

# Wetland Contract Toolkit

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## Notes:

1) A.4.1 Wetland Contract methodology and case studies

The activity aims at producing a methodology for the implementation of the Wetland Contracts.

2) D.4.1.2 Wetland Contract Toolkit

The Wetland Contract Toolkit contains all the practical indications for the implementation of the Contract. The main theme will be: (i) qualitative requirements and coherence of the objectives; (ii) process methodology; (iii) stakeholders' engagement methodology; (iv) facsimile Wetland Contract.

3) This deliverable has been developed by UNICAM (University of Camerino) in cooperation with the CREW Observatory. It is inspired by and coordinated with the documentation elaborated in the Project WETNET financed under Interreg MED Cooperation Programme to increase information share, data and opportunities of confrontation.

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## INTRODUCTION

Wetlands in the cross-border area of Italy and Croatia are vulnerable interconnected environments, hugely contributing to biodiversity. Their protection intertwines scientific-environmental aspects and governance concerns.

The CREW project co-financed by the European Regional Development Fund through the Italy - Croatia CBC Programme, aims at ensuring higher coordination between different level of spatial planning and authorities in charge for wetlands management, whilst limiting conflicts between preservation issues and economic activities.

CREW aims at achieving the following objectives:

1. to set up a cross border Observatory to monitor best practices and data on Italian and Croatian coastal wetlands;
2. to protect the biodiversity in Italian and Croatian coastal wetlands by the implementation of a coordinated methodology for wetlands management (Wetland Contract) in coherence with the ICZM principles. Enhancing the implementation of an integrated tool, the project will assure higher coordination among stakeholders and decision makers, limiting and absorbing raising conflicts between preservation issues and economic activities (farming, aquaculture, tourism) and will enhance the achievement of sustainable long-term results.
3. to share a cross border strategy and strengthen synergies among Italian and Croatian coastal wetlands;
4. to improve the public awareness about the value of the wetlands ecosystems among policy makers, managers, professionals, and general public and strengthen their active engagement in territorial governance.

By implementing the foreseen actions, CREW will also promote the implementation of EU policies among Italy and Croatia. Wetland Contracts particularly help to achieve the goals of Environmental Directives such as Habitats Directive, Birds Directive, Flood Directive and Water Framework Directive, Marine Strategy.

The present document (Wetland Contract Toolkit) is a guidance manual for supporting CREW partners in the implementation of the Wetland Contract processes in their local contexts but it will be also a strategic guideline useful to replicate and transfer the methodology into other contexts for integrated governance of wetlands.

# 1. WETLAND CONTRACT: INTRODUCTION

## 1.1. Definition and legal framework

The World Water Forum (World Water Forum - The Hague, 2000) defined the River Contracts as “forms of agreement that allows to adopt a set of regulations in which criteria of public utility, economic return, social value and environmental sustainability equally take part in the search for effective solutions for the river basin’s recovery”. The basin’s communities are therefore called to elaborate a shared vision, showing conflicts, interests, but also territorial values and the ability to create a system by promoting dialogue between stakeholders and integrating different territorial and environmental protection planning tools.

The River Contract definition concerns also lake, coast, wetland contracts, if the tool described above is used paying attention to water body categories other than the river.

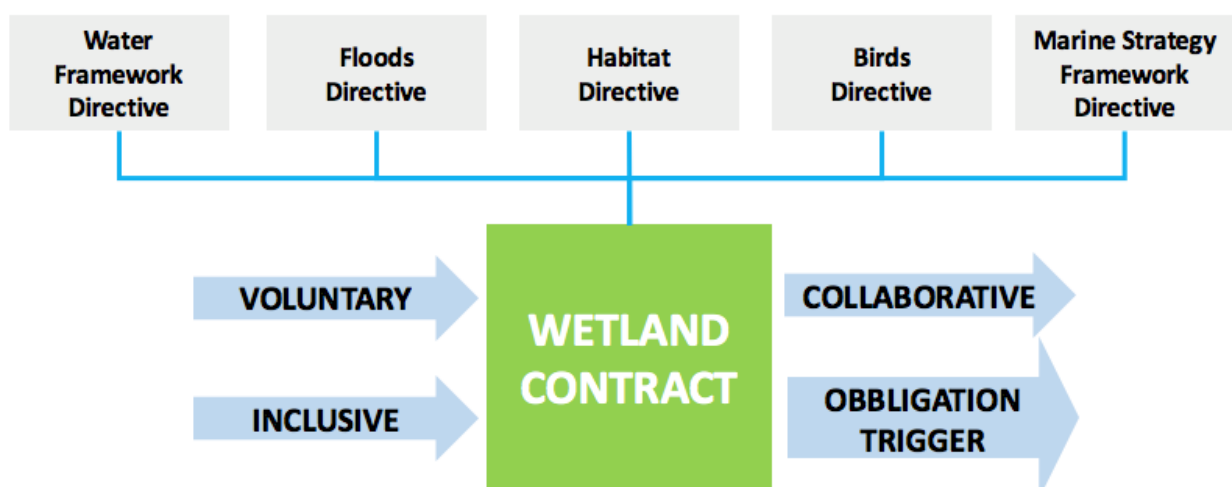
Formally Wetland Contracts can be defined as shared commitment acts by different public and private subjects, in various capacities interested in water bodies, for environmental restoration and socio-economic regeneration of water systems. The Wetland Contract is formalized within a decision-making process of participation and negotiation that integrates the various interests present around a water body, defining responsibilities and implementation tools for the governance and sustainable management of the wetland system. The process remains active even after the signing of the Contract and constitutes the prerequisite for the successful implementation of shared decisions.

It should be emphasized that the Wetland Contract does not constitute a new planning act or a new decision-making level, but rather brings the specific strategies and competences of the stakeholders involved towards a governance process, respecting the specificities and autonomies, with a flexible approach, updatable, inter-sectoral and inter-scalar. At the same time, the Wetland Contract should not be understood as a mere inter-institutional agreement aimed at sharing government objectives, but rather as a decision-making and operational process that makes up the environmental and socio-economic interests of a water system, implementing the superordinate provisions (territorial and sectorial). In this sense, the Wetland Contract shall be understood as a continuous process of governance based on shared knowledge and a synergic interaction between stakeholders, aimed, before sharing decisions, at sharing decision-making ways. Among the specific aspects that distinguished these negotiated programming tools from other governance experiences is the contextual presence of voluntariness, inclusion, collaboration and obligation.

These four attributes make up the peculiar approach of the Wetland Contract, which constitutes a decision-making process with voluntary entry (no subject is obliged to adhere to it) and open (anyone

with various interests can join it), but with a negotiated exit (all members are called to collaborate actively in the formulation and implementation of the joint decision) and binding (contractual commitments are regulated by obligations, also subject to the negotiation process).

In other words, the Wetland Contract is a tool whose adoption is not mandatory, but once the outcome of the contract has been identified as a working tool, it must establish commitments. The binding regime of these commitments must be established in a shared manner within the inclusive process, like all the elements that make up the decision.



**Figure 1** – Wetland Contract characteristics and regulatory framework (UNICAM)

At EU level, no legislative instruments reflect the figure of the Wetland Contract tool. However, the Wetland Contract pursues the main objectives of the following European environmental directives: Habitat Directive 1992/43/EC; Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC; Floods Directive 2007/60/EC; Birds Directive 2009/147/EC; Marine Strategy Framework Directive 2008/56/CE.

Moreover, both the European Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC) and daughter Directives (Habitat Directive, Floods Directive, etc.) require Member States to foster an integrated approach for the management of all water bodies, through a collaborative governance able to combine multi-objective, multi-level and multi-stakeholder decision-making processes and to simultaneously pursue environmental enhancement, risk management and local development. In particular, a participative approach to decisions making is promoted as a prerequisite for defining integrated, sustainable and viable strategies.

In particular, Wetland Contracts are included in the Water Framework Directive as "Complementary measures" that shall be adopted additionally to the basic measures in order to achieve the environmental

objectives. In fact, Part B of Annex VI contains a non-exhaustive list of possible measures of this nature. In this list it can be found the possibility of carrying out “negotiated agreements in environmental matters”, together with other types of measures such as legislative and administrative tools, codes of good practice, new creation and restoration of wetlands, extraction controls, emission controls, or demand management measures such as the promotion of adapted agricultural production; or research, development and demonstration projects.

## 1.2. First European experiences

### FRANCE

The expression *contrat de rivière* (River Contract) has been used in France since 1981, when an institutive law foresees for this contractual tool in order to respond to the gradual degradation of water bodies, with the aim of organizing a coordinated maintenance of the riverbanks. The first *contrat de rivière* concerning the La Thur river was signed in 1983. From that moment, and thanks to its success, this tool was soon expanded and adopted in the entire country. More than 150 River Contracts are now operational in France and cover approximately 10% of the national territory.

The River Contract, since its establishment in 1981, has evolved considerably to enrich itself and adapt to the new legislative and regulatory context. Until 2003, river or bay contracts were approved by a national accreditation committee. At the end of 2003, the ministry responsible for sustainable development decentralized basin-level accreditation procedures under the responsibility of the basin committees (*comités de bassin*). A *contrat de milieu* (Environmental Contract) (usually a *contrat de rivière*, but also a lake, bay or aquifer) is a technical and financial agreement between the partners concerned for a global, concerted and sustainable management at the scale of a coherent hydrographic unit.

With SAGE, the environmental contract is a relevant tool for the implementation of the SDAGE and programs of measures to take into account the objectives and provisions of the Water Framework Directive. It can be an operational version of a SAGE.

It is a voluntary and concerted action program over 5 years with contractual financial commitment (designation of project owners, financing method, deadlines for works, etc.). These contracts are signed between the partners concerned: prefect of department, water agency and local communities (general council, regional council, municipalities, inter-municipal unions, etc.). The river (or bay) committee is instituted by prefectural decree to steer the development of the contract that it runs and follows. The circular of January 30, 2004 specifies the conditions of its constitution and operation.

### BELGIUM



The river contracts then have been developed in Belgium in the region of Wallonia since 1988. In 1993 a ministerial circular indicated the criteria of acceptability of the contracts and defined the methods of execution, giving to these initiatives a homogenous legal framework. The Walloon experience is considered to be a reference point because of the Region's strategy to the river contract to its entire territory, thus creating a considerable impact on the local water and river management. 16 River Contract Management Committees were established to ensure strong participation of local environmental, cultural, and sports associations, as well as involving local authorities and government bodies. These associations promote the participation of the actors in the riverbanks management and recovery, resources inventories, the elimination of invasive plants, the cleaning of the environment and all those initiatives in the contract.

### 1.3. National legal framework: Italy and Croatia

#### ITALY

In the Italian context, River Contracts have spread since the early 2000s. The first Italian River Contracts are implemented in Lombardy and Piedmont by developing various processes also within European programs (INTERREG IIIB CADSES 2000-2006). From this first phase of implementation, initially limited to some Northern regions, starting from 2007 a second phase - thanks to the birth of the National River Contracts Table - allows this tool to extend and take root also in the rest of Italy. The National Table acts in terms of cultural transformation, helping to change the way in which local communities stand with respect to the management of rivers, lakes and coasts.

This new approach finds its first programmatic synthesis in the drafting of the National Charter of River Contracts in 2010, presented in the 5th meeting of the National Table held in Milan. The Charter is a guideline about river contracts and is now officially signed and adopted by the majority of Italian regions. The Charter reports: "River contracts can be identified as negotiated and participatory planning processes aimed at containing eco-landscape degradation and redevelopment of river basins/sub-basins.

These processes are differentiated in singular administrative and geographical contexts in line with the related regulatory systems, according with the peculiarities of the basins, in correlation with the needs of the territories, in response to the needs and expectations of citizenship. In a multilevel governance system, therefore, the river contracts are configured as continuous processes of negotiation between the Public Administrations and the private subjects involved at different territorial levels and consist in multi-sectoral and multi-scale agreements characterized by the voluntariness and flexibility typical of such processes decision-making.

The fundamental step for the validation of the river contract tool in Italy is the insertion of article 68 bis in the *Testo Unico Ambientale* (DLgs152/06) in 2015. This articles communicates right from the first lines of that river contracts contribute to the definition and implementation of the district planning instruments at the basin and sub-basin level , as voluntary tools of strategic and negotiated planning that pursue the protection, the correct management of water resources and the enhancement of the fluid territories, together with the safeguard from the hydraulic risk, contributing to the local development of these areas.

In 2015, while the legislative process of the article was being concluded, the National Table was in charge of drawing up - with a work group composed of 35 experts of different disciplinary backgrounds coordinated by the MATTM and ISPRA - the document "Definitions and Basic Qualitative Requirements for River Contracts". The document presented on March 12<sup>th</sup>, 2015 is the main methodological reference to which the Italian river contracts refer. The document aims to provide the elements for a correct interpretation on a national scale of the principles and the process that distinguishes the river contracts, avoiding that the individual regions produce their own guidelines.

The River Contracts according to the practice highlighted in the document, is divided into seven progressive phases, all characterized by a wide participation of institutions and municipalities local authorities:

1. Sharing of a Document of Intent (Memorandum of Understanding) containing the general motivations and objectives. The Document of Intent constitutes the initial step of the River Contract. It contains (1) the reasons and (2) the general objectives, (3) the specific problems of the area and (4) the working methodology shared by the stakeholders taking part in the process. The subscription by the interested parties officially starts the activation of the River Contract;
2. Development of an appropriate preliminary integrated cognitive analysis of the environmental, social and economic aspects of the territory;
3. Definition of a Strategic Document that involves a horizon medium-long term planning/programming;
4. Identification of an Action Program with feasibility short term (2-3 years). The Action program must indicate besides the actors involved, the respective obligations and commitments, the times for each action and the implementation methods, the necessary human and economic resources, as well as the related financial coverage. The Action program contains a brief description of the contribution of the individual actions to pursue the purposes set out in directives 2000/60 / EC (directive water framework), 2007/60 / EC (flood directive) and 42/93 / EEC (Habitat directive) and other relevant directives; The Action Program systematizes the actions that contribute to implement in the short / medium term macro - objectives of the scenario. It constitutes a dynamic document that is updated and integrated over time and is able to integrate planning and

programming. The basic structure of an action program must contain the following elements: (a) Title / Description of action (b) Macro objective and specific objectives to which the action responds (c) Scope of influence of the single action / both territorial and thematic (e.g. economic activity deriving from stronger attractiveness of redeveloped territory....) (d) Detailed activities of the action (e) Expected outcome from the implementation of the action (f) Expected difficulties in implementation (g) Resources already available and resources to be identified.

5. Signing of the River Contract. The signing of an act of formal commitment formalizes the decisions shared in the participatory process and defines the specific commitments of the contractors;
6. Contract control and periodic monitoring system. Activation of a system of control and periodic monitoring of the contract to verify the state of implementation of the various phases and actions, the quality of the participation and the consequent decision-making processes;
7. Public information. Data and information on the River Contracts must be made accessible to the public, as required by directives 4/2003 / EC on public access to information and 35/2003 / EC on public participation in decision-making processes on environmental plans and programs, through a plurality of dissemination tools, making the best use of the Web channel.

#### **BOX 1. RIVER/WETLAND CONTRACTS IN PUGLIA REGION**

##### Regulation at Regional level:

- Territorial Landscape Plan of Puglia Region, definitively approved with Regional Council Resolution no. 176 of 16th February 2015, which identifies the integrated experimental landscape project "4.3.4 The gates of the Ofanto River Park, the pact for the bioregion and the River Contract".
- Regional Council Resolution no. 2322 of 28th December 2017, through which the Puglia Region formalized the adhesion to the "National Charter of River Contracts".
- Regional Council Resolution n. 1788 of 7th October 2019 "Constitution of a permanent technical table for the coordination of River Contracts in the Puglia Region".

##### Responsible authorities:

- Puglia Region, Department of Agriculture, Rural and Environmental Development, Water Resources Section (Permanent Regional Technical Table for the coordination of the River Contracts);
- Authority of the Southern Apennine Basin.

##### River Contracts activated in the Region:

- River Contract of High Ofanto (Puglia, Basilicata and Campania Regions)
- River Contract of Canale Reale

#### **BOX 2. RIVER/WETLAND CONTRACTS IN VENETO REGION**

##### Regulation at Regional level:

- DGRV del 23/12/2015, n. 1938. Regional indications on the quality requirements of River Contracts for Veneto. L.R. 5 April 2013, n. 3, art. 42. All. A.
- Regional Coordination Table, Dgr n. 2796 of 30 December 2013 and Dgr n. 402 of 31 March 2015. Requirements and Conditions of the CdF.
- DGR No 1938 of 23 December 2015. Regional information on quality requirements River Contracts for Veneto.

Responsible authorities:

- Veneto Region, Soil Defense Section Veneto Region
- Regional Coordination Table (composed of all the Basin Authorities that insist on the Veneto territory; Regional structures in the field of water, environment, soil protection; ANBI Veneto; ANCI Veneto)

River Contracts activated in the Region:

- [River mouth Contract of Po river delta](#)
- [Spring water Contract of rivers Meolo-Vallio-Musestre](#)
- [Spring water Contract of Marzenego](#)
- [River Contract of Brenta](#)
- [River Contract of Basso Piave](#)
- [River Contract of Adige Euganeo](#)
- [River Contract of Piave](#)
- [River Contract of Mincio](#)
- [Coastal Contract of Costa Veneta](#)
- [River Contract between Adige and Po](#)
- [River Contract of Veronese](#)
- [Wetland Contract of Caorle](#)
- Wetland Contract of Northern Venice lagoon

**BOX 3. RIVER/WETLAND CONTRACTS IN MARCHE REGION**

Regulation at Regional level:

- DGR n. 1470 of 29-12-2014, National Charter of River Contracts;
- resolution of the Council No. 217 of 18-03-2016, establishment of the "Permanent Regional Technical Table for the Coordination of River Contracts".
- DDPF n. 53/SMD of 30 May 2019, Decree Modification and Integration of the Permanent Regional Technical Table for the Coordination of River Contracts.

Responsible authorities:

- Regional Department

- Regional Technical Table

River Contracts activated in the Region:

- River Contract of Foglia
- River Contract of Metauro and Torrente Arzilla
- River Contract of Biscubio, Bosso, Burano and Candigliano
- River Contract of Cesano
- River Contract of Misa-Nevola
- River Contract of Esino
- River Contract of Musone
- River Contract of Potenza
- River Contract of Fiastrone and Lake Fiastra
- River Contract of Aso
- River Contract of Tesino
- Wetland Contract of Sentina Reserve

**BOX 4. RIVER/WETLAND CONTRACTS IN FRIULI VENEZIA GIULIA REGION**

Regulation at Regional level:

- regional law of 29 April 2015, no. 11, "Organic regulations on soil protection and water use" which defines and structures the negotiated and participatory planning process of the River Contracts in general terms (articles 12 and 15);
- resolution of the Regional Council n. 1448/2016 adherence to the National Charter of the River Contracts, shared the document "Definition and basic qualitative requirements of the River Contracts" by approving the minimum contents of the basic scheme of the "Document of intent" by launching promotion and support activities for the dissemination of River contracts on the regional territory.

Responsible authorities:

Region FVG, Territorial Planning and Management area, Soil Defence Service

River Contracts activated in the Region:

Wetland Contract of Marano lagoon  
Marano lagoon Wetland Contract

Country	Reference	Law	Formal agreement
Italy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Definizioni e requisiti qualitativi di base dei Contratti di Fiume</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Collegato Ambientale</i> (Environmental Law) 2015 (art. 68 bis D.lgs. n. 152/2006)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Accordo Quadro di Sviluppo Territoriale</i> (Framework)</li> </ul>

	(Definitions and Basic Qualitative Requirements for River Contracts) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Carta Nazionale dei Contratti di Fiume</i> (National Charter of River Contracts)</li> </ul>		Agreement of Territorial Development) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Accordo di programmazione negoziata</i> (Negotiated Programming Agreement)</li> <li>• <i>Accordo di programma</i> (Programming Agreement)</li> </ul>
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**Table 1** - Wetland Contracts regulatory framework in Italy

## CROATIA

In the Croatian context, the river/wetland contract tool will be tested for the first time in CREW implementation. After the end of the project a formal solution for the integration of this instrument in the National/regional regulatory framework is expected.

### BOX 5. READING LIST

[Contratti di Fiume Regione Lombardia \(IT\)](#)

[Carta Nazionale dei Contratti di Fiume - Italia \(IT\)](#)

[Definizione requisiti qualitativi di base dei Contratti di Fiume - Italia \(IT\)](#)

[Linee guida Contratti di Fiume Regione Piemonte \(IT\)](#)

[MATTM “Studio di settore: modelli e strumenti di gestione e conservazione delle risorse idriche: sistemi naturali di ritenzione idrica, ricarica artificiale delle falde e processi partecipativi” \(IT\)](#)

[Atlante per I Contratti di Fiume Regione Friuli Venezia Giulia \(IT\)](#)

[Contrat de delta Camargue \(FR\)](#)

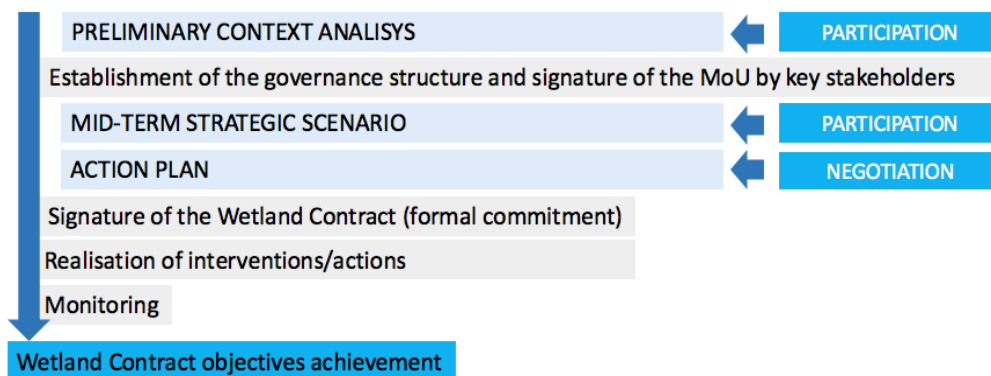
[Gest’eau – La communauté des acteurs de gestion intégrée de l’eau \(FR\)](#)

[Contract de Riviere de Wallonie \(FR\)](#)

## 2. WETLAND CONTRACT: METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH

### 2.1. Multistage process

Wetland Contracts implementation has been tested by the Interreg Med project WETNET (Coordinated management and networking of Mediterranean wetlands). The Interreg IT-HR project CREW capitalizes the WETNET experience further testing and transferring the methodology developed within the project in the context of the Italian and Croatian cross border region. In this sense, the following section of this document draws on the WETNET methodology in order to develop a shared tool for implementing Wetland Contracts in the Italian and Croatian cross border region and guide the project partners in testing the tool in their pilot wetlands. Moreover, since the Italian experience regarding the implementation of the Wetland Contract tool is already advanced, this document takes in account also the methodology developed by the MATTM's research for Italian River Contracts implementation and definition.



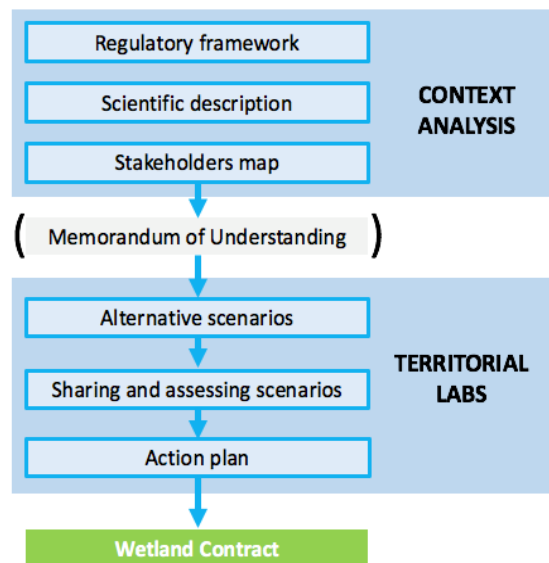
**Figure 2** - Wetland Contract process (UNICAM)

The Wetland Contract is a multistage process that is defined by the following key steps:

1. Definition of a structured and integrated knowledge base, shared and updatable, on the state of the target area (strengths/weaknesses from the environmental and socio-economic point of view) and the risks/opportunities connected to it, as well as the framework of the programmatic tools (existing plans, programs, projects);
2. Establishment of the governance structure that has the task of coordinating the Wetland Contract process and share the main common objectives. If applicable, this step can be formalized by signing a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) among local key stakeholders involved at the beginning of the process (e.g. the formalization of the MoU is mandatory in the Italian River/Wetland Contracts context);

3. Identification – through the organization of several Territorial Labs (participative planning workshops) – of concerted future medium-long term scenario, a strategic vision to be adopted, capable of coordinating various planning tools and adopting the principles of sustainable development,
4. Development of an Action Plan that establishes the priority actions, the roles and the methods for implementing the strategy and a plan to monitor its actual implementation;
5. Signature of the Wetland Contract as a formal commitment document to carry out the actions developed and shared in the participated path;
6. Realization of the activities foreseen in the Action Plan;
7. Monitoring of the activities and the effectiveness of the Wetland Contract process.

In this framework, CREW follows a multistage methodology able to guide the partners along the above described process through seven templates (based on the ones developed by WETNET) codifying the minimum requirements (qualitative requirements and coherence with the objectives of the tool) to be included in the key documents of the Wetland Contract process, which are: 1) Regulatory framework; 2) Scientific description; 3) Stakeholders' map; 4) Alternative scenarios; 5) Sharing and assessing scenarios; 6) Territorial Lab experience; 7) Action Plan and Wetland Contract.



**Figure 3** – CREW Methodology for Wetland Contract implementation (UNICAM)

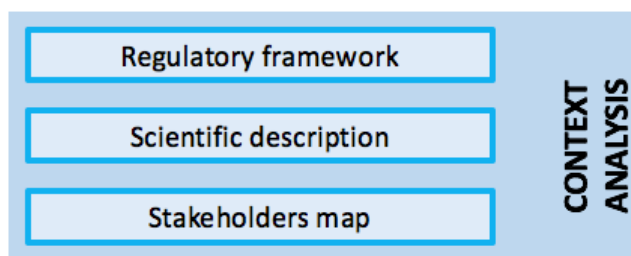


## 2.2. WETLAND CONTRACT IMPLEMENTATION STEPS

### 2.2.1. Context analysis

The first stage of the process is the context analysis collection; it aims at preparing the subsequent pilot activities related to the actual implementation of the Wetland Contract.

This stage investigates the regulatory framework in local wetlands management, concerning territorial and landscape planning and policies; it collects the existing knowledge about the criticalities and the environmental and territorial values to base the strategic scenario; finally, the stakeholders mapping identifies and lists the actors to be involved in the Territorial labs among civil society and key groups.



#### BOX 6. TEMPLATES DEVELOPED BY CREW FOR GUIDING THE CONTEXT ANALYSIS

- 4.2.1 “Regulatory framework”
- 4.2.2 “Scientific description”
- 4.2.3 “Stakeholders’ map”

#### Regulatory framework

The regulatory framework analysis focuses the regulation background related to water management within each target wetland explaining laws, rules, procedures, plans, policies, and levels of jurisdiction in the field of wetlands management. It is detailed in two levels.

##### National level:

- management plans of wetlands foreseen at national level;
- relevant strategies and governance tools at regional/local level concerning protected wetlands management.

##### Pilot area level:

- international/European/national protection levels and rules are applicable for the pilot wetland;
- regional/local regulatory framework relevant for the management of the pilot wetland.

## Scientific description of the pilot wetland

The scientific description collects the available information and diagnosis about the target wetland related to environmental, socio-economic and territorial development aspects. It aims to better focus the objectives to be developed in the Wetland Contract implementation stage to the local challenges and priorities.

The analysis consists in the description of the target wetlands including:

- organizations responsible for their management
- role of the partner in relation to the pilot area
- wetland typology
- values of the pilot wetland including: Environmental heritage, Archaeological heritage, Historical heritage, Architectonical heritage, Ethnological heritage, Landscape heritage
- main threats and impacts for the biodiversity of the pilot wetland and relevance of the impact
- main drivers for promoting a voluntary governance process like a Wetland Contract in the pilot area
- specific objectives and expected results from the Wetland Contract of the pilot area.

## Stakeholders' map

The Stakeholders map identifies all the key stakeholders to be involved in the Wetland Contract participatory process (those who will participate in the Territorial Labs and those who will eventually subscribe the Contract) by framing them in different categories related to: (i) the stakeholders' territorial level of reference (National, Regional, Local, civil society, key groups); (ii) their engagement degree (effective or potential); (iii) their priority area of interest.

The list needs to be constantly updated during the process in order to ensure a coherent involvement of key stakeholders. It can be drafted by using several online and offline tools exploiting social and professional networks of the Wetland Contract coordinator/promoter, such as:

- brainstorming process which enables the project team to collect a list of people/groups/institutions
- studying documents, initiatives, and expertise related to wetlands, protected areas, vulnerable environments
- conversations with individuals and representatives of various organizations
- browsing websites
- filed works and interviews
- survey and questionnaires (e.g. snowball methodology)

Stakeholder mapping is a collaborative process of research, debate, and discussion that draws from multiple perspectives to determine a key list of stakeholders across the entire stakeholder spectrum. It can be developed as follows:

**Identifying.** Listing relevant groups, organizations, and people classifying them in 3 macro categories: (i) Public institutions; (ii) Structured organizations and interest groups (chamber of commerce, trade unions, environmental groups on a national or regional non-governmental organizations, professional associations, resident associations, groups of fishermen, farmers, canoeists, associations and consortiums category local and industry consortia); (iii) Unstructured local actors (landowners, individual residents, people who may be interested by the implementation of some actions resulting from the process, and opinion leaders, usually belong to the local level).

**Analysing.** Understanding stakeholders' perspectives and interests by observing: (i) Contribution (value): Does the stakeholder have information, counsel, or expertise on the issue that could be helpful to the project?; (ii) Impact/Legitimacy: How legitimate is the stakeholder's claim for engagement?; (iii) Willingness to engage: How willing is the stakeholder to engage?; (iv) Influence: How much influence does the stakeholder have? (You will need to clarify "who" they influence, e.g., other companies, NGOs, consumers, investors, etc.); (v) Necessity of involvement: Is this someone who could derail or delegitimize the process if they were not included in the engagement?

**Mapping and Prioritizing.** Visualizing relationships to objectives and other stakeholders and ranking stakeholder's relevance for identified issues. Matrix or grids can help classifying stakeholders in relation to: power and influence; influence and impact; power and legitimacy; power and interest – to indicate the nature of the relationship which should be adopted with each group; power and dynamism – to indicate where political effort should be made before instigating change.

A careful selection of the stakeholders to be involved is the fundamental basis for further steps of the Wetland Contract. In fact, the process of stakeholders mapping is important since the results, quality and effectiveness of the Wetland Contract process depend heavily on the knowledge of the people participating.

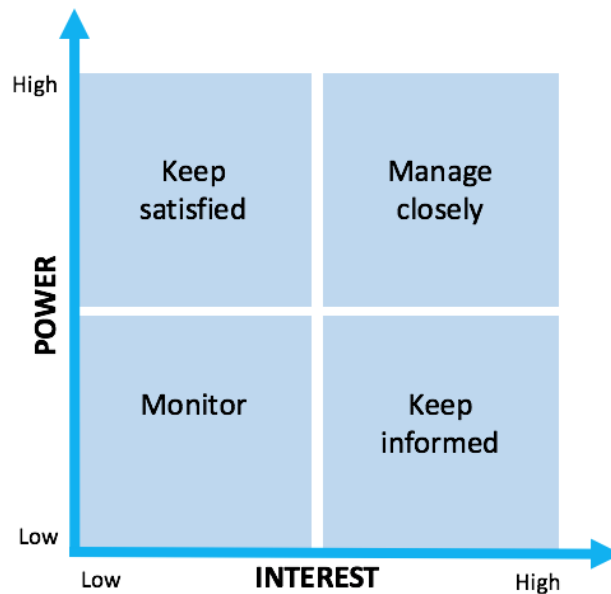


Figure 2 – Prioritizing matrix (UNICAM)

#### BOX 7. RECOMMENDATIONS

- Stakeholders map: choose a specific target area, make a list with all the stakeholders and then select those to be involved (most relevant) and those to be informed.
- Make sure to map all the key stakeholders both public and private. Carefully identify the conflicts among the selected stakeholders and be inclusive.
- Regulatory framework: collect all the existing plans, strategies, laws, rules regarding wetlands management at national and local level.
- Scientific description: collect all the existing knowledge (environmental, economic, cultural aspects) about the pilot area. If a lack of information occurs, consider adding a specific action in the Action Plan.
- The Context Analysis should be a synthetic and clear document to be shared with local stakeholders.

#### 2.2.2 Governance structure and first commitment

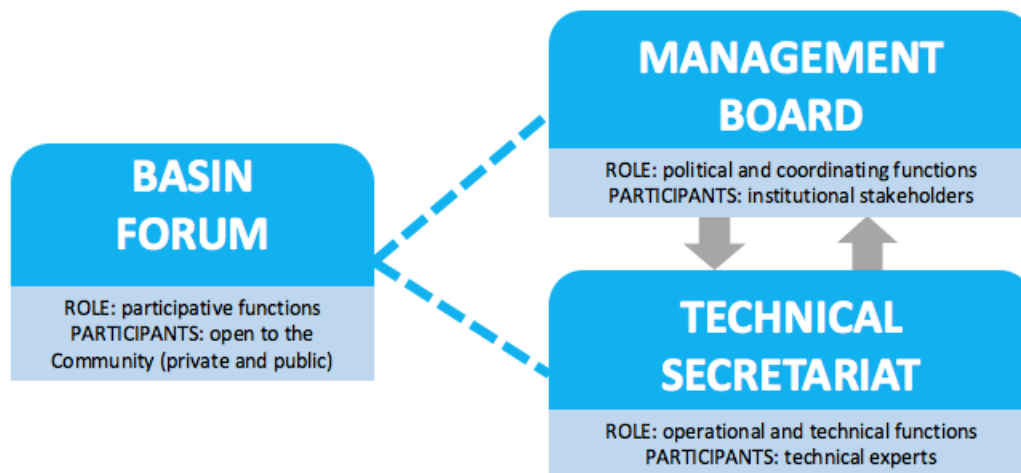
The governance structure of the Wetland Contract is composed by three management bodies:

**Basin Forum:** is the organ of public participation extended to the entire Community of the territory under the competence of the wetland system, in which all public and private subjects can participate. It has the task of contributing to the construction of knowledge, the identification of problems, the definition of

possible solutions and the approval of choices. It can meet in plenary session or in the form of thematic and / or territorial tables according to the specific needs of the process.

**Management Board:** is the institutional body made up of public entities adhering to the Wetland Contract. This body undertakes to direct, instruct and validate the work of the Basin Assembly and the Technical Secretariat. It has the task of supervising the decision-making process as well as of promoting the diffusion of the initiative in the territory, identifying and informing the interested parties, guaranteeing the communication and transfer of information between the actors of the process, promoting and organize the project activities.

**Technical Secretariat:** is the operating body supporting the Management Board and the Basin Assembly. It has the task of carrying out all the technical steps for the construction of the cognitive, evaluation and decision-making framework, including the collection of data and information, the development of plans and projects, the adoption of diagnostic tools, the technical analysis processing and evaluations, drafting of project documents (including the Action Plan). It also has the task of designing and conducting the facilitation in the Territorial Labs. It performs the role of technical project secretariat, managing the timing and general organization of the process, as well as managing communication activities. Due to the articulation of the issues affecting the wetland systems, this body should be made up of technical experts of different disciplinary backgrounds, with proven experience in matters of importance for the specific context of reference.



**Figure 3** - Institutional management bodies of the Wetland Contract (UNICAM)

By establishing the governance structure that has the task of coordinating the Wetland Contract process, the stakeholders involved share the main common objectives on which the process will focus its activities. If applicable or necessary (as for example in the Italian context), this step can be officially formalized by

signing a **Memorandum of Understanding (MoU)** among local key stakeholders involved at the beginning of the process.

The Memorandum of Understanding contains the general reasons and objectives, also established for the pursuit of the obligations referred to in article 4 of directive 2000/60/EC and the daughter EU Environmental Directives, the specific critical issues covered by the Wetland Contract and the working methodology shared between the actors taking part in the process.

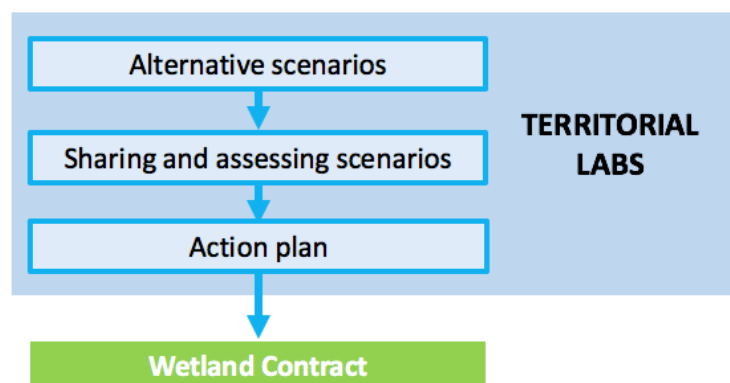
#### **BOX 8. BASIC CONTENTS OF A MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING**

- Values and criticalities of the area;
- Regulatory framework;
- Main general objectives to be pursued;
- Methodology and steps to be implemented;
- Governance structure: promoters, members and roles;
- Timing and duration;
- Roles and commitments of the signatories.

### **2.2.3. Implementation of the process**

The second stage of the process aims at implementing the Wetland Contract in the target wetland through the following progressive steps:

- identify the institutional management bodies for the Wetland Contract process;
- establishing the Territorial Labs for the participated governance;
- defining, sharing and assessing the alternative scenarios with the target groups through 4 Territorial labs;
- drafting the Action Plan and subscribing the Wetland Contract which includes activities and responsibilities to be carried out.



## BOX 9. TEMPLATES DEVELOPED BY CREW FOR GUIDING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROCESS

- 4.3.1 “Report of Alternative scenarios”
- 4.3.2 “Report of Sharing and assessing scenarios”
- 4.3.3 “Report of Territorial Labs”
- 4.3.4 “Wetland Contract Report (Action Plan and Agreement)”

### Participatory process: Territorial Labs

The inclusive and collaborative nature of the decision-making process of the Wetland Contract requires particular attention in defining the elements of the participatory process. In this sense, the effectiveness of the process is based on the actual involvement of the key stakeholders of the system considered and on their collaboration. The active participation is therefore pivotal for the success of the negotiated programming, since it allows for a constructive dialogue to be opened between the parties and build a chain of responsibility oriented towards the achievement of common objectives. Active participation means involving different stakeholders (selected with the Stakeholders’ map), giving them the possibility not just to listen and watch, but giving them the power to interact with the processes, accepting the possibility that things could be changed by them.

In this framework, CREW methodology formalizes the participatory process of the Wetland Contract with the establishment of the Territorial Labs (at least four). The Territorial Labs are a series of public meetings aimed at establishing a participated governance. By involving key stakeholders and interest actors both public and private operating in the target wetland and allowing them to interact and cooperate with one another, the main specific objectives of the Territorial Labs are:

- to collect data on the target wetland;
- to elicit stakeholder needs, expectations, motivations and conflicts;
- to develop, share and assess the scenarios;
- to identify the activities to be included in the Action Plan.

The Territorial Labs can be public events such as:

- general assemblies and forums;
- thematic focus groups and roundtables (dividing participants basing on different themes. Examples of topics to be addressed: Hydraulic safety and lagoon dynamics; Fruition and tourism; Productive activities; Socio-economic development; Territorial planning; Environmental

protection and enhancement; Hunting and fishing; Agriculture; Green and blue infrastructures; Enhancement of the historic and cultural heritage; Wetlands and Climate Change; Nature and Biodiversity; Water quality; Governance, management and participation);

- sectorial focus groups and roundtables (dividing participants basing on their sector/interest. Examples of types of stakeholders to be engaged: farmers; fishermen, public institutions and local administrations; associations and NGOs);
- interviews, questionnaires collection and bilateral meetings and phone calls.

Since the Wetland Contract is a flexible tool that can be adapted to different contexts in order to develop a well rooted process and achieve local objectives, the right methodology to be used for establishing the Territorial Labs depends on the target wetlands and the stakeholders’ features. A list of possible tools and methods to be used for the implementation of Territorial Labs is reported in the chapter 3 “Stakeholders engagement tools”.

**BOX 10. HOW TO DEVELOP THE TERRITORIAL LABS (BASIC CONTENTS)?**

Territorial Lab n°	Who are involved and what tools thy use?	Aim of the Territorial Lab	Outputs of the Territorial Lab
<b>Territorial Lab 1</b>	<u>Participants</u> Community  <u>Tools</u> SWOT	- to collect problems, criticalities/values of the pilot area; elicit stakeholders’ needs, expectation, motivation, conflicts.	Trend scenario
<b>Territorial Lab 2</b>	<u>Participants</u> Community  <u>Tools</u> Scenario planning	- to develop and share thematic scenarios and identify the preferred scenario	Preferred scenario/Strategy
<b>Territorial Lab 3</b>	<u>Participants</u> Relevant stakeholders  <u>Tools</u> Participative planning	- to identify all the actions to be included in the Action Plan (what, how, who)	Measures and actions



<b>Territorial Lab 4</b>	<u>Participants</u> Relevant stakeholders	- to share and validate the Action Plan	Wetland Contract Action Plan and Wetland Contract Agreement
	<u>Tools</u> Negotiation	- to formalize the commitment of the involved actors	

#### BOX 11. RECCOMENDATIONS

- Develop a participatory strategy or plan at the beginning of the process and keep monitoring the phases in order to guarantee an inclusive and effective process. Continue the participatory process by calibrating the choices based on the indications that emerged;
- Make sure to engage all relevant stakeholders and interest groups: (i) keep encouraging them to participate in an active way in the process building a trusted relationship and (ii) schedule the Territorial Labs in order to guarantee their availability and participation;
- Guarantee a high level of accessibility to all the documents developed during the Territorial Labs (transparency of the process);
- Be aware of the previous participatory experiences and initiatives developed in the target area, and build the participatory and communication strategies on their results in order to not make the same mistakes;
- Clearly understand the possible conflicts among stakeholders and start a participatory process to build shared choices that satisfy the various interests as widely as possible; anticipating the issues and conflicts that will arise, and how to handle them. Allows disagreements and complaints to be expressed early and openly. Participants who disagree on goals and strategies have the opportunity to discuss them. If necessary, certain disagreements can be negotiated before they grow into major conflicts within specific “thematic” or “sectoral” tables or bilateral meetings.

#### Alternative scenarios

Scenario planning is a technique that in the framework of CREW will be based on the integration of the studies and scientific diagnosis realized during the first stage of the process with the results of the participatory process carried out through the Territorial Labs. It aims at identifying a shared mid-term strategy that combines the general planning objectives with the local development policies and needs. In CREW it will be developed by desk activities carried out by the technical team (partner staff or external expertise) and by participative sessions.

This process consists of the gradual drafting of two different scenarios, as follows:

**TREND SCENARIO** seeks to reproduce the continuity of current trends in three strategic areas: governance, environment and economic and social development. In this scenario the involvement of citizens is limited, management and the conservation policies do not encourage the involvement of all territorial stakeholders. Therefore, it represents the continuation of the present development pattern, and it is not considered as the optimal framework for the achievement of the objectives, against the degradation of natural spaces.

TREND SCENARIO			
Strategic area	Problems	Effects	Trends and critical issues
G. GOVERNANCE	PG1.		
E. ENVIRONMENT	PE1.		
D. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	PD1.		

**Table 2** – Trend scenario

**PREFERRED SCENARIO** is developed basing on the participation activities of the **Territorial labs** open to the public. It combines aspects of the trend scenario and expectations/visions/ideas considered as most important to the members of the community and engaged stakeholders. It will balance the potential reality of the future while on one side providing opportunities to adjust to changing development patterns, and the other side addressing the desired objectives of environmental protection and economic development.

PREFERRED SCENARIO				
Strategic area	Objectives	Measures	Action/Initiatives	Risks
G. GOVERNANCE	OG1.			
E. ENVIRONMENT	OE1.			
D. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	OD1.			

**Table 3** – Preferred scenario.

### BOX 12. COHERENCE

→ The Strategic vision that defines the Preferred Scenario refers to a medium-long term time horizon, and must integrate the objectives of catchment planning and more generally of the vast area, with the local development policies of the territory;

- the Wetland Contract must pursue the main objectives of the following European environmental directives: Habitat Directive 1992/43/EC; Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC; Floods Directive 2007/60/EC; Birds Directive 2009/147/EC; Marine Strategy Framework Directive 2008/56/CEA;
- The Wetland Contract must be consistent with the forecasts of plans and programs already existing in the catchment area of reference/sub-basin and for the territory covered by the Wetland Contract and, if necessary, it can contribute to integrate and reorient the local planning and improve the contents of the higher-level planning tools.

## Action plan and formal commitment

The final phase of the Wetland Contract process is the drafting of the **Wetland Contract Action Plan** and the subscription of the **Wetland Contract Agreement** by the key stakeholders involved in the participatory process developed during the Territorial Labs.

The Contract represents a formal act through which public and private actors as well as associations commit to carry out all the activities detailed in the attached Action Plan for the achievement of the overall planned wetland management objectives. The actors subscribing the Contract will commit to: (i) act in the frame of valorising of the subsidiarity principle, in respect of every actor’s competences; (ii) activate all the partnership tools.

In this framework, the Wetland Contract tool can be formally defined as a “negotiated environmental agreements” mentioned in Part B of Annex VI of the Water Framework Directive (Directive 2000/60/EC of 23 October 2000). Each partner has to identify the accurate legal solution to formalize the Contract according to its national and local regulation.

Moreover, it is necessary to identify a **coordinator/promotor** of the Wetland Contract that will have the task of coordinating the overall implementation of the process. The coordinator can be either the partner itself or a key local entity (both public and private) to be empowered by the partner in order to properly manage the process.

Although any **Wetland Contract Agreement** is different from each other, there is a basic content that is generally advised for any of them (see Box 6 for a summarised list of basic contents).

### BOX 13. BASIC CONTENTS OF A WETLAND CONTRACT AGREEMENT

- Art.1 – Purposes and objectives
- Art.2 – Territorial scope of intervention
- Art. 3 – Methodology
- Art.4 – Management of the Wetland Contract implementation

- Art. 5 – General obligation of the subscribers
- Art. 6 – Action Plan
- Art. 7 – Role of the actors responsible for the implementation of the Action Plan
- Art. 8 – Resources
- Art.9 – Deadlines/timing
- Art. 10 – Tools and implementation methods
- Art. 11 – Monitoring and updating
- Art. 12 – Procedures of new adhesion of public and private subscribers
- Art. 13 – Non-fulfilment and revocation
- Art. 14 – Withdrawal
- ANNEX Action Plan

The main annex to the Contract is the **Action Plan**. The Action Plan may include both structural actions and non-structural actions (actions necessary for the optimization of process management, training, environmental education, the definition of both funded and non-funded protocols), provided that they are consistent with the objectives of the Preferred Scenario developed during the Territorial Labs and that can be effectively implemented in the short-medium term (3 years).

For each foreseen action included in the Plan, the partner shall identify:

ACTION 1	
Title	
Specific Objective	
Typology	<input type="checkbox"/> Concrete Action <input type="checkbox"/> Communication action <input type="checkbox"/> Monitoring action <input type="checkbox"/> Governance action <input type="checkbox"/> Other action
Brief description	
Location/scope of intervention	Area affected by the specific action
Coordinator	Actors / actuators involved and the respective obligations and commitments
Other actors involved	Other actors / actuators involved and the respective obligations and commitments
Timing/Workplan	Implementation times and procedures

Budget	Necessary human and economic resources
Available funds/financial resources	Part of the funds already available and appointed resources
Financial resources to be mobilized/financial resources	Part of the funds to be mobilized and possible resources

**Table 4** – Action sheet

#### **BOX 14. RECOMMENDATIONS**

- The Wetland Contract is a pact among both private and public actors (Private-Public Partnership). Be inclusive and make sure to properly engage all the parties.
- The Wetland Contract Agreement implies management commitment of the subscribers in the implementation of the actions included in the Action Plan. Clear responsibilities and timings must be set.
- The Wetland Contract Agreement implies financial commitment of the subscribers in the implementation of the actions included in the Action Plan. Clear responsibilities and timings must be set.
- The Wetland Contract Action Plan can include different typologies of action as: concrete actions, communication actions, monitoring actions and governance actions.
- Make sure that you choose the most appropriate promoter for the Wetland Contract, who will be in charge of carry on the Wetland Contract process even after the end of the CREW project.

## 3. STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT TOOLS

### 3.1. Tools for Identifying criticalities and values

Here is a (not exhaustive) list of participatory techniques and tool that can be used for implementing the participatory process for (i) identifying and localizing criticalities and values of the wetland system.

**Community's map:** is a technique that allows to geographically localize the critical issues and values related to the territorial context on a map of the target area and give assessments on the presence of areas with greater risk and value. Through the use of post-it, participants indicate on the map: (i) vulnerable sites, (ii) Sites with particular relevance, (iii) Problematic sites, (iv) Sites with particular value.

**Participative SWOT Analysis:** is a tool for supporting decision-making processes. Since the 1980s it has been used as a support to public intervention choices to analyse alternative development scenarios. The benefits of the SWOT analysis are: the in-depth analysis of the context is oriented towards the definition of the strategies; the verification of the correspondence between strategy and needs allows to improve the effectiveness in its realization, since they contribute to the analysis all the involved parts of the process. The last element is the flexibility of the instrument. The model consists of a matrix divided into 4 quadrants: strengths, weaknesses of the analysis context; opportunities and threats that derive from the external context.

**Open Space Technology (OST):** is a method for organizing and running a meeting or multi-day conference, where participants have been invited in order to focus on a specific, important task or purpose. In contrast with pre-planned conferences where who will speak at which time is scheduled often months in advance, and therefore subject to many changes, OST sources participants once they are physically present at the live event venue. In this sense OST is participant-driven and less organizer-convener-driven. Pre-planning remains essential; you simply need much less pre-planning. The actual agenda-schedule of presentations is partly or mostly unknown until people begin arriving. The scheduling of which talk, on which topic in which room is created by people attending, once they arrive. At the end of each OST meeting, a debriefing doc is created summarizing what worked and what did not work so the process can go more smoothly the following time.

### 3.2. Tools for scenario planning/action plan

Here is a (not exhaustive) list of participatory techniques and tool that can be used for implementing the participatory process for (i) planning and assessing scenarios, (ii) specifying measures and actions.

**World Café:** is a structured conversational process for knowledge sharing in which groups of people discuss a topic at several tables, with individuals switching tables periodically and getting introduced to

the previous discussion at their new table by a "table host". World Café events tend to have at least 12 participants, but there is theoretically no upper limit. Groups of about four to six participants sit around tables, together with a "table host", and discuss questions which have been agreed upon at the beginning of the event or defined by the organisers in advance. Each table has a different set of questions belonging to a comprehensive theme. After approximately 20 minutes, participants move to a next table where another topic - which ideally is built upon the previous one - is discussed. Discussion results are directly noted down on a makeshift paper tablecloth or a nearby flip chart. The "table host" welcomes new participants and informs them about the results of the previous discussion at the table. Finally, the results of all groups will be reflected on in a common plenum session. Strategies for further actions and opportunities for further cooperation of participants are identified.

**European Awareness Scenario Workshop (EASW®)**: is a scenario planning method developed by the European Commission in the 1990s. The workshop is attended by 24-28 people selected according to their origin (city, district, company, territorial pact, etc.). Generally, they are chosen among four different social groups (interest groups): (i) citizens, (ii) technology experts, (iii) public administrators, (iv) private sector representatives. The participants meet to exchange opinions, develop a shared vision on the future of a territory and propose ideas on how to achieve it, answering the following fundamental questions: (i) *HOW is it possible to solve the identified problems? Will you have to focus more on technology or organizational solutions?* (ii) *WHO is mainly responsible for their solution? Local authorities, citizens or both?* An EASW® is built on two main activities: the development of visions and the proposal of ideas. In the development of visions, the participants, after a brief introductory session, work divided into role groups, because of belonging to the same social category (citizens, administrators, etc.). During the group work, the participants are invited to project themselves into the future to imagine how, with respect to the topics of the discussion, they will solve the problems of the territory in which they live and work. They must do so by taking the scenarios as a reference point, which envisage possible alternative solutions (based on different combinations in the use of technologies and in the organization of solutions). To facilitate this activity, the methodology includes a series of techniques for managing the discussion and achieving the expected results. The visions elaborated by each group are presented in a subsequent plenary session. This vision must accurately envisage the solutions adopted, underlining for each of them the role played by technology and that of the organization of the community. The vision emerged at the end of the first working session - perfected by the facilitator and by the group leaders in a small meeting at the end of the set of activities - will be the basis for the next one. In the proposal of ideas, the participants are called upon to work for thematic groups. After a brief introduction to the work, in which the facilitator presents the common vision that emerged from the first session, a new group work step begins. This time the groups are formed by mixing the participants together, depending on the topic under discussion (water, energy, etc.). Each group, while thus representing various interests within it, will have to deal with,

starting from the common vision, to propose ideas on how to achieve it. Also in this second set of activities, the discussion will have to be guided, with the aid of a series of techniques, to formulate, to each group, concrete ideas that propose how to realize the common vision and who will have to take responsibility for its realization respect to the assigned theme. Each group can usually formulate a limited number of ideas (usually 5). The ideas are presented in a subsequent plenary session to be discussed and voted on. The most voted ideas will eventually be the basis of the local action program, developed by the participants to address the issues under discussion.

**Let's M.O.V.E.:** is a scenario planning methodology based on organizing thematic events for developing possible scenarios in the shorter term (target 2025) and the longer term (target 2050). The participants (10 for each table) are grouped in 3 sub-themes and then start an itinerant process in which they move every 40 minutes from one theme table to another. Starting from four simple questions (i) "*what to Maintain?*" (What is there and goes well), (ii) "*what to Organize?*" (what is not there and should be developed), (iii) "*what to Valorise?*" (What is there and needs to be improved), (iv) "*what to Evade?*" (what should not be done), the participants write on coloured post-it their ideas and develop the two scenarios identifying preliminary strategies and needs with reference to 3 sub-themes relating to the target area.

#### **BOX 15. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR STAKEHOLDERS' ENGAGEMENT**

- Involve both private and public local stakeholders.
- Involve stakeholders representing different sectors (e.g. agriculture, biodiversity, culture, fisheries, local development, recreation, tourism)
- Involve stakeholders representing different levels (from national public bodies with wider territorial scope to local farmers)
- To ensure the participation of key stakeholders, they may be contacted individually by email, phone calls or preliminary meetings aiming at introducing the project, promote stakeholders' adhesion and gather preliminary information and criticalities.
- The organization and moderation of the participatory process has to be done by experts (facilitators).



## 4. EUROPEAN ONGOING EXPERIENCES AND GOOD PRACTICES

In these past years, several European funded projects are investigating and implementing - as CREW - multilevel governance tools for wetland integrated management. In particular:

**WETNET** (Interreg Med Programme): a cooperation project that tackles the issue of implementing a multilevel governance for MED wetlands in order to achieve overall and network effects on wetlands ecosystems as well as on connected local systems. Building on previous EU experiences (River Contracts), WETNET seeks to test and transfer Wetlands Contracts, acting through broad participatory processes where users, private and public entities are committed in mainstreaming wetlands preservation into their ordinary activities.

**COASTING** (Interreg Med Programme): a capitalisation project based on the ICZM principles application, aiming at enhancing the effectiveness of the multilevel governance tool *Contract de Baie* (Coast Contract), transferring a shared methodology mostly centred on the stakeholders' involvement and focusing the tool deeply on the tourism sector sustainability and qualification.

**RETRALAGS** (Interreg Maritime IT-FR Programme): a cooperation project that intends to face the challenge represented by the development of innovative models of integrated governance of the natural and cultural sites of the cooperation area, creating a cross-border sustainable management system. The joint action plan will be implemented starting from the already existing wetland management models, in line with national regulations, followed by a joint implementation phase through the sharing of experiences and knowledge aimed at creating a cross-border management model, to then begin the process of integrated management of the natural and cultural heritage of the related lagoons, lakes and ponds.

**LIFE GREENCHANGE** (LIFE Programme): a LIFE project that intends to contribute to halting the loss of biodiversity and to enhance the ecological value of the agricultural systems of the Agro Pontino and of the northern region of Malta, by planning and implementing Green Infrastructures and multifunctional actions in rural, semi-natural and natural areas. Among the actions foreseen by the project there is the definition of a governance tool: The Biodiversity Pact that activates an open and permanent workgroup, engaging key stakeholders (farmers, environmental associations, decision makers, etc.) in order to share procedures for the management of rural areas able to enhance the mapped and evaluated ecosystem services and to increase the level of functionality and ecological connection.

**MARINASTIS** (MAVA Foundation): an international cooperation project for the definition of an integrated management model for the wet and coastal areas of the Gulf of Oristano; co-financed by the MAVA Foundation and coordinated by the MEDSEA Foundation in collaboration with the Marine Protected Area "Penisola del Sinis - Isola di Mal di Ventre".

## ANNEXES

### CREW Templates

- D.4.2.1 “Regulatory framework”
- D.4.2.2 “Scientific description”
- D.4.2.3 “Stakeholders’ map”
- D.4.3.1 “Report of Alternative scenarios”
- D.4.3.2 “Report of Sharing and assessing scenarios”
- D.4.3.3 “Report of Territorial Labs”
- D.4.3.4 “Report of the Wetland Contract (Action Plan and Agreement template)”