up a national strategy for integrated offshore development which: – is based on a guiding vision, – considers land and sea, – is coordinated crosssectorally, – is tied into international developments, – may be further refined in regional strategies (allowing for a nested approach), – is revisited and revised at regular intervals. Improve quality, comparability and accessibility of spatial data by implementing the EU INSPIRE Directive Agree on systematic information exchange – Link coastal and marine data collection – Bring together coastal and marine data collection and data management in one institution – Formalise data flow: create a regularly updated coastal and maritime cadastre Collect data according to needs – For monitoring of trends and sea uses collect relevant data regularly and continuously – For case specific planning in limited sea areas, collect data according to most acute spatial problems	Help create the legal framework for IMSP – identify basic policies that rule coastal and offshore developments – operationalise existing laws and strategies through directives – prepare and adopt specific maritime legislation for offshore areas The phases of Strategic Environmental Assessment can be used to structure the IMSP process Introduce Territorial Impact Assessment (TIA) as extension of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for projects. Maritime Spatial Plans have to be considered as a basis for all sectoral decisions IMSP is more than a technical exercise – it is a political responsibility Political awareness-raising is necessary	
CYPRUS					
a Network for a Sustainable Future in Cyprus	**Effectiveness**: The project was structured and implemented in such a way as to provide the Cypriot partners with opportunities for education and training on the issue of sustainable development, to improve their skills on organizing campaigns, on advocacy and participation. These tasks have been achieved through on-the-job work: the planning and implementation of joint and interactive learning activities and study visits (eg study visit abroad, and in Cyprus). The participating organizations worked together on joint actions, planned and implemented common awareness raising campaigns, participated in inter-organisational meetings and thematic workshops and trainings. The Network was in full power within 6 months, according to schedule. It has gradually developed into a Regional Network that now covers 9 Mediterranean countries.	The active participation of the partners in all the activities, phases and generally the processes of the project were the most critical element that contributed to the success of the project. The bi-communal character of the Network was a challenge: the future of the effort could not be predicted. However, it was successful mainly because of the issue on which it was focused: sustainable coastal development.	The Local Authorities that have been involved during the pilot application of the on-the-job capacity building process, created strong relations with the participant NGOs and continue to co-operate, asking for advice in several aspects. This is not a usual behaviour of Cypriot Local Authorities.		
DANEMARK					
SUSCOD: bringing the 8 ICZM principles, adopted by the EU in 2002, into practice	Progress reported/lessons learnt: • The WFD (Water Framework Directive) and FD (Flood Directive) have to be implemented in Denmark. The risks should be mapped. There is no legislation on ICZM in DK, although people work with the principles in the Planning Act. In the interviews the concept and principles of ICZM were explained. People work with stakeholders, holistic approach etc. They just don't call it ICZM – but nevertheless bring the principles into practice. It could have a more coastal focus. The municipalities are not working with it in a tool handed way. It depends on the tool or consultant they use, how ICZM's being implemented. • The case of Lolland excels in the holistic principle. How to work with the climate change risk is a challenge. In mapping the risks, a selection of topic was made: the economic situation, nature, buildings, etc. It is important to also estimate the value of nature, but this is difficult.	• In Denmark, if a nature 2000 area is a sea level rise (SLR) risk area, it's not necessarily a problem. If the nature can develop backwards, space for nature to expand when the sea level rises, can be reserved. A lot of the low laying areas have no high agricultural value, so those could be nature areas. But this is not acceptable for all farmers. The Natura 2000 areas are often a cross border problem (cross municipalities). There is a good climate network (municipality level, they invite the region, fitting the Climate Strategy) where all kind of issues are being discussed. This network could be used to put the coast on the agenda. • For the tunnel construction at Rødby about 15million cubic meters of material (sand etc.), will be removed that could be used for other purposes. The private company constructing the tunnel proposed a plan to deposit the sand/debris on the right hand side of the tunnel for touristic purposes (map seen from South to North). The political	• Suggestion: the region could do a cost/benefit analysis and an additional EIA for the 2nd proposal (using the sand for beach nourishments in flood prone zones). • For the UK-Tunnel they deposited the sand in front of the Kent coast side. (UK side, French side unknown). Mostly chalk, this developed new areas for fisherman etc. An EIA also implements social effects. Could be very useful for the area. • Suggestion: Bring the new proposal under the attention of the national level. Does the region have to approve the local plans? No, probably not. The tunnel digging has not started yet.	• The case from the SUSCOD project will be incorporated in the climate change adaption plan and the new Municipality Plan for Lolland. The visionary case for the south cost of Lolland shows new ways to c**ombine adaption to climate change with more nature, recreation and tourist development.**	
BALTCOAST project - BONUS project		science-based "tools" for ICZM: "For proper science-based coastal zone planning and management it seems necessary that: 1) tools are made so easy to use that local authorities even in the smallest of municipalities/regions can operate them; 2) the results or outcomes of the tools are fully understandable to all local authorities and relevant stakeholders; and 3) local authorities can develop or permanently employ the competence required for science-based coastal zone planning and management."	"Most of the weaknesses and shortcomings in the ICZM process are due to a lack of information and education about a very complex subject, not well understood by all directly or indirectly involved." "It is apparent that something needs to be done to address the underlying educational weaknesses that have caused or exacerbated the problems in the coastal zones, and to find a formula for moving towards sustainable development in these strategically important areas." "Support for the development of educational tools and methodologies for ICZM, includes human resource development and information collection. Finally, certain community policies could better support the objectives of ICZM to integrate management of the land and the sea by clarifying and resolving debates concerning their application to the sea. Incorporating activities to raise awareness about the beneficial effects of the adoption of ICZM, dissemination of structured information and education on good practice in ICZM ensure that the limited expertise in ICZM is not lost, to finally promote targeted information and knowledge diffusion."	Needs of 1) institutional and stakeholder mapping and DPSIR and CATWOE 2) Ecosystem service assessment tool Integrated Coastal Zone Management 3) Evaluation tool for the success of ICZM best practices *See BONUS BaltCoast project word doc*	
BLAST project	Climate change adaptation: Through an ICZM pla (coastal protection strategy) n principals followed: 1) Vertical integration between local, regional and central authorities 2) Horizontal integration across sectors 3) Public Participation http://blast-project.eu/media.php?file=620 p7				
ENGLAND					
Building consensus through Partnership for the multi-use of an estuary, the Wash		The Wash Estuary Strategy Group is about partnership and partnerships that function successfully are made up of people who can empower and trust one another. The length of time it takes to develop a strong and functional partnership should never be underestimated. It is much easier to make an adjustment to the way that something is done, if one believes that the adjustment is worthwhile. The importance of ownership, training and the development of mutual understanding of different practices, values and beliefs is the key to success. The management plan is easy to understand and simple to use. Up-to-date administrative systems that function effectively have been shown to play a critical role in the successful implementation of the plan.			
Coastal Partnerships improve governance		Coastal Partnerships have achieved change in policies, working practices, attitudes, actions undertaken, behaviour, and have had beneficial effects on society, environment and the economy e.g. they were the first organisations to bring together the variety of government bodies working on the landward and seaward side of the coastal zone, to make strategic assessments of important coastal issues in each place: they were the first to develop a comprehensive management plan or strategy for coastal space; they encourage practices based on the principles of environmental management which work towards sustainable outcomes, and are vital for more effective management. They have also had practical achievements in areas of monitoring, assessment, surveillance, evaluation, research, technical or engineering solutions. They also raise awareness in coastal communities and promote community-based responsibility. Coastal partnerships, in general, deliver their objectives and within the agreed planning timescale.	Partnerships have attracted funding through collaborative ventures. They are impartial and able to work across sectors. They can mobilise support and involvement for issues and fill gaps where there is no sectoral responsibility. This all implies that the Partnerships are able to build consensus. Failures have largely been due to an inability to engage relevant stakeholders, particularly private companies and key economic interest groups. Some have been unable to deal with politically sensitive issues and intractable problems. Lack of resources to implement plans is often a problem.		
C-SCOPE project Combining Sea and Coastal Planning ": http://www.csope.eu/_files/results/joint_reports/CSCOPE_Summary_Document_English.pdf	coastal and marine plan scales, boundaries and purpose: 1) scale and context are critical 2) boundaries are necessary to define the marine plan area, but should not be rigid 3) objective setting takes time, but is critical to success	data and knowledge requirements for coastal and marine planning: 1) develop a data framework before you begin collection 2) good data management is essential 3)data and knowledge gaps still exist 4) sensitivity mapping has significant limitations	coastal and marine planning methods and processes: 1) local knowledge 2) best practice is there to be challenged 3) forecasting, particularly at a local scale, is an imprecise technique 4) spatial analysis methods should be adaptable 5) constraints mapping should be interpreted with care	coastal and marine plan development: 1) the land/sea interface remains challenging 2) marine plans don't necessarily have to be 'zoned' 3) marine plans should be linked to interactive maps 4) prepare for the unexpected	1) legal status matters to stakeholders 2) be concise and consistent with language 3) building trust is important, but takes time & engaging industry and business communities takes effort 4) interviews are a valuable tool for information gathering, participation and awareness raising 5) working with the 'right' stakeholders is important 6) stakeholders are selective in the way they participate 7) reaching consensus takes time and is not always possible 8) participation is about more than consensus 9) visual media is an effective communication tool 9) the media will only become interested if there is an issue they can focus on effective communication tool
THESEUS project: Safer European coasts in a changing climate	RISK MITIGATION: THE COSTS ARE HIGHER THAN THE BENEFITS! The weak points that were ranked as most important are 1. The public is not fully aware of the risk at stake: The public does not fully understand the nature and the kind of risks that are at stake. Moreover, risk awareness is a function of the frequency of the floods, so often people are unprepared to face a critical event. 2. Mixed solutions to maximize cost effectiveness and flexible strategies to adapt to inherent uncertainties are often overlooked: The integration of different mitigation options to maximize cost-effectiveness is often not considered and the use of adaptive strategies facing uncertainties in risk assessment is insufficient. 3. Funding for risk mitigation is not sustainable: Much of the funding that exists today for risk mitigation is only temporary, and not integrated into a sound long term policy and governance.	The most significant suggested actions to achieve a better risk mitigation strategy are 1. Combine mitigation options and apply flexible multiple purpose solutions Cost effective solutions can be found by combining , for instance, ecological protection measures with tourism or other economic activities. 2. Include environmental risk in public education programs = INCREASE RISK AWARENESS To include environmental hazards and risk in public education programs, so that community resilience can be increased by increasing risk awareness and to understand risk attitudes, so that risk mitigation strategies can be people-centred. Investing in education is often a cost effective measure to increase risk awareness and community resilience. However, the effectiveness of education campaigns should also be monitored. 3. Build with nature, use 'Green Infrastructures'	Suggested actions to strength science and policy interface are: 1. Follow-up on a long term vision on coastal system services at national and EU scale: The follow up should not only concern the method, but should focus on the coastal governance as well and to create a common entry (platform, portal) for policy makers regarding the outputs of research projects 2. Combine research and demonstration activities in coastal management Combining research and demonstration in projects on coastal management is vital for developing coherent solutions and demonstrating impact. However, care should be taken to avoid commercial pushing . Projects should include a 'Pathway towards impact statement', and demonstration projects may also be funded as separate entities. 3. Apply a multi-stakeholder approach to risk governance The governance of risk is not a technical exercise anymore. It must be done with the support and expertise of the stakeholders in the area to update risk assessment on a regular basis. In this way, a more clear definition of responsibility and communication flow is supported.		
RISC-KIT project - - Resilience-Increasing Strategies for Coasts - Porto Garibaldi-Bellocchio	Lessons learned and recommendations (http://www.risckit.eu/np4/file/23/RISCKIT_D4_4_Synthesis.pdf p46) 5.1 Lessons learned on: Hazard and impact assessments and data 46 5.2 Lessons learned on: Tool development and the need for validation of data 48 5.3 Lessons learned on: Coastal risk governance 49 5.4 Lessons learned on: Multi-disciplinarity 51 5.5 Lessons learned on: DRR measures 51 5.6 Lessons learned on: Stakeholder involvement 53 5.7 Lessons learned on: Dissemination				
ESCALATE project	Results confirmed that certain aspects of social capital, such as trust and social cohesion within coastal communities, play a significant role in influencing key coastal management issues. Major challenges facing local communities and policymakers in rapidly eroding English coastal areas were also highlighted.	local authorities and the Environment Agency should improve inclusionary processes. This will enable local knowledge to be better incorporated into future policy decisions regarding coastal management. The North Norfolk study revealed low levels of public awareness for the current Shoreline Management Plan (SMP). Main awareness of the SMP was through the Environment Agency. A significant weakness was therefore identified in the lack of engagement between central government organisations and local communities.	This lack of engagement included a lack of networking that might facilitate the two-way flow of information concerning information and opinions on coastal issues. Results also indicated a loss of trust in the current national coastal management framework and a perceived lack of responsiveness by central government to local needs. ESCALATE therefore showed the importance of giving a voice to local communities, by improving public participation in policy decision making in coastal management strategy.		
FRANCE					

LIFE LAG'NATURE (see Guide)	**Prepare and implement worksites and construction works in a natural peri-lagoonal area**, - Habitat restoration, construction work - Management of invasive species - Ecological monitoring	**To welcome, guide and transmirt messages to the public in natural areas**: - Visitor monitoring - Education on the Environment and Sustainable Development - Site development and reception of the public	**Mobilising local stakeholders** - Set long-lasting actions in place by bringing together the different socio-economic stakeholders of a territory. page 151 Document 39 Talking "environment" with stock breeders: what works? page 155 Document 40 Tricks and tips to encourage the involvement of all site users. page 159 Document 41 How to make a coordinated visitor management plan over a natural littoral area? page 161 - How to raise public awareness of exotic invasive species? page 165 - Set up a stakeholder network around a theme (cultural, gastronomic, habitats of ecological value) or a challenge in a territory page 169 -Train tourism stakeholders on natural habitats of high ecological value page 175 - Create a "turnkey" tool for raising awareness about natural habitats of high	**Restauring Dune habitat**: It is important to be wary of objectives that are too ambitious or rigid; the natural dynamic that develops after the restoration works will not necessarily follow the trajectory on which it was initially set: - Defining the restoration objective, in advance of the project / Selecting the techniques to implement, in advance of the project / Wiping out traces of anthropogenic usage / Mobilising the soil / Restoring connectivity / Searching for the relief and landscapes that are closest in nature /	
GERMANY					
NeWATER project	Following steps would be useful for enhancing adaptive water management in the Elbe basin: • development of a clear strategy for planning in light of climate change, and negotiations for a wider agreement between government authorities, nongovernmental bodies and the public; • establishment of clear indicators of the positive and negative effects, not only for water quality and quantity (they do exist), but also for environmental, economical and social aspects; • extended usage of modelling tools and decision support systems in water management; • enhanced support for the downscaling of EC rules, and knowledge dissemination at the local municipality level; and • wider access of relevant information and data to the public	Lessons learned during the NeWater project: Insight 1: Enabling environment and capacity building / Insight 2: Commit to uncertainty / Insight 3: Think twice before deciding / Insight 4: Dare experiments / Insight 5: Plan for adaptation *see Five metaphors and lessons learning from piloting AWM in NeWater case studies p34 file:///C:/Users/User/Downloads/MysiakWaterManagementHbk-19-10-09.pdf*			
ARCH project	The challenges for initiating the workshop process was, first of all, to motivate stakeholders to participate. During the workshops, the biggest challenge was to convince people to open up and detach themselves to some degree from their well-worn roles, opinions and antagonisms in order to provide room to think "out of the box", envisioning different strategies, solutions and measures. It became apparent that conducting Workshop 1 and 2 had helped the participants to change their perspective and open up for a new kind of discussion.	The challenge with regard to the implementation of suggested measures was and is to transfer results to the policy level.	The first step for realising the roadmap for the Elbe estuary would be the creation of an **Elbe Estuary Communication Forum**. For the realisation of the Forum, prominent supporters from policy and society will be necessary	An interesting finding was that in contexts with "experienced" stakeholders (often already organized into social networks) there was some evidence of "stakeholder fatigue", i.e. some reluctance to engage deeply with policy option reviews and instead showing a preference for consulting on a set of expert initiated options. In the ARCH-project the sites with a long history of public participation had more difficulties in motivating stakeholders to participate, than those where there was less	
Local Agenda 21 and coastal management	Spatial planning already covers most parts of ICZM and regional planners are the key player in ICZM in Germany. It does not seem to be possible to create and maintain a new regional coastal management discussion forum with regular moderated meetings. **Existing structures, co-operations and synergies have to be utilised.** Furthermore, a lack of data and information was hardly conceived as a problem, but **lacking data availability hampers the decision-making processes.** Information has to be prepared and linked for major coastal issues. **Interactions with other uses and issues have to be shown.**	During the pilot initiative, several general, well known aspects again became obvious: the pattern of regulations and competences are very complex and largely non-transparent; many activities, projects and planning are aiming in the same direction, but are isolated, not well co-ordinated and often unknown to many stakeholders. A reliable basis for decision processes is often lacking and there is an urgent need for an integrated approach.	we became aware that **our approach was partly too abstract and academic, and did not always meet the needs of regional practitioners.** In the pilot study we neither had, nor will have, the financial and personnel resources to create and maintain a comprehensive coastal zone management initiative. We have to deal with an unexpected large number of relevant stakeholders, authorities and political bodies with a wide range of interests and expectations. **Regional stakeholders saw the need of an integrated management only as long as their major interests were concerned and as long as their own responsibilities were not touched**.	**The information flow between authorities, political bodies and stakeholders is insufficient and not well structured. Personal contacts and preferences determine the information dissemination**. The same is true concerning the knowledge about data, projects and activities. Finally, decisions are often made by single persons or authorities. Their decisions reflect their preferences and seemed to be influenced by several elusive factors. Due to unexpected financial problems, the initiative was not able to intensify the activities after the first year and to develop a perspective for several years.	
Low and efficient land consumption using ICZM	Participation as well as transparency were core elements of the ICZM procedure which had to be used within the four case studies. However, in two of the case studies, superior knowledge by a legitimised person or institution (time limited) turned out to be essential for achieving the sustainable solutions.	Participation and exchange of information on different levels were required. ICZM as a process and an instrument should be used to integrate the different economic, social and conservation interests in four case studies along the German coasts. In the run-up to formal planning and approval processes development options, potential conflicts and possible solutions should be depicted to achieve both a sustainable use of resources (land) and sustainable economic growth. The results are documented in reports and publications.	The availability of excellent spatial data for a wide range of social, economic and ecological parameters and the possibility (personnel, equipment) to interpret this data at an early stage before the formal planning process was one of the main reasons for the success of the ICZM process in the case studies 1 and 2. However, it became clear that small and rural municipalities (e.g. with a typical size of 10,000 inhabitants) usually do not have either personnel or equipment to analyse GIS data.		
Stakeholder knowledge for sustainable tourism	The islands were given very much freedom to conduct their case studies, therefore, the results did not have a common structure, and exchange of ideas and experiences was a bit hampered. A common marketing was not seen as favourable despite the proximity of the islands. **Therefore, competition dominates co-operation. The failure of a common internet-platform was not foreseen.** Business stakeholders were sceptical from the beginning because of an overlap of target groups for the different destinations and fear of migration of tourism groups between destinations.	Better use and marketing of regional products and awareness-raising for regional products was seen as an important step for sustainable development. The development of a bicycle path network connecting the whole island and main touristic attraction combined with the extension of thematic bicycle tour offers is another one of the specific results.	Stakeholders from politics, administration, economy, and NGOs as well as individuals were integrated in defining the concept for the whole range of sustainable development, grouped around the most important economical and social factor of the island, tourism.		
Linking a Natura 2000 site to socio-economic development	there were **benefits from participating in international nature and management programmes** e.g. for the National Park, the Veluwe in the Netherlands donated 100 bicycles to the community for rental to tourists. The other input has been given by a local initiative supported by a Dutch foundation (Koninklijke Nederlandsche Heidemaatschappij) which was focussed on the creation of small investments to improve village facilities for inhabitants and guests.	The **local initiatives of the stakeholders and NGOs which supported the local administration was very important** as was **the permanent consultation process.** Getting the message across that the Natura 2000 network **must be understood not as a system of restrictions,** but as a system of sustainable management, which can bring new opportunities, especially in the attractive areas for tourism, also played a major role in getting the local community to support the process. This reinforces the recognition that a **bottom–up approach is needed at all levels of Natura 2000 establishment**			
Muse project	**For the combination of Offshore Wind Energy Generation & Marine Aquaculture:** (1) Addressing the lack of a functioning full scale pilot facility (Technology Readiness Level 8) to showcase the combination. Though this pilot project needs to have an emphasis on safety concerns, environmental compatibility, integration of operations as well as economics, it needs to take an overall integrated approach and also address aspects such as relationships between users and risk insurance. (2) Facilitating clear and open communication between all involved stakeholders to promote the sharing of all available information to address safety as well as environmental concerns. Additionally, secondary users in a multi-use scenario need a legislated claim inside the OWF priority areas if their use has been proven to not be detrimental to the primary user, the environment or overall safety of operations and shipping.	**For the combination of Offshore Wind Energy Generation & Fisheries:** (1) Clear and open communication between both user groups and regulators to communicate added values as well as share best available knowledge to address safety concerns on all sides. (2) Cross-border exchange with regulators of bordering countries where this combination exists already (i. e. UK, DK) to find commonalities and streamline management approaches. (3) Addressing all safety concerns regarding possible damages by fishing vessels and techniques to the OWF structures and cables in in-situ experiments and consequently develop management strategies and technologies to minimise those risks. Additionally, though the current regulatory framework grants special considerations to fishermen as users, these consideration have to be turned into rights, given that valid safety concerns are addressed.			
COEXIST aimed to analyse and evaluate conflicts and synergies of multiple human activities in European coastal areas	The partner mentions the **importance of mapping conflicts and the need for balancing development and preservation/conservation** => it is advised to conduct a conflict analysis and develop a framework for decision making (principle 5 ICZM). "StateOfArt p17) **One of the most significant barriers to development of co-use at this time are national legal requirements relating to licensing of marine activities.** In most countries individual uses tend to require individual consents. Moreover guidelines of common principles and targets for the development of aquaculture activities to be contained with Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) Reform proposals could relate to i) the simplification of administrative procedures, ii) coordinated spatial planning for the allocation of freshwater and marine aquaculture; iii) promotion of business diversification; and iv) utilisation of EU high production standards D5.1	**rapid screening of the degree of interaction between overlapping activities:** The combined use of model outputs, such as mapping of activities, computation of conflict scores between the overlapping activities and the stress levels analysis, **Legislation issues**: D 5.1 p54 Despite the numerous international, regional and national calls for more integrated management, it is clear from the results of both the stakeholder and governance questionnaires that management still takes place on a sectoral basis. In fact many of the legislative instruments used for management purposes conflict with each other: objectives of legislation/policies vary between promoting and developing exploration and exploitation of marine resources and conversely, protection and conservation of the marine environment // Another synergy identified for the future might be the combination of aquaculture or fixed types of fisheries with wind parks in the North Sea case, although this **depends heavily on overcoming regulatory and insurance related issues.** D5.1 p58	**Description of the tools used to evaluate management effectiveness:**D5.1 p39-40 ; different tools: mapping of activities / Stress Level (SL) and Individual Stress Level (ISL) analysis / ⊠ Analysis of Conflict Scores / GRID (GeoReference Interactions Database) - Details D5.1 p45 // **The COEXIST evaluation framework** can be used for mapping out all relevant dimensions of information, including economic, ecological and social dimensions. In contrast to an output generated through a simplified modelling exercise (based on assumptions and including only some parts of the relevant information) a more general mapping out approach provides an overview of all necessary information as the basis for a marine spatial planning process. D5.1 p51 From the analysis of conflicts and synergies described in section 3 at **set of general requirements and needs can be formalised** which will support the solution of conflicts and foster existing synergies between sectors: ☒ improved governance structures to adapt to integrated spatial management plans ☒ legally binding spatial management framework (e.g. national, regional or local MSP) ☒ transparent, participatory and integrated spatial planning process ☒ clear and transparent stakeholder processes that define who is involved and at what stage(s) ☒ quality assurance of information and data used in the decision making process ☒ improved enforcement systems ☒ advanced technologies especially in the aquaculture sector ☒ investment subsidies timely followed by market investments, realised by public-private partnerships	**renewable**, such as offshore wind parks, has been **identified as one key driver of many of the conflicts over spatially overlapping activities. key conflicts involve different fishing fleets and/or recreational fishing activities.** The nature of these conflicts often includes a spatial overlap between activities, or an indirect impact of one activity on the resources targeted by other fishing sectors. CS4 showed that, with the help of a spatial conflict analysis, key areas can be identified which can be selected as a priority for spatial management measures. Thus the spatial analysis tools developed and tested in COEXIST allow for a transparent communication of these key conflicts. Yet, it is not clear to what extend those conflicts would be reduced by, for instance, a legally binding spatial management framework. However, for some cases the measures are in place and if these were enforced this could / would ease some of the conflict potential detected between consulted stakeholders. // Common problematic in all case studies: **'competition between users and increasing demands for space'** **generic requirements for enhanced management**: ☒ improved governance structures to adapt to integrated spatial management plans ☒ legally binding spatial management frameworks (e.g. national, regional or local MSP) ☒ transparent, participatory and integrated spatial planning process ☒ quality assured information and data available for use in the decision making process ☒ improved enforcement systems ☒ advanced technologies especially in the aquaculture sector ☒ development of model projects showing best practices and planning initiatives	**matrix of possible combined activities in the area**s: list step = indentify conflicts see methodo D5.1 +D2.1 /// **Tools developed in the program** http://www.coexistproject.eu/coexist-results/tool
GREECE					
LIFE ZANTECOAST	The difficulties encountered can be broadly divided into three categories. The first involves financial matters and especially the lack of cash flow which inevitably led to the disillusionment of the Management Board and the eventual strike of the staff. The second category of problems concerns quasi legal matters: legal problems with land ownership, with the obligations of the local authorities and Coast Guard regarding enforcement but also the legal competence of the Park in enforcement and the application of incentives for the participation of third parties in matters concerning the park. A third category of difficulties stems from the fact that the low awareness of the public and entrepreneurs regarding the environment and the importance of the park itself hindered the progress and completion of some activities.	Most difficulties were however surmounted through the **implementation of constant participative process and the active involvement of local stakeholders.** The Life project implementation contributed undoubtedly to improve the mid term and long term operation of the NMPZ.	In accordance with the Communication, the project highlights particularly **the need for everyone to work together to ensure the future vitality of the country's coasts**. To this end, national government, local and prefectural administrations, NGOs, local residents, visitors, tour operators, fishermen and port authorities (also acting as coast guards) will all have a role to play to ensure that the coastal zone is well managed.		
IRELAND					
Marine tourism as part of a wider, regional, image strategy to provide a competitive advantage	The partnership approach has been fundamental to the success of the project. Considerable time and energy was invested in the research and development phase of the project. This proved critical to its subsequent success, particularly in achieving local participation. The key challenge in sustaining the initiative has been to ensure its relevance as a development infrastructure for the region and participating enterprises. This requires an explicit and clear understanding of the region, its potential, context, dynamic and history as well as an understanding of the development issues facing small scale enterprises operating from a peripheral rural location. It is also vital that the initiative operates primarily as a development initiative and not as a commercial entity. This needs to be clearly understood by all participants and components of the brand. It is also important that a step-by-step approach is adopted. In this way individual and diverse actions can be linked and developed under an integrated strategy	. There also needs to be realism about the timeframe within which the desired and expected outcomes can be reasonably achieved. The success so far has been to provide development solutions to local enterprises that were not met by conventional development agencies, whether financial or otherwise. A key challenge for the future will be to mainstream the initiative amongst a variety of sectoral development agencies. The concepts of animation and capacity building inherent in the Leader Programme have also been critical to the success of the project as have the integration of enterprise and community development under a common theme. This integration of diverse but linked themes and influences is essential.	There are some concerns that the territorial proposition could be undermined by possible area revisions being considered by the national managing authority in Ireland. If this was to happen the initiative could lose coherence and validity and therefore be unsustainable. There is no sound or logical reason as to why this should happen but given the success of the project to date and the value and relevance of the development approach, this would be highly regrettable.		

ICZM as a framework for climate change adaptation action – Experience from CorkHarbour,Ireland - publication omahony2015	Benefits of an ICZM aproach for climate change adaptation: 1) Benefits of pre-existing process: Stakeholder mapping and impact assessment / Access to data and knowledge 2) Power of partnership: Platform for multi-stakeholder engagement / Role of Expert Couplet Node(ECN)	The premise that integrated approache sto coastal planning and management will yield benefit for climate adaptation efforts has been acknowledgred [54,64,23,39], but when the varying approaches and institution al arrangements for implementation of ICZM within Europe and internationally are considered, the direct mapping of the ICZM process and practice onto adaptation implementation becomes less clear-cut.In Cork Harbour,an existing ICZM process was shown to benefit climate adaptation action through the provision of an established partnership approach to multi-stakeholder collaboration,support from science-policy entities, and presented a practitioner relevant "roadmap to coastal adaptation" as called for by Tobey et al. [64].....	The argumen tput forward here i snot that ICZM is considered essential to the implementation of climate adaptation in coastal settings, but it **does provide added value interms of mobilising stakeholders to engage with climate issues and contributes to an improved knowledge base** (crosssectors and levels of governance) to facilitate implementation of climate adaptation.		
ITALY					
AWARE project https://cordis.europa.eu/project/rcn/91247/reporting/en	On a whole, the **evaluation of the AWARE process has been positive but with two distinct weaknesses**. The first one concerns the interaction between the citizens and the scientific experts. The second weakness at the local level was the difficulty to involve policy makers. However, an alternative way to enable a more productive citizens-policy makers interaction is to trigger a continuous informal process of confrontation on key sustainability science-policy issues between the policy makers and the citizens involved in AWARE-like awareness raising process, to help bridging the gap between the citizens 'street-level' information, perspective and understanding of the topic and that of the elected representatives. Based on the above, some additional tips for future participatory projects are the following: 1. engaging stakeholders from across the low-high interest and low-high influence continuums is crucial in order to achieve a balanced exchange of knowledge, views and information 2. the participatory process gains credibility by tasking scientists and trusted regional NGOs with the stakeholder engagement 3. the participation of a permanent 'policy and science advisory group', as in AWARE, can provide significant feedback and positive inputs both during the knowledge brokerage events and during the evaluation. Members of this group should be key actors in the study areas, have a relatively high interest in the process and come from different backgrounds. 4. industry representatives are a key actor - when they are missing from the discussion a wide array of needed knowledge is lost, which has repercussions on the process and outcomes. Reaching this target audience in future projects may include bilateral consultations with industry representatives around concrete outcomes and recommendations. 5. a suggested alternative to enable a more productive public-policy interaction is to engender a continuous informal science-citizens-policy makers interface process of consultation on key sustainability issues.	The main outcome of the AWARE process is the '**Citizens declaration**'. Besides the citizens' assessment, as summarised in their declaration, the AWARE case studies showed that all participants gained new and significant understanding and insights on coastal water management through participating in a set of local workshops and conferences. They exchanged views on a broad range of issues relating to the short and long term health of coastal waters. The groups in all three case studies also addressed specific problems related to agricultural policy, water quality and pollution and socioeconomic trade-offs. The following sections collect the most significant comments from different participants - citizens' panels, scientists, stakeholders and policy makers attending the local and the European conference, interviewed or answering to the on-line surveys - and illustrate a number of lessons learned as tips for future applications of the AWARE methodology. Tips for future participatory projects 1. citizens' input can help scientists to focus on a more comprehensive view of the problem at stake, avoiding the pitfalls of compartmentalisation 2. including the opinions of stakeholders and citizens enriches scientific models and scenarios and helps develop more robust results. Systematic approaches should thus be developed to promote this type of interaction. 3. citizen-scientist interactions benefit from a regular consultation process across time, during which knowledge and information can be exchanged; trust built; and a 'common language' based on understanding of complex challenges and mutual awareness can be developed. 4. complementing participatory workshop interactions with public conferences helps maintain actors' motivation and interest in the process and provides an ideal public forum for the presentation of the achieved results and a the opportunity to built up a consultation around citizens' recommendations.	Tips for future participatory projects 1. Instead of traditional open hearings a better response and feedback may be gathered through a random selection of individuals that form a citizen panel; these should then be part of the entire policy consultation process. This requires a careful selection procedure using a call for citizens appropriately disseminated in print and online to the target audience; the collection and evaluation of citizens' application forms; and the selection of panel members and deputies from the pool of candidatures received with the support of software ensuring fair opportunity to be selected and a balanced composition of the panel. 2. The commitment of the citizens selected as panellist need to be ensured at the very beginning of the process, by signing a letter of commitment where the terms and conditions for their participation are established and a nominal fee to compensate for their time is agreed to be paid at the end of the process. Any travel and accommodation cost needed to attend transnational workshop must be covered from the project budget. 3. Citizen panels should aim to be representative of the socioeconomic structure of the case study they represent, however considerations about language proficiency and a basic level of interest in the sustainability topic addressed are a priority. The ability to speak a common language is crucial when working with transboundary and cross-European citizen panels: the presence of language interpreters would greatly reduce the effectiveness of interactions between participants and would significantly increase costs. Substantial time however, is still needed to clarify for those involved the terminology of relevant environmental laws and directives. Lessons about engaging stakeholders and policy makers The engagement process of stakeholders presented challenges not in terms of language skills, as they have been involved only in the local knowledge brokerage processes, but in terms of achieving participation from the whole range of relevant organisations. For this purpose, it proved to be a successful approach to use a matrix dividing stakeholder organisations into four groups depending on their level of influence and their level of interest. In this way, not only actors with high interest and high influence were identified and involved, but also those with high interest but low levels of influence, as they were considered as important and in need of empowerment.		
LATVIA					
Littoral-cell-based national shoreline management programme Coastal Governance Solutions Development in Latvia:	1) Continuous funding and integration of an ICZM programme into an existing national and/or regional spatial planning and management system is critically important for the success of the programme To successfully organize, supervise, and complete the coastal risk-communication process, the following were necessary preconditions: I An understanding by municipal leadership and the general public of the importance of identifying, analyzing, and communicating environmental risks. I A change in public behavior toward more active participation in environmental risk identification and communication processes. I Coordinated and effective communication and collaboration among all involved actors and stakeholders.	2) Making the best use of up-to-date GIS information and aerial photos for a more detailed identification of points of conflict in the area; and The seacoast of Latvia forms part of the territory of common interest of the Baltic Sea countries, but has its own peculiarities. Our suggestion is to establish an international communication system for the observation of coastal sustainability, subdivided into national components—observatories of coastal sustainability. The system could be established based upon a jointly designed and agreed-upon list of coastal indicators in the Baltic region countries, adapted to the conditions of specific territories, considering the peculiarities of the coast and the information acquisition at each governance level in each Baltic region state. The system's operations should make use of applied and academic	3) The extensive inclusion of regional stakeholders and the general public to ensure a shared understanding of ICZM		
LITHUANIA					
MIRACLE - BONUS project *see report* BONUS Soils2Sea	Adopt a non-prescriptive, performance-based, cross-sectoral approach to increase measureeffectiveness and multiple benefit provision Coordinate sectoral policies and recognize multiple policy objectives and ecosystem services benefits. Deliver multiple benefits with landscape and river basin based programmes of measures. Spatially differentiated regulation : Soils and watercourses have differing capacities to remove nutrients depending on their location. Spatial differentiation uses knowledge of these differences to pinpoint where management efforts should be focused."	Support transnational and cross-sectoral collaboration to pool funding for common issues. Coordinate joint planning and funding of programmes for river basin and catchmentbased management. Diversify stakeholder co-inquiry processes in nutrient governance ensuring representation of different local interests.. The most promising application of spatial differentiation however is to be expected within a co-governance approach ("Co-governance is a transparent and flexible approach that allows farmers to directly participate in catchment management activities and supports the application of a spatially differentiated approach in practice.") . Here farmers (and other stakeholders) in a defined area (catchment or sub-catchment level) can determine differentiated mitigation measures using local knowledge of the area and using retention maps as supporting (rather than regulatory) tools. In comparison with the traditional top-down approach, the co-governance approach shifts a large amount of responsibility to local farmers or to catchment councils.	Coordinate testing & exchange of good practice of new concepts, result-based measures & multiple benefit assessment methods. Implement spatially targeted agri-environmental measures based on soil type, nutrient retention capacity & topographic characteristics. Provide training to farmers, facilitators of stakeholder co-inquiry processes and coordinators of collective schemes. A series of variables (based on Poteete, et al. (2010), Ostrom, E. (2010)) have been identified as being important for effective co-governance of common pool resources: • size of the group: big enough to mobilize necessary resources (e.g. finances, knowledge) but small enough to know each other and meet regularly, ideally in face-to-face communication, • heterogeneity of participants: people with a unifying goal and similar background act together more easily but heterogeneous people might mobilize diverse resources, • freedom to enter and exit the group, long time horizon, • effective, transparent and accurate monitoring and sanctioning capabilities, • up-to-date information about average contributions in the group, • security: It is safe that individuals' contribution is returned in case that the investment threshold is not reached	Harmonize monitoring networks & facilitate exchanges of good practices recognising different historical & environmental pre-conditions in evaluations. Ensure continuous and effective operation of environmental monitoring systems and modelling of impacts of nutrient management measures. Account for spatial differences resulting from historical and environmental pre-conditions at the local level. Trust is found at the core of collective action, highly influenced by repetition of the situation, the reputation of others past actions and a reciprocal linkage structure of the community network (contributions that go to a generalized pool facilitate freeriding).	Adapt strategic objectives & priorities at the BSR level based on-going cross-sectoral planning & stakeholder co-inquiry processes and monitoring/evaluation. Adapt national objectives and priorities based on ongoing cross-sectoral planning and stakeholder coinquiry processes and monitoring/evaluation outcomes. Adapt implemented policy measures based on ongoing local stakeholder co-inquiry processes and monitoring/evaluation outcomes.
NETHERLANDS					
WaLTER provides advice on fundamental **monitoring** of the Wadden Sea area and provides the access point to Wadden Sea data Knowledge for Climate programme: SW Delta	need for a greater convergence in conventional "state" monitoring and the monitoring of (human) actions underlying changes in system state when developing indicators. Vugteveen2015 p4 + necessary to be aware of some particular bottlenecks associated with a long-term monitoring network. These are: (1) continuity in sufficient budget, (2) vulnerability to institutional changes, and (3) retainment of professional capacity (Lindenmayer et al. 2012). **The WaLTER project develops an online portal for data** as well as offering information products and services. Legitimacy trade-offs apply to the translation of data to information, - **Tools for Climate change adaptation**: The tools and methods that the researchers developed or improved can be used by anyone involved in decision-making about climate adaptation. "We have equipped professionals with the most cutting-edge tools imaginable," says consortium leader Ekko van Ierland. "The Netherlands is setting the pace in that regard. In fact, we've had a lot of interest from abroad in some of the tools we developed, for example the **Climate Effect Atlas and 3Di**." http://edepot.wur.nl/315807 https://ruimtelijkeadaptatie.nl/english/ - http://www.knowledgeforclimate.nl/instruments	Monitoring programs are often too ambitious and unachievable because of resource constraints, and they are known to fail when monitoring excellence is not actively maintained (Lindenmayer et al. 2012). Monitoring excellence, in this case, refers to the systematic use of quality criteria and tools in management, which are aimed at improving monitoring performance. These criteria should be part of the operational design of any monitoring network (Black and Groombridge 2010, Sherman 2014) Fig. 5. Excellence domains for achieving efficient and effective monitoring processes and outcomes (modified after Black and Groombridge 2010). p 7 vugteveen2015 : The figure communicates that good leadership and staffing, a clear strategy, well-developed partnerships, and secured resources are essential for realizing an appropriate and feasible monitoring network structure. **The people aspects, in terms of leadership, staff, and partnerships, are pivotal to the success of the monitoring network** (Folke et al. 2005, Lindenmayer and Likens 2010). The main product of the WaLTER project, i.e., **the online portal, will function as a data and information retrieval system of which the data content depends on successful cooperation with organizations maintaining monitoring** Knowledge is the foundation for smart water management; **Maps of potential fresh-water measures** show all the measures that can be applied in the event of a fresh water shortage. Water management bodies can see at a glance whether a particular measure is feasible. The maps can be combined effectively with the **Climate Effect Atlas** developed by the Decision Support Tools consortium. http://edepot.wur.nl/315807 p 50	**Adaptive monitoring activities and expected results need to be aligned with procedural, organizational, and financial measures of success. We present quality criteria for evaluating the appropriateness of monitoring, organizational feasibility, and operational performance: Excellence in information, organization, and operationalization** : Monitoring and evaluation are performed in ICM to assess the extent to which what we are doing is sensible, equitable, and effective (Day 2008, Douvere and Ehler 2011). For these respective aims, monitoring and evaluation efforts are required to be **credible (C), legitimate (L), and salient (S)**. **Credibility refers to the authority and reliability** The **advisory committee** supervises activities of the WaLTER project and provides feedback and advice on societal and scientific relevance as well as on institutional support. The **data owner board** includes representatives of different data owners, i.e.,organizations that hold managerial and financial accountability for a dataset and that have legal ownership rights. The main task of this board is to advise on accessibility of existing and new data and on how to harmonize current monitoring activities within the overall WaLTER monitoring strategy. A **sounding board** has been installed, in which main user groups are represented, to provide direct feedback on portal design, content, and functionality.	**Credibility** refers to the authority and reliability of the information, how well monitoring efforts are able to reduce uncertainties for decision making. **Legitimacy** refers to how fair and respectful the production of information is in terms of considering opposing values, concerns, and perspectives of different stakeholders. Finally, **salience** deals with how relevant and usable information is to decision-making bodies or stakeholders. **Citizen science initiatives** (Conrad and Hilchey 2011) are part of the WaLTER approach. A recent instrument called **Hotspotmonitor** is worth mentioning in this respect. Sijtsma et al. (2012) developed a web-based tool for the (inter)national Wadden Sea Region that **offers a spatially explicit way to measure attractiveness of the landscape, places, and specific individual experiences**.	
EROVISION project AQUACROSS project	Building upon the concept of **coastal sediment cell** therefore lead to adopt the following three key management principles for the coastline which have been verified in the cases of Normandy, Sussex, Isle of Wight, Essex, Holland Coast, and Wadden sea: 1. Maintain the total amount of sediment (in motion or dormant) within the coastal system 2. When taking measures, try to work with natural processes or leave natural processes as undisturbed as possible 3. If no other options available, use hard constructions to keep sediments in its position (cf lesson learned 6) This work represents a first attempt to provide a more integrated, ecosystem-based approach that considers diverse societal goals, includes several sectors, and considers their impacts on the ecosystem and all relevant components. A risk assessment was applied to assess the effectiveness of a suite of management measures.	The **concept of sediment cells presents however major limitations** due to its time dependence: sediment processes within a specific sediment cell cannot be totally "self contained" and transfer of sediments among adjacent cells may finally become non negligible after a long period. Moreover, the concept of sediment cell is restricted to processes occurring along the shoreline and do not include land-based causes of coastal erosion such as reduction of river sediments or modification of river outflows and estuary water levels as observed in the Gulf of Riga. These limitations have led some cases, such as Essex, to request a fine-tuning of the sediment cell concept. (cf lesson learned 6) Ecosystem-Based Management approached for better assessment and protection of the biodiversity	Experience has shown that, at the present time, there is no miracle solution to counteract the adverse effects of coastal erosion. **Best results have been achieved by combining different types of coastal defence including hard and soft solutions,** taking advantage of their respective benefits though mitigating their respective drawbacks.Soft solutions, due to their particularity of working with nature, are found to be effective solutions only in a medium to long-term perspective, i.e. when coastal erosion does not constitute a risk in a short-term perspective (5 to 10 years). Their impact indeed slows down coastline retreat but do not stop it (cf lesson learned7)	**Assignment of clear and measurable objectives to coastal erosion management solutions** - expressed for example in terms of accepted level of risk, tolerated loss of land, or beach/dune carrying capacity - optimises their long-term cost-effectiveness and their social acceptability. This has been facilitated by the decrease of costs related to monitoring tools. (lesson learned 8) & **Multi-functional technical designs**, i.e. which fulfills social and economical functions in addition to coastal protection, are more easily accepted by local population and more viable economically. (lesson learned 9)	Though critical for decision-making, the balance of coastal defence costs and their associated benefits is - in general - poorly addressed in Europe. This may lead to expenses, which are at the long run unacceptable for the society compared to the benefits. = need of cost -benefit analysis prior to investment (lessons learned 10)

LIFE Wadden Sea (cf. Ourcoast183)	Lack in communication and political planning, as well as in knowledge about the natural environment and socio-economic factors in the coastal zone were identified as major obstacles to the development of ICZM. An action plan was proposed by a broad stakeholder forum to tackle these issues.	The co-operation model could be established on the basis of existing horizontal networks, and the process was integrated in the existing democratic structures	The commercial tourism sector lost interest in the process, transnational co-operation in this sector had not been established before. The NetForum members had to back-up themselves // In the state Niedersachsen", political struggles posed difficulties, so some local administrations were constrained from participating. A joint internet platform for the Wadden Sea was established. The Wadden Sea Forum was established in 2002 after the 9th Governmental Conference of the Trilateral Wadden Sea Cooperation as an independent platform for stakeholders.	**Lack of knowledge**: The organisational effort was enormous due to the differentiated thematic background and different abilities of members to understand and express themselves in English. To involve local population in Germany most documents had to be translated. The work load had been underestimated. The knowledge-base was still insufficient as a good basis for communication and planning for managers and stakeholders. The knowledge on the interactions of the sectors nature and culture conservation versus promotion of tourism and recreation was still limited due to non-existing data or a lack in data or data that were not comparable between sub-regions. A lack of knowledge on the situation in the other regions/countries was a serious communication obstacle and prevented innovative and creative discussions.	**CAP affect biodiversity**: High nutrient loads from agriculture leads to eutrophication in the Wadden Sea and reduced biodiversity but intensive agriculture is encouraged by policies. For example, high payments for sheep cattle cause high grazing densities on coastal salt marshes in Germany.
ESaTDOR - European Seas and Territorial Development, Opportunities and Risks	Practice shows that participating countries pursue their own national approaches, resulting in diverging interpretations of directives. Major lessons to be learned for marine governance and planning in other areas are especially related to the importance of a true spirit of cooperation towards a joint objective, with policies based on scientific evidence, stakeholder participation and political commitment	To conclude, the experts have been asked to draw lessons learned from the experiences with the Trilateral Wadden Sea Cooperation for marine governance and planning in other areas. In response, they formulated the following recommendations: • Foster the importance of cooperation; • Secure political commitment; • Stimulate stakeholder involvement and participation; • Pursue integrated ecosystem objectives; • Develop an assessment and monitoring programme, and • If feasible, aim for a special nature protection status.	the trilateral cooperation provides a good example of a non-binding governance arrangement that has proven to be effective. The major focus of the trilateral cooperation is on nature protection, albeit allowing sustainable use.		
EsTaDor: Flemish-Dutch cooperation on the Scheldt estuary	Evidently, the focus of the debate in the Netherlands has shifted from the package deal made in the Scheldt Treaty to specific local interests. Importantly, this case study shows that even a well-prepared, legally binding agreement which was ratified by the parties concerned is still not a waterproof guarantee for compliance. Ultimately, it depends on the respective will of the countries themselves to implement whatever has been agreed. In the Scheldt estuary case, politics has taken over from decision-making based on rational arguments, which is for many of those concerned is hard to comprehend.	To conclude, the experts have been asked to draw lessons learned from their experiences with the bilateral cooperation on the Scheldt for marine governance in other areas. In response, they have formulated the following recommendations: · Take time to get to know each other and create a certain level of trust; · Take different political and administrative cultures into account; · Prioritize information, communication and feedback processes, especially in relation to the local population en interest groups; · Recognise the dynamic between multiple levels of governance; · Foster political decisiveness by anchoring decisions at all governmental levels; · Secure compliance to a treaty at the financial and political level by developing a solid legal construction; · Tackle controversial issues as soon as possible instead of postponing them; · Pursue an incremental approach instead of an all encompassing approach; · Perform joint research in order to create a (transboundary) network of experts; · Choose a pragmatic approach as divergence of interests will not easily lead to convergence of opinion; · Develop solid legal constructions providing a maximum guarantee for compliance with agreements made, for example with the European Commission included as third party.	**Political issues** : Over the years, the Flemish-Dutch cooperation on the Scheldt has shown a dynamic of conflict and conciliation, of building trust and destroying it. **The new participatory approach to cooperation that was adopted around 2000 first seemed to provide a breakthrough in the existing deadlock situation**, as two parties that were previously opposed to each other, namely the port of Antwerp and the nature protection organisations, succeeded in making a deal, and the other stakeholders went along. However, by 2012, the execution of nature development measures on Dutch territory has come to a standstill, as, helped by the new political constellation, the Dutch stakeholders have re-opened the discussion about the course of action and the government tries to escape from its commitments		
POLAND					
LAGOON project	In LAGOONS we have identified several short-coming and challenges that the management communities need to better emphasise. Our recommendations are as follows: • There is a need for better linkage between environmental conditions (and data) with socio-economic variables particularly across the sea-land interface in the context of spatial management; • Effective lagoons management critically depends on high-quality data, particularly comparable water quality data, uniform pressure data and harmonised data in geospatial format; • There is a lack of clear administrative responsibility for the implementation of coastal lagoon management and an absence of commonly agreed objectives and timeframes in which these objectives should be achieved. A better coordination of the work of the authorities involved in the management of the lagoons is recommended.	All the four lagoons studies are managed within a complex legislative and policy context, with a wide variety of institutions and actors involved in the use and management of the lagoons. It is therefore **necessary to develop a framework of common objectives and management guidelines** in order to promote a more sustainable development in the areas and protect its natural resources and biodiversity, especially facing the expected consequences of future global climate change.	To conclude, there is a **need to create an integrated vision for all European coastal areas and its drainage areas**. More specifically there is a **need for better sectorial of all waters related to a lagoon and for a single coordinating unit for coastal zones management. Openness around data and information sharing** is also needed in order to **include citizens and stakeholders into the management of the lagoons.** The **science-policy interface should be improved** and it is also necessary for better recognition of the connectivity from land, streams, rivers, lagoons and coastal zones.		
PORTUGAL					
KM 0	By its three-pronged approach (branding – networking – outreach) the project is developing an integrated series of actions designed to complement each other and enhance the impact. It also brings a transnational aspect to the activities by linking up with professionals from areas that share similarities in terms of culinary tradition and entrepreneurship. In LAGOONS we have identified several short-coming and challenges that the management communities need to better emphasise. Our recommendations are as follows:	Traceability and branding schemes can be a valuable marketing tool for many fisheries areas looking to add value to their local products. However, project promoters should look carefully at the seasonality of the products they wish to promote and the market demand in their catchment area. This project capitalizes on the strong identity of the products targeted as well as the broad range of different types of products which should benefit distributers and consumers alike.	The first event, held over two days in May 2011 (FIAE Gourmet meeting 2011), attracted over 100 participants. The workshop dedicated to "new marine resources for gastronomy" provided local SMEs and the public with practical training by a renowned Spanish food innovation platform (www.portomuinos. com/). The design of the KM 0 brand is in the final stages and expected to be applied to various fishery resources from seas or rivers, in conjunction with other endogenous resources of the Minho Region and taken up initially by local fishing associations, municipal markets and restaurants selected by the project team and hotel schools and chefs		
LAGOON project	• There is a need for better linkage between environmental conditions (and data) with socio-economic variables particularly across the sea-land interface in the context of spatial management; • Effective lagoons management critically depends on high-quality data, particularly comparable water quality data, uniform pressure data and harmonised data in geospatial format; • There is a lack of clear administrative responsibility for the implementation of coastal lagoon management and an absence of commonly agreed objectives and timeframes in which these objectives should be achieved. A better coordination of the work of the authorities involved in the management of the lagoons is recommended.	All the four lagoons studies are managed within a complex legislative and policy context, with a wide variety of institutions and actors involved in the use and management of the lagoons. It is therefore **necessary to develop a framework of common objectives and management guidelines** in order to promote a more sustainable development in the areas and protect its natural resources and biodiversity, especially facing the expected consequences of future global climate change.	To conclude, there is a **need to create an integrated vision for all European coastal areas and its drainage areas**. More specifically there is a **need for better sectorial of all waters related to a lagoon and for a single coordinating unit for coastal zones management. Openness around data and information sharing** is also needed in order to **include citizens and stakeholders into the management of the lagoons.** The **science-policy interface should be improved** and it is also necessary for better recognition of the connectivity from land, streams, rivers, lagoons and coastal zones.		
SCOTLAND					
LIFE MACHAIR - Scotland	Lessons learnt included the **challenges involved in influencing government policy.** This is always difficult, and even with a strong advocacy and policy focus within the beneficiary, it is not always possible to cause change. This underscores once again the importance of planning the legacy of the project from its start.	Other lessons learnt included the **importance of community engagement**. The project demonstrated great innovation in how they worked with local schools and colleges to raise awareness and appreciation of the landscape. By coupling traditional and new land management techniques, the project was able to engage strongly with the local crofting community	agri-environment schemes have come and gone		**of a broad range of instruments and methods to improve their output and effectiveness. They are summarized here in a short paragraph:** Accessibility to multiple financial
ESaTDOR project - The Solway Firth Partnership	A key issue in **setting up governance arrangements is the choice between a regulatory framework making binding decisions, on one hand, and a soft law, nonbinding arrangemen**t, on the other. When a soft law model is preferred or imposed, this is accompanied by reliance for implementation on EU law, nation states and international conventions (e.g. UNCLOS), which provide the legal context and are frequently the trigger of partnerships and treaties. Regardless of the choice a balance has to be maintained between enforcement and mandatory recommendations on one hand and subsidiarity and consensus on the other. This remains an imperative, even when hard law regulations are available, as frameworks can be vulnerable to procrastination and reluctance of national and/or regional authorities to implement recommendations notwithstanding their binding character.	A multiplicity of governance arrangements can be observed in regional seas (treaties, councils, fora, commissions, partnerships, initiatives etc), which adopted varying membership models (official and unofficial, formal and informal, closed or open). Problems of cooperation exist even in the most tightly structured arrangements. **The proliferation of agencies in the same sea often leads to overlapping functions.** Situations of competing arrangements can be observed, even if this is not openly acknowledged, explained by the fact that particular countries take the initiative to gain political influence and prestige.	Good governance principles are always accepted as a solid foundation of effective maritime arrangements, including horizontal and vertical cooperation with international bodies, national, regional and local administrations, NGOs, business and research communities and other stakeholders. **Equally positive is the contribution of transparency, neutrality, fairness, stakeholder participation, openness, genuine mutual exchange and maintenance of a stable climate of cooperation**. The factors of **local support and commitment, public perception and agency visibility are also critical**.	The **production, storage, dissemination, availability, accessibility and use of solid scientific information is everywhere a sound foundation of cooperation**. Their **absence creates serious problems.** More effort is needed to produce databases and reliable maps of sea space with uniform specifications and data reliability. Hence, the importance of the function of scientific data collection, building data bases, monitoring biodiversity, ecosystems, climate change and pollution, is a function conducive to practical cooperation and well-informed policy-making.	accessibility; flexible coordination and learning-by-doing processes; combination of top-down and bottom-up approaches; cross-sectoral organization and structure; entering as partners in UN and EU project consortia; development of linkages with other political or governance structures; gradual expansion of their objectives, scope and remit; self-assessment criteria for monitoring progress as
ESaTDOR project - The Solway Firth Partnership	POLICY recommendations: **There is a need, therefore, to encourage the development of systems of MSP that integrate maritime strategies with those emerging for terrestrial space within those nations. There is also the potential to develop transnational strategies covering both land and sea, especially as cooperation with neighbouring countries is so vital within a marine context.**	**Recommendation for the Solway Firth cross-border management**:1) The MMO and Marine Scotland must identify clear working arrangements (e.g. through Memoranda of Understanding) to ensure they are able to deliver integrated management of the Solway 2) Ideally the Solway Firth would be treated as a single area for marine planning. Coordination between planning systems must ensure that in a practical sense the Solway Firth is regarded by sea users and stakeholders as a single marine planning unit. 3) Ensure an inclusive and transparent approach to marine planning that enables engagement by local stakeholders and results in greater understanding and compliance. 4) Establish a single point of contact for cross-border licensing enquiries to minimise the burden on applicants and ensure clear information is provided in compliance with licensing requirements under both the UK Act and			
SUSCOD project	**General conclusion on ICZM:** 1) Awareness on ICZM: ICZM is often applied, without necessarily recognising it. 2) Spatial planning and ICZM: a useful link, not often made. 2) T**he sea side of ICZM and Marine Spatial Planning (MSP): a new, but promising link to include the "wet" part in ICZM**. 3) ICZM and the link with the hinterland: a more established and recognised link. 4) Training in and for sustainability 5) Use the existing legal frameworks	**Lesons learnt in Fife**: **The link between land and sea will require considerable work on the part of land and marine planning agencies**, and this will be the acid test of how well ICZM will be taken forward in the future. - At the Local Authority and National levels there is a need to engage with policy and development planning staff in both marine and land use planning sectors to better understand, and potentially influence, how coastal development can follow ICZM principles. --- **manage expectations** — Linking to marine spatial planning : Land use planning goes to the low water mark, marine Scotland deals from the high water line…	Overall perspective lessons learnt. When the starting position of a case is single sector based, a strategic Environmental Impact Assessment is a good existing instrument to analyse the interdependence of issues and to study the impact of the project on other aspects such as environment, nature, landscape, social environment, etc. Another well-known instrument in support of taking an overall perspective is spatial planning, although ICZM is still often not mentioned in that context. Solutions can be found in actively applying the principles 'natural processes', 'involving all parties' and 'support and involvement of all relevant administrative bodies'. This can strengthen the cooperation, and perhaps show the different parties that there are cross benefits to using an integrated approach when planning for those issues they are obliged to handle. 2. Long-term perspective. - 3. Sound-scientific basis. 4. Local specificity. 5. Working with natural processes. 6. Involving all parties. 7. Involvement of relevant administrative bodies. 8. A combination of instruments.		
SPAIN					
A Collaboration Agreement Between The University Of Cadiz and the Directorate General for Coastal And Marine Sustainability-OC222	programmes: "**Looking at our coast**": oriented to the generation and dissemination of information about the coast of Cadiz. It is based on a webpage on coastal management, a quarterly coastal bulletin and an annual Coastal Management Report. "**Let's talk about the coast**": to facilitate the meeting conditions which help promote the opinions, discussions and collaborations for a better coastal management. It is based on the creation of a stocktaking of coastal stakeholders and institutions, the celebration of seminars, conferences, round tables and debates on coastal issues in the University Hall for Coastal Management. "**Good advice**": a programme which aims to facilitate the advice from the knowledge base (science) to the coastal practitioners (Public Administration). It is based on the elaboration of short,	**Factors that were helpful in achieving the objectives were**: (1) the specific education on coastal management that the Administration's technical staff already had facilitated the understanding and the synergies to carry out the defined activities; (2) the use of university facilities resulted in a neutral and reliable location that assisted the participation of the coastal actors to offer their different interests; (3) the creation of attendance certificates helped the attendees justify their absence from their place of work, and (4) The new Information and Communications Technologies aided the dissemination of results and the participation of the coastal actors; (5) the social awareness about coastal issues promoted participation and a constructive debate	**Factors that were unhelpful in achieving the objective were**: (1) the traditional coastal management strong habits in the DGC (central entity), lack of experience with multi-disciplinary and integrated models hindered the development of innovative initiatives proposed by the regional DGC services; (2) an excessive centralism which slowed the decision-making process; and (3) the political changes with the subsequent changes in the regional coastal Administration services (in structure, functioning and decision-making personnel), required an extra work of introducing the project and objectives redefinition as well as delaying some tasks;		

COASTAL

COLLABORATIVE LAND-SEA INTEGRATION PLATFORM

D09 Inventory of Business Opportunities & Policy Alternatives

Appendix 2

Discarded Practice Examples

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement N° 773782.

GOVERNANCE - MANAGEMENT SECTION																		
Projects / Practice	Practice		Awareness			Actors involvement		Collaboration				Innovation / business solution						
	Best practice	Practice result	ICZM approach	Environmental & Sustainaibility awareness	ICZM awareness	Public participation	Stakeholders implication	Cross border collaboration	Cross sectoral collaboration	Coastal-rural collaboration	Land-Sea collaboration	Business Solution - Innovation	Cross-sectoral	Land-Sea / Coastal-Rural synergies	Policy recommandation /Lessons learned	Tool management	Long-term vision
Name	The practice is considered "best practice example" by other entity	The practice have been effectively implemented and proved to be efficient	Follow the principals of ICZM	contributes to increase environmental awareness of the population	Promote ICZM concept and principals (via education, communcation...)	include local communities / general public in the process	Include stakeholders concerned in the process	Collaboration between stakeholders from different countries	Collaboration between stakeholders from different sectors	Collaboration between stakeholders from rural area & coastal area	Collaboration between stakeholders related to marine sector (s) and land-based sector (s)	Propose innovative business solutions / opportunities to be taken as example	The innovation is a cross-sectoral business opportunity	The innovation increase land-sea synergies /Coastal-rural collaboration	The practice offers management strategy recommmendation for ICZM, sectoral synergies…		The parctice has a long-term vision
BULGARIA																	
MyCoast project		OverallMyCoast did not lead to new initiatives for coastal management.	X														
CYPRUS																	
GEOSTARS-Astronomy & Natural Environment-		ongoing project - no result syet		X			X		X								
DANEMARK																	
FARNET Production of edible seaweed	FARNEt best practice -09	*too early - no actual result yet* - The essence of this project is development based on local resources that were previously unused or under-used					X								In terms of success factors, project promoters highlight the following: > A carefully prepared report from the pre-project > The organisation of several seaweed presentations and tastings throughout 20X0, which helped to gauge consumer reactions and interest from food wholesalers > The support and encouragement of the FLAGs involved > The remarkable “pioneering spirit” of the partners		
The small islands of Denmark – tourist destinations of high quality	European Network for rural development	Lack of information					X		?			new collective business initiatives,			alone. It must be implemented in conjunction with a range of other business development activities - supported by local companies and with the establishment of new facilities and attractions - so that local communities (islands) are equipped to reap the benefits of the increased visitor flow.		
ENGLAND																	
FRAMES project		ongoing project no results available														Multi-Layer Safety (MLS) Concept.	
WAgriCo: The Water Resources Management in Cooperation with Agriculture project		no access to reports for free -					X									The DORSET Coast Forum : An independent strategic coastal partnership - https://www.dorsetcoast.com/about/about-us/	
LIFE TaCTICS		see Layman's report					?		?							Coast realignement option	
ESTONIA																	
FINLAND																	
Addressing acid-leaching to protect river and coastal water	Ourcoast DB060	no result assessed from the program of measures	X	X			X		X								
FRANCE																	
PERICLES project	No result yet, program running time 2018- 2021						X		X		X						
IMCORE project	No access to results																
LIFE96 project		Not showing good practice results to be taken as example															
Côte d'Opale Mediterranean Sea		No access to results															
GERMANY																	
GIS for a coastal zone	Ourcoast DB194 = use of a tool for management purpose	Data management, especially the unification, and a clear and understandable display for different user groups were difficult.					through providing data									GIS coast MV is a tool that is a useful planning instrument for different user groups (with diverse educational background) with easy and fast access because it uses standard software for	
Stakeholder knowledge for sustainable	Ourcoast DB184	Indicators for sustainable tourism were developed together with the other large Baltic Sea islands. They were applied in the					X		X						lessons learned	New guidelines and a list of indicators were developed to define sustainable tourism. A SWOT (Strengths-Weaknesses-Opportunities-Threats) analysis revealed flaws in terms of	
Linking a Natura 2000 site to socio-economic	Ourcoast DB17	A combination of active nature conservation, agriculture and tourism after only one year of implementation is already giving very promising,	X	X		X	X		X								
Muse project		Multi-use combinations in the German North Sea EEZ are in various stages of development, mainly used in pilot scales for scientific purposes, however,					X		X			X	X		lessons learned		
FARNET: Fish from the Cutter	FARNET good practice	This project has successfully linked increasing but not cross-sectoral demand for fresh and local fish with the use of					X					X					
ITALY																	
LIFE REWAT on sustainable water management		On-going project- no final results yet		X			X		X								
CAMP Italy (20X4-20X6)		No access to results - no access to website	X	X	X		X		X						X		

LIFE AGREE - coAstal laGoon long teRm managEmEnt		first tangible results were observed in-situe	X	X			X		X						It possible to apply the method to lagoons in which sediment deposition is a threat to conservation, and also part of the method to lagoons with eutrophication threats. Similar environmental settings are necessary, similar and societal and institutional settings could be desiderable but not strictly necessary.	Establishing nature-based solutions for coastal resilience. implementation of a submerged structure to direct southern the growth of the outer bank, thus avoiding the occlusion of the main sub-lagoon channel. the dredging of sublagoon channels to improve functionality, the removal of a part of the outer bank to prevent the occlusion of one of the main sub-lagoon channels, the realization with the previous removed sediment of nesting and staging area for birds protected species.	X
CO-EVOLVE project		ongoing project - no results yet X0 out of 36 months	X	X			X											
SHAPE project		No review of the result of the management plan	X			X	X		X							Development of an ICZM development plan; The sustainable tourist's guide to the COASTAL environment		
LIFE LAGOON REFRESH		on-going LIFE project					X		X									
SPICOSA project																Coastal SAF Handbook. A comprehensive open source manual on how to apply a Systems Approach Framework – a SAF for an integrated coastal zone management, www.coastal-saf.eu Training: SETNet provides a training platform for disseminating information, knowledge and experiences about systems approaches, specifically for ICZM students and coastal professionals in Europe. Simulation: EXTEND is the simulation software applied at SPICOSA Study Sites makes it possible to show how complex Coastal Zone systems react to a wide range of changes in the use and management of these systems		
LIFE PHAROS		??	X			X			X							determining methodology for EMAS registration (Eco-Management and Audit Scheme) / set of Indicators for local sustainability / Research and development of low environmental impact techniques for golf course turfgrass management and protection / ASSESSMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL STATUS OF MARINA WATER AND SEABED		
		?? determining methodology for EMAS registration					X		X									
LIFE + Imagine	"LIFE-IMAGINE represents best practice example on how interoperability of data coming from different sources can create added value information very useful for better understanding and managing environmental problems in the context of coastal zones," Laymans report		X				X		?							Standard methodologies for analysis of impacts by landslides, soil consumption and coastal erosion / Methodologies and tools for data harmonisation and validation, in accordance with the INSPIRE Directive? 3D client and web processing services (WPS) for environmental applications		
IRELAND																		
WAterProtect project		ongoing project no results yet - VITO & CSIC partners !																
LATVIA																		
Seaweed assessment and management plan along Latvia's coast	FARNET good practice	The project is still in an early phase and the results of the research and conclusions are expected to be made public by May 20X9				X	X		X						Addressing an information and legal vacuum is an ambitious project and it is important to be able to count on the collaboration and availability of all involved stakeholders from the beginning. Another important element is choosing the right research institute to carry out the task. The reputation, experience and reliability of the research team is vital for the data to be accepted and implemented by all relevant actors.		
LIFE CoHaBit		ongoing project - no results yet		X			X		X									
LITHUANIA																		
LIFE LITCOAST		the project claims favourable conditions have been secured for the survival of a number of threatened Lithuanian coastal habitats and species. And looking ahead, the project says its actions have provided the material and technical means to enable the long-term upkeep and monitoring of the coastal habitats and species within the project area.					?		?									
NETHERLANDS																		
Nature compensation for port development : Rotterdam	Ourcoast 067	*The nature compensation process of Maasvlakte 2 is view as an example in the port sector community* -				X	several stakeholders and organisations were consulted		?? - it doesn't seems to have a real cross-sectoral collaboration process - ??									
!!TopSoil: ongoing project = project to FOLLOW		Not yet - project ongoing 01/12/2015 - 01/02/2020		X			X	X	X									
!!SaltFar- TO FOLLOW !!		Not yet - project ongoing					X			X		demonstrate innovative methods of farming on saline soil with natural adaptation processes in plants and crops. "Thinking green" in this way means a real change of perspective in farming and food producing, a	X	X	Suppose to		
ECOPOTENTIAL		Currently no practice to take as example & potentially replicable in COASTAL case studies					X											
CoastObs		No results yet - 20X8-202X prog					X											
MARIBE project		No practices which solve issues, highlight marine multi-use potentialities, Study case 8 no proved results yet/ For the North Sea study case of aquaculture-Oil&gas industry combination = not relevant for COASTAL																
OpenNESS		The ES approach hasn't been follow by the local autorities = no results regarding the applicability and effectiviness of the practice																

AQUACROSS project		The practice shows that Ecosystem-Based-Approached as a risk-based framework can be use for better knowledge and management of the environment (identifying suitable management measure but the practice is not based on					X	X	X							X		
LIFE IP Deltatuur		Currently in progress -20X6-2022																
POLAND PORTUGAL SCOTLAND SPAIN																		
CONVICE LIFE project		ongoing project - no results yet		X		X	X		X									
Life Anillo Verde		ongoing project - no results yet		X		X	X		X									
LIFE Δ-LAGOON		no access to results		X			X											
LIFE EBRO-ADMICLIM		no access to results		X			X											
LIFE-PLETERA		"Life Pletera has allowed to desurbanizar the old structures, create a new system of lagoons and recover the cord dunar and the marsh band One of the objectives of Life Pletera was to make conservation of the restored area compatible with public use and the organization of visits and access, thus creating a network of itineraries with the corresponding signage and infrastructure (observatory , access limiting tanks, visual screenings, adapted access ramps, etc."		X			?		?									
MITOMED+ project									? - focus on torism sector							X		
CoastObs program		ongoing project - no results yet																
AMALIA project		no access to results - no info																
MedCycleTour project		Results / impacts of the project not clear yet		X														
LIFE CONHABIT ANDALUCÍA - PRESERVATION AND IMPROVEMENT IN PRIORITY HABITS ON THE ANDALUSIAN COAST	LIFE best project	ongoing project - no results yet		X			X		?									
Connecting nature project		ongoing project - no results yet					?		?									
CO-EVOLVE project		ongoing project - no results yet X0 out of 36 months	X	X			X											
GREEN GROSS project		Ongoing project - not really relevant to coastal-rural synergies - focus on greening the city					X											
BLUEISLAND		ongoing project - no results yet		X												"Charter of commitments for sustainable material resources management and circular economy".		