

DORY - Capitalization actions for aDriatic marine envirOnment pRotection and ecosYstem

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Contents

Introduction	2
<i>The mainstreaming of project results</i>	4
Responsibilities and roles of DORY partner institutions in the <i>mainstreaming</i> activity	10
The policy uptake of DORY results	13
Contribution to sectoral policy – Common Fisheries Policy	13
Contribution to macroregional policies – EUSAIR	14

Introduction

DORY project - funded under the capitalization call of the Interreg Italy-Croatia Programme 2014-2020 and operating from January 2018 to September 2019 - built upon the potential of the ECOSEA cooperation network and the Institutions continued to work closely with fishermen and under the best scientific guidance to test solutions developed in terms of common management models and tools, further implemented evidence-based spatial planning tools taking into account biological, economic and social complexities of marine resources.

DORY results are well explained in the Final publication and could be summed as:

- ✓ **Common management models for sustainable governance of Adriatic fisheries:** a further implementation of the common cross-border model and co-management approaches for sustainable fisheries management capitalizing ECOSEA achievements and a multi-level working group approach under the best scientific guidance
- ✓ **The DISPLACE model and the alternative management scenarios:** a tool to set up spatial management scenarios supposed to help the sustainable exploitation of shared stock and supporting MSP approach evolution in the Adriatic Region, by an ecosystem-based resource management;
- ✓ **A set of DORY Pilot projects - sustainable practices for biodiversity restoration and aquaculture ecological impact reduction:** pilot application of innovative techniques to enhance biodiversity in terms of priority and essential fish habitats and to halt aquaculture ecological impact.

In addition to having a significant impact at institutional level, DORY has also provided results that can be replicated for the sectoral development of the fish sector.

The DORY project, in fact, was not purposed to itself: its results can and - from a public investment sustainability perspective - must be further optimised and “exploited”. The “*exploitation*” process of project results can take multiple forms, each of them having different objectives and involving different entities.

One of the first steps to best optimise and exploit DORY results is to incorporate them into a system. This “systematisation” process is called “**mainstreaming**”. *Mainstreaming* literally means “following the main stream”. From a methodological point of view, the concept of *mainstreaming* refers to a process whereby innovations tested in a limited field (such as a project) are incorporated into a system.

DORY results can be essentially "systematised" in two ways: **horizontally** by fishermen through the incorporation of good practices and approaches into local organisations, thus "changing their behaviours"; and, **vertically** by managers and political decision-makers through the incorporation of good practices, models and approaches - the most effective results of the DORY project - into their processes to define and implement local, national and Community policies and regulations, thus "changing the rules".

Uptaking results means, instead, using them as a starting point to develop future **policies**. The experiences made, good practices developed and skills acquired by DORY partners are a shared base of knowledge and expertise (*know-how*) that can be exploited to further improve the instruments to *govern* Adriatic marine resources and adopted in future EU policies.

The table below shows EMFF measures and procedures that can be used to "systematise" good practices as well as the instruments developed by DORY in local partner systems and organisations.

DORY RESULT	HORIZONTAL MAINSTREAMNG	VERTICAL MAINSTREAMING	POLICY UP-TAKEE
Common management models for sustainable governance of Adriatic fisheries		To adopt the approach, addresses and measures proposed by the models when drafting management plans and when implementing EMFF measures	To adopt the approach, addresses and measures proposed by the models when making new policies
The DISPLACE model and the alternative management scenarios		To adopt the approach, addresses and measures proposed by the model when drafting management plans and when implementing EMFF measures	To adopt the approach, addresses and measures proposed by the models when making new policies
Set of DORY Pilot projects - sustainable practices for biodiversity restoration and aquaculture ecological impact reduction	To adopt the models as best practice when implementing EMFF measures	To adopt the approach, addresses and measures proposed by the model when drafting management plans and when implementing EMFF measures	To promote the adoption of best practices throughtout the new policies

The mainstreaming of project results

The **horizontal mainstreaming** of DORY results starts from an extensive transfer of results to fishing communities: business operators are required to know and understand the importance of the good practices developed by the project before their adoption. This dissemination and awareness raising activity was already started by the project itself through targeted actions such as pilot actions, cross-border exchanges and training meetings.

However, more systematic activities should be developed for good practices to be actually adopted by Adriatic fishing communities, thus changing behaviours. The **European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF)** is a very useful instrument to promote a large-scale adoption of good practices, especially those tested by DORY pilot actions.

The table below shows EMFF measures and procedures that can be used to “systematise” good practices as well as the instruments developed by DORY in local partner systems and organisations.

PRIORITY 1 – Sustainable development of fisheries

EMFF MEASURE	Measure activated by the Italian Operational Programme	Measure activated by the Croatian Operational Programme	DORY RESULT FOR MAINSTREAMING	MODALITY OF MAINSTREAMING
Art.26-Innovation	✓	✓	Set of DORY Pilot projects - sustainable practices for biodiversity restoration and aquaculture ecological impact reduction	The measure can support the experimenting of new techniques and fishing gears more selective replicating the Set of DORY Pilot projects - sustainable practices for biodiversity restoration and aquaculture ecological impact reduction developed within DORY

EMFF MEASURE	Measure activated by the Italian Operational Programme	Measure activated by the Croatian Operational Programme	DORY RESULT FOR MAINSTREAMING	MODALITY OF MAINSTREAMING
Art.27- Advisory services	✓	✓	Common management models for sustainable governance of Adriatic fisheries	The measure can support consultancy services for the adoption of best fishery practices promoted by DORY, within the Common management models for sustainable governance of Adriatic fisheries, able to combine environmental sustainability with market demand (in application of management plans or on a voluntary basis).
Art.28- Partnerships between scientists and fishermen	✓	✓	Common management models for sustainable governance of Adriatic fisheries	The measure can support both the continuation of the approaches adopted in DORY for the drafting of the Common management models for sustainable governance of Adriatic fisheries.
Art.29- Promotion of human capital, job creation and social dialogue	✓	✗	Set of DORY Pilot projects - sustainable practices for biodiversity restoration and aquaculture ecological impact reduction	The measure can support the systematic transfer of the DORY experiences.
Art. 33 - Temporary cessation of fishing activities	✓	✓	Common management models for sustainable governance of Adriatic fisheries The DISPLACE model and the alternative management scenarios	Models developed within DORY can become the technical-scientific references for implementing fishing bans
Art.37- Support for the design and implementation of conservation	✓	✗	Set of DORY Pilot projects - sustainable practices for biodiversity restoration and aquaculture ecological	Models developed within DORY can become the technical-scientific references for the implementation of conservation measures

EMFF MEASURE	Measure activated by the Italian Operational Programme	Measure activated by the Croatian Operational Programme	DORY RESULT FOR MAINSTREAMING	MODALITY OF MAINSTREAMING
measures and regional cooperation			impact reduction	
Art. 40 - Protection and restoration of marine biodiversity and ecosystems and compensation regimes in the framework of sustainable fishing activities	✓	✓	<p>Common management models for sustainable governance of Adriatic fisheries</p> <p>The DISPLACE model and the alternative management scenarios</p> <p>Set of DORY Pilot projects - sustainable practices for biodiversity restoration and aquaculture ecological impact reduction</p>	<p>Models developed within DORY can become the technical-scientific references contributing to a better management and conservation of maritime biological resources as well as for involving the operators in further actions for maintaining and strengthening of biodiversity and in eco-systemic services as the restoring of specific maritime and coastal habitats supporting ichthyic stocks, including their scientific evaluation.</p>

PRIORITY 2 – Sustainable development of aquaculture

EMFF MEASURE	Measure activated by the Italian Operational Programme	Measure activated by the Croatian Operational Programme	DORY RESULT FOR MAINSTREAMING	MODALITY OF MAINSTREAMING
Art.47 Innovation	✓	✓	Set of DORY Pilot projects - sustainable practices for biodiversity restoration and aquaculture ecological impact reduction	The measure can support the verification of the feasibility of replicating DORY pilot actions at a larger scale
Art. 48 - Productive investments in aquaculture	✓	✓	Set of DORY Pilot projects - sustainable practices for biodiversity restoration and aquaculture ecological impact reduction	The measure can directly support the replication of DORY pilot actions at a larger scale
Art.49- Management, relief and advisory services for aquaculture farms	✓	✓	Set of DORY Pilot projects - sustainable practices for biodiversity restoration and aquaculture ecological impact reduction	The measure can support consultancy services for the adoption of best practices in aquaculture promoted by DORY.
Art.50- Promotion of human capital and networking	✓	✗	Set of DORY Pilot projects - sustainable practices for biodiversity restoration and aquaculture ecological impact reduction	The measure can further support the replication of DORY experiences at a larger scale
Art.51- Increasing the potential of aquaculture sites	✓	✓	Set of DORY Pilot projects - sustainable practices for biodiversity restoration and aquaculture ecological impact reduction	The measure can support the collection of new data enlarging the FISH.GIS by scientific bodies and operators. The measure can support the adoption of models for the creation of nursery areas in breeding areas as factors for qualifying

EMFF MEASURE	Measure activated by the Italian Operational Programme	Measure activated by the Croatian Operational Programme	DORY RESULT FOR MAINSTREAMING	MODALITY OF MAINSTREAMING
				aquaculture sites.
Art.54- Aquaculture providing environmental services	✓	✗	Set of DORY Pilot projects - sustainable practices for biodiversity restoration and aquaculture ecological impact reduction	The measure can directly support the replication of DORY pilot actions at a larger scale

The tables above show that EMFF measures are accessible and stimulating instruments for local systems and organisations (fishing communities and operators) to become aware and disseminate DORY guidelines and good practices.

This process will become even more rooted if, alongside horizontal and autonomous incorporation by local systems, DORY results become guiding principles to define EMFF implementing modalities. In other words, the full adoption of DORY approaches, models and good practices (i.e. their **vertical mainstreaming**) can only occur if they are used by political decision-makers as references (recommendations or mandatory requirements) to implement the measures provided for by the EMFF.

Generally speaking, many measures provided for by the EMFF in the field of “fisheries development” priorities can incorporate DORY approaches, models and good practices in the vertical *mainstreaming* process according to the scale above. Some measures deserve further comment.

- The measure “**Partnerships between scientists and fishermen**” (art. 28) is a privileged channel for the approach adopted for the drafting of the “Common management models for sustainable governance of Adriatic fisheries” to become a customary *modus operandi* when orienting data collection and processing activities, studies, pilot projects, dissemination of knowledge and research results, workshops and good practices. By the way, the Common Fisheries Policy itself states that “it is important that the management of the Common Fisheries Policy is guided by principles of good governance. Those principles include decision-making based on best available scientific advice, broad stakeholder involvement and a long-term perspective”. Therefore, it would be advisable that reference to the DORY experience is explicitly mentioned in this measure and that the operating procedures of drafting of the “Common management models for

sustainable governance of Adriatic fisheries” are adopted as a model to operate the said “Partnerships between scientists and fishermen” by extending partnerships to institutions where appropriate.

- Similarly, the measure **“Protection and restoration of marine biodiversity and ecosystems and compensation regimes in the framework of sustainable fishing activities”** (art. 40) seems to be the privileged instrument to replicate DORY approaches, especially with reference to ecosystem services that can be provided by fishermen. More than for other measures, when implementing this measure and specifically “actions aimed at maintaining and enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem services, such as the restoration of specific marine and coastal habitats in support of sustainable fish stocks, including their scientific preparation and evaluation”, political decision-makers can “influence” the “rules” and ask for the good practices tested by DORY to be adopted.
- With reference to the measure **“Temporary cessation of fishing activities”** (art. 33), thanks to the “DISPLACE model and the alternative management scenarios”, DORY can provide not only a base of knowledge, but also operational instructions to implement a measure. The measures take into account alternative options to plan “closed periods” (temporal, spatial, selective, etc.) for the three target species (red mullet, anchovy and sardine), also valuing fishermen's opinions. Therefore, political decision-makers are offered the opportunity to define in an innovative manner and, in particular, following an approach based on scientific analyses and statistical data, the criteria for the temporary cessation of fishing activities.

As regards priority no. 2 of the EMFF on the “development of aquaculture”, the DORY contribution in terms of identification of environment-friendly aquaculture models is a reference scenario that provides horizontal guidelines most of the measures.

However, their more direct application is to those measures that relate to **“Innovation”** (art. 47) and to **“Productive investments in aquaculture”** (art. 48) as well as to those that relate to **“Aquaculture providing environmental services”** (art. 54) where new farming techniques tested by DORY offer political decision-makers an example of implementation that has already been tested at the local level and whose benefits to marine ecosystems have already been monitored and positively assessed.

It is also worth mentioning the measures related to **“Community-led local development strategies”** (arts. 60-64), which are implemented through the setting up of local partnerships (**FLAGs**, Fisheries Local Action Groups) that actually play the role of local political decision-makers with reference to EMFF measures.

They are called upon to identify local development strategies following a participatory approach and to implement them to maximise the involvement of fishing and aquaculture sectors in the sustainable development of inland and coastal fishing and aquaculture areas as well as to ensure that local communities take full advantage from the opportunities offered by the development of maritime, coastal and inland waters.

The models applied to create and increase nursery areas and the new sustainable aquaculture techniques promoted by DORY are true examples of participatory local development of structural initiatives for the protection and improvement of resources and the development of local communities.

Responsibilities and roles of DORY partner institutions in the *mainstreaming* activity

In general, the use of DORY results by political decision-makers can become increasingly extensive. Three main types of “political” incorporation of DORY results into the implementation of EMFF measures can be identified:

1. reference to DORY approaches, models and experiences as examples of good practices whose replication is to be encouraged through the implementation of measures, without making the provision of the financial support conditional upon the application of DORY results;

IN THIS CASE, DORY RESULTS ARE RECOMMENDED “GOOD PRACTICES”

2. identification of reward criteria to be provided financial support for the initiatives that actually apply DORY approaches, models and good practices;

IN THIS CASE, DORY RESULTS ARE FACILITIES TO OBTAIN FINANCIAL SUPPORT

3. identification of mandatory requirements to be provided financial support, which means that the financial support is made conditional upon the application of DORY approaches, models and experiences.

IN THIS CASE, DORY RESULTS ARE MANDATORY REQUIREMENTS TO OBTAIN FINANCIAL SUPPORT

In this context, the role played by the Italian regional institutions that were involved in DORY and that were the main promoters of project results was paramount. They act as Intermediate Bodies in the system set up to manage and implement EMFF measures. They are delegated by the Managing Authority (MIPAAF) some functions of the EMFF implementing process.

In their capacity as Intermediate Bodies for the EMFF, not only they are responsible for defining eligibility and selection criteria for the implementation of delegated measures under the direction of the Managing Authority and under the control of the Monitoring Committee, but they also identify FLAGs (Fisheries

Local Action Groups) and approve local development strategies by influencing decisions made at the local level.

Therefore, as regards vertical *mainstreaming* of DORY results, regional institutions can:

- directly incorporate DORY results as recommendations, reward criteria or mandatory requirements into the provisions and selection criteria of regional calls;
- prompt the Managing Authority of the EMFF to (increasingly) incorporate DORY results into the provisions and selection criteria of central calls;
- promote the adoption of DORY results by selecting FLAGs and local development strategies to implement them.

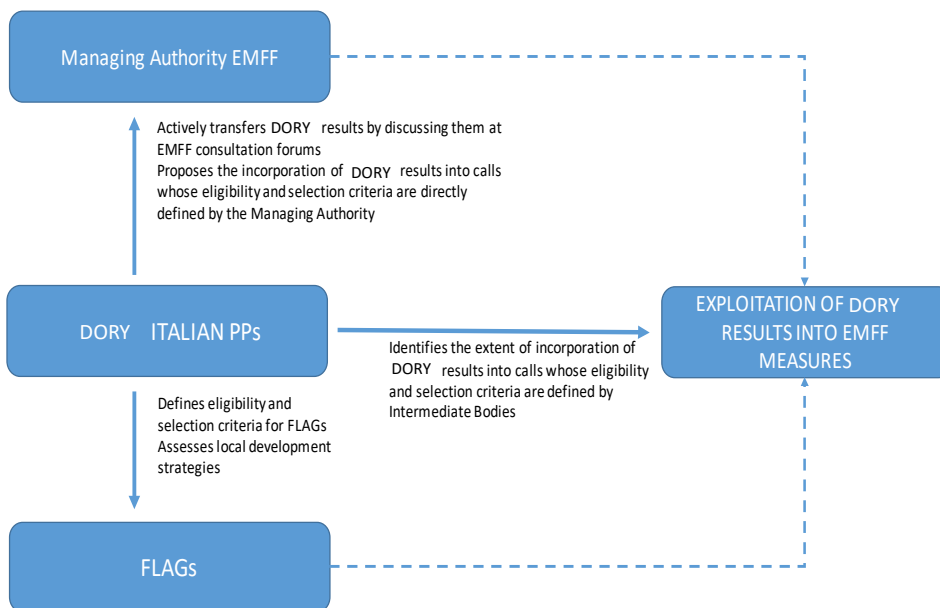


Figure 1: responsibilities and role of DORY Italian Institutional partners in mainstreaming activities

The EMFF management and control system in Croatia appoints the Ministry of Agriculture as Managing Authority, not foreseen the establishment of Intermediate Bodies but centralising the implementation of all operations relating the activation of the fund, including the issuing of calls, the definition of criteria and the proposals assessment. Croatian Counties that were partner of DORY, therefore, have a less relevant role in the vertical mainstreaming process of DORY results. However, they can contribute to the

integration of project results through participating in the Monitoring Committee, that involves, according to provisions of EMMF regulation and an inclusive approach, also representatives of local and regional governments. The Counties, in addition, has a prominent role as promoter in the local scenario of the FLAGs, by stimulating their establishment and their operative purposes, even if not included in the public-private partnership steering the group.

In this scenario and to stimulate as much as possible the building upon the DORY results, the Croatian Counties could:

- prompt the Managing Authority of the EMFF to (increasingly) incorporate DORY results into the provisions and selection criteria of central tenders, also through their participation in the Monitoring Committee;
- promote the adoption of DORY results within FLAGs and local development strategies, by sensitizing the local public-private partnership leading the groups.

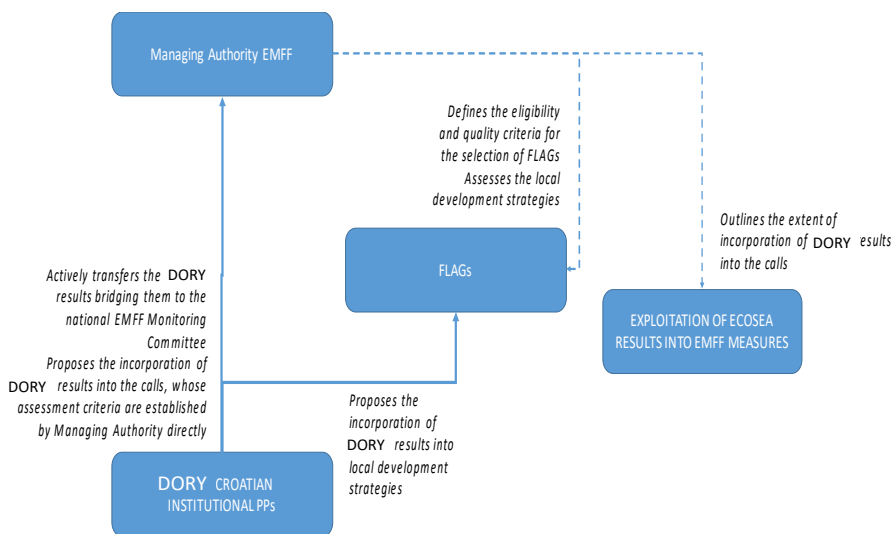


Figure 2: responsibilities and role of DORY Croatian Institutional partners in mainstreaming activities

The policy uptake of DORY results

The previous chapter has shown how the results of DORY can guide the implementation of sectoral tools, or how they can facilitate the management bodies of EMFF funding in applying the principles of sustainability of fishing and aquaculture.

Alongside an operational role, however, the results of DORY provide project partners and Adriatic institutions with interesting insights for the policy review processes underway at multiple levels. The ways in which the tools and good practices developed by the project can be absorbed in the policies, contributing to their definition and revision process, are identified below.

Contribution to sectoral policy – Common Fisheries Policy

The final result that is expected from the implementation of the results of DORY is that of a greater application of the guidelines identified by the European Union in the context of the Common Fisheries Policy which recognizes the importance of a decision-making process based on the best scientific advice available and broad stakeholder involvement and a long-term perspective, which is more than ever appropriate to respond to the needs of the sector in a context of crisis and a reduction in fishing effort.

From a sectoral perspective, DORY has contributed to the fundamental principle of the CFP and mostly to ensure that fishing and aquaculture activities contribute to long-term sustainability from an environmental, economic and social point of view.

In terms of fisheries management in the new CFP through the shared management models for sustainable governance of fisheries in the Adriatic which support the objective of reducing long-term high catch levels for all stocks by 2015 and later by 2020 (maximum sustainable yield principle).

Also in terms of promoting sustainable aquaculture activities, DORY provided a strong contribution by setting in place a set of pilot actions aimed at decreasing the ecological impact of aquaculture activities also transferable to other scenario.

Contribution to macroregional policies – EUSAIR

According to EU addresses, growth and development strategies are developed also on a geographical basis by building upon, for example, the strengths of the main EU sea-basins.

The marine policies, in fact, ensure the EU and its Member States the possibility to identify the needs and the issues emerging within the environment - where the “region” is defined as the borderless “area”- and allocate resources coming generally from financing system available at the European Structural and Investment Funds (ESI) and the Community programmes (i.e. Horizon 2020, LIFE, COSME) in order to address the existing challenges and collect common transnational experiences. The macro-regional strategy does not account neither for the new regulation, nor new institutions, as its added value becomes the achievement of the specific objectives and the priorities that characterise and differentiate the Macro-Region. In other words, it consists of a collective approach addressing the common issues, this, indeed, guarantees a highly effective response, much more than what would be the single approach, where each country operates individually and unharmonized.

The first EU macro-regional strategy was promoted by the Baltic Region in 2009, particularly due to the progressive environmental degradation of the area; the damage progressed so severely that the nine Baltic countries, which eight European countries, were not able to put an end. Therefore, the circumstance required a common action. Though the area appeared to be heterogenous at the economic, environmental and cultural level; the countries surrounding the Baltic region shared common resources, starting with the Baltic Sea, as well as several interdependencies, in which the choice of one country would have had effects on the neighbouring ones. Thus, it seemed necessary to identify a new tool able to lead each country in the Baltic region throughout their very diversified development paths (in the EU treaties, the term “region” is adopted as synonym of “area or geographical zone”). It also aimed at developing a mutual collaboration to deal with challenges, taking advantage of the opportunities together as well as improving the coordination structure. Thus, the EU tool became the symbol of a strong cooperation, both at national and sub-national level, known as “Macro-regional Strategy”. (see Formez, March 2016 on Guide to the Macro-Regional Strategy of the EU).

The Strategy for the Adriatic Ionic Region (EUSAIR) was developed by the Commission together with eight countries and stakeholders throughout a two-years process. The EUSAIR is the first macro-regional strategy of the European Union that includes the highest number of extra-EU countries (i.e. Albania,

Bosnia – Herzegovina, Montenegro and Serbia) in a cooperation with some European countries (Croatia, Greece, Italy and Slovenia) whose objective also aims at the integration of the West Balkans within the European Union. The origin of the Strategy dates to the adoption of “the Strategy for the Adriatic and Ionian maritime basin” by the European Commission on the 30th of November 2012.

In Italy, the Veneto Region participates together with other eleven regions and two independent provinces (Abruzzo, Basilicata, Calabria, Emilia- Romagna, Friuli Venezia Giulia, Lombardian, Marche, Molise, Independent Province of Bolzano, Independent Province of Trento, Puglia, Sicilia and Umbria). In addition, the neighbouring countries surrounding the Adriatic –Ionic Sea also take part to the EUSAIR.

With more than 70 million inhabitants, the Adriatic- Ionic Macro- Region plays a strategic role in the strengthening of the geographical collaboration within Europe and is based on four thematic areas, also known as pillars, each defined by a general objective:

Pillar 1 – ensure the Blue Growth related to fisheries, blue technologies and sea governance;

Pillar 2 – improve the regional networks on transport and energy;



Pillar 3 – protect biodiversity and safeguard significant natural heritage value areas;



Pillar 4 – promote sustainable tourism;

In addition to the four Pillars, the Region has two transversal thematic areas related to *capacity building* and *research and innovation*. For each Pillar, the EUSAIR’s Action Plan defines a list of priority actions and objectives to reach by 2021. Pillar 1 on Blue Growth and Pillar 3 on Environmental Quality are the key areas for fisheries/ aquaculture and environment and therefore for DORY projects.

PILLAR	TOPIC	ACTION
1. Blue Growth	Topic 1 - Blue technologies	R&D&I platforms on green sea mobility, deep sea resources, biosecurity and bio-technologies
		Macro-regional cluster development
		Researchers mobility
		Improving access to finance and promoting start-ups
	Topic 2 - Fisheries and aquaculture	Scientific cooperation on fisheries and fish stocks
		Sustainable management of fisheries
		EU compliance and common standards and practices
		Diversification and profitability of fisheries and aquaculture
		R&D platform for seafood
		Developing skills
	Topic 3 - Maritime and marine governance and services	Marketing of seafood products
		Governance of maritime space
		Institutional capacity to harmonise standards and regulations
Data and knowledge sharing		
3. Environmental Quality	Topic 1 - The marine environment	Maritime skills
		Citizen and business awareness and involvement
		Increasing marine knowledge
		Enhancing the network of Marine Protected Areas
		Exchanging best practices among managing authorities of Marine Protected Areas
		Implementing Maritime Spatial Planning (MSP) and Integrated Coastal Management (ICM)

To adopt the Strategy, each Pillar adopted a Thematic Steering Group (TSG) in order to implement the Action Plan by identifying projects and initiatives to be financed as part of the structural and investment funds. Every TSG has a single coordinator on both national and transnational level.

PILLAR	Coordination country in the TSG	Italian region in the TSG
	Grecia - Montenegro	Veneto - Molise
	Italia - Serbia	Friuli Venezia Giulia - Abruzzo

	Slovenia – Bosnia Erzegovina	Emilia Romagna - Umbria
	Croazia - Albania	Puglia - Sicilia

In July 2013, Italy established the EUSAIR/ITALIA Group within the Common and International Affairs Commission of the Conference of the Presidents’ Regions and Independent Provinces. The Group - led by Marche Region and compound by fourteen regions that implement the Strategy – adopted the macro-regional approach by creating six work tables for the pillars and the transversal thematic areas. Coordinated by the Regions that participate in the TSG as Italian representatives, the approach guarantees a qualified and competent representation to the diverse topics of the Pillars.

Exploiting the long-term experience with the North Adriatic District and the Fish Commission of the Adriatic Euroregion, the 1st Pillar “Blue Growth” of the EUSAIR/ITALIA Group is coordinated by the Veneto Region together with Molise Region. With this regard, the Veneto Region plays an important role by promoting projects that aims at the objectives of the EUSAIR’S Blue Growth while considering the outcomes of the previous successful experiences, such as the ECOSEA Project. Throughout tight consulting and collaboration activities with stakeholders of Italian Regions within the Adriatic basin, the Veneto Region has adopted an approach that coordinates the initiatives and identifies projects closer to the realisation of the Macro-strategy, among witch the ECOSEA project and, further on the DORY project.

From a basin and macro-regional perspective, DORY has made a significant contribution to the implementation of the Action Plan for Pillars I and III of the EUSAIR Strategy. With regard to Pillar III, the results of the project contributed to the issue of environmental quality, especially with respect to the marine and coastal environment. The project, in fact, promoted dialogue between the institutions and stakeholders of the Adriatic Regions as well as the adoption of a common "vision" oriented towards sustainability and the maintenance of the good ecological status of the Adriatic Sea. In addition, the project tested an advanced decision support tool, based on a scientific approach, not only with a view to "increasing knowledge of marine issues" but also to ensure better shared governance of marine resources, promoting the implementation of the principles of maritime spatial planning and integrated coastal zone management.

DORY also provided input to EUSAIR Pillar 1 (Blue Growth), through the improvement of the elements of governance for sustainable marine development and by indicating a specific path for the implementation - in sector policies - of the CFP principles and of a sustainable fisheries management based on a scientific and inclusive approach.

At an operational level, compared to Topic 2 of Pillar I, the project has activated numerous actions aimed at scientific cooperation for the management of stocks, sustainable management of fisheries, the creation of skills and the improvement of environmental monitoring and quality schemes in aquaculture activities.