

Sharing and Assessing Scenarios

Final Version of 30/06/2021

Deliverable Number D.4.3.2.

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Partner in Charge	Agency for Occupation and Development in North Barese / Ofantina Area
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Summary

Abstract.....	1
Iuav University of Venice	6
City of San Benedetto del Tronto	22
Comunità Riviera Friulana.....	32
Public institution for the management of protected natural areas of Dubrovnik-Neretva County.....	53
“Natura Histrica” - Public Institution for the Management of Protected Natural Areas in Istria County ..	71
Natura Jadera.....	83
Agency for Occupation and Development in North Barese / Ofantina Area.....	97

Abstract

In this activity, each target area reports about the different scenarios proposed for the assessment to the Territorial Labs. The report contains the results of the analysis conducted on the Territorial Labs, which revealed a number of key findings useful for assessing the key topics.

University IUAV of Venice

The University IUAV of Venice, as managing body of Contratto di Area Umida per la Laguna Nord di Venezia held a series of activities from September 2019 to April 2021 involving several stakeholders, including public authorities, consortium, public and private organisations interested in environmental, hydraulic and local development issues, connected to the management of the Northern Lagoon of Venice. The main results of the entire listening and sharing phase is the recognition of values relating to physical, social, economic, environmental, cultural, landscape and memory characteristics, but also referred to practices, ways of use and lifestyles. A wide and articulated variety of values recognized as possible levers to improve the northern lagoon of Venice. In order to make them intelligible, they have been grouped on the basis of some actions related to everyday life:

1. treating the lagoon
2. living the lagoon
3. feeling the lagoon

Other important results are the community maps resulting from the collection of contributions from local actors. The goal is to summarize what emerged from the voices of the territory, making an effort to spatialize the information collected.

Natura Jadera

As the location has a number of stakeholders that have an interest in its development, communication was the first step to determine the current position of development for the locality. Furthermore, it was necessary to detect what the local community has to say regarding the reservation, as the main function of the reservation is still a public good, and our aim is to

develop it in such way. In that regard, the held discussions served as a way to prioritize the developmental needs, see the existing initiatives and finally as a way to establish a common ground of communication among the stakeholders and local community with the aim of mutually supporting the development of Veliko i Malo blato. The data was gathered through several half-structured interviews with the local community representatives and various experts, and with a workshop with regional administrative representatives. The workshop was held in the form of a focus group, with given topics and an open discussion at the end. Key findings topics:

1. Existing problems on Veliko and Malo Blato
2. Developmental priorities (governance, environment, social and economic development)
3. Raising awareness on Veliko and Malo Blato ornithological reservation

The most important finding is that there is a tangible amount of interest among the stakeholders to work commonly in the development of Veliko i Malo blato reservation. This itself is a core aspect of any participative democratic process and is a good foundation to build upon.

Natura Histrica

The participatory process held with stakeholders of the protected area - Special ornithological reserve Palud – was mainly connected to tourism and development of the area. In addition, an internal workshop with all employees of the Institution was held, listing all the problems from the institution's point of view and all potential stakeholders to be addressed and invited to participate in the process.

During the SWOT analysis on the 1st lab, 56% of the answers identified biodiversity and whole nature, as a strength of the Palud area, with 11 % of the answers pointed out the areas' uniqueness and potential for farming and ecological agriculture. In the second laboratory, 30% of the answers identified inadequate protection of natural resources as the biggest threat, and additional 16% pointed out unsustainable use and abandonment of traditional farming.

On the development side, tourist valorisation of Palud area, better tourist offer, together with improvement of visitor infrastructure and development of educational and tourist programmes, were pointed out as strengths in 48% of the answers.

With regards to the governance of the area, participants emphasized the lack of good cooperation and communication with the Public Institution and presented the will to improve such situation and the need of joint actions which includes local community.

PIDNC

There are various threats and activities that have negative impact on the wildlife of the Delta, such as poaching, habitat degradation, urbanisation and agricultural intensification. To successfully mitigate these threats to biodiversity, an approach that takes into account the governance, socio- economic and environmental aspects of the area is necessary. Thus, by organizing Territorial labs with key stakeholders from the area, a participatory approach was ensured. Before reaching out to key stakeholders, a pre-designed structured process of stakeholder involvement was designed by the PIDNC. The plan involved a series of three workshops, as well as other forms of involvement, semi-structured surveys and thematic bilateral meetings. When planning the forms of stakeholder involvement, and in particular the stakeholder workshops, a clear aim and structure was defined. The principles of participatory planning is based on the belief that the stakeholders involved in the process will be better informed to make decisions about how to use natural resources of an area and will have a sense of ownership concerning strategic documents/contracts regarding nature protection. Key findings topics:

1. Biodiversity protection
2. Socio-economic aspects
3. Cooperation of nature protection sector with other governance structures

A total of 205 local key stakeholders were included in four Territorial labs and they were actively participating in defining activities, which are included in the Wetlands Contract.

PTNBO

PTNBO held a series of Territorial Labs from July to October 2020 involving various stakeholders, including public local bodies, authorities at the national, regional, provincial and local scale,

research institutions, education providers and schools, public-oriented bodies such as consortia and representative associations, environmental NGOs and private non-profit subjects, private enterprises and individual citizens, aiming at establishing a participated governance for the Wetland Contract of the Ofanto River. The participatory activities of the process were placed in a crucial circumstantial framework for the entire reference territory of the river basin, opening interesting scenarios of cooperation between bodies. This process allowed us to endorse the most intrinsic meaning of a Wetland Contract, in the sense of a tool for triggering of local impulses, within a homogeneous territorial system, beyond the administrative limitation, in which the river is the measure for verifying the sustainability of choices and for development hopes. Key findings topics:

1. Governance
2. Agriculture
3. Tourism and green economy
4. Infrastructure
5. Nature

San Benedetto del Tronto

The Municipality of San Benedetto del Tronto, as managing body of the Sentina Reserve held a series of Territorial Labs from July 2019 to April 2021 involving several stakeholders, including: Public bodies at supra-regional, regional, provincial and local scale, Research and Training Institutes, Consortia, Environmental and Trade Associations, Private subjects and companies on the territory, with the aim at establishing a participated governance for the Wetland Contract of Sentina Natural Regional Reserve. The methodology adopted was EASW. Key findings topics:

1. Water quality, nature and biodiversity
2. Climate change, coastal erosion and hydrogeological risk
3. Landscape, spatial planning, use and economic development of the territory

UTI

UTI Riviera Bassa Friulana / Comunità Riviera Friulana held a series of participatory events from February 2020 to February 2021 involving various stakeholders, including: Autorità di Bacino Distrettuale delle Alpi Orientali, Regione Autonoma Friuli Venezia Giulia, PromoTurismoFVG, Università di Trieste - Dipartimento di Ingegneria e Architettura, Comune di Marano Lagunare, Carlino, Latisana, Lignano Sabbiadoro, Muzzana del Turgnano, Palazzolo dello Stella, Pocenia, Porpetto, Precenicco, Ronchis, San Giorgio di Nogaro, Associazione Valle del Cormor, Gruppo Passaggio a Nord Ovest Carlino Marano Muzzana, Associazione Casoneri, aiming at establishing a participated governance for the Wetland Contract of the Marano Lagoon. Participation accompanies and led the whole process and assumes a great relevance as already indicated by the Directive 2000/60/EC, participation can be structured at different levels of progressive intensity and depth, moving from phases of information and sharing to more structured planning phases. The main aims of the experience are to ensure greater coordination between the different levels of planning of wetlands, to increase awareness among local and territorial actors about the importance of care in the management of multiple use of lagoon ecosystems and to trigger good practices of environmental management and local development. Key findings topics:

1. Dredging and seabed pollution
2. Sustainable tourism

Misleading perception of the state of studies, projects and actions on the area. Coordination and dialogue between public and private in promoting sustainable tourism has to be improved. Great richness of knowledge, studies, projects and actions in the area, which can sometimes be improved in coordination, is perceived as the opposite.

REPORT OF SHARING AND ASSESSING SCENARIOS

Iuav University of Venice
Northern Lagoon of Venice

Deliverable 4.3.2 – English summary

Final version date: 15/04/2021

Notes:

1) A.4.3 Drafting the Wetland Contract

The activity aims at implementing and subscribing the one Wetland Contract in each target area through the following progressive steps:

- identifying the institutional management bodies for the Wetlands Contracts (Coordinating Committee / Management Board and Technical Secretariat);
- developing of Territorial Labs for the participated governance;
- defining mid-long term strategic scenarios;
- sharing and assessing the strategic scenarios;
- drafting and subscription of the formal agreement of the Wetland Contract during the Local Final Conference (press conference).

The actors subscribing the Contract will be committed of: (i) acting in the frame of valorising of the subsidiarity principle, in respect of every actor's competences; (ii) activating all the partnership tools; (iii) keep working and monitoring the process even after the project end.

2) D.4.3.2 Report of Sharing and assessing scenarios

Each target area will report the results of the sharing and assessing scenarios activities that will be performed through with the selected target groups and key stakeholders through the Territorial Labs.

3) This template has been developed by UNICAM (University of Camerino). 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.

Authors: Iuav University of Venice

REPORT OF SHARING AND ASSESSING SCENARIOS

(deliverable 4.3.2 – English summary)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

A. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- I. Overview
- II. Key findings

B. REPORT

- I. Introduction
- II. Methodology
 - II.a Territorial Labs*
 - II.b Participants profile*
- III. Results
- IV. Conclusion

C. APPENDICES

A. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This section scope is to introduce the project, explain what were the Territorial Labs aimed to accomplish and to list the key findings.

Chapter number and name		Contents
A. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	I. Overview	The University IUAV of Venice, as managing body of <i>Contratto di Area Umida per la Laguna Nord di Venezia</i> holds a series of activities from September 2019 to April 2021 involving several stakeholders, including: public authorities, consortium, public and private organisations interested in environmental, hydraulic and local development issues, connected to the management of the Northern Lagoon of Venice. Inhabitants, associations, committees, interest groups and stakeholders were heard, requests, questions and proposals were collected during the information days in Musile di Piave, Mestre, Jesolo, Cavallino and Quarto d'Altino; on the occasion of the two online forums, through the short questionnaire, during the Knowledge Tours organized by bicycle and by boat to get to know the actors and the places where they live, work and live in the Northern lagoon, with the aim at establishing a participated governance for the Wetland Contract of Northern Lagoon of Venice .
	II.Key findings	<p>The results of the participation process are reported in the document Knowledge Framework.</p> <p>The document Knowledge Framework of the Wetland Contract of Northern Lagoon of Venice is developed in four main parts:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Who and how many participated in the construction of the participatory process; 2. Territorial labs (information meetings, Short questionnaire "The lagoon beyond the emergency", Online Forums, Knowledge Tour by bike and by boat); 3. Values at stake (recognition of common values for possible future scenarios);

		<p>4. Community maps (results from the collection of contributions from local actors during the activities);</p> <p>The document Knowledge Framework was preparatory for the drafting of the Strategic Document and parallel to the actions described in report D.4.3.1. for sharing and assessing new possible scenarios for the Northern Lagoon of Venice.</p>
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B. REPORT

This section scopes are:

- to describe the Territorial Labs process and methodology
- to explain the scenarios' assessment

Chapter number and name		Contents
B. REPORT	I.Introduction	<p>This report focused on Wetland Contract in the target area of the Northern Lagoon of Venice.</p> <p>The report is divided into major sections: a detailed description of the methodology, and an explanation of Key Findings along with excerpts from Territorial Labs that reflect and elucidate these findings. The Methodology describes the rationale and design of the Territorial Labs as well as a more detailed explanation of participants and the result of Territorial Labs. The Key Findings summarizes and synthesizes the values gleaned from the Territorial Labs, reported in the document Knowledge Framework and the Community Maps .</p>

	<p>II. Methodology</p>	<p>This section explains the methods used to elicit stakeholder needs, expectations, motivations and conflicts. Territorial Labs also tap into subjective experiences and are an efficient way to collect large amounts of data that describes, compares, or explains a social phenomenon because they allow participants to interact with one another and build on one another’s comments, and they allow the facilitators to probe for details.</p> <p>Between September 2019 and January 2020, the researchers of the Iuav University of Venice, with the support of the Municipalities of Venice, Quarto d'Altino, Musile di Piave, Jesolo and Cavallino Treporti, and of the Metropolitan City of Venice, organized the first information meetings on the objectives of the Interreg Italy-Croatia CREW project.</p> <p>In particular, a meeting was held together with the various management bodies of the territory to inform and probe the willingness to participate in the drafting of the contract, which was attended by the interested Municipalities. In addition, 5 public information meetings were held "Towards a Wetland contract for the Northern Lagoon of Venice", to communicate the objectives of the project, collect proposals and open questions from the participants, members of active citizenship and representatives of the associations of the territory concerned.</p> <p>The health emergency, due to the spread of the COVID-19 virus, forces all humans to isolate themselves and stay at home. We lived it as an opportunity to take some time and to try to rethink and imagine a future for humans and the environment. We proposed an online questionnaire to start building together a shared vision for the Northern Lagoon of Venice. Through four simple questions to redraw a map of perceptions, desires, knowledge and concerns of the inhabitants of the lagoon. A starting point for the future actions of the Wetland Contract for the Northern Lagoon of Venice.</p>
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		<p>To face the difficulties of the historical moment in organizing face-to-face meetings, the participatory process took shape forum on line, in videoconference mode. What does it mean? We asked some local actors to contribute to the definition of alternative scenarios for the Northern Lagoon of Venice. Each guest was asked to answer the following question: in addition to the Covid-19 health emergency, what are the most urgent initiatives to be activated for the Northern Lagoon of Venice? These two meetings were a first opportunity to encourage comparison and discussion on the needs of the lagoon community in relation to the hydraulic-environmental management and local development of the Northern Lagoon of Venice.</p> <p>In October 2020, the group of researchers from the Iuav University of Venice carried out two knowledge Tours to meet the actors in the places where they live, work and use the northern lagoon of Venice. We crossed the territory by land, by bicycle and by water, by vaporetto, to realize the limits and resources of the territory by living firsthand. We have collected the testimonies of some privileged interlocutors, of restaurateurs and hoteliers who welcomed us and other amphibious populations and animals present in the Northern Lagoon of Venice. After these first months dedicated to the involvement of local actors and interest groups, we have drawn up the Knowledge framework and the Strategic Document, described in report D.4.3.1.</p> <p>The latest activities carried out include a further phase of listening to the territory, structured in 3 Thematics tables, in which all the subjects who have signed the Memorandum of Understanding are invited to participate, described in report D.4.3.1. In preparation of the Thematics tables we also prepared an open map of existing projects related to the relevant issues addressed during the Thematic tables.</p>
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		<p>II.a Territorial Labs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1st Territorial Lab- Information meeting#1 (26 September 2019 -Musile di Piave): presentation of the project and definition of the main issues to be addressed; - 2nd Territorial Lab- Information meeting#2 (21 October 2019 -Mestre) : presentation of the project and definition of the main issues to be addressed; - 3rd Territorial Lab - Information meeting#3 (25 November 2019-Quarto d’Altino): presentation of the project and definition of the main issues to be addressed; - 4th Territorial Lab - Information meeting#4 (25 November 2019-Jesolo): presentation of the project and definition of the main issues to be addressed; - 5th Territorial Lab- Information meeting#5 (21 January 2020 - Cavallino): presentation of the project and definition of the main issues to be addressed; - 6th Territorial Lab- Information meeting#6
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		<p>(21 February 2020 -Cavallino): presentation of the project and definition of the main issues to be addressed;</p> <p>- 7th Territorial Lab- Online Questionnaire</p> <p>(March-July 2020, google form): "The lagoon beyond the emergency", online questionnaire for identification of priority issues;</p> <p>- 8th Territorial Lab- Forum online#1</p> <p>(18th June 2020 -Streayard platform): listening and collecting local requests;</p> <p>- 9th Territorial Lab-Forum online#2</p> <p>(22th July 2020 -Streayard platform): listening and collecting local requests;</p> <p>- 10th Territorial Lab-Knowledge Tour by land</p> <p>(10-11th October 2020 - Northern Lagoon by bike): visiting and collecting local requests;</p> <p>- 11th Territorial Lab-Knowledge Tour by water</p> <p>(24 th October 2020 -Northern Lagoon by boat): visiting and collecting local requests;</p>
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		<p>- 12th Territorial Lab- Plenary assembly#1</p> <p>(10 th December 2020 -Meet Platform): sharing the document Knowledge Framework;</p> <p>- 13th Territorial Lab- Plenary assembly#2</p> <p>(2nd February 2021 -Meet Platform):sharing plans and projects in order to prepare the Strategic Document and the thematic tables ;</p> <p>- 14th Territorial Lab- Thematic table#1</p> <p>(25 th February 2021 -Meet Platform): Compilation of action/ideas sheets and sharing;</p> <p>- 15th Territorial Lab- Thematic table#2</p> <p>(18 th February 2021 -Meet Platform): Compilation of action/ideas sheets and sharing;</p> <p>- 16th Territorial Lab- Thematic table#3</p> <p>(8 th April 2020 -Meet Platform): Compilation of action/ideas sheets and sharing;</p> <p>- 17th Territorial Lab- Final Meeting</p> <p>(13rd May -Lazzaretto Nuovo): Public event for the Contract signature (to be confirmed)</p>
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		<p>We are now collecting the files and actions to be included in the Action Programme.</p> <p>II.b Participants profile</p> <p>How many people participated in the Territorial Labs?</p> <p>We counted approx 360 people.</p> <p>100- Information meetings 60- Online Questionnaire 150- Online Forums 50- Knowledge Tour by water 60- Plenary assembly 90- Thematics tables</p> <p>How many organisations participated in the Territorial Labs?</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="560 913 1085 1254"> <tr><td>7</td><td>Public body / authority</td></tr> <tr><td>30</td><td>Cultural /Environment Associations</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>Private profit</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>Private no profit</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>Training centre (i.e. school)</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>Research centre (i.e. university)</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>Other, please specify: Consortia</td></tr> <tr><td>44</td><td>TOTAL</td></tr> </table> <p>7 Public bodies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Metropolitan City of Venice -Municipality of Cavallino-Treporti -Municipality of Jesolo -Municipality of Musile di Piave -Municipality of Quarto D'Altino -Municipality of Venezia -Archaeological, fine arts and landscape superintendence for the municipality of Venice and the lagoon -Interregional Superintendency for Public Works for Veneto, Trentino Alto Adige and Friuli Venezia Giulia <p>4 Private profit</p>	7	Public body / authority	30	Cultural /Environment Associations	3	Private profit		Private no profit		Training centre (i.e. school)	1	Research centre (i.e. university)	3	Other, please specify: Consortia	44	TOTAL
7	Public body / authority																	
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3	Other, please specify: Consortia																	
44	TOTAL																	

		<p>- Innovative and sustainable farm and transport services located within the Northern Lagoon:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -LAGUNA FLA BURANO -Laguna Project -Junior Farm - Consorzio Carciofo Violetto <p>30 Private non profit (Cultural /Environment Associations) Environmental associations with awareness-raising, monitoring and enhancement activities in the area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Amici del Parco di San Giuliano -ArcheoClub -Biennale Urbana -Climact -Federazione italiana della Caccia, città metropolitana di Venezia -Compagnia della Marineria Tradizionale "Il Nuovo Trionfo" -Confraternita Serenissima -EKOSClub -La Salsola -UNIPD -Legambiente Venezia -We Hare Here Venice -OTS (Operatori del Turismo Sostenibile della Laguna di Venezia) -Asd Canottieri Mestre -Marevivo Veneto ETS -Vela al Terzo Venezia -Venezia Nativa -Vento di Venezia -Wigwam International Climate Change Network -Lipu -WWF Venezia e Territorio -VeGal -Tra Mare e Laguna -Remiera Cavallino -Laguna Venexiana
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		<p>-Coldiretti - Federazione Provinciale Venezia</p> <p>-Prometheus_open food lab</p> <p>-Associazione culturale Spiazzi-Isolab</p> <p>-Assocamping</p> <p>1 Research centre (i.e. university)</p> <p>- University of Padova, which has been studying the Sentina Reserve for years (in the marine, botanical, vegetation and fauna domains)</p> <p>2 Consortia with expertise in water and environmental management</p> <p>- Consorzio di Bonifica Acque risorgive</p> <p>- Consorzio di Bonifica Veneto Orientale</p>		
	<p>III. Results</p>	<p>This section reports on the results of the analysis conducted on the Territorial Labs, which revealed a number of key findings useful for assessing the key topics.</p> <p>The main results of the entire listening and sharing phase is the recognition of values relating to physical, social, economic, environmental, cultural, landscape and memory characteristics, but also referred to practices, ways of use. and lifestyles. A wide and articulated variety of values recognized as possible levers to improve the northern lagoon of Venice. In order to make them intelligible, they have been grouped on the basis of some actions related to everyday life: treating the lagoon, living the lagoon and feeling the lagoon. Therefore they are values strictly interrelated to being in these places and to the precise and specific knowledge that derives from them.</p> <p>Finally, some values cross these three sets and have to do mainly with a different governance for this territory capable of strengthening the synergies between local actors, while enhancing the great wealth of knowledge, memory but also of potential incorporated in local communities.</p>		
		<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="544 1664 815 1787">Topic 1</td> <td data-bbox="815 1664 1428 1787"> <p>Topic 1: treating the lagoon.</p> <p><i>(Biodiversity of habitats and species, Environmental health, morphological and</i></p> </td> </tr> </table>	Topic 1	<p>Topic 1: treating the lagoon.</p> <p><i>(Biodiversity of habitats and species, Environmental health, morphological and</i></p>
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			<p><i>ecosystem system, socio-eco, cultural, environmental value for the lagoon assets))</i></p> <p>Raise awareness of environmental education, respect for the biodiversity of the lagoon habitat and species of flora and fauna, not only the new generations, but all those who live and use the lagoon; monitor the healthiness levels of the lagoon related to chemical, sound and waste pollution, especially plastic; controlling the navigation in the lagoon to counteract the erosion of the morphological and ecosystem system: enhancing the heritage of the lagoon's tangible and intangible assets are among the values that most emerged from the interlocutors heard.</p>
		<p>Topic 2</p>	<p>Topic 2: living the lagoon. <i>(Habitability, practicability and connection)</i></p> <p>In the islands of the northern lagoon, the phenomenon of depopulation is a continuously increasing figure. How to promote policies for residential and productive activities? We can consider the northern lagoon as a periphery from the city center of Venice and consequently find the main problems related to living away from essential services (transport, schools, hospitals) with the particularity of having to move between land and water. What urban and territorial regeneration strategies for the northern lagoon of Venice? What new tools for sustainable mobility?</p>

		<p>Topic 3</p>	<p>Topic 3: feeling the lagoon. <i>(Sense of belonging to a unique natural / anthropic system, sense of care and affection, education and training)</i></p> <p>The local identity, which is recognized in the values of slowness, care for the territory, the recognition of natural and human capital, during the listening process for the Wetland Contract for the northern lagoon of Venice, requires greater awareness and training for the new generations, greater recognition of the role of the third sector by local institutions.</p>
		<p>Some of the values that have emerged are transversal to the environment and local development issues like: the need for clarification relating to rules and legislation, the need to encourage synergies between local organizations and initiatives and to know and recognize local resources.</p> <p>Other important results are the community maps resulting from the collection of contributions from local actors. The goal is to summarize what emerged from the voices of the territory, making an effort to spatialize the information collected. The spatial reading of the issues that emerged was possible thanks to the deep knowledge that the people we met have of the territory and its issues. We considered it important to identify the places and spaces that represent values, negative values and levers for change for the community of the northern lagoon. The maps we presented in the Knowledge Framework are three.</p> <p>1- Words Cloud Map. A restitution of the questionnaire, in which we entered the answers relating to "the lagoon I like" and "the lagoon I</p>	

		<p>don't like" which refer directly to specific places. The size of the elements in the map correspond to the number of times that place has been named by the respondents.</p> <p>2-Community Map. A map that collects the values that emerged during the activities (questionnaire, online forum and cognitive tours), identifying the status of the value and the places where these values were detected by the participants.</p> <p>3-Ideas Map. A map of the ideas proposed by the actors we met during the online forums and cognitive tours in the lagoon. The ideas collected refer to specific places and problems of the lagoon and have been included in the map to provide an overall image of possible interventions.</p> <p>The mapping work was implemented in the Strategic Document by Mapping the existing projects (in the appendix). Almost 80 sheets were completed with projects relating to the issues that emerged as priorities.</p>
	IV. Conclusion	<p>This section contains the conclusions of the process and explains what has been learned from the Territorial Labs, regarding sharing and accessing scenarios.</p> <p>All the activities reported in the document Knowledge Framework were used to start developing the Action Plan for the Wetland Contract for the Northern Lagoon of Venice.</p> <p>Thanks to the high participation of active citizens we collected more than 50 ideas, as described in report D4.3.1, that promotes the values identified and recognized in the Contract of Wetland the right and effective tool to implement them.</p>
C. APPENDICE S		<p>Please include the documents associated with the Territorial Labs results.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Knowledge Framework (Quadro Conoscitivo) Attach A - Sheets of Maps of existing projects (Schede Progettualità in corso) Attach B

REPORT OF SHARING AND ASSESSING SCENARIOS

City of San Benedetto del Tronto Sentina Natural Regional Reserve

Deliverable 4.3.2 – English summary

Final version date: 05/05/2021

Notes:

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Authors: City of San Benedetto del Tronto

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Chapter number and name		Contents
A. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	I. Overview	The Municipality of San Benedetto del Tronto, as managing body of the Sentina Reserve held a series of Territorial Labs from July 2019 to April 2021 involving several stakeholders, including: Public bodies at supra-regional, regional, provincial and local scale, Research and Training Institutes, Consortia, Environmental and Trade Associations, Private subjects and companies on the territory, with the aim at establishing a participated governance for the Wetland Contract of Sentina Natural Regional Reserve.
	II. Key findings	<p>[List outcomes from the Territorial Labs.]</p> <p>The result of the participation process in the Territorial Tables is embodied in the Strategic Document.</p> <p>The Strategic Document of the Wetland Contract of the Sentina Regional Nature Reserve is developed in four parts:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Thematic reference scenarios (trend scenario) 2. Participatory strategic scenarios (scenarios, ideas and priorities) 3. Synoptic framework of the intervention scenario 4. External coherence matrix of the specific objectives of the intervention scenario <p>Following the definition of the Strategic Document through the EASW, the negotiation phase was activated, during which the key stakeholders, in coordination with the Reserve, produced sheets indicating the actions to be included in the Action Programme.</p>

B. REPORT

This section scopes are:

- to describe the Territorial Labs process and methodology
- to explain the scenarios' assessment

Chapter number and name		Contents
B. REPORT	I. Introduction	<p>This report focused on [Include a background discussing the needs for a Wetland Contract in the target area] the features that led to the need to developing a Wetland Contract for the Sentina Regional Nature Reserve.</p> <p>The Sentina area has set itself the task of promoting the wetland contract in its territory, hoping that it may represent a further opportunity to strengthen awareness of the importance of the area from both the ecological and landscape points of view, and that forms of collaboration may be established with an increasing number of subjects who share the same conservation and development objectives, in order to achieve increasingly ambitious goals.</p> <p>The report is divided into two major sections: a detailed description of the methodology, and an explanation of Key Findings along with excerpts from Territorial Labs that reflect and elucidate these findings. The Methodology describes the rationale and design of the Territorial Labs as well as a more detailed explanation of participants and the questions asked of participants during Territorial Labs. The Key Findings summarizes and synthesizes data gleaned from the Territorial Labs.</p> <p>[Please complete as needed]</p>
	II. Methodology	<p>This section explains the methods used to elicit stakeholder needs, expectations, motivations and conflicts. Territorial Labs also tap into subjective experiences and are an efficient way to collect large amounts of data that describes, compares, or explains a social phenomenon because they allow participants to interact with one another and build on one another's comments, and they allow the facilitators to probe for details.)</p> <p>[Please complete as needed]</p> <p>The methodology adopted is EASW®. The method is widely applied all over Europe and has proved particularly suitable for:</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - fostering dialogue and participation of the diverse layers of society; - create a balanced relationship between environment, economy and society; - enable sustainable development while respecting the needs and aspirations of members of a local community. <p> II.a Territorial Labs [Describe how many Territorial Labs you held, date, location of meetings, topic addressed, participatory methods/tools used for each Territorial Labs (questionnaires, topics round tables (e.g. EASW, MOVE, World Café, etc.), sectors round tables, assemblies (e.g. OST), interviews]. </p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1st Territorial Workshop (25 July 2019 - University of Camerino - San Benedetto del Tronto): presentation of the project and definition of the main issues to be addressed • 2nd Territorial Workshop (13 September 2019 - University of Camerino - San Benedetto del Tronto): Participatory SWOT Analysis • 3rd Territorial Workshop (12 November 2019 - Hotel Progresso - San Benedetto del Tronto): Sharing of the Intent Document • 4th Territorial Workshop (19 December 2019 - University of Camerino - San Benedetto del Tronto): Signing of the Document of Intent and establishing of the Coordination Committee • 5th Territorial Workshop (18 February 2020 - University of Camerino - San Benedetto del Tronto): EASW part 1 • 6th Territorial Remote Workshop (28th April 2020 - Cisco Webex): Presentation of EASW material part 2 • 7th Remote Territorial Workshop (19th May 2020 - Cisco Webex): Compilation of action/ideas sheets and sharing (EASW part 2) • Online questionnaire for identification of priority issues • 8th Remote Territorial Workshop (15 October 2020 - Cisco Webex): meeting to introduce the strategic document and activities for the drafting of the action programme • Collection of files to be included in the Action Programme <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 9th Remote Territorial Workshop (28 April 2021): presentation of action programme and signing of the contract
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		<p>II.b Participants profile</p> <p>How many people participated in the Territorial Labs?</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>8</td> <td>Public body / authority</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Business Support Organization (i.e. chamber of commerce, etc.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Private profit (i.e. SME)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>Private no profit (i.e. NGO)</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Training centre (i.e. school)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Research centre (i.e. university)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Other, please specify: Consortia</td> </tr> <tr> <td>19</td> <td>TOTAL</td> </tr> </table> <p>[Provide a short description of the profile/field of activity/area of activity of the key participants]</p> <p>8 Public body / authority con competenze territoriali e amministrative</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Municipality of San Benedetto del Tronto - Municipality of Martinsicuro - Province of Ascoli Piceno - Province of Teramo - Marche Region - Abruzzo Region - ABDAC (Autorità di Bacino Distrettuale dell'Appennino Centrale, Central Apennine District Basin Authority) - Coast Guard <p>1 Private profit (i.e. SME)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Innovative and sustainable farm located within the Sentina Reserve <p>6 Private no profit (i.e. NGO) Environmental associations with awareness-raising, monitoring and enhancement activities in the area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Legambiente - LIPU - Guardie Ecologiche Volontarie (Voluntary Ecological Guards) - LIDA Lega Italiana Diritti degli Animali - Marche a Rifiuti Zero - Associazione Sentina (Sentina Association) <p>1 Research centre (i.e. university)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - University of Camerino, which has been studying the Sentina Reserve for years (in the marine, botanical, vegetation and fauna domains) 	8	Public body / authority		Business Support Organization (i.e. chamber of commerce, etc.)	1	Private profit (i.e. SME)	6	Private no profit (i.e. NGO)		Training centre (i.e. school)	1	Research centre (i.e. university)	3	Other, please specify: Consortia	19	TOTAL
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19	TOTAL																	

		<p>3 Consortia with expertise in water and environmental management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - AATO5 (Territorial Authority of the Integrated Water Service) - CIIP - ARPAM 						
	<p>III. Results</p>	<p>This section reports on the results of the analysis conducted on the Territorial Labs, which revealed a number of key findings useful for assessing the key topics.</p> <p>[List and summarize the information obtained with the Territorial Labs. Organize by topic, identify any key findings under each outcome than summarize the discussion under each outcome, including representative quotes, results of yes or no questions, and quantitative data.]</p> <p>[Topics examples: Agriculture, climate change, biodiversity protection, tourism/landscape, ...]</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="544 1234 1422 1507"> <tr> <td data-bbox="544 1234 799 1339">Topic 1</td> <td data-bbox="799 1234 1422 1339">[describe the topic] Topic 1: Water quality, nature and biodiversity</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="544 1339 799 1424">Topic 2</td> <td data-bbox="799 1339 1422 1424">Topic 2: Climate change, coastal erosion and hydrogeological risk</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="544 1424 799 1507">Topic 3</td> <td data-bbox="799 1424 1422 1507">Topic 3: Landscape, spatial planning, use and economic development of the territory.</td> </tr> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Following the choice and development of the three topics, the Participatory Strategic Scenarios were developed. These are shared scenarios on the future of the territory and the environment, which emerged from the involvement of local stakeholders, who were involved in the process through different working tables following the EASW® (European Awareness Scenario Workshop) Scenario Planning methodology, and identify the vision that the Wetland Contract of the Sentina Regional Nature Reserve should ideally aim at in the next 10 years with regard to the two main themes: 	Topic 1	[describe the topic] Topic 1: Water quality, nature and biodiversity	Topic 2	Topic 2: Climate change, coastal erosion and hydrogeological risk	Topic 3	Topic 3: Landscape, spatial planning, use and economic development of the territory.
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Topic 3	Topic 3: Landscape, spatial planning, use and economic development of the territory.							

		<p>Topic 1: Water quality, nature and biodiversity, climate change, coastal erosion and hydrogeological risk</p> <p>Topic 2: Landscape, spatial planning, land use and economic development</p>
	<p>IV. Conclusion</p>	<p>This section contains the conclusions of the process and explains what has been learned from the Territorial Labs.</p> <p>Following the compilation of specific forms given to the stakeholders involved, 59 ideas were received from 20 different local bodies. These ideas were then sorted (merged and subdivided when necessary) into 10 sub-themes (5 for each theme).</p> <p>Through an online questionnaire submitted to the local stakeholders (33 voters) 3 priority topics were chosen to be addressed in the River Contract:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Land protection and coastal erosion ▪ Nature conservation and biodiversity ▪ Planning and governance <p>The three topics were addressed in the Strategic Document shared with the participants within the meetings. Thereafter, the activities for the drafting of the Action Programme were started.</p> <p>The fourth and last phase of the participatory process occurs in the negotiation and engagement phase, during which institutional actors and territorial stakeholders were involved in bilateral meetings.</p> <p>These meetings were used to develop the actions of the plan by identifying the individual obligations and commitments, the timeframe and implementation methods, the necessary human and economic resources, as well as the related financial resources.</p>
<p>C. APPENDICES</p>	<p>Please include the documents associated to the Territorial Labs results.</p>	

	- Participation process report
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REPORT OF SHARING AND ASSESSING SCENARIOS

Comunità Riviera Friulana

Marano Lagoon

Deliverable 4.3.2 – English summary

Final version date: 15/04/2021

Notes:

1) A.4.3 Drafting the Wetland Contract

The activity aims at implementing and subscribing the one Wetland Contract in each target area through the following progressive steps:

- identifying the institutional management bodies for the Wetlands Contracts (Coordinating Committee / Management Board and Technical Secretariat);
- developing of Territorial Labs for the participated governance;
- defining mid-long term strategic scenarios;
- sharing and assessing the strategic scenarios;
- drafting and subscription of the formal agreement of the Wetland Contract during the Local Final Conference (press conference).

The actors subscribing the Contract will be committed of: (i) acting in the frame of valorising of the subsidiarity principle, in respect of every actor's competences; (ii) activating all the partnership tools; (iii) keep working and monitoring the process even after the project end.

2) D.4.3.2 Report of Sharing and assessing scenarios

Each target area will report the results of the sharing and assessing scenarios activities that will be performed through with the selected target groups and key stakeholders through the Territorial Labs.

3) This template has been developed by UNICAM (University of Camerino). 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.



Author: Gabriele Pitacco

REPORT OF SHARING AND ASSESSING SCENARIOS

(deliverable 4.3.2 – English summary)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

A. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- I. Overview
- II. Key findings

B. REPORT

- I. Introduction
- II. Methodology
 - II.a Territorial Labs*
 - II.b Participants profile*
- III. Results
- IV. Conclusion

C. APPENDICES

A. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This section scope is to introduce the project, explain what were the Territorial Labs aimed to accomplish and to list the key findings.

Chapter number and name		Contents
A. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	I. Overview	<p>UTI Riviera Bassa Friulana / Comunità Riviera Friulana held a series of participatory events from February 2020 to February 2021 involving various stakeholders, including: Autorità di Bacino Distrettuale delle Alpi Orientali, Regione Autonoma Friuli Venezia Giulia, PromoTurismoFVG, Università di Trieste - Dipartimento di Ingegneria e Architettura, Comune di Marano Lagunare, Carlino, Latisana, Lignano Sabbiadoro, Muzzana del Turgnano, Palazzolo dello Stella, Pocenia, Porpetto, Precenicco, Ronchis, San Giorgio di Nogaro, Associazione Valle del Cormor, Gruppo Passaggio a Nord Ovest Carlino Marano Muzzana, Associazione Casoneri, aiming at establishing a participated governance for the Wetland Contract of the Marano Lagoon.</p>
	II. Key findings	<p>DREDGING. The level of pollution of the lagoon seabed in relation to current legislation has, in fact, blocked the dredging with significant effects on biodiversity,. The inability to carry out dredging and the natural silting up of the canals creates serious repercussions on pleasure marinas, on the port, on fishing, on tourism and on economic activities in general.</p> <p>Climate change, sea level rise and subsidence are affecting the area. Climate change is leading to a constant rise in the level of the sea and the lagoon which, in conjunction with combined atmospheric events (high tide, wind and exceptional meteorological precipitation) have significant effects on the lagoon coasts and hinterland. Coordination and dialogue between public and private in promoting sustainable tourism has to be improved. Lack of coordination in the economic and tourist development of the lagoon area. Little homogeneity in the actions on the territory for the enhancement of the landscape and its use within the regional tourism system.</p>

B. REPORT

This section scopes are:

- to describe the Territorial Labs process and methodology
- to explain the scenarios' assessment

Chapter number and name		Contents
B. REPORT	I. Introduction	<p>This report focused on Marano Lagoon, a vulnerable and delicate area that needs non-variable water thicknesses, so as not to compromise and modify the ecology; stresses that water levels are closely linked to climate change and consequently the lagoon requires continuous observations.</p> <p>This brackish wetland originated following the deposits of the Isonzo and Tagliamento rivers, the phenomena of subsidence and the deposit of sand and silt by sea currents. The tributary rivers Stella, Cormor and Aussa-Corno flow into it, contributing to the supply of sediments and fresh water. Located south-west of the city of Marano Lagunare, the mouths of the Stella river represent the only example in the Adriatic of a delta in the lagoon environment. The coastline is represented by a series of islands that create the southern border of the lagoon with the Adriatic Sea. The total lagoon area, estimated at 160 sq km, develops along an arched progression parallel to the coast line for about 32 km. The saline wedge penetrates the water courses that flow into the lagoon for at least another 4-5 km from their mouth. The contribution of fresh water accounts for 70-80% on the Marano lagoon. A complex ecosystem which, on the one hand, receives the waters from the rivers of the drainage basin and, on the other hand, communicates with the sea through the tidal mouths. continuous modeling of the seabed and the hydrodynamic equilibrium of the lagoon environment. The balance of the transformations of the salt marshes is negative in the most recent period, with accentuated erosion phenomena. Among these the main forcing seems to be subsidence (in particular the local one deriving from a</p>

		<p>compaction of clayey sediment and peat), followed by the transit of boats and natural wave motion. The growth processes, where present, are mostly attributable to the fluvial inputs of the Marano basin. The geo-morphological characteristics of the area have been largely modified by the action of man who has gradually recovered, through reclamation for agricultural or industrial uses, environments previously characterized by swamps that served as a link between the mainland and the sea.</p> <p>Wetlands ecosystem represents a richly diverse web of plants and animals interacting together. Wetlands ecosystems also exhibit great sensitivity to disturbance from outside influence, particularly by human development and environmental damage. To protect those habitats in Iran on February 2, 1971 was signed the Ramsar Convention, an intergovernmental treaty that provides the framework for national action and international cooperation for the conservation and wise use of wetlands and their resources. The Convention covers all aspects of wetland conservation and 'wise use'. It has three main 'pillars' of activity: the designation of wetlands of international importance as Ramsar sites; the promotion of the wise use of all wetlands in the territory of each country; and international co-operation with other countries to further the wise use of wetlands and their resources. The Convention has been ratified and made executive by Italy</p> <p>Wetlands ecosystem represents a richly diverse web of plants and animals interacting together. Wetlands ecosystems also exhibit great sensitivity to disturbance from outside influence, particularly by human development and environmental damage. To protect those habitats in Iran on February 2, 1971 was signed the Ramsar Convention, an intergovernmental treaty that provides the framework for national action and international cooperation for the conservation and wise use of wetlands and their resources. The Convention covers all aspects of wetland conservation and 'wise use'. It has three main 'pillars' of activity: the designation of wetlands of international importance as Ramsar sites; the promotion of the wise use of all wetlands in the territory of each country; and international co-operation with other countries to further the wise use of wetlands and their resources. The Convention has been ratified and made executive by</p>
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		<p>Italy with the Presidential Decree March 13, 1976, n. 448 and the subsequent Presidential Decree February 11, 1987, n. 1842. The Ramsar Convention identifies the great variety of wetlands, including: marshy areas, swamps, peat bogs or natural or artificial areas of water, permanent or temporary, with stagnant or running water, fresh, brackish or salt, including areas of sea water. Such a complex and sensitive area needs a multi-sectoral governance and an appropriate and structured participation process.</p> <p>River Contract, as well as Wetland Cotract, is an example on how contribute to ensuring the improvement of the water quality, protection against flood risks, as well as the implementation of the Directives through the voluntary development of programmes and action plans that can be applied in an effective manner to the water management. River Contract implements a process of strategic and negotiated planning involving public administrations and private entities at different territorial levels and are based on structured participatory processes in order to share knowledge and strategic choices on local development. A first application of the "River Contract" for wetlands (in the form of Wetland Contract) took place in France and then spread to Belgium and more recently to Italy.</p> <p>Participation accompanies and led the whole process and assumes a great relevance as already indicated by the Directive 2000/60/EC, participation can be structured at different levels of progressive intensity and depth, moving from phases of information and sharing to more structured planning phases.</p> <p>The main aims of the experience are to ensure greater coordination between the different levels of planning of wetlands, to increase awareness among local and territorial actors about the importance of care in the management of multiple use of lagoon ecosystems and to trigger good practices of environmental management and local development.</p>
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		<p>The Marano lagoon is threatened by the leveling of the seabed, by the impossibility of proceeding with dredging due to the level of pollution of the seabed and by marine ingress.</p> <p>The report is divided into two major sections: a detailed description of the methodology, and an explanation of Key Findings along with excerpts from Territorial Labs that reflect and elucidate these findings. The Methodology describes the rationale and design of the Territorial Labs as well as a more detailed explanation of participants and the questions asked of participants during Territorial Labs. The Key Findings summarizes and synthesizes data gleaned from the Territorial Labs.</p>
	<p>II. Methodology</p>	<p>This section explains the methods used to elicit stakeholder needs, expectations, motivations and conflicts. Territorial Labs also tap into subjective experiences and are an efficient way to collect large amounts of data that describes, compares, or explains a social phenomenon because they allow participants to interact with one another and build on one another's comments, and they allow the facilitators to probe for details.)</p> <p>6 Territorial Labs have been realized with the methodological coordination and facilitation of the participatory process conducted by Ecoazioni, following the assignment obtained by the <i>Comunità Riviera Friulana</i></p> <p>Standard territorial labs methodology can range between different methods (such as a traditional workshop, future workshop, world café, roundtable, EASW, Participatory Swot Analysis....). The choice or the right mix is usually made to gain as much coordination and consensus building as possible among stakeholders and decision makers, and to reduce and absorb disagreements arising between various sectors, primarily between protection and economic activities. The idea of the territorial labs is to present the pilot area and its characteristics and through participatory approach identify main problems, solutions, and challenges of the area. One of the crucial steps is to find the opportunities and at the same time also threats that we can be faced with. If it is possible, we can determine the role of the stakeholders. The territorial labs contribute</p>

		<p>to the comprehension of various interests included and to the assessment of the potential inclusion of the main actors.</p> <p>The COVID-19 outbreak and the law enforce forbidding any public meeting brought several different unforeseen parameters to be considered, such as stakeholders technical skills and availability, internet connection width and availability, acquaintance to remote communication platforms and endurance to this new communication form.</p> <p>All this new parameters led to a dynamic approach that adapted to the audience features to redefine “on the go” each territorial lab. This approach required extra work in building the meeting before and after the actual on-line event. The world café method was discarded due to the technical limitations set by the law for the organizing body. The online territorial labs started as traditional workshop to evolve more and more into a virtual roundtable / participatory SWOT analysis. The introductory presentations were followed by an open discussion on the issues that the stakeholders perceive in the pilot area. In the following labs the introductory part got smaller and smaller as long as the stakeholder understood the role of each other and moved deeper and deeper into problems and solutions.</p> <hr/> <p>II.a Territorial Labs</p> <p>The participatory process of the Wetland Contract of the Lagoon of Marano has developed throughout 6 Territorial Labs, starting from a presentation of the main issues addressed by the project and arriving to the Plenary Assembly with the presentation of a first local strategy for the wetland area.</p> <p>1TH Territorial LAB has been characterized as a conference for a public presentation of the project and to start the CdF path, where we started to investigate the possible criticalities of the lagoon. The TLab01 was held on July 1st 2020.</p>
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		<p>2TH Territorial LAB It was the event to support the definition of objectives, criticisms and strengths of the wetland area of the Lagoon of Marano in order to implement the Document of Intent and the Knowledge Framework. This meeting was held on July 30, 2020, using the methodology of Participatory Swot Analysis.</p> <p>3TH A - 3[°]B Territorial LAB These two workshops were of fundamental importance for the construction of the scenarios of the Strategic Document of the Contract. To this end, the EASW methodology was used; the only European participatory methodology to be officially sponsored and trademarked by the EU Commission. In order to ensure greater participation, two sessions were held on the same day of October 27, 2020, from 10.00 to 12.00 and from 18.00 to 20.00.</p> <p>4TH - 5TH - 6TH Territorial LAB were meetings functional to the drafting of the Action Program and concerned three groups of specific insights on the issues already identified by the technical coordination and in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Tourism, economic development, slow fruition, training, environmental education - November 26, 2020 - Water, biodiversity and reserves, lagoon areas - February 2, 2021 - Valorisation, promotion, governance - February 18, 2021 <p>In the last meeting was also held the Plenary Assembly of the Wetland Contract. The most functional methodology in this phase of the Wet Area Contract has been the Focus Group in which in addition to the traditional stakeholders of the contract, there has been the support of expert figures for specific insights or to bring models and best practices.</p> <p><i>Due to the COVID19 health emergency, all activities carried out online using the Microsoft Teams Platform.</i></p>
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		<p>II.b Participants profile</p> <p>How many people participated in the Territorial Labs?</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>38</td><td>Public body / authority</td></tr> <tr><td>16</td><td>Business Support Organization (i.e. chamber of commerce, etc.)</td></tr> <tr><td>29</td><td>Private profit (i.e. SME)</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>Private no profit (i.e. NGO)</td></tr> <tr><td>11</td><td>Training centre (i.e. school)</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>Research centre (i.e. university)</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>Other, please specify: Local residents</td></tr> <tr><td>118</td><td>TOTAL</td></tr> </table> <p>The key participant are technicians from the public bodies involved in the management of the Lagoon, local NGO and associations and representatives of intermediate bodies for local professionals (i.e. fisherman organizations)</p>	38	Public body / authority	16	Business Support Organization (i.e. chamber of commerce, etc.)	29	Private profit (i.e. SME)	9	Private no profit (i.e. NGO)	11	Training centre (i.e. school)	9	Research centre (i.e. university)	6	Other, please specify: Local residents	118	TOTAL
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	<p>III. Results</p>	<p>This section reports on the results of the analysis conducted on the Territorial Labs, which revealed a number of key findings useful for assessing the key topics.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="571 1182 826 1814"> <p>Topic 1</p> </td> <td data-bbox="826 1182 1460 1814"> <p>DREDGING AND SEABED POLLUTION</p> <p>Councilor Pessina compliments the project, underlines the importance of dredging for access to the port and highlights the importance of the cognitive analysis phase to protect what we know. It highlights the criticality of the lagoon and embankments and the importance of nautical tourism.</p> <p>Luca Troian intervenes on behalf of three realities, as vice-president of the Maranese Casoneri association, for the Ippovia Valle del Cormor association and for the “north-west passage” group. For the Casoneri association, he identifies the leveling of the seabed, the erosion</p> </td> </tr> </table>	<p>Topic 1</p>	<p>DREDGING AND SEABED POLLUTION</p> <p>Councilor Pessina compliments the project, underlines the importance of dredging for access to the port and highlights the importance of the cognitive analysis phase to protect what we know. It highlights the criticality of the lagoon and embankments and the importance of nautical tourism.</p> <p>Luca Troian intervenes on behalf of three realities, as vice-president of the Maranese Casoneri association, for the Ippovia Valle del Cormor association and for the “north-west passage” group. For the Casoneri association, he identifies the leveling of the seabed, the erosion</p>														
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		<p>of the mote and the variation in salinity with the important consequences on biodiversity among the criticalities. Among the elements to be enhanced, he reports the motes and casoni, their use in civic use, the network of secondary channels for slow use. The proposals concern interventions on the above. For the Ippovia Valle del Cormor association and for the "north-west passage" group that deal with slow mobility and promotion and protection of the territory, among the critical issues, it highlights the transformations of the lagoon due to climate change and the different methods of intervention between channels. Among the elements to be exploited, it highlights the connections between the historic centers and the lagoon / nature, the panoramic rest points and the nocturnal navigation in the lagoon, creating an organic landscape project.</p> <p>Pierpaolo Zanchetta of the FVG Region, biodiversity service, summarizes the process of the lagoon management plan and reserve plans. It reports the approach related to Natura 2000 sites where the important issues are to be resolved. It confirms the richness of the existing analyzes that must be linked together and proposes to propose solutions on achievable objectives. Among the priorities identified by the Region, it highlights the defense of both active and fossil dunes as rare and fragile ecosystems. It reports the research work in progress with the University of Udine on seagrasses and the theme of avifauna in the lagoon and the need to protect nesting and reproduction. The criticalities of</p>
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		<p>sediment pollution, the crisis in the fishing sector, the marinization of the lagoon are mentioned and must be considered in the background.</p> <p>Pessina Maurizio reports that the wave motion of the boats has a strong impact on the banks of the canals and on the mudflats and sandbanks as a criticality. The lagoon is very busy, at the entrance to Porto Nogaro, due to traffic related to fishing and pleasure boats.</p> <p>Other impacts are due to agriculture especially in the Stella catchment area. The agricultural world not only understood not only as crops but also and above all for livestock.</p> <p>The Stella river mouth has been repeatedly reported to be polluted also by Legambiente.</p> <p>Many domestic and other drains are not connected to the purification manifolds, and this is an element of impact for water quality. The waste collection on the Stella with regional funding is planned, but at present the works are still to be done.</p> <p>Elisa Zanelli Confirms the criticality at the mouth of the Stella, considering that the river collects all the pollutants during its journey to the mouth. Therefore, the responsibility for its quality lies with the entire basin.</p> <p>Mario Ordiner points out that the problem of the wave motion is not due to speed, but to the shape of the boat hulls, it would be necessary to modify the regulation currently in force. A slow</p>
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		<p>and integrated tourism system, between sea and land, must certainly be developed.</p> <p>Mario Ordiner mentions the restoring the "Litoranea Veneta" to attract tourists. To this end, it is important to excavate the canals, both for the Litoranea and for cleaning the canals themselves. The lagoon needs to be kept alive, both from the point of view of its biodiversity, but also from an economic and usability point of view.</p> <p>Luca Troian intervenes on behalf of three realities, as vice-president of the Maranese Casoneri association, for the Ippovia Valle del Cormor association and for the "north-west passage" group. For the Casoneri association, he identifies the leveling of the seabed, the erosion of the mote and the variation in salinity with the important consequences on biodiversity among the criticalities. Among the elements to be enhanced, he reports the motes and casoni, their use in civic use, the network of secondary channels for slow use. The proposals concern interventions on the above.</p> <p>Councilor Pessina compliments the project, underlines the importance of dredging for access to the port and highlights the importance of the cognitive analysis phase to protect what we know. It highlights the criticality of the lagoon and embankments and the importance of nautical tourism.</p> <p>Pierpaolo Zanchetta of the FVG Region, biodiversity service, summarizes the process of</p>
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		<p>the lagoon management plan and reserve plans. It reports the approach related to Natura 2000 sites where the important issues are to be resolved. It confirms the richness of the existing analyzes that must be linked together and proposes to propose solutions on achievable objectives. Among the priorities identified by the Region, it highlights the defense of both active and fossil dunes as rare and fragile ecosystems. It reports the research work in progress with the University of Udine on seagrasses and the theme of avifauna in the lagoon and the need to protect nesting and reproduction. The criticalities of sediment pollution, the crisis in the fishing sector, the marinization of the lagoon are mentioned and must be considered in the background.</p> <p>Pessina Maurizio reports that the wave motion of the boats has a strong impact on the banks of the canals and on the mudflats and sandbanks as a criticality. The lagoon is very busy, at the entrance to Porto Nogaro, due to traffic related to fishing and pleasure boats.</p> <p>Other impacts are due to agriculture especially in the Stella catchment area. The agricultural world not only understood not only as crops but also and above all for livestock.</p> <p>The Stella river mouth has been repeatedly reported to be polluted also by Legambiente.</p> <p>Many domestic and other drains are not connected to the purification manifolds, and this is an element of impact for water quality. The waste collection on the Stella with regional</p>
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			<p>the FVG Region has also approved participation in the participatory process.</p> <p>The Deputy Mayor of the Municipality of Muzzana del Turgnano intervenes and points out for the Municipality of Muzzana a problem that is gaining more and more importance is represented by the mouths of the waterways that enter the lagoon.</p> <p>Dr. Zanchetta points out that there are several studies and that we know what is happening, but the solutions are extremely costly. The theme of speed is a dramatic theme, in the sense that in the whole lagoon there is a maximum speed defined by a Royal Decree of 1939 of 12 km per hour, which can hardly be respected, in reality the technicians say that already 12 km is too much for an eroding sandbar, so much so that in the management plan of the Lagoon, in some small channels, close to the sandbanks, 8 km per hour have been proposed. The impact of navigation can affect erosive phenomena for about one third, then there are another two thirds of other pressures, even of a natural type, self-sustaining phenomena.</p>
		<p>Topic 2</p>	<p>SUSTAINABLE TOURISM</p> <p>Catarina Gasperini brings greetings from the management of Promoturismo FVG. It underlines the importance of enhancing the wetlands, the Reserves and the Fishing Valleys, the arts and traditions and slow mobility to make tourism more and more experiential. Among the</p>

		<p>criticalities it identifies the reduced visibility, infrastructure and commercialization. Given the connection problems, the prepared presentation is sent.</p> <p>For the Ippovia Valle del Cormor association and for the "north-west passage" group that deal with slow mobility and promotion and protection of the territory, among the critical issues, it highlights the transformations of the lagoon due to climate change and the different methods of intervention between channels. Among the elements to be exploited, it highlights the connections between the historic centers and the lagoon / nature, the panoramic rest points and the nocturnal navigation in the lagoon, creating an organic landscape project.</p> <p>Mario Ordiner mentions the restoring the "Litoranea Veneta" to attract tourists. To this end, it is important to excavate the canals, both for the Litoranea and for cleaning the canals themselves. The lagoon needs to be kept alive, both from the point of view of its biodiversity, but also from an economic and usability point of view.</p> <p>The need not to limit oneself to enhancing only the lagoon area, that is to say that limitedly considered as an area of naturalistic protection, but also to consider the neighboring territory and the embankments from which one can enjoy a splendid panorama. The embankments can also be used for slow mobility with cycle-pedestrian</p>
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		<p>paths. Cycle tourism should be one of the leading elements for this area.</p> <p>Proposal for an integrated project in the lagoon environment, involving mouths, shores, banks, open and closed waters, linked precisely to slow mobility (bike and pedestrian), with guided tours through CRQ that describe and tell the places that are being traveled. The use of technology could be of absolute importance and also relatively inexpensive.</p> <p>Of particular interest are the themes of environmental education, linked to the places in the lagoon.</p> <p>An element of tourism enhancement can be the application of European certifications for tourism and hospitality; think of the EcoLabel marks for tourist facilities, green suitcases, EMAS, etc. A sustainable tourism must be recognized and certified also through these instruments recognized at European level.</p> <p>Farms must have a broader view of the service they can offer, not only related to production, but also to hospitality. The widespread hotel project must also involve these structures, to create real quality locations, where you can live in unique environments such as salt marshes, and appreciate the local products.</p> <p>The institutions, in particular the Region and Promoturismo, must play a great role for these promotional activities and for the entire Laguna Agreement.</p>
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			<p>Luca Troian adds to the proposal already made relating to the cycling itinerary, the problem that involves the historic center of Marano of the high water, because if the sea level rises as it seems it is something to start taking into consideration, this also at morphological level affects the coastlines, such as the mote of the casoni and a whole series of elements present in the lagoon.</p>
	<p>IV. Conclusion</p>	<p>This section contains the conclusions of the process and explains what has been learned from the Territorial Labs.</p> <p>Misleading perception of the state of studies, projects and actions on the area. Coordination is to be improved. Great richness of knowledge, studies, projects and actions in the area, which can sometimes be improved in coordination, is perceived as the opposite.</p> <p>The catchment/ drainage basin of the Marano Lagoon is wide and includes various rivers. The Marano Lagoon is connected to the Grado Lagoon. The area of influence for the Marano Lagoon includes, in addition to the contiguous Grado lagoon, a very large drainage basin that includes several rivers crossing almost all of the former provincial territory with an important number of entities, administrations and potential stakeholders. Several river contracts are active within the same basin and are in the process of being activated.</p> <p>Pollution of the lagoon seabed blocking the dredging. The level of pollution of the lagoon seabed in relation to current legislation has, in fact, blocked the dredging with significant effects on biodiversity, navigation, economy, fishing. The inability to carry out dredging and the natural silting up of the canals creates serious repercussions on pleasure marinas, on the port, on fishing, on tourism and on economic activities in general</p>	

		<p>Climate change, sea level rise and subsidence are affecting the area. Climate change is leading to a constant rise in the level of the sea and the lagoon which, in conjunction with combined atmospheric events (high tide, wind and exceptional meteorological precipitation) have significant effects on the lagoon hinterland.</p> <p>Coordination and dialogue between public and private in promoting sustainable tourism has to be improved. Lack of coordination in the economic and tourist development of the lagoon area. Little homogeneity in the actions on the territory for the enhancement of the landscape and its use within the regional tourism system.</p>
<p>C. APPENDICES</p>	<p>Please include the documents associated to the Territorial Labs results.</p>	

REPORT OF SHARING AND ASSESSING SCENARIOS

Public institution for the management
of protected natural areas of
Dubrovnik-Neretva County

Neretva River Delta

Deliverable 4.3.2 – English summary

Final version date: 20/01/2021

Notes:

1) A.4.3 Drafting the Wetland Contract

The activity aims at implementing and subscribing the one Wetland Contract in each target area through the following progressive steps:

- identifying the institutional management bodies for the Wetlands Contracts (Coordinating Committee / Management Board and Technical Secretariat);
- developing of Territorial Labs for the participated governance;
- defining mid-long term strategic scenarios;
- sharing and assessing the strategic scenarios;
- drafting and subscription of the formal agreement of the Wetland Contract during the Local Final Conference (press conference).

The actors subscribing the Contract will be committed of: (i) acting in the frame of valorising of the subsidiarity principle, in respect of every actor's competences; (ii) activating all the partnership tools; (iii) keep working and monitoring the process even after the project end.

2) D.4.3.2 Report of Sharing and assessing scenarios

Each target area will report the results of the sharing and assessing scenarios activities that will be performed through with the selected target groups and key stakeholders through the Territorial Labs.

3) This template has been developed by UNICAM (University of Camerino). 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.



Authors: Public Institution for the Management of Protected Natural Areas of Dubrovnik-Neretva County

REPORT OF SHARING AND ASSESSING SCENARIOS

(deliverable 4.3.2 – English summary)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

A. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- I. Overview
- II. Key findings

B. REPORT

- I. Introduction
- II. Methodology
 - II.a Territorial Labs*
 - II.b Participants profile*
- III. Results
- IV. Conclusion

C. APPENDICES

A. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This section scope is to introduce the project, explain what were the Territorial Labs aimed to accomplish and to list the key findings.

Chapter number and name		Contents
A. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	I. Overview	Public Institution for the management of protected natural areas of Dubrovnik-Neretva County held a series of Territorial labs in May and December 2016 and June 2017 involving various stakeholders, including: public institutions, counties' representatives, civil society organizations, schools, universities, business support organizations and small and medium enterprises. The results of these Territorial labs are the foundation of the Wetland Contract for the Neretva River Delta.
	II. Key findings	<p>After an exhaustive stakeholder analysis was performed, 4 Territorial labs were with local stakeholders were organized.</p> <p>Through the 1st Territorial lab, i.e. questionnaires conducted with representatives of local community and selected organizations, the stakeholders gave their input on the biodiversity of the area. For example they identified which changes in biodiversity occurred in the last 10 years (2006-2016) and provided their own vision on the future of the targeted area. During the other three Territorial labs, the stakeholders defined the most important values for the biodiversity and socio-economic aspects of Neretva Delta. The biodiversity values that stood out were reedbeds, wetland habitats and richness of species, while threats to them were wildfires, water pollution, pesticides and illegal hunting. Concerning the socio-economic aspects the most valuable ones were tourism, agriculture and traditional products, while threats to them were unemployment and the general decline in standards and quality of life in the area.</p> <p>During the 3rd Territorial lab key activities were determined that need to be implemented to preserve the biodiversity of the area. These</p>

		<p>activities include monitoring and research of certain species and habitats, revitalization activities and increased surveillance of the area concerning illegal activities (wildfires and poaching). These activities received a spatial context through a zonation process in the 4th Territorial lab.</p> <p>During the process it was also determined that better cooperation between institutions competent for nature conservation and other governance authorities is also a prerequisite for conserving the most important values of the area. Thus, signing a Wetlands contract will be the much needed mechanism to ensure support of different actors to preserve the biodiversity of Neretva River Delta.</p>
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B. REPORT

This section scopes are:

- to describe the Territorial labs process and methodology
- to explain the scenarios' assessment

Chapter number and name		Contents
B. REPORT	I. Introduction	<p>This report focused on Territorial labs held for the purpose of signing a Wetland Contract between the Public Institution Dubrovnik-Neretva County (PIDNC) and key stakeholders in the Neretva River Delta.</p> <p>The Neretva Delta area is the largest river mouth in Croatia and is one of the few remaining wetlands in Europe, consisting of remnants of Mediterranean wetlands with preserved coastal lagoons. Particularly prominent are reed beds where many endangered species of animals live.</p> <p>The biodiversity values of the area are managed by the PIDNC, i.e. six geographically defined areas with a total area of 1.624 ha, which are protected with the Nature Protection Act (OG 80/13, 15/18, 14/19, 127/19).</p>

		<p>The delta area has also been declared an area of the Natura 2000 ecological network of particular importance to the European Union as a Special Protection Area (SPA) and a Site of Community Importance (SCI), with a total area amounting to about 23.800 ha.</p> <p>The area is highly populated with around 35.600 inhabitants (2011 census). There are various threats and activities that have negative impact on the wildlife of the Delta, such as poaching, habitat degradation, urbanisation and agricultural intensification. To successfully mitigate these threats to biodiversity, an approach that takes into account the governance, socio- economic and environmental aspects of the area is necessary. Thus, by organizing Territorial labs with key stakeholders from the area, a participatory approach was ensured.</p> <p>Preserving this vital delta in the future is at the same time challenging and encouraging, bearing in mind the vision of the local community interviewed during the 1st Territorial lab: “Neretva Delta – an ecological oasis of preserved biodiversity. Organic and sustainable practices are the keystone of development of the region”.</p>
	<p>II. Methodology</p>	<p>For the purpose of conducting Territorial labs, a participatory approach was planned. Thus, before reaching out to key stakeholders, a pre-designed structured process of stakeholder involvement was designed by the PIDNC. The plan involved a series of three workshops, as well as other forms of involvement, semi-structured surveys and thematic bilateral meetings. When planning the forms of stakeholder involvement, and in particular the stakeholder workshops, a clear aim and structure was defined. The principles of participatory planning is based on the belief that the stakeholders involved in the process will be better informed to make decisions about how to use natural resources of an area and will have a sense of ownership concerning strategic documents/contracts regarding nature protection.</p> <p>An analysis performed by the PIDNC to decide which their main stakeholders of the area are was the first stage of the process. Through this process the stakeholders in the Neretva Delta area were identified through a facilitated brainstorming session. Afterwards, they were</p>

		<p>analysed to determine their perspective and interests in the area. Finally a degree of engagement was determined for each stakeholder, i.e. they were prioritized through a prioritizing matrix based on power and interest in the target area.</p> <p>Also, at the beginning of this participatory process semi-structured questionnaires were conducted with stakeholders in the area. This is considered as the first Territorial lab with stakeholders.</p> <p>In the next steps, three other Territorial labs were organized. All of the Territorial labs were held as interactive workshops with invited stakeholders. They were organized by the PIDNC, but were facilitated by external facilitators from Association Biom. At the beginning of each workshop, the PIDNC staff explained the aim of the workshop and summarized the results of the previous one. After this introductory part, the interactive part began during which stakeholders were encouraged to be actively involved. At the end of each Territorial lab, the workshop was evaluated by the participants. Participatory methods for each Territorial lab is listed in section II.a of this document.</p> <p>Two more events were organized for stakeholders. The first one was in Dubrovnik on 20th October 2020 and was the “kick-off” of the CREW project, during which staff of PIDNC presented the main goals and objectives of the projects. This was also an opportunity to consult stakeholders regarding the Wetland Contract process. The second event was organized on 10th June 2020 in the Zažablje county where the designation of new protected areas in Neretva Delta was presented. This was also a valuable opportunity for networking among participants on the process of signing the Wetland Contract and determining potential activities for the action plan.</p> <p>Several bilateral meetings were also held with stakeholders, such as the fire department, tourist sector, counties, Croatian forest and waters, NGO s as part of regular activities conducted by the PIDNC. These also served as a platform for Wetlands Contract discussion.</p>
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		<p>II.a Territorial labs</p> <p>First Territorial lab</p> <p>During 2016, employees of PIDNC conducted semi-structured questionnaires with representatives of institutions and the local population alike. A total of 50 individuals from the local community and 31 representatives of different organizations were given the questionnaire. The research was conducted on a convenience sample, that is, on those who agreed to participate. Concerning the individuals who participated, the questionnaires were conducted in accordance with all the rules for ethical research. Before handing out the survey questionnaires, the researcher emphasised to the participants that the survey was voluntary and that they could hand in and return the questionnaire at any moment. The researcher first explained the research objective to the participants. The researcher did not influence the participants' answers in any way. After the participants filled out the survey questionnaires, the researcher placed them in an envelope. Data entry was also organised in such a way as to guarantee complete anonymity of survey participants.</p> <p>The questionnaires to collect input from specific institutions was sent out by email and this was not an anonymized process of collecting data because the stakeholders were representatives of their home institutions.</p> <p>The aim of the survey was to determine:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The most important natural and cultural values for stakeholders and threats to them 2. Which changes in the biodiversity of the area do stakeholders perceive in the last 10 years 3. Which changes in the local community do stakeholders perceive in the last 10 years 4. How do they perceive the role of the PIDNC and to check willingness to cooperate with the institution 5. What is their vision of the targeted area <p>Through the questionnaires, current and alternative scenarios on governance, environment and socio-economic development were assessed.</p>
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		<p>Second Territorial lab</p> <p>The 2nd Territorial lab was held on the topic “Values and threats identification” in Metković on 16th May 2016. 37 stakeholders from 27 different organizations participated in the workshop. During the workshop the biodiversity, cultural and socio-economic values were identified and prioritized by the stakeholders. In this way the current trend of the governance, biodiversity and socio-economic aspects was shared among the participants. Afterwards threats to these values were also identified and prioritized by the stakeholders. The methods used were:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Group work and presentation of results to all of the participants. All of the participants were assigned by the facilitators to three groups based on their profession and background. These three groups were in fact three aspects of Neretva Delta: 1. Biodiversity, .2 Cultural heritage and 3. Socio-economic context. All of the participants were also given a chance to change the group if they did not consider their assigned group appropriate considering affiliation. A presenter from each group was chosen to present the group work to all participants, which then had the opportunity to address the results of the group. This method was used both for determining the values and threats of the area. 2. Prioritizing values and threats. Each participant received the same exact number of dot stickers which then they used to mark values and threats that they consider to be most important for the targeted area. <p>Third Territorial lab</p> <p>The 3rd Territorial lab was held on the topic “Priority activities contributing to biodiversity” in Opuzen on 14th December 2016. 47 stakeholders from 35 different organizations participated in the workshop. The aim of the workshop was to determine with the stakeholders the most important activities to be implemented in order to preserve the biodiversity of the Neretva Delta area. In this way the preferred scenario of the governance, biodiversity and socio-economic aspects was shared among the participants. These activities are also the core of the Wetlands Contract.</p>
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		<p>The methods used were a World Café session to determine the activities. Again, a presenter from each group was chosen to present the group work to all participants, which then had the opportunity to address the results of the group.</p> <p>Fourth Territorial lab</p> <p>The 4th Territorial Lab was held in Ploče on 14th June 2017 on the topic “Zonation of Neretva Delta – activities in a spatial context”. 40 stakeholders from 22 different organizations participated in the workshop. The aim of the workshop was to determine the zonation of the protected areas in the Neretva Delta together with relevant stakeholders. A part from determining the zones, it was decided which activities are appropriate for each of the proposed zones. I.e. activities determined during the 3rd Territorial lab have been put in a spatial context of the Neretva Delta area.</p> <p>The methods used during the Territorial lab was group work and presentation of results to all of the participants. The participants were free to decide in which group they would like to participate based on their interest in the area and their scope of work in the spatial context.</p> <p>II.b Participants profile</p> <p>How many people participated in the Territorial labs?</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="555 1160 1380 1624"> <tr> <td>79</td> <td>Public body / authority</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10</td> <td>Business Support Organization (i.e. chamber of commerce, etc.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>Private profit (i.e. SME)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>37</td> <td>Private no profit (i.e. NGO)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>13</td> <td>Training centre (i.e. school)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>Research centre (i.e. university)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>55</td> <td>Other, please specify (2 farmers, 2 media representatives, 1 local biologist and 50 anonymous individuals from local community, who took part in questionnaires):</td> </tr> <tr> <td>205</td> <td>TOTAL</td> </tr> </table> <p>There were a total of 205 participants in the Territorial labs. Most of them were from the public sector, i.e. representatives of public institutions for protected area management, counties, local governments, competent ministry for nature conservation, and</p>	79	Public body / authority	10	Business Support Organization (i.e. chamber of commerce, etc.)	6	Private profit (i.e. SME)	37	Private no profit (i.e. NGO)	13	Training centre (i.e. school)	5	Research centre (i.e. university)	55	Other, please specify (2 farmers, 2 media representatives, 1 local biologist and 50 anonymous individuals from local community, who took part in questionnaires):	205	TOTAL
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		<p>competent ministry for culture, tourist boards, Croatian waters, Croatian forests, fire brigade, utility services, police and health centre.</p> <p>Concerning the NGO sector, representatives from local nature conservation NGOs were present, as well as from two national nature conservation NGOs. A representative from a local NGO promoting traditional values was present also. Among the participants, there were also representatives of the local action group, which works in supporting sustainable rural development. Members of local hunting associations were also present, as well as local volunteer firefighting societies.</p> <p>Regarding training centres, representatives from local elementary and high schools were present on the Territorial labs.</p> <p>When it comes to Research centres, representatives from the Faculty of Civil Engineering, Architecture and Geodesy in Split was present on one Territorial lab. The workshops were also attended by staff of the Natural History Museum of Metković. Representatives of the Institute for Tourism and Port Authority of Dubrovnik-Neretva County did not attend the workshops, but were surveyed during the 1st Territorial lab.</p> <p>Concerning Business Support Organizations, representatives of the Advisory services for agriculture were present.</p> <p>From small and medium enterprises, participants of the Territorial labs were from Kremena d.o.o., a company specialized in quarrying of ornamental and building stone. A representative from a local kitesurfing company was also present. Representatives of local hotels did not attend the workshops, but were surveyed during the 1st Territorial lab.</p> <p>Concerning “other” participants, the Territorial labs were attended by 2 farmers, 2 media representatives, 1 local biologist and 50 anonymous individuals from local community, who took part in questionnaires.</p>
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	<p>III. Results</p>	<p>This section reports on the results of the analysis conducted on the Territorial Labs, which revealed a number of key findings useful for assessing the key topics.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="555 499 1410 1809"> <tr> <td data-bbox="555 499 805 1809"> <p>Topic 1 Biodiversity protection</p> </td> <td data-bbox="805 499 1410 1809"> <p>During the 1st Territorial lab, the respondents were mostly of the opinion that the primary need is to conserve the precious biodiversity of the target area, as it provides rest and wintering grounds for many species of birds and habitat for endangered species. The respondents stated also some positive changes in the last 10 years concerning increased awareness among the local community to preserve the environment and protect nature, for example inclusion of the Neretva delta in the Natura 2000 network. Their vision of the area is summarized in this quote: “Neretva Delta – an ecological oasis of preserved biodiversity. Sustainable practices are the keystone of development of the region”.</p> <p>These are the main results of the 2nd, 3rd and 4th Territorial lab:</p> <p>The stakeholders have determined and prioritized the most valuable biodiversity elements of their area. There were a total of 20 values identified, here are the most important ones according to the stakeholders: reedbeds, wetland habitats, halophytes, coastal shoals and sandbanks, Neretva River and tributaries, ichthyofauna and ornitofauna, lakes in reedbeds, Baćina lakes, endemic species, fertile and arable lands, seagrass meadows, caves, Neretva river mouth, amphibian species and otters.</p> </td> </tr> </table>	<p>Topic 1 Biodiversity protection</p>	<p>During the 1st Territorial lab, the respondents were mostly of the opinion that the primary need is to conserve the precious biodiversity of the target area, as it provides rest and wintering grounds for many species of birds and habitat for endangered species. The respondents stated also some positive changes in the last 10 years concerning increased awareness among the local community to preserve the environment and protect nature, for example inclusion of the Neretva delta in the Natura 2000 network. Their vision of the area is summarized in this quote: “Neretva Delta – an ecological oasis of preserved biodiversity. Sustainable practices are the keystone of development of the region”.</p> <p>These are the main results of the 2nd, 3rd and 4th Territorial lab:</p> <p>The stakeholders have determined and prioritized the most valuable biodiversity elements of their area. There were a total of 20 values identified, here are the most important ones according to the stakeholders: reedbeds, wetland habitats, halophytes, coastal shoals and sandbanks, Neretva River and tributaries, ichthyofauna and ornitofauna, lakes in reedbeds, Baćina lakes, endemic species, fertile and arable lands, seagrass meadows, caves, Neretva river mouth, amphibian species and otters.</p>
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		<p>The stakeholders have determined and prioritized the threats for biodiversity elements of their area. There were a total of 41 threats identified, here are the most important ones according to the stakeholders: wildfires, water pollution, pesticides, kitesurfing, increases salinity of water and soil, reclamations, illegal landfills, illegal hunting and fishing, loss of sandbanks, changes in water regime, waste water and not adequate sewage system, plastic waste, illegal use of state lands, windfarms, unsustainable tourism development, illegal taking of animals and flora from nature.</p> <p>The stakeholders have also determined activities that the PIDNC should implement to preserve the biodiversity of the area. 12 activities in 4 main topics were identified: 1. Monitoring and research of certain species and habitats (caves, reedbed species, birds, endemic and threatened species), 2. Revitalization activities (nesting and foraging habitats for birds, sandbanks), 3. Increased surveillance of the area concerning illegal activities (wildfires and poaching), 4. Better cooperation between institutions competent for nature conservation and other governance authorities</p> <p>The stakeholders have also put in a spatial context activities identified during the 3rd Territorial Lab. The zonation of the reserves in Neretva Delta, i.e. the most valuable biodiversity sites, has been conducted with the stakeholders. These are the following areas:</p>
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			<p>“Predolac Šibenica” and “Modro oko and Lake Desne” protected landscapes, ichtiological-ornitological reserve “South-eastern part of Neretva Delta” and ornithological reserves “Prud”, “Orepak” and “Pod Gredom”. Zonation maps of these areas were created with core, buffer and development zones for each area and sent to stakeholders. The maps are sent along with this report as annex A.3.</p>
		<p>Topic 2 Socio-economic aspects</p>	<p>During the 1st Territorial lab the surveyed local community and representatives of selected organizations emphasized agricultural production as its primary activity. In addition, they cite that more and more people are turning to tourism. A smaller number of respondents are engaged in hunting and / or fishing. The connection between the traditional and modern way of life in this area is most pronounced in new selective forms of tourism, which the surveyed stakeholders believe could become a major driver of economic development. The results of the conducted questionnaires clearly showed that the majority of the surveyed local population is interested to engage in touristic development. Respondents noticed an increase in the number of visitors to the area in the last 10 years. They believe that the tourist offer of the Neretva Delta differs from that on other parts of the Croatian coast. Namely, tourism in the area is based on a unique gastronomic offer and specific cultural and historical heritage, combined with unique biodiversity values. Unemployment and the decline in standards</p>

		<p>and quality of life were listed as the main problems in the socio-economic aspect. It is the economic trends that have begun to occur in recent years, and relate to selective forms of tourism that respondents see as an opportunity for the development of this area in the future, which would contribute to preserving local customs and traditional and cultural values.</p> <p>These are the main results of the 2nd, 3rd and 4th Territorial labs:</p> <p>The stakeholders have determined and prioritized the most valuable socio-economic elements of their area. There were a total of 8 values identified, here are the most important ones according to the stakeholders: tourism, agriculture, traditional products, gastronomic manifestations, hunting and aquaculture.</p> <p>The stakeholders have determined and prioritized the threats for socio-economic elements of their area. There were a total of 24 threats identified, here are the most important ones according to the stakeholders: pollution from the energy and agricultural sector, poorly organized agricultural production, illegal hunting, poor water management, habitat degradation, lack of tourism strategy.</p> <p>The stakeholders have also determined activities that the PIDNC should implement to encourage the socio-economic development of the area: 1. Conduct educational and awareness campaigns on the topic of how</p>
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			<p>biodiversity values contribute to socio-economic development, 2. Collaborate on the branding of local products from the Natura 2000 network, 3. Support the development of selective forms of tourism.</p>
		<p>Cooperation of nature protection sector with other governance structures</p>	<p>During the 1st Territorial lab the respondents emphasized the need of cooperation between different governance institutions in Neretva Delta. They stated that establishing an office of PIDNC in the Neretva Delta area will improve the management of the protected areas and strengthen cooperation with other governance institutions in the area.</p> <p>During the other Territorial labs it was identified that the PIDNC should cooperate with other governance structures on the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish joint surveillance over illegal activities (reed fires, illegal land reclamation, illegal fishing and hunting) with police, water management services and fire departments • Collaborate on the restoration of illegally reclaimed areas with water management services and counties • Collaborate on infrastructure projects planned in the Neretva Delta with all governance structures • Encourage the exchange of data and the consolidation of various data sources relevant to nature protection with all governance structures • Collaborate with forestry services on activities contributing to nature conservation

		<p>(for example restoration of pastures and mosaic landscapes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collaborate with water management entities on eradication of invasive alien species
	<p>IV. Conclusion</p>	<p>By organizing pre-designed and participatory Territorial labs with selected key stakeholders, invaluable information was gained for the PIDNC. By including a total of 205 local key stakeholders in four Territorial labs, they were actively participating in defining activities, which will be included in the Wetlands Contract. Even more important is the sense of ownership that the stakeholders gained while actively participating in this process. According to the evaluation form at the end of each Territorial lab, stakeholders were mostly “satisfied” or “extremely satisfied” with the workshops.</p> <p>During the Territorial labs, the participants were given a chance to determine and prioritize the biodiversity and socio-economic values of the area and threats to them. Furthermore, they identified the most important activities to tackle these issues. Thus, they were given a chance to share and assess present and desired scenarios of the Neretva River Delta.”.</p>
<p>C. APPENDICES</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A.1. Results of the 1st Territorial lab (questionnaire results from representatives of institutions and local communities). The document is in Croatian. A.2. Results of 2nd Territorial lab “Values and threats identification” with meeting minutes, group work results, evaluation and participants list. The document is in Croatian as it was sent to stakeholders, however the results of this Lab was translated to English. Selected photographs of the workshop.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A.3. Results of 3rd Territorial lab “Priority activities contributing to biodiversity” with meeting minutes, group work results, evaluation and participants list. The document is in Croatian as it was sent to stakeholders. Selected photographs of the workshop.• A.4. Results of 4th Territorial lab “Zonation of Neretva Delta – activities in spatial context” with meeting minutes, group work results, evaluation and participants list. The document is in Croatian as it was sent to stakeholders. Selected photographs of the workshop.• A.5. Photographs and participants list of meeting held with Zažablje County in Mlinište on 10th June 2020.• A.6. Photographs and participants list of CREW kick-off meeting held in Dubrovnik on 20th October 2020.
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REPORT OF SHARING AND ASSESSING SCENARIOS

“Natura Histrica” - Public Institution for the Management of Protected Natural Areas in Istria County Special Ornithological Reserve Palud - Palù

Deliverable 4.3.2 – English summary

Final version

date: June 2021

Notes:

1) A.4.3 Drafting the Wetland Contract

The activity aims at implementing and subscribing the one Wetland Contract in each target area through the following progressive steps:

- identifying the institutional management bodies for the Wetlands Contracts (Coordinating Committee / Management Board and Technical Secretariat);
- developing of Territorial Labs for the participated governance;
- defining mid-long term strategic scenarios;
- sharing and assessing the strategic scenarios;
- drafting and subscription of the formal agreement of the Wetland Contract during the Local Final Conference (press conference).

The actors subscribing the Contract will be committed of: (i) acting in the frame of valorising of the subsidiarity principle, in respect of every actor's competences; (ii) activating all the partnership tools; (iii) keep working and monitoring the process even after the project end.

2) D.4.3.2 Report of Sharing and assessing scenarios

Each target area will report the results of the sharing and assessing scenarios activities that will be performed through with the selected target groups and key stakeholders through the Territorial Labs.

3) This template has been developed by UNICAM (University of Camerino). 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.



Authors: Svjetlana Lupret-Obradović, “Natura Histrica” - Public Institution for the Management of Protected Natural Areas in Istria County

REPORT OF SHARING AND ASSESSING SCENARIOS

(deliverable 4.3.2 – English summary)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

A. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- I. Overview
- II. Key findings

B. REPORT

- I. Introduction
- II. Methodology
 - II.a Territorial Labs*
 - II.b Participants profile*
- III. Results
- IV. Conclusion

C. APPENDICES

A. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This section scope is to introduce the project, explain what were the Territorial Labs aimed to accomplish and to list the key findings.

Chapter number and name		Contents
A. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	I. Overview	Public Institution Natura Histrica held a series of Territorial Labs in the period from July 2020 to April 2021 involving various stakeholders, including: local inhabitants and small enterprises, local and County authorities, representatives of the ministries and other state-level organizations, scientific and expert institutions and non-governmental organizations and interested individuals, aiming at establishing a participated governance for the Wetland Contract of the Special Ornithological Reserve Palud – Palù.
	II. Key findings	Main outcomes of the territorial labs are: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. improved cooperation of the Public Institution and local stakeholders 2. synergy and positive attitude created among stakeholders themselves 3. more clearly defined and described problems and possible solutions 4. clearer picture of each stakeholders' role 5. production of wetland contract with the action plan

B. REPORT

This section scopes are:

- to describe the Territorial labs process and methodology
- to explain the scenarios' assessment

Chapter number and name	Contents
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<p>B. REPORT</p>	<p>I. Introduction</p>	<p>This report focused on the participatory process held with stakeholders of the protected area - Special ornithological reserve Palud – Palù. The area is small but under various pressures from different sources, mainly connected to tourism and development of the area. Therefore, a process of gathering the various stakeholders of the area and starting a common discussion on the existing problems is of outmost importance for future effective management.</p> <p>Palud is a small wetland area, on the Adriatic coast, near the City of Rovinj, and it is the only Ornithological reserve in Istria County. Besides providing nesting, overwintering, and resting place for birds, it also has a high biodiversity, interesting hydrology and geomorphology as well cultural value. Therefore, to produce a quality Wetland Contract, we have tried to gather local stakeholders as well and scientists and experts, city and county level authorities as well as representatives of the ministries and other state institutions. Most of them participated in the process and eventually signed the contract or confirmed they participation in the stakeholder forum.</p> <p>The report is divided into two major sections: a detailed description of the methodology, and an explanation of Key Findings along with excerpts from Territorial Labs that reflect and elucidate these findings. The Methodology describes the rationale and design of the Territorial Labs as well as a more detailed explanation of participants and the questions asked of participants during Territorial Labs. The Key Findings summarizes and synthesizes data gained from the Territorial Labs.</p>
	<p>II. Methodology</p>	<p>In order to sign a Wetland Contract for the Palud Ornithological Reserve, as part of the common methodology of the CREW project, a series of four territorial labs, i.e. meetings/workshops with stakeholders were planned. They were all planned to be held as workshops, within the area itself or in the near vicinity, including different levels of stakeholders. Due to COVID 19 pandemics, the plans had to be modified and three out of four territorial labs were held on-line.</p>

		<p>The whole process consisted of several steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 0. Signing the contract with consultants and defining the steps and dynamics of the process 1. Preliminary analysis of the situation and stakeholders 2. 1st territorial LAB 3. Defining the Scenarios 4. 2nd territorial LAB 5. Individual meetings and contacts with stakeholders 6. 3rd territorial LAB 7. 4th territorial LAB 8. <i>Signing of the Wetland Contract</i> <p>The whole process lasted for about 16 months.</p> <p>At the beginning of the process a contract was signed with <i>Vitaprojekt d.o.o.</i>, and a first meeting with their consultants held to discuss the methodologies that will be applied during the participatory process.</p> <p>In the preparatory phases an internal workshop with all employees of the Institution was held, listing all the problems from the institution's point of view and all potential stakeholders to be addressed and invited to participate in the process. Afterwards, a prioritization of the problems and ranking of stakeholders was made. In the first part a brainstorming was used, and ideas were put on the flipchart and in the second part prioritizations with three ranks was applied.</p>
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			<p>II.a Territorial labs</p> <p>There were altogether four territorial labs held.</p> <p>First Territorial lab</p> <p>1st territorial LAB was held live in July 2020, within the Palud area, in the Agrotourism of one of the stakeholders present in the Reserve (Agrotourism</p>
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		<p>Mofardin). Its main goal was to jointly produce a SWOT analysis. Main methodology applied was world café. Prior to the lab, direct invitations were sent to main identified stakeholders, but we also invited wider public and interested parties to join the process, inviting the through the media and social networks. Also, a method of on-line questionnaire was used to attract people to participate, expressing their interests in the area. Based on the 1st LAB, a trend and alternative scenario was produced for Palud area.</p> <p>Second Territorial lab</p> <p>Although already organised and planned to be held in July 2020, few days after the first lab, the 2nd territorial lab had to be cancelled due to COVID suspicion of one of the participants on the first LAB. Therefore, the methodology had to be quickly modified and the second LAB was subsequently held in form of semi-structured questionnaires, in which participants could identify possible roles and activities they wanted to participate in.</p> <p>Also, a small face-to face meeting was held in the Palud area, in September 2020, in the beach Bar Luan, run by the local stakeholder.</p> <p>At the beginning od 2021, several on-line and live meetings and fieldworks were conducted, with specific stakeholders (The City of Rovinj-Rovigno, representatives of the national authorities and other institutions on the national level, regional and local museums and tourist sector).</p> <p>We were strongly committed to try to hold remaining territorial labs live, but since the epidemiological situation didn't improve sufficiently, at the end we have conducted the third and fourth lab on-line.</p> <p>Third Territorial lab</p>
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		<p>The 3rd territorial LAB was held on-line in April 2021. It lasted for two days and was divided in three parts, according to strategic areas defined after the first LAB – management, environment and socio-economic problems, to keep the discussion as efficient and focused as possible. It was facilitated by the consultants, and participants discussed topic by topic on the previously prepared proposals on the action plan of the Wetland Contract.</p> <p>Activities and roles of the stakeholders in the action plan were discussed and defined.</p> <p>The management structure of the future Wetland Contract was discussed as well.</p> <p>Fourth Territorial lab</p> <p>The 4th LAB was held on-line on April 26th. The sub-final version of the future Action plan of the Contract was discussed and its details defined. The management structure was discussed and elaborated, and future mechanisms of work and communication defined.</p>																
		<p>II.b Participants profile</p> <p>How many people participated in the Territorial labs?</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">17</td> <td>Public body / authority</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td>Business Support Organization (i.e. chamber of commerce, etc.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> <td>Private profit (i.e. SME)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> <td>Private no profit (i.e. NGO)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td>Training centre (i.e. school)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">10</td> <td>Research centre and other expert institutions (i.e. university, museum)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">12</td> <td>Other, please specify (8 individuals, 1 journalist, 3 tourist boards):</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">54</td> <td>TOTAL*</td> </tr> </table>	17	Public body / authority	3	Business Support Organization (i.e. chamber of commerce, etc.)	8	Private profit (i.e. SME)	4	Private no profit (i.e. NGO)	0	Training centre (i.e. school)	10	Research centre and other expert institutions (i.e. university, museum)	12	Other, please specify (8 individuals, 1 journalist, 3 tourist boards):	54	TOTAL*
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		<p><i>* The number <u>does not</u> include workers of Public Institution (10 of them), who took part in all activities as stakeholders and didn't take any role in facilitation of the LAB.</i></p> <p>There were altogether 54 participants in the Territorial labs/Questionnaires.</p> <p>Local and regional authorities</p> <p>Representatives from the City of Rovinj – Rovigno and County of Istria took active part in most of the territorial labs. This is very important because City of Rovinj-Rovigno is in charge of many important activities being done in the area (communal issues, road maintenance, physical planning etc.). County-level was represented by the three main departments – for sustainable development, tourism and agriculture.</p> <p>National authorities and other national institutions</p> <p>Since Palud has the status of the ornithological reserve, it is protected on the national level, according to the Nature Protection Act. Therefore, the representatives of the Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development (Nature protection Directorate, and Agency for Environmental and Nature Protection), as well as the State Inspectorate also took part in the labs and committed themselves to take part in the activities of the Wetland contract. Their role is going to be to provide the frame for creation of future management documents, such as internal act on the protection of the area, and management plan of the Palud ornithological reserve.</p> <p>Scientific and Expert Institutions</p> <p>Scientists and experts acting on different levels (State, County, Local) were important stakeholders, helping to shape many of the future activities directed to preserving natural and cultural values of the Reserve.</p> <p>NGOs</p> <p>NGOs were represented by local hunting society and a strong State-level organization with high expertise in nature and bird protection.</p> <p>SMEs</p>
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			<p>There were 4 small enterprises (mainly local farms and small restaurants), who are also local inhabitants of the Reserve.</p> <p>Other</p> <p>Tourist sector</p> <p>As Palud area is already under intense seasonal pressure of tourism and has a large potential for development of the specific forms of eco-tourism, it was important to have all local tourist boards' representatives present in at least some phases of the participatory process. They will be included in creation of the marketing strategy, promotion and creation of new tourist products.</p> <p>Individuals</p> <p>Several individually interested stakeholders participated in the process, some of them signing the contract at the end.</p>		
		<p>III. Results</p>	<p>This section reports on the results of the analysis conducted on the Territorial Labs, which revealed a number of key findings useful for assessing the key topics.</p> <p>During the 1st territorial Lab, stakeholders performed SWOT analysis and identified problems in the area. Some topics clearly popped out and were subsequently addressed in the following territorial labs and meetings with stakeholders, and finally in the wetland contract's action plan.</p> <p>These are:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="678 1332 1404 1816"> <tr> <td data-bbox="678 1332 909 1816"> <p>Topic 1 Biodiversity and nature protection</p> </td> <td data-bbox="909 1332 1404 1816"> <p>Biodiversity and other natural values were widely recognized as being the most important from the first territorial lab on. During SWOT analysis on the 1st lab, 56% of the answers identified biodiversity and whole nature, as a strength of the Palud area, with 11 % of the answers pointed out the areas' uniqueness and potential for farming and ecological agriculture.</p> <p>This is also reflected in the fact that the Action plan of the Wetland Contract was named "Palud – Diversity</p> </td> </tr> </table>	<p>Topic 1 Biodiversity and nature protection</p>	<p>Biodiversity and other natural values were widely recognized as being the most important from the first territorial lab on. During SWOT analysis on the 1st lab, 56% of the answers identified biodiversity and whole nature, as a strength of the Palud area, with 11 % of the answers pointed out the areas' uniqueness and potential for farming and ecological agriculture.</p> <p>This is also reflected in the fact that the Action plan of the Wetland Contract was named "Palud – Diversity</p>
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			<p>in Miniature”, after the process of on-line voting for several proposals during the fourth territorial lab.</p> <p>Also, 30% of the answers identified inadequate protection of natural resources as the biggest threat, and additional 16% pointed out unsustainable use and abandonment of traditional farming.</p> <p>Therefore, lots of activities in the action plan are linked, directly, or indirectly, to biodiversity and its protection.</p>
			<p>Topic 2 Tourism -related issues</p> <p>Tourist valorisation of Palud area, better tourist offer, together with improvement of visitor infrastructure and development of educational and tourist programmes, were pointed out as strengths in 48% of the answers. At the same time 25% of the answers pointed out that visitor infrastructure is inadequate, and area not promoted enough and linked to other destinations, so people, both local and visitors, know little about it. Subsequently, these issues were addressed in the Wetland Contract under socio-economic theme.</p>
			<p>Topic 3 Horizontal issues</p> <p>During the 1st Territorial lab the participants emphasized the lack of good cooperation and communication with the Public Institution and presented the will to improve such</p>

			<p>situation and the need of joint actions which includes local community.</p> <p>Also, better international cooperation and the need of better use of EU funds was pointed out.</p> <p>In later labs and meetings, two horizontal goals were defined which will address these issues.</p>
		<p>IV. Conclusion</p>	<p>At the end of the process, one can conclude that it was a positive experience to most of the participants. For the Public institution it gave invaluable information and insight to the perception of stakeholders, showing the way to proceed in order to improve communication and cooperation.</p> <p>Also, it laid a firm foundation to the near-future process of making a management plan and some internal regulations for the area of the Special ornithological reserve Palud.</p> <p>Positive atmosphere was created among stakeholders, and new links established which will ease future cooperation and work on the action plans.</p> <p>Very good thing is that the stakeholder composition is a very variable, representing different backgrounds and points of view.</p>
<p>C. APPENDICES</p>			<p>A.1. Results of the 1st Territorial lab (questionnaire results from representatives of institutions and local communities). In Croatian.</p> <p>A.2. “Palud – raznolikost u malom” - Action plan</p>

REPORT OF SHARING AND ASSESSING SCENARIOS

Natura Jadera

Veliko i Malo blato

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Final version

Date: 23/12/2020.

Notes:

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The activity aims at implementing and subscribing the one Wetland Contract in each target area through the following progressive steps:

- identifying the institutional management bodies for the Wetlands Contracts (Coordinating Committee / Management Board and Technical Secretariat);
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Each target area will report the results of the sharing and assessing scenarios activities that will be performed through with the selected target groups and key stakeholders through the Territorial Labs.

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Authors:

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

A. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- I. Overview
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A. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This section scope is to introduce the project, explain what were the Territorial Labs aimed to accomplish and to list the key findings.

Chapter number and name		Contents
A. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	I. Overview	<p>Natura Jadera held a series of Territorial Labs through late November and start of December of 2020., involving various stakeholders. Those included, besides Natura Jadera employees and project team members: City of Pag, Tourist board Pag, Tourist board Poveljana, Zadar County, various regional stakeholders such as local farmers and fisherman, teachers, hunters, birdwatchers, accommodation providers and similar. The meetings aimed at establishing a base for participated governance group, needed for the wetland contract of Veliko i Malo blato at Pag island. The document itself will be legally non-binding to any involved stakeholder, but it will provide guidelines for implementation of mutual and public interests regarding the development of Veliko i Malo blato.</p> <p>On the meetings, relevant regional stakeholders were presented the ideas gathered in the Alternative scenario document made through the CREW project, so Natura Jadera could lead the discussion on a number of important developmental issues. The aim was not just to present the ideas, but to gain more insight on the current situation and detect any possible (future) setbacks as well as possibilities.</p> <p>To that end, one online workshop was organized and several half-structured interviews were held with the regional stakeholders. The meetings served as the territorial labs needed to gather information on the developmental issues concerning Veliko i Malo blato.</p>
	II. Key findings	<p>The meetings confirmed our base assumptions, but have also indicated new developmental paths that could be relevant for the future. Namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local population recognizes the importance of the Veliko i Malo blato locality, but is uncertain on its future value.

		<p>- Regional administrative stakeholders see the location as a part of the wider local (touristic) offer and identity, and agree that it needs to be developed more. This development needs to be made in a sustainable way, by not harming the environment in any way.</p> <p>- Veliko i Malo blato have a future as ornithological reservation, not just as a touristic spot, but as an educational site and a part of regional identity as well.</p> <p>- Regional stakeholders are aware of the necessity to keep the ornithological reservation protected, which is a necessity to establish a sustainable governing long-term plan for the locality.</p>
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B. REPORT

This section scopes are:

- to describe the Territorial Labs process and methodology
- to explain the scenarios' assessment

Chapter number and name		Contents
B. REPORT	I. Introduction	This report focused on the developmental plans for the ornithological reservation of Veliko i Malo blato. As the location has a number of stakeholders that have an interest in its development, communication was the first step to determine the current position of development for the locality. Furthermore, it was necessary to detect what the local community has to say regarding the reservation, as the main function of the reservation is still a public good, and our aim is to develop it in such way. In that regard, the held discussions served as a way to prioritize the developmental needs, see the existing initiatives and finally as a way to establish a common ground of communication among the stakeholders

		<p>and local community with the aim of mutually supporting the development of Veliko i Malo blato.</p> <p>The report is divided into two major sections: a detailed description of the methodology, and an explanation of Key Findings along with excerpts from Territorial Labs that reflect and elucidate these findings. The Methodology describes the rationale and design of the Territorial Labs as well as a more detailed explanation of participants and the questions asked of participants during Territorial Labs. The Key Findings summarizes and synthesizes data gained from the Territorial Labs.</p>
	<p>II. Methodology</p>	<p>This section explains the methods used to elicit stakeholder needs, expectations, motivations and conflicts. Territorial Labs also tap into subjective experiences and are an efficient way to collect large amounts of data that describes, compares, or explains a social phenomenon because they allow participants to interact with one another and build on one another’s comments, and they allow the facilitators to probe for details.</p> <p>The data was gathered through several half-structured interviews with the local community representatives and various experts, and with a workshop with regional administrative representatives. The workshop was held in the form of a focus group, with given topics and an open discussion at the end.</p>
		<p>II.a Territorial Labs</p> <p>The territorial labs were organized as interviews with the representatives of the local community and experts, and as one workshop with the administrative stakeholders.</p> <p>The interviews were held on 27.11.2020. and 17.12.2020., face to face with the representatives of location users. These included teachers, representatives of the touristic accommodation (apartments), a farmer and fisherman, and birdwatchers. The meetings were held on Pag, since the COVID related measures allowed gathering of a smaller number of</p>

		<p>people in one place, so Natura Jadera representatives could make a face to face meeting. These meetings provided on-site insight to the situation.</p> <p>The topics addressed related to the specific interests of the stakeholders, needed to detect the current understanding of the situation related to the Veliko i Malo blato development. To be more precise, topics included discussion on the visibility of the location, related to the raising awareness on topics of birds and education; with the representatives of the touristic sector the main focus was the possibility of expanding the touristic offer and accommodation related to the Veliko i Malo blato touristic potential. As niche tourism, development of Veliko i Malo blato has the potential to influence the reduction of seasonality for the Pag touristic offer, which is an interesting developmental aspect to be a part of. With the representatives of nature preservation experts the discussion was mostly placed on the issue of preservation of the location. Topics discussed focused on the current situation of the locality, poaching, pollution etc. With a representative of the local community we wanted to detect how the population perceives the location right now compared to before. These topics were present in every interview, but due to the nature of the interviews as a topic has emerged as important to our stakeholders, we would focus more attention to it.</p> <p>Finally, as our interviews with the local communities showed, it was necessary to put to attention the necessity to be more visually recognizable and to raise awareness about the ornithological reservation to the public institution representatives. To that end, topic on raising awareness was a special segment in the workshop, and a book on birds in the reservation is a practical and effective solution for developing public knowledge about the wildlife in the reservation.</p> <p>Finally, on 11th of December an online workshop was held with the representatives of the regional administrative units. These included: Touristic board Pag, Touristic board Poveljana, City of Pag and Zadar County. Furthermore, it included several Natura Jadera experts dealing</p>
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		<p>with different aspects of nature preservation. The topics discussed were issues and guiding points detected in the Alternative scenario document, finishing with a short presentation on a book on birds of Pag island, serving both to raise awareness and as a starting point to talk future visibility measures.</p>																
		<p>II.b Participants profile</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="550 716 638 1097"> <tr><td>6</td><td>Public body / authority</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>Business Support Organization (i.e. chamber of commerce, etc.)</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>Private profit (i.e. SME)</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>Private no profit (i.e. NGO)</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>Training centre (i.e. school)</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>Research centre (i.e. university)</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>Other, please specify: hunter and local community</td></tr> <tr><td>14</td><td>TOTAL</td></tr> </table> <p>Touristic Board Poveljana is a local governmental institution with the function of directing touristic trends in the region, detecting opportunities etc, focused mainly on Poveljana municipality.</p> <p>Touristic board Pag is a regional governmental institution with the function of directing touristic trends in the region, detecting opportunities etc, focused on the whole of Pag island area.</p> <p>City of Pag is a governmental institution administrating the city of Pag and is an important regional stakeholder.</p> <p>Zadar County is a self-governmental institution governing the Zadar county administrative region.</p> <p>Natura Jadera is a public institution for nature protection of Zadar County, with its director, Damir Perid who is at the same time also a president of County's hunters association and Josip Brajkovid, project team member and ranger in Natura Jadera, who is also a hunter. They will assure to strengthen the nature protection among the hunters.</p>	6	Public body / authority	0	Business Support Organization (i.e. chamber of commerce, etc.)	1	Private profit (i.e. SME)	1	Private no profit (i.e. NGO)	2	Training centre (i.e. school)	4	Research centre (i.e. university)	0	Other, please specify: hunter and local community	14	TOTAL
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	<p>III. Results</p>	<p>This section reports on the results of the analysis conducted on the Territorial Labs, which revealed a number of key findings useful for assessing the key topics.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="544 501 1423 1805"> <tr> <td data-bbox="544 501 810 1391"> <p>Topic 1: Existing problems on Veliko i Malo blato</p> </td> <td data-bbox="810 501 1423 1391"> <p>Both during the held interviews and the workshop it was noticeable that the situation on preserving Veliko i Malo blato was improved over the years, but a consistent problem is still remaining: the location itself is still not recognized or valued enough, despite the potential it has. All of the stakeholders agree that preserving the nature of the locality is the most important priority, but that being said, they all see developmental potential in it, relevant for the whole region. In that regard, the most important findings are that a) all of the stakeholders want to contribute to better valorisation of Veliko i Malo blato and b) Veliko i Malo blato can be a more important part of the regional identity, be it through educational purposes, tourism or visibility. This is an important finding, because it offers the ground to build upon the future developmental initiatives, and CREW wetland contract can be a starting point to formalize this cooperation.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="544 1391 810 1805"> <p>Topic 2: Developmental priorities (governance, environment, social and economic development)</p> </td> <td data-bbox="810 1391 1423 1805"> <p>All of the stakeholders agreed that developmental priorities should never be done on the harm of the environment. Furthermore, the location functioning as a public good should be developed more, both as a part of regional economy and identity. To be specific, Zoran Božid, Natura Jaderas head nature ranger, mentioned that hiring a new person would be an important step towards developing Veliko i Malo blato, but also other similar locations on</p> </td> </tr> </table>	<p>Topic 1: Existing problems on Veliko i Malo blato</p>	<p>Both during the held interviews and the workshop it was noticeable that the situation on preserving Veliko i Malo blato was improved over the years, but a consistent problem is still remaining: the location itself is still not recognized or valued enough, despite the potential it has. All of the stakeholders agree that preserving the nature of the locality is the most important priority, but that being said, they all see developmental potential in it, relevant for the whole region. In that regard, the most important findings are that a) all of the stakeholders want to contribute to better valorisation of Veliko i Malo blato and b) Veliko i Malo blato can be a more important part of the regional identity, be it through educational purposes, tourism or visibility. This is an important finding, because it offers the ground to build upon the future developmental initiatives, and CREW wetland contract can be a starting point to formalize this cooperation.</p>	<p>Topic 2: Developmental priorities (governance, environment, social and economic development)</p>	<p>All of the stakeholders agreed that developmental priorities should never be done on the harm of the environment. Furthermore, the location functioning as a public good should be developed more, both as a part of regional economy and identity. To be specific, Zoran Božid, Natura Jaderas head nature ranger, mentioned that hiring a new person would be an important step towards developing Veliko i Malo blato, but also other similar locations on</p>
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		<p>the Pag island. Veliko i Malo blato can be included in the regional development as a part of the whole of the Pag island, so having an employee to focus on those locations would be beneficial in the long run for the whole region. As Pag island has more natural resources to develop, with several administrative units that aim to develop them, having one person to take that responsibility would be advantageous for two reasons. Firstly, having an employee to address developmental issues would be more practical as it resolves the problem of inter-institution communication so one vision can be followed through without setbacks or overlapping action. Secondly, as Zoran mentioned, it would also be more cost effective in the long run, as the current logistics of transport between locations, communication between institutions and segmented touristic offer provide expenses that can be mitigated by having a designated person to resolve them all.</p> <p>As the mentioned locations are a public good, under jurisdiction of several public institutions, the salary for this person could be an investment of several institutions. In that regard, finding mutually agreeable terms for this person is something to discuss among the institutions, but as costs can be divided hiring an new person for this task is a much more realistic development.</p> <p>One more important developmental aspect discussed was how to raise awareness about Veliko i Malo blato location and its importance for the region. As several our stakeholders</p>
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			<p>mentioned, its purpose as ornithological reservation is yet to be fully used, and it can be an educative experience especially for the children. As it's a location rich in wildlife it can serve as an example of natural heritage and the regions cultural identity. For example, as discussed with the local school representatives, school children draw birds wholly atypical for this region, so raising awareness about the Veliko i Malo blato would both serve to educational purposes and to strengthening the regional identity with an interesting natural heritage.</p> <p>Finally, all of the stakeholders agreed that in the long run developing Veliko i Malo blato would be beneficial for the community. Firstly it could offer more touristic offer, reducing seasonality which is a big developmental problem for the region; it can become an important part of the regional identity with an educative purpose. This is an important aspect, especially in seeing the reservation as a "public good", regardless of the touristic benefits. The interviews showed there is a strong will among the stakeholders to develop it in such way, as the recent trend indicate that poaching and wild waste disposals have been almost completely reduced, which is an important development compared to 20+ years ago when it was normal to illegally hunt birds.</p>
		<p>Topic 3: Raising awareness on Veliko i Malo blato</p>	<p>This topic emerged as one of the most relevant ones during the face to face interviews with the local community stakeholders. As our interviews</p>

		<p>ornithological reservation</p>	<p>show, a number of people recognize the value and the potential of Veliko i Malo blato reservation, but further steps are lacking. Transfer of knowledge is one of the specifics of the situation, as the function of ornithological reservation is more expert-friendly than public-acceptable. Knowledge dissemination about the reservation wildlife is an issue that still needs to be developed more. Visual materials and educational initiatives are a necessary step to further develop the current situation. To do so, a catalogue with comprehensive information and visual representation of the birds would be a great foundation to further develop both awareness about the ornithological reservation and visibility of it in the population. A proposal to JS has been sent that such material is supported by the CREW project, as it's well on point with the project purpose and will be useful as an incentive to gather regional stakeholders with a concrete deliverable, making it easier to gain momentum for the future activities.</p> <p>Visibility is also an important aspect of this topic as well, as it overlaps a number of criticalities discussed (touristic offer, regional identity, knowledge dissemination etc). The discussion about how to represent the reservation and make it more visible in the public showed that there is an interest to make it a part of the regional identity, i.e. by making a representative bird as one of the symbols of Pag island, beside the existing sheep and lace. As Vesna Karavanid from Touristic Board Pag elaborated, if a bird is to be selected as one more symbol of the Pag</p>
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		<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="539 371 810 658"></td> <td data-bbox="810 371 1423 658"> <p>island it also has to have a marketing value to accommodate as well. In that discussion, Natura Jadera experts contributed by suggesting a bird called “pastirica” (loosely translated as “Sheppardess”) to go hand in hand with already commonly accepted symbol of the sheep.</p> </td> </tr> </table>		<p>island it also has to have a marketing value to accommodate as well. In that discussion, Natura Jadera experts contributed by suggesting a bird called “pastirica” (loosely translated as “Sheppardess”) to go hand in hand with already commonly accepted symbol of the sheep.</p>
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	<p>IV. Conclusion</p>	<p>The most important finding is that there is a tangible amount of interest among the stakeholders to work commonly in the development of Veliko i Malo blato reservation. This itself is a core aspect of any participative democratic process and is a good foundation to build upon.</p> <p>Secondly, everyone recognizes the necessity to invest into human capacities to maintain the development of Veliko i Malo blato reservation. This investment can be divided among the several public institutions, and can be a stronger example of cooperation among the stakeholders.</p> <p>Finally, raising awareness and raising visibility about the ornithological reservation work hand in hand with other developmental priorities of the region and the reservation. Stakeholders are willing and look forward to disseminating knowledge about the wildlife of the reservation, and making it one of the recognizable regional heritage spots.</p>		
<p>C. APPENDICES</p>	<p>Please include the documents associated to the Territorial Labs results.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attendance list for the interviews • Attendance list for the online workshop • Screenshots of the online meeting 			

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Powerpoint presentation for the meeting• Photos of the meetings with local representatives/birdwatchers
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REPORT OF SHARING AND ASSESSING SCENARIOS

Agency for Occupation and Development in North Barese / Ofantina Area Ofanto River

Deliverable 4.3.2 – English summary

Final version date: 12/04/2021

Notes:

1) A.4.3 Drafting the Wetland Contract

The activity aims at implementing and subscribing the one Wetland Contract in each target area through the following progressive steps:

- identifying the institutional management bodies for the Wetlands Contracts (Coordinating Committee / Management Board and Technical Secretariat);
- developing of Territorial Labs for the participated governance;
- defining mid-long term strategic scenarios;
- sharing and assessing the strategic scenarios;
- drafting and subscription of the formal agreement of the Wetland Contract during the Local Final Conference (press conference).

The actors subscribing the Contract will be committed of: (i) acting in the frame of valorising of the subsidiarity principle, in respect of every actor's competences; (ii) activating all the partnership tools; (iii) keep working and monitoring the process even after the project end.

2) D.4.3.2 Report of Sharing and assessing scenarios

Each target area will report the results of the sharing and assessing scenarios activities that will be performed through with the selected target groups and key stakeholders through the Territorial Labs.

3) This template has been developed by UNICAM (University of Camerino). 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.



Authors:

- Marco Barone
- Flavio Michele Ceci

REPORT OF SHARING AND ASSESSING SCENARIOS

(deliverable 4.3.2 – English summary)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

A. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- I. Overview
- II. Key findings

B. REPORT

- I. Introduction
- II. Methodology
 - II.a Territorial Labs*
 - II.b Participants profile*
- III. Results
- IV. Conclusion

C. APPENDICES

A. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This section scope is to introduce the project, explain what were the Territorial Labs aimed to accomplish and to list the key findings.

Chapter number and name		Contents
A. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	I. Overview	PTNBO held a series of Territorial Labs from July to October 2020 involving various stakeholders, including public local bodies, authorities at the national, regional, provincial and local scale, research institutions, education providers and schools, public-oriented bodies such as consortia and representative associations, environmental NGOs and private no-profit subjects, private enterprises and individual citizens, aiming at establishing a participated governance for the Wetland Contract of the Ofanto River.
	II. Key findings	<p>The specific goals of the territorial labs were to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Outline the orientations of the structure of the CoF Knowledge Framework;</i> - <i>Composition of the "refined" and updated knowledge framework of the territorial system of reference of the WC;</i> - <i>Outline the orientations of the structure of the Strategic Document of the WC;</i> - <i>Define / Share the main strategic actions of the D.S. of the WC;</i> - <i>Sharing / implementation of the Knowledge Framework of the Territorial Plan of the NR River Park Ofanto;</i> - <i>Provide contributions to the Plan / Regulation / Socio-economic Program of the NR Park Ofanto River;</i> - <i>Stimulate participation in the Scoping SEA phase of the Park Plan.</i>

		<p>The Strategic Document and the Knowledge Framework were further developed with a co-design approach and in-depth scenario analyses.</p> <p>The involved stakeholders were able to deliver key information indicating the concrete actions and provisions to be included in the further steps.</p> <p>The result of the participation process in the Territorial Labs are embodied in the Strategic Document, in the “Evolved” Knowledge Framework as well as in the Action Programme.</p>
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B. REPORT

This section scopes are:

- to describe the Territorial Labs process and methodology
- to explain the scenarios' assessment

Chapter number and name		Contents
B. REPORT	I. Introduction	<p>This report focused on the Ofanto River basin and area. The participatory activities of the process were placed in a crucial circumstantial framework for the entire reference territory of the river basin, opening interesting scenarios of cooperation between bodies. This process allowed us to endorse the most intrinsic meaning of a Wetland Contract, in the sense of a tool for triggering of local impulses, within a homogeneous territorial system, beyond the administrative limitation, in which the river is the measure for verifying the sustainability of choices and for development hopes. In this perspective, participatory activities were inserted as an instrument of territorial drive by investing not only the competent bodies and administrations, but the entire community of the valley, in the assumption of co-responsibility and promotion of a shared Action Plan, aimed at addressing the environmental problems of the river basin in the context of its local development.</p> <p>The report is divided into two major sections: a detailed description of the methodology, and an explanation of Key Findings along with excerpts from Territorial Labs that reflect and elucidate these findings.</p>

		<p>The Methodology describes the rationale and design of the Territorial Labs as well as a more detailed explanation of participants and the questions asked of participants during Territorial Labs. The Key Findings summarizes and synthesizes data gleaned from the Territorial Labs.</p>
	<p>II. Methodology</p>	<p>The methodology used was that of a structured co-creation workshop. This included a 'scenario' phase and some core element that explained in a diachronic way the actions of institutions, problem-holders and enlarged stakeholder groups, including frontal presentation of project designers and researchers, especially those who had already applied their vision to river areas in the past.</p> <p>Co-creation has become a central element in the application of participatory design practices and refers to the act of collective creativity shared between one or more people – in a sense blurring the boundary between who is the designer and who is the user of the resulting solution (Sanders & Stappers 2008). There were loosely three different stages of scenarios thinking, all focused on key elements of the Ofanto River area: "main" (key path, which was the main scenario), "contextual" (how to respond to the stakeholders' needs) and "validation" (to check whether the envisaged solutions responded to the proposed needs). The overall goal of the workshops was to involve the stakeholders, institutions and problem-holders we will work with as directly as possible, in their quality of active players of our project team.</p> <p>In light of the special circumstances related to the epidemiological emergency from COVID-19, which in alternating phases did not allow the regular performance of the planned participatory activities and in particular the carrying out of the activities planned within the Thematic Tables according to conventional method, options were evaluated to activate a participatory process at a distance, through digital e-democracy web tools. A virtual community of citizens, associations and public administrators was therefore established for an online consultation path, through a dedicated telematic platform (https://www.cdfbassamediavalleofanto.it).</p>
		<p>II.a Territorial Labs</p>

		<p>The overall Territorial Labs (also referred to as <i>'Tavoli Tematici'</i>, for dissemination purposes) calendar was structured as such:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Governance – 28th September (10:00 – 13:00) Montemilone (Basilicata – Italy), Council Room 2. Agriculture – 30th September (10:00 – 13:00) c.da Canestrello - Candela (Apulia) 3. Tourism and Green Economy – 1st October (10:00 – 13:00) c.da Moschella – Cerignola, Agriturismo "Moschella" 4. Infrastructures – 5th October (10:00 – 13:00) Barletta (BAT – Apulia), Future Center 5. Nature - 7th October (10:00 – 13:00) Margherita di Savoia (BAT – Apulia), Council Room <p>II.b Participants profile</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="550 1198 1423 1579"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">17</td> <td>Public body / authority</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td>Business Support Organization (i.e. chamber of commerce, etc.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td>Private profit (i.e. SME)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">23</td> <td>Private no profit (i.e. NGO)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td>Training centre (i.e. school)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td>Research centre (i.e. university)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">20</td> <td>Other, please specify: citizens, other participants</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">70</td> <td>TOTAL</td> </tr> </table> <p><u>Breakdown of Key Participants</u></p> <p>(Public Body / Authority) - Territorial Institutions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provincia di Barletta Andria Trani 	17	Public body / authority	3	Business Support Organization (i.e. chamber of commerce, etc.)	3	Private profit (i.e. SME)	23	Private no profit (i.e. NGO)	1	Training centre (i.e. school)	3	Research centre (i.e. university)	20	Other, please specify: citizens, other participants	70	TOTAL
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comune di Spinazzola • Comune di Montemilone • Provincia di Foggia • Comune di Candela • Comune di Lavello • Comune di San Ferdinando di Puglia <p>(Public Body / Authority) – Regional Authorities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • REGIONE PUGLIA - Sezione Risorse Idriche • REGIONE PUGLIA - Agenzia Regionale Strategica per lo Sviluppo Ecosostenibile del Territorio (ASSET) • Autorità di Bacino Distrettuale dell'Appennino Meridionale • Soprintendenza Archeologia Belle Arti e Paesaggio BAT e Foggia • Ministero per i Beni e le Attività Culturali - Polo Museale della Puglia <p>(Public Body / Authority) – Publicly Oriented Bodies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consorzio Pro Ofanto • Consorzio di Bonifica della Basilicata • Consorzio di Bonifica Terre d'Apulia • Patto Territoriale per l'Occupazione Nord Barese Ofantino • Assemblea di Bacino CdF Alto Ofanto <p>Business Support Organizations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ordine degli Architetti P.P.C. della Provincia di Barletta-Andria-Trani • UIL Bat • CGIL Bat <p>Private No-Profit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AIPIN (Associazione italiana per l'Ingegneria Naturalistica) • Ente Nazionale Protezione Animali (ENPA) sezione di Barletta • Legambiente, circolo di Barletta • Associazione Laboratorio Verde Fare Ambiente, Andria • Associazione "Centro Studi Naturalistici", Foggia
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Associazione Laboratorio Verde Fare Ambiente (FG) • Associazione "L'Airone" Casa di Ramsar, Trinitapoli • Club per l'Unesco, Cerignola • Associazione "Nucleo di Vigilanza Ittico-faunistica ambientale ed ecologica, Barletta • Associazione Fare Natura, Margherita di Savoia • Gruppo progettazione Piano Parco • Associazione Consorzio "Pro Ofanto" – Barletta • Future Center Barletta • AS Barletta Sportiva • Italia Nostra - Sezione Vulture Alto Bradano • Mama Puglia • Associazione Fare Ambiente BAT • Associazione Virgilio • Associazione Laboratorio Verde Fare Ambiente della provincia di Foggia • FIOF Fondo Internazionale per la Fotografia • Museo Forentum Ritrovata • Santuario Madonna del Sabato - Minervino Murge <p>Research center – Training Center</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CIHEAM IAM (Istituto Agronomico Mediterraneo) Bari • Istituto di Ricerca sulle acque del Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche (IRSA-CNR) • IISS "Dell'Aquila-Staffa" di San Ferdinando di Puglia • Centro Italiano per la Riqualificazione Fluviale (CIRF)
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	<p>III. Results</p>	<p>This section reports on the results of the analysis conducted on the Territorial Labs, which revealed a number of key findings useful for assessing the key topics.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="555 539 1406 891"> <tr> <td>Topic 1</td> <td>Governance</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Topic 2</td> <td>Agriculture</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Topic 3</td> <td>Tourism and Green Economy</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Topic 4</td> <td>Infrastructure</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Topic 5</td> <td>Nature</td> </tr> </table>	Topic 1	Governance	Topic 2	Agriculture	Topic 3	Tourism and Green Economy	Topic 4	Infrastructure	Topic 5	Nature
Topic 1	Governance											
Topic 2	Agriculture											
Topic 3	Tourism and Green Economy											
Topic 4	Infrastructure											
Topic 5	Nature											
	<p>IV. Conclusion</p>	<p>With respect to the participatory process put in place, the thematic goals were mainly:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Outline the orientations of the structure of the CoF Knowledge Framework;</i> - <i>Composition of the "refined" and updated knowledge framework of the territorial system of reference of the WC;</i> - <i>Outline the orientations of the structure of the Strategic Document of the WC;</i> - <i>Define / Share the main strategic actions of the D.S. of the WC;</i> - <i>Sharing / implementation of the Knowledge Framework of the Territorial Plan of the NR River Park Ofanto;</i> - <i>Provide contributions to the Plan / Regulation / Socio-economic Program of the NR Park Ofanto River;</i> - <i>Stimulate participation in the Scoping SEA phase of the Park Plan.</i> 										
<p>C. APPENDICES</p>	<p>Please include the documents associated to the Territorial Labs results.</p>											

