PORTODIMARE

geo**POR**tal of **TO**ols & **D**ata for sustaInable **M**anagement of co**A**stal and ma**R**ine **E**nvironment (ADRION205)

D.C.3.3 Report of the PORTODIMARE Project Final conference

01 2021

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List of abbreviations

AIR	Adriatic-Ionian Region, as defined by the Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions concerning the European Union Strategy for the Adriatic and Ionian Region COM(2014) 357 final
AZA	Module supporting Allocated Zone to Aquaculture Identification integrated into the GAIR
CEA	Module for Cumulative Effects Assessment integrated into the GAIR
EUSAIR	the European Union Strategy for the Adriatic and Ionian Region COM(2014) 357 final
GAIR	Geoportal of Adriatic-Ionian Region (the main output of PORTODIMARE project)
ICZM	Integrated Coastal Zone Management, as defined by the Protocol on Integrated Coastal Zone Management to the Barcelona Convention (Council Decision 2010/631/EU)
LP	Lead partner of the project PORTODIMARE
MSF	Medium Scale Fishery Footprint module integrated in the GAIR
MSP	Maritime Spatial Planning, as defined by Directive 2014/89/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 July 2014 establishing a framework for maritime spatial planning
MUC	Module on Maritime Use Synergy and Conflict Analysis, integrated into the GAIR
PARTRAC	Module for supporting particles and contaminants dispersion tracking, integrated into the GAIR
PP	Project partner of PORTODIMARE
SSF	Small Scale Fishery Footprint module integrated in the GAIR

1 INTRODUCTION

The Final Conference of the project Interreg ADRION PORTODIMARE (geoPORtal of TOols & Data for sustaInable Management of coAstal and maRine Environment), was organised by Public enterprise for coastal zone management of Montenegro (PP7) in cooperation with the LP and the work package coordinators (PP2, PP4). The Final Conference was held on December the 9th and 10th, 2020. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the event was organised in two modalities at the same time:

- in presence at Hotel "Cattaro" in Kotor - Montenegro, and
- online, via GoToMeeting, hosted by the EUSAIR Stakeholder Platform.

This two-day conference showed the results and outputs of PORTODIMARE project including the Geoportal for the Adriatic and Ionian Region (GAIR), its tools and their potentialities in supporting the decision making and planning processes of ICZM and MSP ongoing in the Region (e.g. the elaboration of national maritime spatial plans, as foreseen by Directive 2014/89/EU). A specific session was dedicated to the ADRION capitalization intitiative, and to the Thematic Cluster n. 2, setting the way forward for PORTODIMARE and the other ADRION projects focusing on coastal and marine environment management.

First day of the final conference, organised into three consecutive plenary sessions held in English, was dedicated to an overview of main project reults and ouputs:

- the GAIR (structure, datasets, integrated tools);
- the practical demonstrations of the use of Geoportal and selected tools by PPs, presenting the case studies from the pilot areas and the deriving Action Plans;
- GAIR maintenance and transferability plan;
- the outcomes of the ADRION Thematic Cluster n. 2.

Second day was dedicated to the parallel sessions organises by project partners with national stakeholders, held in national languages.

The participation to the Final Conference was very satisfying: about 100 participants from all Project Partners (PPs) and diferent stakeholders.

2 PORTODIMARE FINAL CONFERENCE DAY 1 - DECEMBER 9TH 2020

2.1 Introductory Remarks

Predrag Jelušić, Director of the Public Enterprise for Coastal Zone Management, thanked the EUSAIR Stakeholder Platform for hosting this event and announced the upcoming local conferences of all project partners, organized on December 10th, 2020. **Jelušić** pointed out how PORTODIMARE Project fulfilled the set goals, highlighting the development of the Geoportal - a permanently open platform that contains all the necessary data for sustainable development and strategic planning of coastal and marine areas in the AI region. The Geoportal allows an overview of the situation and processes on the Adriatic Sea, giving the information on how the activities ongoing in one place affect all of our countries. The project itself is a result of a ten-year-long partnership of the institutions from Italy, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Greece, and Montenegro, shaping the gained experience and emphasizing joint efforts through previous projects. **Jelušić** concluded by congratulating the lead partner Emilia-Romagna Region and all the project partners for the successful results of PORTODIMARE Project and expressed his hopes for a future cooperation and continued dialog on the addressed topics.

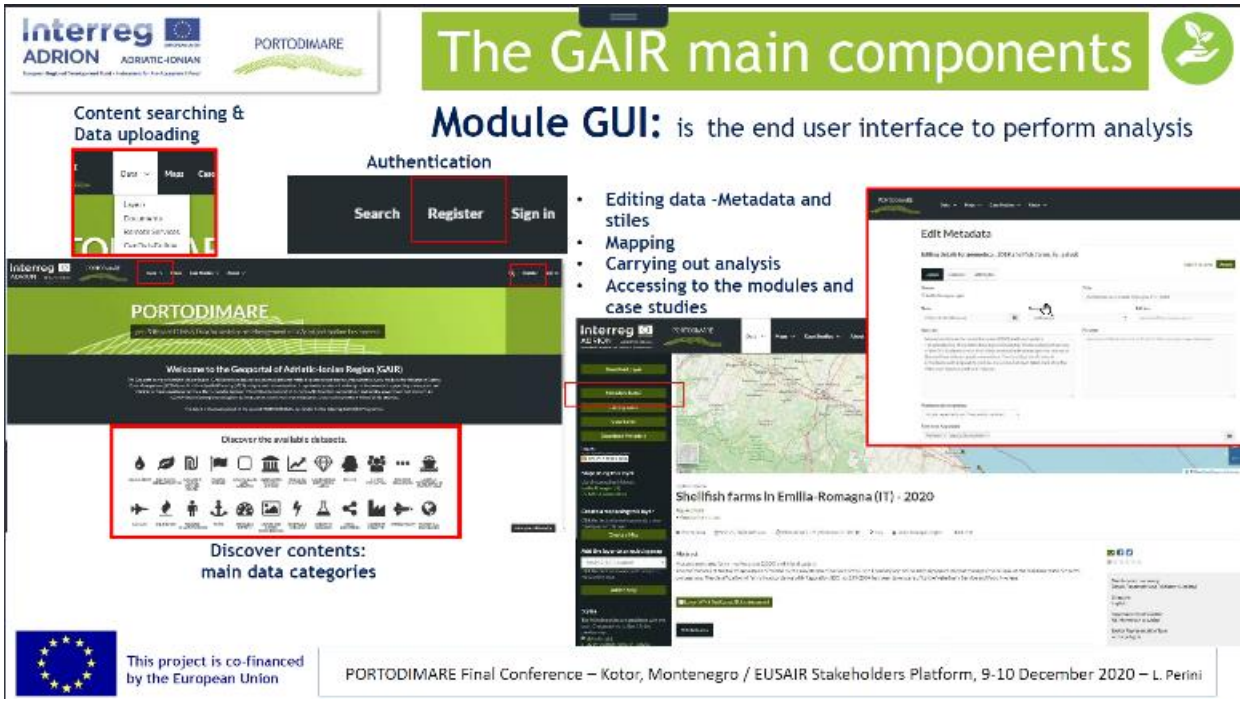
Marco Deserti, PORTODIMARE Project Manager (Emilia-Romagna Region) stated that the PROTODIMARE project was, and still is, an ambitious and challenging project. The constant support and cooperation of the partnership was crucial for the success of the project. **Deserti** reminded that the project comes from a long-term partnership among the AI countries in the field of ICZM and MSP, giving an overview of the cooperation timeline and milestones. As a final result of the project, **Deserti** pointed out the importance and the usefulness of the Geoportal, which will be an important tool in terms of data organization, sharing, and future planning at local, national and macroregional scale.

Olga Sedioli, PORTODIMARE coordinator, briefly introduced the project and its activities, reminding of the main purpose, duration, and funding of the PORTODIMARE project. The main objective of the project, **Sedioli** stated, is to contribute to transnational cooperation in the AIR to address common challenges of ICZM and MSP and support the implementation of the EUSAIR Action Plan, with the help and participation of 11 partners during the February 2018 – January 2021 period, and with a total budget of about. 1.6 million EUR. **Sedioli** introduced all partners, starting with the partners from Italy: Emilia-Romagna Region, CORILA, Regions of Apulia, Veneto, and Abruzzo and the 2 associated partners – ARPAE Emilia-Romagna and Marche Region. Slovenia was represented with Regional Development Center Koper, Croatia with Institute for Physical Planning Region of Istria, and Priority Actions Program/Regional Activity Center Split. Furthermore, the partner from Bosnia and Herzegovina was the Centre Economic-Technological Environmental Development Sarajevo and the Montenegrin partner was the Public Enterprise for Coastal Zone Management. Additionally, Greece was represented by the Hellenic Centre for Marine Research. **Sedioli** reminded that the long-term partnership resulted in many activities, projects, and initiatives on the topic of ICZM and MSP, capitalized by PORTODIMARE to create a Geoportal that will include all the data collected over the years during various projects. **Sedioli** introduced Session I, focused on the GAIR and its structure; Session II will be dedicated to case studies that tested the functionality of the Geoportal and their transformation into Action Plans, and the Geoportal maintenance and the transferability plan; session II will be dedicated to the ADRION Thematic Cluster n. 2 activities and the future of the cooperation in the EUSAIR area.

2.2 Session I: Geoportal as the main output of PROTODIMARE Project

Andrea Barbanti (PP2, CNR-ISMAR), moderated Session I, focusing on the main output of PORTODIMARE project – the Geoportal for the Adriatic and Ionian Region (GAIR). **Barbanti** introduced **Elisabetta Manea**, (PP2, CNR-ISMAR) in charge of the polls conducted via **slido.com** to gather the participants views during the conference. The first poll – *What would you like to know from a Geoportal for MSP/ICZM and which features do you consider most important and valuable, also in the view of future uses and developments of PORTODIMARE Geoportal?* – included 15 sentences to be ranked from the participant's side during the first session.

Luisa Perini (LP) introduced her presentation on the GAIR and data, stating that the main reason for its development, relates to the AI being a semi-enclosed sea which suffers from high pressures caused by multiple human uses and climate change impacts. **Perini** pointed out several strategies for the managing of this issue, including the Integrated Maritime Policy, several Environmental Directives, and the EUSAIR Pillars, all of which need suitable knowledge and a focal point of access to it for preliable, integrated, and interoperable data related to maritime and coastal areas. Perini stated that the GAIR represents a gateway to geospatial data and services, capitalizing on the existing datasets and prototype tools resulting from two geoportals on these issues in the Adriatic Sea- Shape/Hazadr and Adriplan, while integrating other important resources. The GAIR is, **Perini** added, based on free open-source technologies and software (GeoNode) which encourages large collaboration, transparency, and duration. Several steps were included in the still on-going improvement process of the GAIR, including the proper selection of the necessary data, design, integration of tools, and testing. The main components of the GAIR are data, applications and documents and most importantly- GAIR users. Resources are represented by layers, maps, remote services, and documents. At the moment, 550 layers are uploaded and all data refers to 26 main categories on coastal and sea uses, environmental aspects, and administrative and socio-economic topics. Contributions of "Research" and European networks are crucial for Environmental Information on pressures and sea-uses at the scale of AIR. Each primary resource is completed with metadata that complies with the Inspire directive, thus respecting properties of data and the permission for use (from data uploader/owner).



Perini presented the 7 modules integrated into GAIR (Tools4MSP), all based on the conceptual workflow following a case study-driven approach; 3 are directly integrated into GAIR, 3 are API-based integrated into GAIR and one is based on maps. The main challenge of the GAIR is to involve a large community of users who can contribute to improving all contents. **Perini** emphasized how the user profiles are hierarchical, differentiating *general public* users from the *authorized users*, *power users*, and *administrators*, in terms of their activities on the GAIR. **Perini** concluded with the information on strengths and improvements of the GAIR, stating that the portal represents an efficient decision support system for MSP/ICZM processes, making multiple sources of information available and easily approachable, thus helping the blue growth in the AIR. However, **Perini** added that the GAIR is still improving, and will need dedicated funding for the upcoming upgrades, as well as new expertise to fill in the existing gaps in areas such as socio-economic aspects.

Stefano Menegon (PP2, CNR-ISMAR) presented the modules integrated in the GAIR as decision-support tools for the MSP – a multi-actor and multi-stage process by which the competent authorities analyze and organize human activities in marine areas to achieve ecological, economic, and social objectives. The main actors of MSP and thus potential users of the tools are public administrators, managers, planners, scientists, private consultants and operators, and citizens; the stages of the MSP process include the goals and objectives of defining, gathering the data, identifying issues, developing and evaluating alternative management actions, and refining goals. **Menegon** added that the Decision Support Tools are software-based intermediaries that provide support in an evidence-based decision-making process, and gave an insight on the different tools integrated in the GAIR that can be used to support the process of the MSP. A good example of the goals and objectives definition process is the printed maps and their more technologically advanced equivalents – WebGIS/Map Viewer/Map Composer, as well as some even more advanced tools that relate to the stakeholder engagement, such as the MSP Challenge Game. For the second tool, which relates to data gathering and the definition of current conditions, **Menegon** mentioned the Human Uses Footprint tool, socio-economic analysis, ecological indicators, ecosystem-services analysis, and of course – the geodata portals. **Menegon** further gave an example on the issues, constraints, and future conditions identifying process, by using the Conflict Analysis, Cumulative Effects Assessment, Climate Change Models, and tools such as Ecopath, Ecosim, Ecospace, and ARIES. In terms of the development of alternative management actions, **Menegon** mentioned MARXAN and Zonation software (useful for spatial allocation organization and scenario creation), stakeholder engagement tools, and collaborative map-based design, such as SeaSketch. **Menegon** further explained how sets of previously mentioned tools are suitable and useful in the other stages of MSP. He added that the GAIR Modules are designed, developed, and implemented following the some main principles: MSP driven approach, alongside with modular, case study, community-based, spatially-explicit, and open approach. The seven tools accessible through the GAIR are: MUC, CEA, PARTRAC, AZA, SSF, MSF, and OIL SPILL. In conclusion, **Menegon** explained how these different tools support thew different stages of the MSP process. All modules can access updated and harmonized datasets and information, and multiple tools can be combined thanks to the common data repository. Possible future improvements include the development of additional modules, the support for the automatic upload of model outputs into GAIR, the finalization of the implementation of case-study driven approach, and the improvement of the stability of the modules and the usability of the Graphical User Interfaces.

The session followed up with introductions of the six developed modules.

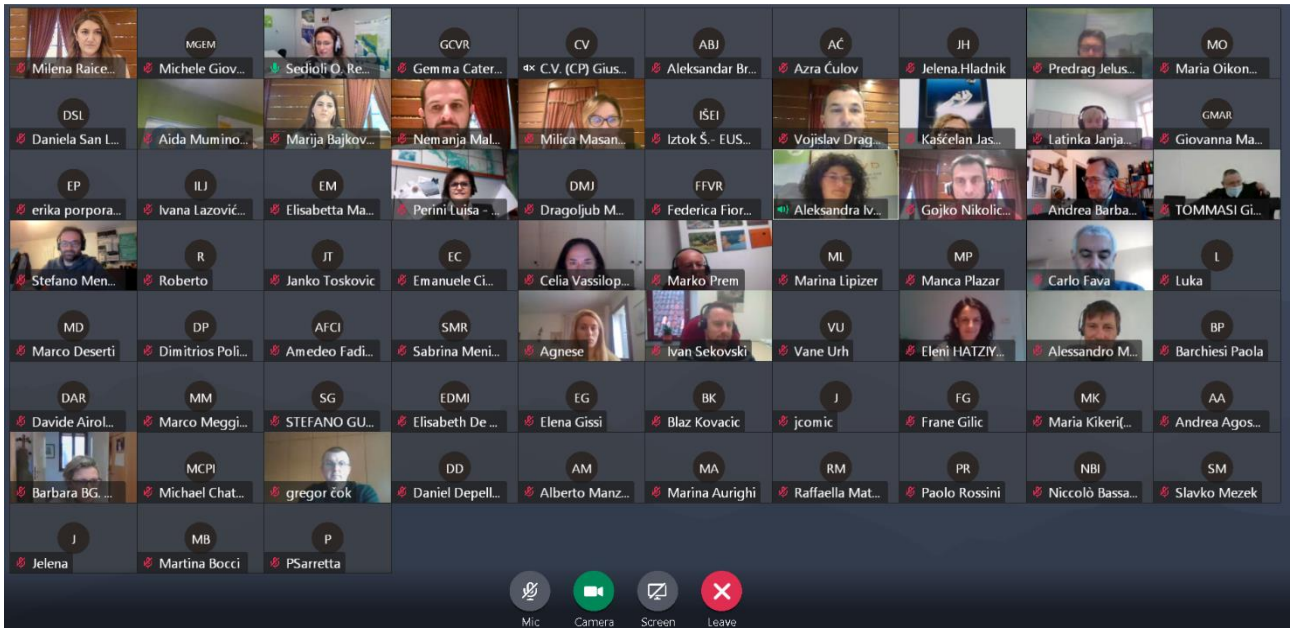
The first three modules – Maritime Use Conflict Analysis (**MUC**), Cumulative Effects Assessment (**CEA**), and Particle Tracking Simulation (**PARTRAC**) were presented by **Stefano Menegon**.

The **MUC module** was developed by PP2 (CNR-ISMAR and IUAV). MUC is used to analyze potential conflicts of maritime use allocation in the sea. Conflicts are, in this regard, defined as the constraints creating disadvantages to maritime activities located in a given sea area. This module explores the effects of the spatial distribution of human uses in the area and highlights hotspots of conflicts. MUC is specifically designed for managers, planners, and scientists for the following MSP steps: data gathering, identification

of issues, constraints and future conditions, and evaluation of alternative management actions. MUC model is grid-based analysis, and the inputs relate to the Geospatial distribution of Human activities and Potential Conflict Score (based on an expert elicitation process and literature preview) for each pairwise combination (varies from 0 – no conflict to 6 – very high conflict score). The MUC is based on the methodology previously implemented within COEXIST Project. The MUC results in GeoTIFF format of geospatial distribution of MUC scores, and a table/matrix representing the contribution of the single pairwise combinations to the total MUC score.

The CEA **module** is a systematic procedure for identifying and evaluating the significance of effects from multiple pressures and/or activities on single or multiple receptors, and it is also developed by PP2 (CNR-ISMAR and IUAV). CEA is designed for managers, planners, and scientists for the following MSP steps: data gathering, identification of issues, constraints and future conditions, and evaluation of alternative management actions. CEA can incorporate useful information provided by other tools – SSF, MSF, and AZA. CEA is based on the Tools4MSP Modeling Framework, and it incorporates a key aspect of the environmental risk assessment discipline – the explicit identification and understanding of the *source-pressure-pathway-receptor* linkages. The linkages are modeled through two independent but concatenate tasks – pressures assessment and impacts assessments. CEA model is grid-based analysis. There are various CEA module results, including geospatial distribution of CEA score and MSFD Alignment Maps for 3 different types of pressures.

The PARTRAC module, developed by PP2 (CNR-ISMAR), is an advection-diffusion modeling tool to access the dispersion of particles released in the Adriatic Sea. Its outputs and derived variables can be customized and analyzed based on the end-user requests and can be used to evaluate events, such as impacts of aquaculture, tracking of floating debris and microplastics, pint discharge, and plumes dispersion. PARTRAC is designed for managers, planners, and scientists for the following MSP steps: data gathering, identification of issues, constraints, and future conditions, and evaluation of alternative management actions. This module simulates the trajectory of particles as a function of the hydrodynamic conditions simulated by the state-of-the-art 3D SHYFEM oceanographic model. This model solves the primitive equations, vertically integrated over each layer considering tidal, atmospheric, and density-driven forces. SHYFEM is open and freely available. Module results are the geospatial distribution of particle concentration per grid of analysis in the GeoTIFF format – dispersion from an impulsive source and dispersion from a continuous source.



Erika Porporato (PP2, University Ca' Foscari of Venice) presented the Allocated Zone for Aquaculture (**AZA**) module. **Porporato** pointed out that the AZAs are marine areas where the development of aquaculture has priority over other uses. The identification of an AZA will result from a zoning processes conducted through participatory spatial planning, where the administrative bodies legally establish that specific spatial areas within a region have priority for aquaculture development. This module was developed to support stakeholders and decision-makers to identify the AZA areas. Additionally, AZA uses the Spatial Multi-Criteria Evaluation (**SMCE**) methodology through three main steps: 1) criteria normalization, 2) weight assignment to each criterion, 3) suitability index calculation, which are, in addition to weights and constraints, available on the Geoportal. **Porporato** continued with an example of the use of AZA on the GAIR, developed by Emilia Romagna Region, explaining that the users have different input criteria (i.e. optimal growth, economic factors, environment interactions) and should assign a weight to each input criteria. The user can consider the actual sea uses, but also the protected areas, and use the already available shapefiles, of which a minimum of three are needed to run the AZA module. **Porporato** explained how outputs are presented on a new page, where the user will be able to find the recap of all the included criteria and download the aquaculture suitability constraints and sustainability histogram in PDF or GeoTIFF format.

Dimitris Politikos (PP5) presented the development of a geospatial tool for visualizing spatial footprints of Small and Medium Scale Fisheries (SSF and MSF). The used methodology integrated the most influential components affecting SSF and MSF (i.e. bathymetry, distance from the coast, fishing effort, vessel capacity of ports, etc.) based on a Multi-Criteria Decision Analysis (**MCDA**). The main task was to develop two R libraries and link outputs with GAIR. **Politikos** explained that the MCDA is a three-step process, which a) compiles all factors that are considered important for the area, leading to Analytic Hierarchy Process to get the Coastal Fishery Suitability Index; b) extracts a map through interpolation method from the information on vessels lengths and vessels GT, to get the Vessels Activity Indicator Index and further the Coastal Vessels Activity Index; c) combines the Coastal Fishery Suitability Index and Coastal Vessels Activity Index to get the Fishing Pressure from Coastal Fishery Index. In conclusion, **Politikos** gave an example for SSF and MSF done on Kefalonia Island, with parameters, layers, and outputs.

Raffaella Matarrese (CNR-Irsa, external expert for PP9) presented the Oil Spill module developed by PP9 as a follow-up of the project HAZADR. The ambition of HAZADR project is to enable, through an iteractive platform (ATLAS), the highest number of emergency corps in different Adriatic countries and regions to use the same early warning system and to be informed over the potential oil spill risk evolution in the Adriatic Sea and coasts. The GAIR includes two different typologies of layers that have been implemented in PORTODIMARE – the **Vulnerability Maps of Coastal Areas** (Total Vulnerability to the Oil Spill Event Map, Environmental Vulnerability Map, and Human Vulnerability Map) and **Hazard Maps over the Adriatic Sea**. **Matarrese** further explained that the Oil Spill products in GAIR are classified within the Pressure Impacts and Maritime Transport and Traffic Flows.

Session I was concluded with a 30-minute interactive session showing the practical use of the GAIR, guided by **Alessandro Sarretta** (PP2, CNR-ISMAR).

*The questions and the results of the poll conducted by **Elisabetta Manea** via slido.com during each session, are attached as Annex III to this report.*

2.3 Session II: SHOWCASE – Results of Testing in Pilot Areas and related Action Plans

Moderator of Session II, **Marko Prem** (PP4) introduced the presentation of the results of the activities implemented by some of the PPs to test the GAIR into 7 case studies focused in Pilot Areas and the related Action Plans, which made it possible for users and developers to collaborate and give insights on the development and improvement of the GAIR. **Prem** informed of the prepared Geoportal Practical Guide for other users, emphasizing also the importance of the maintenance and transferability plan of the GAIR.

The second poll via slido.com was introduced by **Elisabetta Manea**.

Luisa Perini (LP) presented the results of the case study ''Evaluating sea uses sustainability in **Emilia-Romagna Region**" and the Action Plan resulting from it. **Perini** pointed out that the project benefits from previous milestones, such as the Emilia-Romagna Region Guidelines on ICZM, the Italian flagship project RITMARE, and various EU projects. Emilia-Romagna is an area of strategic importance and conflicts in a delicate balance between nature and development, with 130 km of coastline, high anthropic pressure, historical sites, and important economic interests. **Perini** added that there is parallelism between the implementation of PORTODIMARE and the national MS planning process, therefore the case study was part of the actual MSP process. Indeed, the proposed planning approach refers to the national methodology and integrates PORTODIMARE results in 6 phases. During the initial assessment phase, the GAIR was populated with 50 regional layers in addition to a provided description of the environmental system, sea uses and land-sea interactions. The second phase – analysis of interactions, tested the GAIR and modules which were applied in "present status'' and in ''managed scenario'', using CEA and MUC, applied AZA and tested a particular application of PARTRAC. The third phase defined a vision (coastal and maritime tourism) and strategic objectives (respect of the natural coastal dynamics and resources that shall not be compromised). Phase 4 tested the proposed methodology by the National Technical Committee to classify planning units, define specific objectives and possible measures. In conclusion, the testing showed the clear advantages offered by a decision support system such as GAIR for the development of the MSP process, database, information, and valuable outputs.

Latinka Janjanin (PP6) presented the results of the testing activity "Threats to coastal and marine biodiversity, Vrsar and Funtana islands" and the resulting Action Plan. **Janjanin** gave the basic information on the testing area position – 21 islands and cliffs, completely uninhabited area, without national plans or published scientific data. The aim was to determine the negative impact of coastal areas on the protected marine area with 6 steps – gather the existing data, recognize important, rare, and endangered marine species, analyze coastal use, test the modules with MUC and CEA, and export a final study on the issue. The methodology was divided into 5 phases – recognition and mapping of environmental resources and protections; recognition and mapping of the maritime uses and economic activities; recognition of interferences between maritime uses; setting up of recommendations for ecological or environmental indicators and monitoring. The AP will follow the set pre-determined guidelines and will be published.

Vassiliki Celia Vassilopoulou (PP5) presented the results of the testing activity "Spatial conflicts among human activities and conservation priority areas in Western Greek waters'' and the resulting Action Plan. The Greek case study area is a socio-ecological system with distinct characteristics, as it hosts important eco-system components and as diverse activities/users take place and exist. The Overarching Principle implies that MSP should consider the characteristics of the SES to address existing and potential future challenges and promote sustainable Blue Growth. Due to the pandemic, only one minor consultation took place with the local stakeholders, indicating existent conflicts between aquaculture and SSF, and aquaculture and coastal tourism. **Vassilopoulou** pointed out that the case study aimed at addressing the conflicts generating from spatial interactions between aquaculture activities and tourism and to study the cumulative impacts of human activities on selected conservation priority ecosystem components, such as seagrass meadows, the common dolphin, and the monk seal. Furthermore, the main objective was to use

and test the GAIR for analyzing the existing and future conditions in this area, as well as to contribute with new knowledge and with the identification of possible barriers and challenges that need to be addressed to improve approaches related to the MSP steps. **Vassilopoulou** added that the Greek MSP competent authority (Ministry of Environment) was not involved in the project, thus the activities are not part of an official planning process, but are nevertheless useful in shedding light on key issues that will need to be addressed with effective planning strategies. The tested modules were SSF+MSF, AZA, and CEA. One of the outputs was the visualization of fishing pressure from SSF vessels, purse seiners, and trawlers smaller and greater than 24m. **Vassilopoulou** presented the visualization of suitable areas for AQ development, emphasizing that the areas designated as Allocated Zones for AQ by the AQ Special Framework have a relatively high overlap with those identified by the AZA module as the most suitable sites for AQ. **Vassilopoulou** additionally presented the visualization of Cumulative Effects and the final integration of results. The outcomes of the GAIR modules were combined considering tourism-related data. The potential areas of conflict between aquaculture and fisheries/tourism were identified. The development of synergic aquaculture-tourism activities may be promoted in areas suitable for AQ and also considered as appropriate for milder/alternative types of tourism according to the official Special Framework for Tourism. **Vassilopoulou** concluded that outcomes indicate place-based characteristics of competitive strategic potential that should be key ingredients of the MSP process in the study area.

Slavko Mezek (PP3) presented the results of the testing activity ''Spatial conflicts among existent users and legal regimens on sea- coastal strip along Slovenian coast", performed on both internal and territorial waters, and the resulting Action Plan. The main planning issues addressed were the maritime transport in the Port of Koper, coastal and cruise tourism, limited territorial sea, the shortness of the coast and the protection of coastal and marine habitats. **Mezek** added that Slovenia has started the national MSP preparation process by defining the methodology for the MSP implementation, preparing the cartographic basis for MSP and the MSP itself, all within the framework of the Spatial Planning Act (2017). **Mezek** pointed out that three tools were tested in the Slovenian case study – CEA, MUC, and AZA. CEA was used to analyze the overall impact of coastal and maritime activities, the impact of the maritime transport sector; MUC was used to analyze the conflicts between maritime traffic and small-scale fisheries; between beach tourism and tour boat sector; and between natural protection and tour boat sectors. **Mezek** additionally presented the environmental receptors and sea uses in the case study area. As an output from the CEA module testing, maps were outlined on different types of pressures, which were further categorized. With the MUC module testing, overall conflict analysis was done for the whole AI area. The results of the AZA testing resulted in a sustainability assessment. **Mezek** further explained the AP, focusing on the MSP recommendations, as many intense conflicts exist among sea uses, and between uses of the coast and uses of the sea. That being said, the GAIR will be beneficial for national and management processes, for analysis, monitoring, and data gathering. The AP includes a perspective for the GAIR in terms of the building of transnational governance of the GAIR, involving national institutions and competent authorities to ensure the permanent existence of GAIR as an official sub-regional portal for MSP.

Daniela San Lorenzo (external expert for PP10) presented the results of testing activity ''Abruzzo coastal evolution mapping". The main aim is the mapping of the evolution of a coastal stretch in Abruzzo Region, so to: 1) evaluate the effects of anthropic pressures on the erosion of sandy beaches within the 1956-2018 period; 2) identify erosional hot spots along the regional coasts; 3) check the effectiveness/impacts of the coastal defense structures and to define the priority order for the future interventions. After sharing the main characteristics of a 130km long regional coastline of the Abruzzo Region, **San Lorenzo** stated that the mapping started by data finding and georeferencing of images. These images were further used to extract the instantaneous shoreline. **San Lorenzo** informed that the results are given through shapefiles uploaded in the GAIR. She added that the evolution of the shoreline has also been analyzed from the point of view of the existing maritime works, and divided according to the analysis period. **San Lorenzo** concluded that a series of maps were also provided to make the results useful for the public authorities in charge of the coastal defense management and technical designers.

Azra Ćulov (PP8) presented the results of the testing activity "Spatial conflicts among existent uses and legal regimens on the sea – coastal strip along Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) coast". **Ćulov** pointed out that the BiH coastline is 20km long, surrounding the Municipality of Neum, the only coastal municipality in BiH. Therefore, the case study represents the entire coastal zone. The aim of the case study was to identify the spatial conflicts existing among the different sea and coast users, analyze the legal regimen and its requirements, and discuss the needs/recommendations for the future planning with the stakeholders. She further informed that BiH has no national spatial plan. Having in mind that BiH and legal authorities do not have most of the required data for the running of the MUC and CEA modules, it was not possible for PP8 to test such tools in the case study. Instead, a map of the maritime data was created, which represents the coastline of BiH and the location of aquaculture farms. The map consists of layers- coastline and aquaculture region. The second created map is the terrestrial data map, which represents the location of protected areas, river basin, and coastal embankment. This map consists of three layers – flood risk management, protected areas and river basin. **Ćulov** concluded that, at the moment, existing data on the coastal environment do not allow a comprehensive assessment of seawater quality and the coastal marine ecosystem. The data is scattered across different institutions, and the sustainability indicators are not defined, therefore the GAIR will be a very useful tool in the process of planning and developing the BiH coastal area, and in understanding how the knowledge basis can be improved, **Ćulov** added.

Marco Meggiolaro (external expert for PP9) presented the results of the testing activity "Oil spill coastal grounding response" for the Puglia Region in Italy. The case study was conducted as a stress-test to validate the potential of the GAIR to support the Civil Protection and the Operational Centre to address wise response in case of oil spill grounding and coastal pollution, with one oil spill simulation based on GAIR – supported tactics to conduct oil-spill grounding response and evaluate oil-spill contingency plans at coasts. The reason for conducting this case study was the increased traffic, which is a risk for the Apulian coastline. Pollex exercise was organized on 2-3 December 2020, by Capitaneria di Porto, maritime authorities with several actors concerned. GAIR case study was carried out to verify and use the entered data in the GAIR and the tools available for planning and managing the risk deriving from the spillage of hydrocarbons in the sea. That being said, three maps were elaborated – environmental vulnerability, anthropic vulnerability, and overall vulnerability. **Meggiolaro** added that the usability of GAIR reflects into the intervention planning and decision support systems, with the information on territorial jurisdiction, environmental characteristics and vulnerability of the area, type of intervention, useful response equipment, and areas for sampling.

Marko Prem concluded the session with a brief presentation on the GAIR maintenance and transferability plan, that includes recommendations on how to maintain the GAIR software, data and metadata, further development of the GAIR, additional data provision and upgrades, and hosting and administrating GAIR software and data. When it comes to the transferability, **Prem** added that the objective is to increase the GAIR community network, to disseminate and make use of project results in other regions, administrative units and target groups within the AIR, but also in other Mediterranean sub-regions and other EU regional seas. **Prem** further presented the transferability plan within EUSAIR and the AIR countries, as well as the plan within other European regional seas and the Mediterranean.

*The questions and the results of the poll conducted by **Elisabetta Manea** via **slido.com** during each session, are attached as Annex III to this report.*

2.4 Session III: ADRION Capitalization and the way forward: 3rd meeting of Thematic Cluster n.2 Coastal and Marine Environment management

The Session III - The 3rd meeting of TC2 was conceived as a specific part of PORTODIMARE Final Conference (session III, see the agenda in Annex I). This because the coordinating project is coming to an end, together with IMPRECO (while HarmoNIA ended in June 2020) and so is the workplan of TC2 for the year 2020: therefore, the importance of presenting the results of the work done, at project and Cluster level. But it is also the closure of the programming period 2014-2020, and, hence, the synthesis of the outcomes of TC2 and related projects is more relevant and expected.

The main objective of the meeting was, therefore, to sum up the concrete results reached by the3 projects and also to present the project ideas come out from the brainstorming and cooperation activated by TC2 during the whole 2020, and to relate such results and ideas with the needs and expectations of the EUSAIR area and of the European Territorial Cooperation future for 2021-2027.

To this end, the panelists present to session III were of utmost importance, and their contribution gave a real added value to the meeting and to TC2 work. They were:

Andrej Abramić, ECOAQUA institute at University Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Spain, and coordinator of Member States Expert Group, Technical Expert Group (TEG) on MSP data

Mitja Bricelj, Ministry for Environment and Spatial Planning of Slovenia, and coordinator of EUSAIR Pillar 3 Thematic Steering Group for Slovenia

Eleni Hatziyanni, policy officer at European Commission, DG MARE, Sea-basin Strategies, Maritime Regional Cooperation and Maritime Security

Slavica Pavlovic, Director General for Fisheries, and coordinator of EUSAIR Pillar 1Thematic Steering Group for Montenegro

Željka Škaričić, Director of the PAP/RAC (UNEP-MAP).

The meeting was chaired by **Marina Lipizer**, representative of OGS, lead partner of HarmoNIA project, and **Olga Sedioli**, representative of Emilia-Romagna Region, lead partner of PORTODIMARE and coordinator of Thematic Cluster n.2.

After the launch of the poll dedicated to session III by **Elisabetta Manea** of CNR-Ismar, PP2 of PORTODIMARE (see Annex IV), **Lipizer** and **Sedioli** gave a presentation of the work done by TC2 (Annex III). After a brief introduction to the ADRION capitalization initiative and the explanation of the "what and whys" of TC2, the presentation showed the project ideas coming out of the joint work of TC2, starting from the gaps and needs analysis on the three projects results and experience. The project ideas focus on 3 main aspects of the Cluster:

- Knowledge
- Cooperation
- Counterparts.

	PROJECT IDEAS
KNOWLEDGE	Integrate Ecosystem services and social-ecological systems perspectives in environmental impact assessments, considering relevant spatio-temporal scales and considering the inherent uncertainties and risks Promote the adoption of Nature based Solutions (NbS) to tackle socio-environmental challenges Formally support coordination actions among different initiatives to improve standardized data collection and analysis and ensure coherence in the shared information, maps and tools Deepen the understanding of the Land-Sea Interactions, including climate change effects, to strengthen evidence-based policy making and ensure coherence between terrestrial and marine planning

	PROJECT IDEAS
COOPERATION	Maintain and further develop existing geoportals and tools for collaborative data sharing and harmonisation of approaches and methods, towards the establishment of a long-term, structured and formalised (e. g. signature of MoU and Agreements) infrastructure supporting EUSAIR objectives and sustainable blue growth in the area. Set up a formal harmonized and coordinated monitoring plan for MSFD and Barcelona Convention EcAp requirements at ADRION scale Develop pilot projects in cross-border context so to involve partners/stakeholders from two neighboring countries/regions Exchange experience from AIR with other marine regions Support linkages with national formal ICZM/MSP processes in the AIR Countries, to promote coherent and coordinated MSP plans across the marine region

	PROJECT IDEAS
COUNTERPARTS	Consolidate and formally support capitalization and set up of Capitalization «forum» identifying main stakeholders who can mostly benefit from project and cluster outputs and results in order to improve impact on governance/management/planning Propose regular information-sharing model with the EUSAIR 'political level' (Governing Bord, TSGs) so to provide political backing for the maintenance and use of the portals Promote projects outputs (e.g. on mature NbS applications) as tools to implement the New Green Deal strategy

After the presentation of Cluster activity results, discussion among panelists was guided by following questions:

Question: Strengthening science-policy dialogue is fundamental to exploit scientific knowledge for better management and, conversely, to address scientific research towards "community" needs. Do you share this opinion? How can this dialogue be consolidated?

Škaričić: the PAP/RAC, as the entire Barcelona Convention system, is promoting the science/policy dialogue in all the activities implemented. Science is considered one of the main ingredients of any good governance, and decisions must be solid and with long term effects, based on quality scientific data. But having the data is not enough: there must be a dialogue between those who produce data and those who are supposed to use them, to transform data into information, useful for the decision and policy making. It should be a two-way dialogue: the scientific level should not produce data per se, but the policy level must be able to articulate the needs, in order to guide and make valuable the research. Such dialogue should be permanent, starting from the beginning of every process and initiative, and continue in the implementation phase. The Barcelona Convention system is in the process of preparing the new medium-term strategy of UNEP/MAP 2020/2027, and in this framework the science-policy dialogue takes a leading role, together with the cooperation with many subjects, partners and also projects that will be financed though many funding instruments. The GAIR developed by PORTODIMARE will be very useful for the future activities of the Barcelona Convention system, starting from the MSP, but also the integrated monitoring and assessment program. It is crucial to understand how to link the valuable knowledge produced by the projects to the official system of the Barcelona Convention, the INFO/RAC, to be officialized and put in service of the contracting parties, to respond to the need of cooperation, of partnership. In this view, accessibility, interoperability, comparability of data are keywords. A message: we have to continue exploring our coast and sea and to build the scientific knowledge, but we also have to put this knowledge in service of those who need it.

Question: Projects within Cluster 2 have realized tools, guidelines, data useful to support management and planning of the marine space. How is it possible to promote the uptake of "tools" implemented by the several projects?

Hatziyanni: MSP and maritime governance are one of the main pillars of the Integrated Maritime Policy, and they are also closely related to other ongoing EU initiatives, like the New Green Deal, the EU Strategy on offshore renewable energy, the draft roadmap for sustainable economy, and a cross-cutting objective for EUSAIR as well. If on one side the Adriatic and Ionian sea basin is very vulnerable to the impacts on the environment caused by the competition for space triggered by human activities and by the climate change effects, on the other side it is evident how the capitalization of different tools, results and outputs of projects and initiatives, and the coordination and cooperation in the region is decisive. Therefore, an integrated planning and management at the macroregional level is crucial to avoid potential conflicts and create synergies, and to secure a sustainable growth while preserving the environment for future generations. The Cluster highlighted many gaps, needs but also project ideas and proposals, calling to the dialogue with the competent authorities, to the integration of results into the policy making, to the need of a tailor-made and full participation of all relevant stakeholders and key players. The ongoing process of MSP implementation encourages the consolidation of results, guidelines and data collected by the various projects; this is crucial to build a sustainable approach to the blue economy, because MSP provides a view on the future trends and demands of activities, their synergies and potentialities, and though the stakeholder involvement helps to ensure transparency and inclusiveness of the maritime economic development. For the Directive implementation, the EC encourages the Countries to build on the existing knowledge, not only in terms of marine data but also on land-sea interactions, considering the environmental but also economic, social and safety aspects. Member States are required to present maritime spatial plans within May 2021, being the first time we have a synchronized MSP process. In spring 2022 the

EC will report on the implementation of the MSP Directive, stocktaking the state of the ecosystem approach, of the data available, of the development of offshore renewable energies. In order to fulfill the policy objectives and to capitalize what we have it is vital the cooperation of Member States at cross-border and at sea basin level, or at macroregional as the case of Adriatic-Ionian: this will help them in consolidating the results and tools created by the projects. Especially capitalize the projects like PORTODIMARE, that are meant to support ICZM, MSP and EUSAIR implementation. The ecosystem approach of maritime spatial plans is highly relevant, not only towards the GES of the Marine Strategy, but also towards other policy objectives related to the oceans (e.g. biodiversity strategy, offshore renewable energy strategy, the new strategies for sustainable aquaculture, the new roadmap of the blue economy in accordance with the New Green Deal priorities), which encourages even more the Countries in exploiting a full uptake of the knowledge coming from different approaches,. In this framework, the cooperation among Countries at macroregional level and the consolidation of the different results and tools will be crucial for a new perspective on the sustainable development of the marine and coastal areas, also as a new area of interest to be addressed in the recovery from the COVID pandemic.

Question: Could you briefly list the flagships proposed by TSG1 for the next programming period? And, considering those flagships, what do you consider as the main gaps and needs for a coherent addressing the transnational aspects of the maritime governance?

Pavlovic: TSG1 proposed one flagship for each of the Pillar priority topics.

TOPIC	FLAGSHIP
Topic 1 "Blue Technologies	1) fostering quadruple helix ties in the fields of marine technologies and blue biotechnologies for advancing innovation, business development and business adaptation in blue bioeconomy
Topic 2: Fisheries and Aquaculture	2) promoting sustainability, diversification and competitiveness in the fisheries and aquaculture sectors through education, research & development, administrative, technological and marketing actions, including the promotion of initiatives on marketing standards and healthy nutritional habits
Topic 3: Maritime and marine governance and services	3) bolstering capacity building and efficient coordination of planning and local development activities for improving marine and maritime governance and blue growth services

When defining flagship 1, TGS1 had in mind that policy choices to boost blue technologies must include a RDI platform at macroregional level, the establishment of new sectors as the building of green ships with new materials, the mobility of researchers from the various organizations. Concerning flagship 2, the main expected results for fisheries are a better management and sustainable exploitation of fish stocks, the improvement in data collection and fish stock assessment, and the harmonization with EU regulations. For the aquaculture, the main expected results are the increase of aquaculture production and of its quality, the environmental sustainability and diversification in aquaculture, the introduction of new species. As for flagship 3, the Adriatic and Ionian Countries have different administrative and political structures and systems, and the main effort should be addressed to the training and efficient coordination of planning activities needed for a better governance, though data sharing, joint planning, coordinated management of existing resources, capacity building to acquire new skills. Considering the flagships, the main gaps are also needs. For flagship 1: a stronger RDI and cooperation among SMEs and between SMEs, large enterprises and research centers operating in the Adriatic-Ionian Macroregion; an increased networking between researchers, SMEs and clusters; an increased joint research papers and number of researchers exchanged

within the macroregion; the internationalization of SMEs in the region; an easier access to finance and promotion of the creation of start-ups. For flagship 2: the compliance and implementation of measures to combat illegal, unreported, unregulated fisheries and elimination of destructive fishing practices; plans to improve professional skills of fishermen; the increase of aquaculture production; the improvement of productivity, quality, environmental sustainability and diversification in aquaculture; the introduction of new species, use of alternative raw materials for feed production, new farming technologies, use of advanced processing technologies and innovative actions on traceability. For flagship 3 the main needs are: enabling the growth of a sustainable blue economy and fostering prosperous coastal communities; an improved Governance of maritime space; the improved Skills and career development in blue economy and strengthening of networks of academics, training organizations and professional organizations of maritime sectors in the macroregion.

Sedioli: the most natural linkage for TC2 is of course with Pillar 3, but since the beginning of the EUSAIR Action Plan implementation TSG3 has pushed for a cross-Pillar approach and cooperation, and especially with Pillar 1, basing on the integrated approach of MSP.

Question: Considering the flagships proposed by TSG3 and shown in the presentation, what do you consider as the main gaps and needs for a sustainable management of the ADRION marine environment?

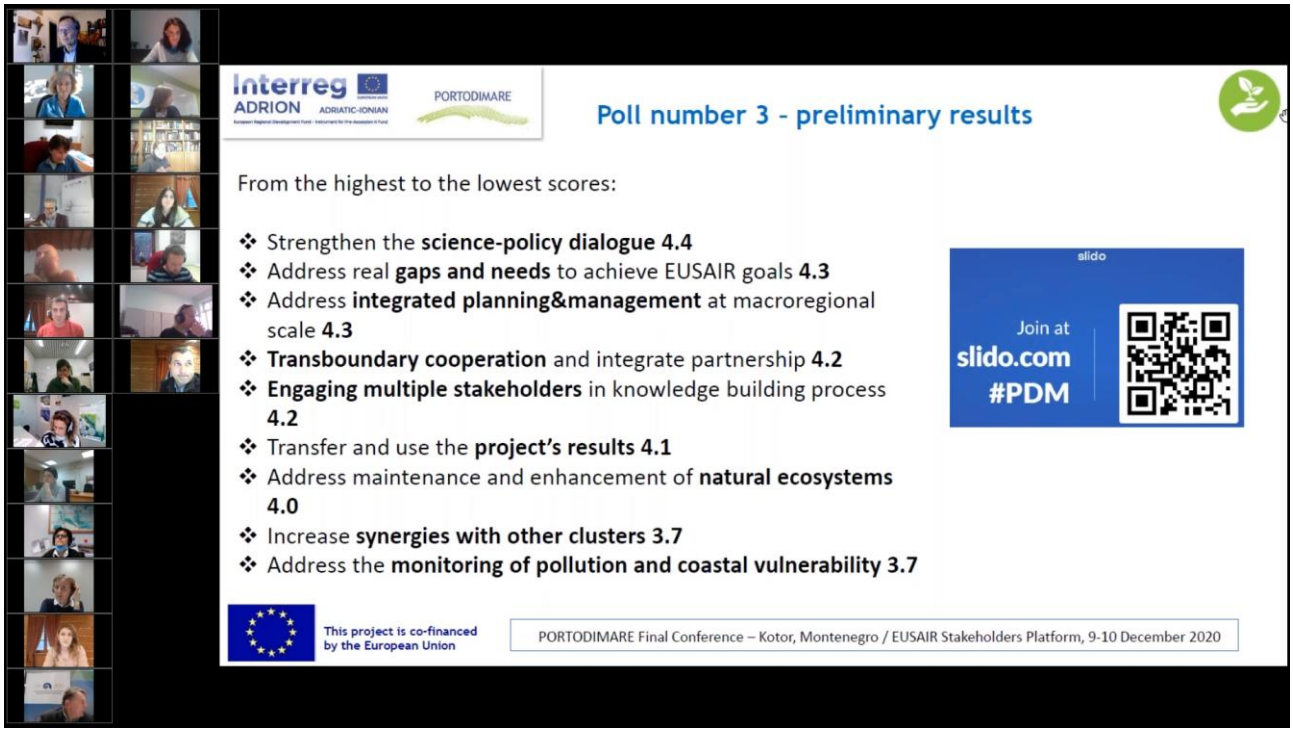
Bricelj: the results of the ADRION projects shown today represent very concrete results to enhance the transboundary not only dialogue but also concerted action to address the most important issues, such as reducing the impacts of existing activities, but also the opening of opportunities for new green and smart jobs in the region for a better quality of life in the shared shores of the Adriatic and Ionian. The tools of PORTODIMARE and the GAIR knowledge base can become valuable information to implement the policies, if we invest in the science-policy dialogue. The Adriatic and Ionian Region could set the example on how to exploit this kind of outputs. The integrated approach developed in a long-term cooperation between various entities in the region brought to a good level of common understanding, and we are ready to deepen the land-sea interactions, and to prepare ideas and proposals for transboundary and regional projects on MSP. We should invest in the ecoregions management, to address in an appropriate way the topic of ecosystem services and sustainable solutions. EUSAIR is a precious opportunity to open the debate with the local communities, regions and stakeholders on the what and why of the solutions proposed, and vice versa for the local level to understand with transparency the broader picture of the policies for a better quality of the environment. Slovenia has now the Presidency of the EUSAIR and aims at fostering the synergies among the macroregional strategies: this is possible, and the Forum in May 2021 will demonstrate the results of this joint approach. The TSG3 workshop in September 2020 addressed the linkage between the macroregional strategies and the New Green Deal, highlighting the importance of eco-connectivity as a basis for a sustainable development and a safe future. Coastal and marine planning are vital for the adaptation to climate change and for a better use of the natural resources, by preserving the GES and ecosystem services but also to ensure food security, quality and quantity of drinkable water. We must move from the macroscale to the local level though concrete measures, taking into consideration the national needs, by enhancing the science-policy dialogue. PORTODIMARE tools are a huge step to foster this dialogue and to be more efficient in the future of our region.

Question: *Based on your experience, are Geoportals really useful and used in managing marine environment and its resources after their implementation? What are the most important elements in a Geoportal (data, services, tools, collaboration networks) to be curated to maximise efficiency/efficacy and guarantee its long-term maintenance? In addition, could you add some comments/considerations regarding the role of the PORTODIMARE Geoportal in respect to EU-level Geoportals and Spatial Data Infrastructures (especially EMODnet). Which are the main aspects to take in consideration to achieve a mutual benefit?*

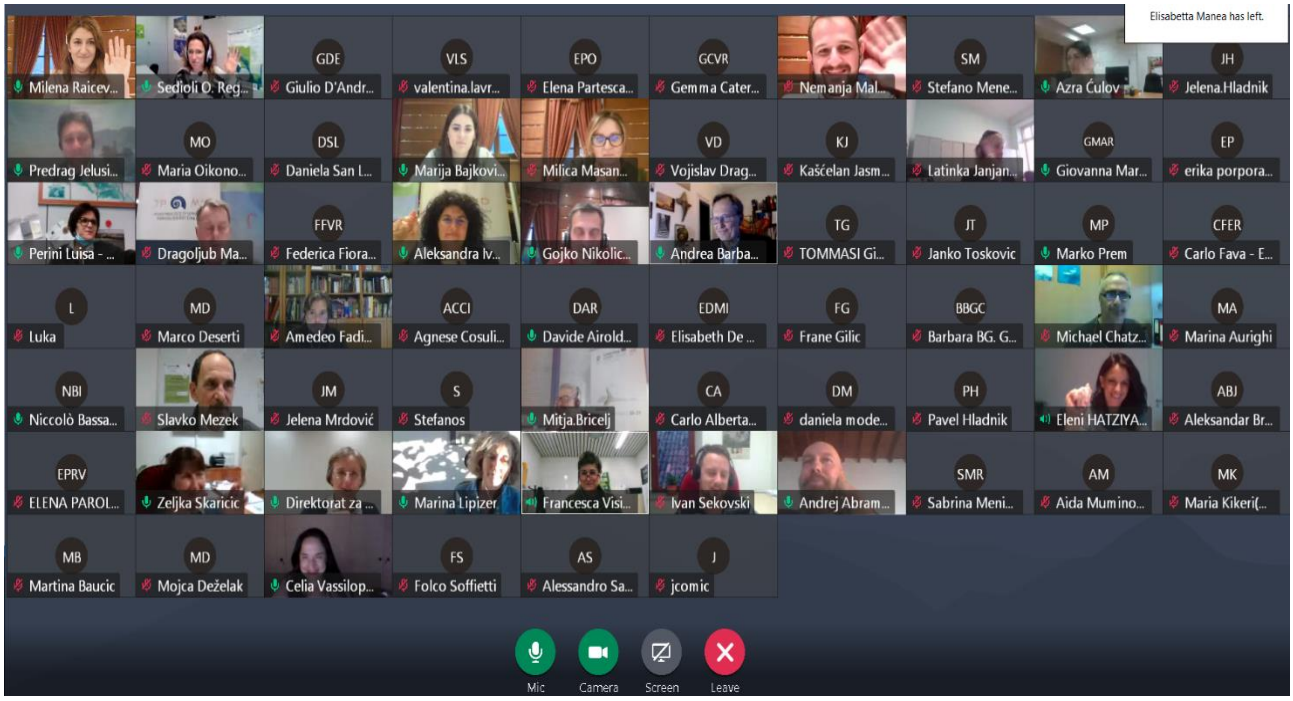
Mr. Abramić: the last 10 years saw a strong development of internet technologies and services. This is why in the processes of ICZM, MSP, environmental observation, geoportals platforms and data infrastructures became easier to build and to use, and very often included as projects outputs. Unfortunately often there is no follow up to the project that built the geoportal: so maintenance is the basic requirement for the system to be used in the maritime governance process. The second aspect is usability, and today we saw how the GAIR can be easily used, by developers but also from the authorities competent for MSP. Finally there is the content that can make the difference: the basis for the MSP is the data, and the GAIR collects a wide range of dataset coming from previous projects, coming different Countries of the region. This is quite important because the datasets of the GAIR are harmonized, and this makes them valuable for the planning purposes. Following up PORTODIMARE and maintaining the GAIR opens the possibility to the projects in the region dealing with ICZM, MSP, environmental analysis to have a starting point in it: the step of data collection can be traded for the reuse of the data already present, allowing the time and resources of the project to be focused on the updating of the information. There is a big potential for the GAIR to become a hosting hub for the new projects, to share their products and gain the visibility within the region but also on the EU level. PORTODIMARE is therefore on the good way to become a specialized geoportal for ICZM, MSP or marine environment analysis, and it can actually provide the link among national or local projects, and provide an efficient data flow for the spatial data infrastructure of the Barcelona Convention, for the EMODNET, or the data structures developed by the EEA, used for the environmental reporting.

Then **Elisabetta Manea** presented the results of the poll, related to the question "Which are the future challenges and expectations faced by the TC2 for the 2021-2027 programming period":

- *The questions and the results of the poll conducted by **Elisabetta Manea** via **slido.com** during each session, are attached as Annex III to this report.*



The session was followed by a brief discussion and conclusions, with a short presentation on the keywords and highlights of the conference. Then **Olga Sedioli** proceeded with the conclusions of the session and of the whole conference, highlighting the keywords coming out of the three sessions.



3 PORTODIMARE FINAL CONFERENCE DAY 2 – DECEMBER 10TH 2020

Day 2 of the Final Conference was dedicated to session IV, i.e. a series of sessions organized in the national languages of the partners to address the local stakeholders more efficiently and to spread the results and outputs achieved. The sessions, organized for Italy, Montenegro, Greece, Slovenia and Bosnia Herzegovina, were organized in two separate virtual rooms and were held in parallel.

3.1 Session in ITALY: Tools and data supporting the ICZM-MSP processes in the Adriatic-Ionian Region: the contribution of PORTODIMARE Project

The session was organized and chaired by the lead partner of PORTODIMARE, the Directorate General for Territory and Environment Protection of Emilia-Romagna Region.

Paolo Ferrecchi, Director General for Territory and Environment Protection of Emilia-Romagna Region and legal representative of PORTODIMARE project opened the session. Ferrecchi addressed and thanked the participants to the conference, and expressed the gratitude for the successful cooperation work done within the project by the national and international partners. PORTODIMARE is inserted in the framework of the ongoing national process of MSP, and MSP is also a focal point of the EUSAIR. The prerequisites for the MSP are a solid knowledge basis and technical tools to perform the necessary analysis. In this view, the implementation of the Geoportal of the Adriatic Ionian Region (GAIR) and its integrated modules, designed and developed by the project partnership, represent a concrete instrument to support the MSP. A first concrete application of the GAIR in a planning process was performed in the zoning of the new marine SCI offshore the Po Delta performed in cooperation between Emilia-Romagna and Veneto Regions.

Olga Sedioli gave a brief presentation introducing the project PORTODIMARE, highlighting the main characteristics (budget, funds, duration), the partnership (who and where are the partners), the outputs of the project, and the activities ongoing to capitalize the project achievements.

Stefano Menegon (project partner 2) presented the main features of the GAIR and the integrated tools and guided the audience into a practical session on the GAIR, illustrating the main contents:

- geographical resources such as layers and maps, maps combination, etc.
- documentation (online GAIR user manual).
- functionalities (data search, interactive maps elaboration editing and publication, etc.)
- the tools (modules): main characteristics and outputs, the case studies developed.

Menegon proceeded with some examples of the use of GAIR to show the potentials of the platform: how to register, how to search data, how to create interactive maps, how to save the created maps. Then he showed an example of the use of the tools (PARTRAC and CEA modules): the tool run, the cloning of the existing case studies.

Giuseppe Mostarda (Italian Ministry for Infrastructures and Transport, national competent authority for MSP) presented the "SID -Portale del mare", the national integrated portal for the planning of the public domain and maritime space. The platform was born as the cadastre of the public demain territories and resources and was integrated and further developed to support the national MSP process. The system is

accessible only though authentication, so it is not open to the public. The SID has a cartographic base with satellite images, to which is possible to overlap a complete cadastre of all the coastal territory, which pertain to the public demain. The portal can manage all the management aspects of the coastal areas, including: the activities related to the cadastre, the administrative documents and procedures, applications and requests from the citizens, the inventory of the buildings and other goods, the data concerning the concessions in the public demain and the related land rent procedures. For what concerns the MSP, the SID includes data on: the fisheries, maritime traffic, cultural heritage, energy networks, etc. As soon as ready, the planning options chosen for the maritime spatial plans in the sub-regions will be available on the SID.

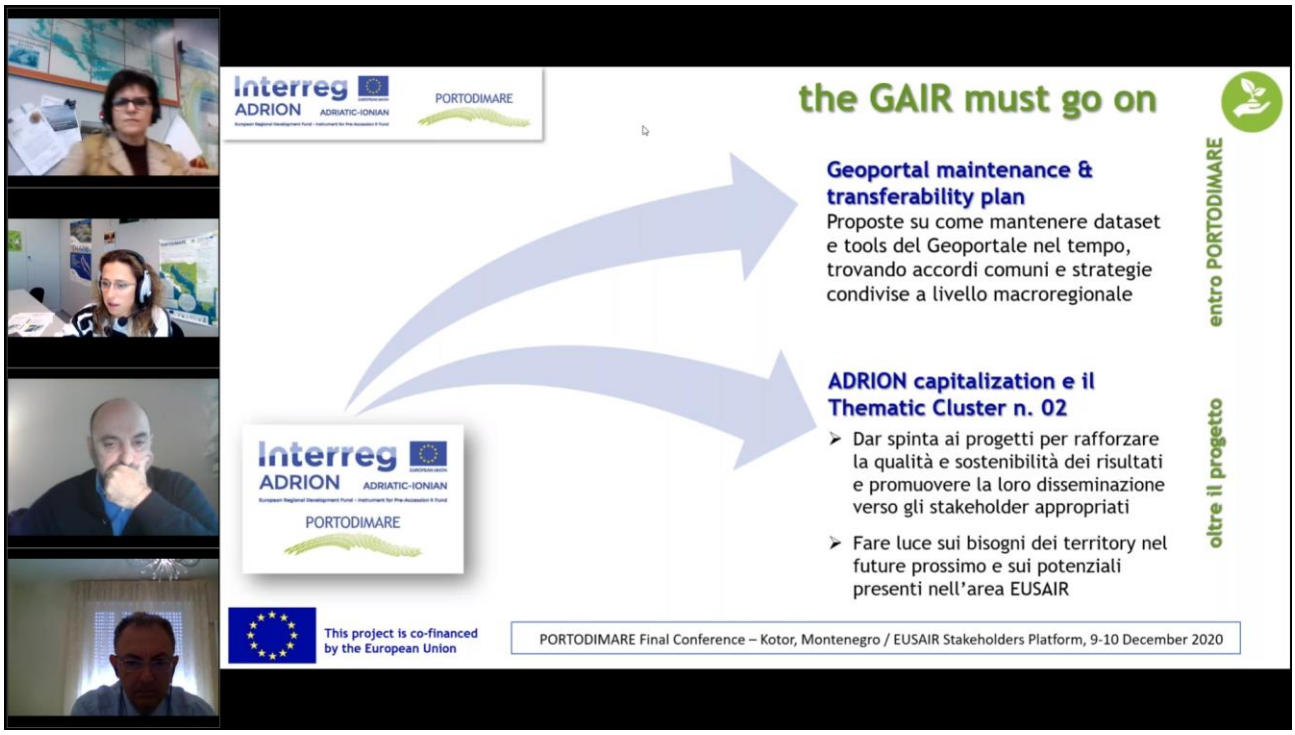
Mostarda highlighted that it is important to deepen the possibility of linking the two portals (SID and GAIR) and understand how the two can "dialogue" and exchange information and integrate functionalities. He expressed also the interest on the MUC tool and its potential in terms of analysis, and the possibility to transfer the tool and/or the best practices on its use to the National Technical Committee.

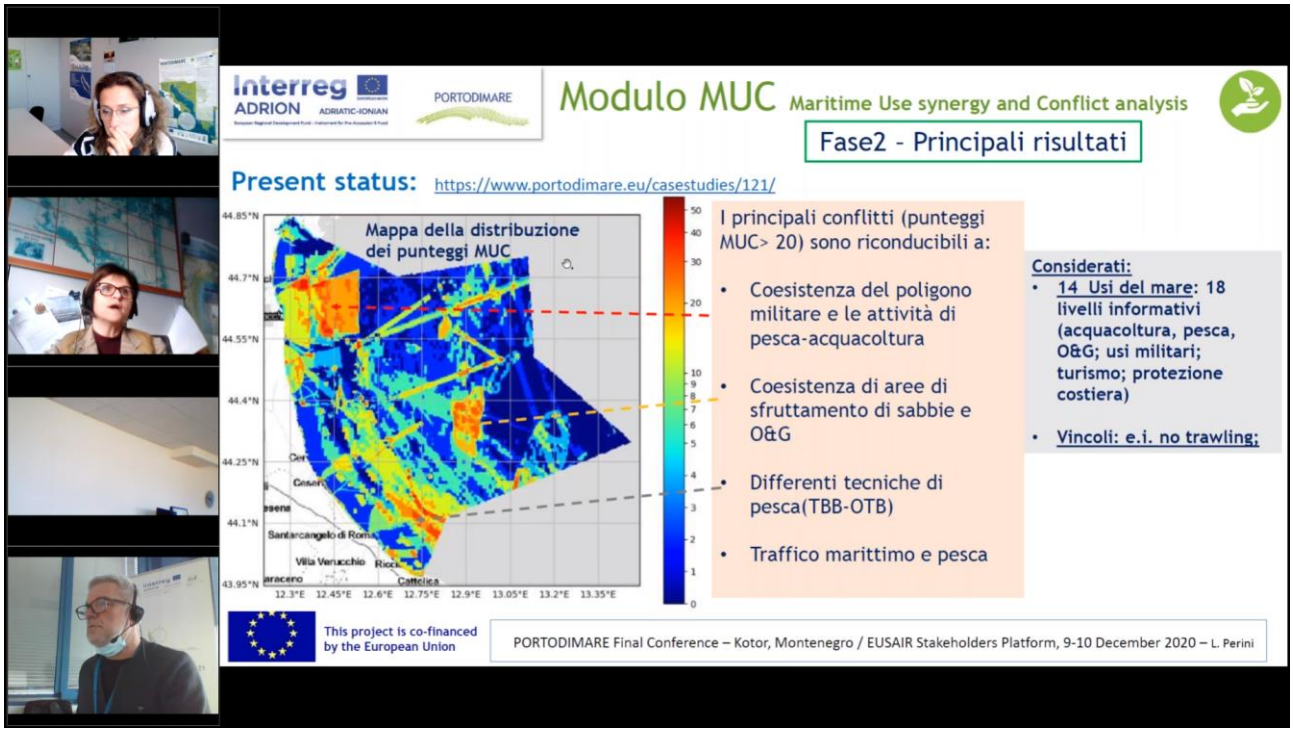
The second part of the session saw the presentation of the case studies implemented by the Italian partners of PORTODIMARE by testing the use of the GAIR and integrated tools.

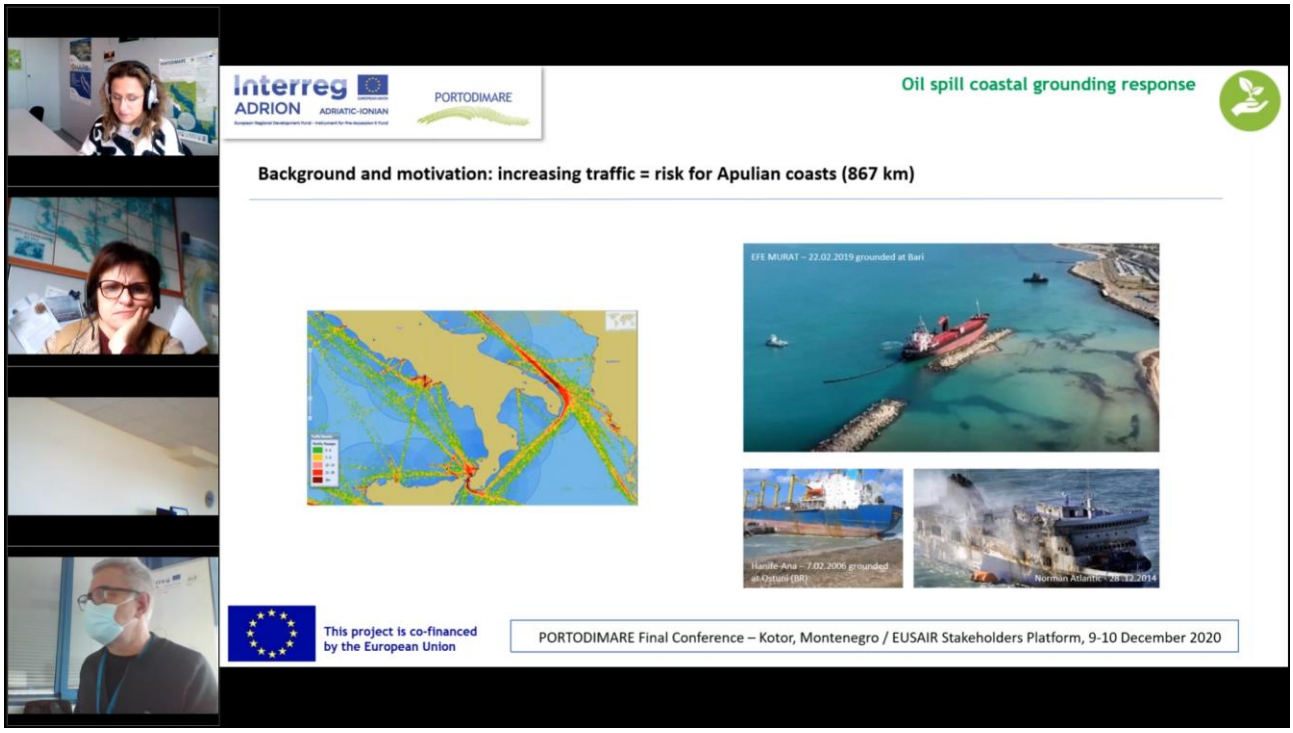
Luisa Perini presented the Emilia-Romagna case study "Evaluating the sea uses sustainability in Emilia Romagna" and the resulting Action Plan that contains some concrete elements (planning options and management measures) supporting the actual maritime spatial planning process ongoing in the maritime area of the Adriatic Region. Perini especially underlined how the Emilia-Romagna case study was implemented in parallel with the national MSP, by applying the same methodology proposed for the National Technical Committee and sharing some of the same objectives (the ones relevant to the project scope). The Action Plan conclusions demonstrate how the GAIR and the outputs of the integrated tools can provide valid results and evidence-based responses useful to evaluate the possible planning options for the MSP also at national level.

Daniela San Lorenzo (external expert appointed by Abruzzo Region) presented the case study carried out by Abruzzo Region focused on the analysis of the coastal line evolution. The main objective of the case study was to elaborate a mapping of the evolution in time of the regional shoreline, in order to evaluate the impacts generated by the existing coastal defence works. Starting from digitalization of all the available georeferenced images, a diachronic analysis was performed, to highlight the variations (landward retreat or accretion of the shoreline) in time. The rational of the study is to gather evidence-based elements for the future management and planning options for the regional coast, in terms of coastal defence and integrated management human activities impacts (ICZM).

Marco Meggiolaro (external expert appointed by Apulia Region, Civil Protection Department): presented the case study carried out by Apulia Region on the oil spill and coastal grounding response. The main outcome of the case study are the vulnerability maps for the possible oil spills in the Adriatic, fundamental for the management of the emergencies by the Civil protection but also important for the strategic planning and decision making aimed at minimizing the possible impacts. The vastity of the Apulian coast makes it particularly vulnerable to the oil spill coastal grounding, and in the last decades the Region invested time and resources on the study of the risks, hazards and vulnerability, also in previous EU projects such as SHAPE and HAZADR. The partner also organized a drill to demonstrate the vulnerability of some areas to oil spill grounding and the importance of prevention, of the operative protocols and choices (including technical supplies) to be taken by the Civil Protection.


the GAIR must go on
Geoportal maintenance & transferability plan
Proposte su come mantenere dataset e tools del Geoportale nel tempo, trovando accordi comuni e strategie condivise a livello macroregionale
entro PORTODIMARE
ADRION capitalization e il Thematic Cluster n. 02
Dar spinta ai progetti per rafforzare la qualità e sostenibilità dei risultati e promuovere la loro disseminazione verso gli stakeholder appropriati
Fare luce sui bisogni dei territory nel future prossimo e sui potenziali presenti nell'area EUSAIR
oltre il progetto
This project is co-financed by the European Union
PORTODIMARE Final Conference – Kotor, Montenegro / EUSAIR Stakeholders Platform, 9-10 December 2020


Interreg
ADRION
ADRIATIC-IONIAN
PORTODIMARE
Modulo MUC
Maritime Use synergy and Conflict analysis
Fase2 - Principali risultati
Present status:
https://www.portodimare.eu/casestudies/121/
Mappa della distribuzione dei punteggi MUC
I principali conflitti (punteggi MUC> 20) sono riconducibili a:
• Coesistenza del poligono militare e le attività di pesca-acquacoltura
• Coesistenza di aree di sfruttamento di sabbie e O&G
• Differenti tecniche di pesca(TBB-OTB)
• Traffico marittimo e pesca
Considerati:
• 14 Usi del mare: 18 livelli informativi (acquacoltura, pesca, O&G; usi militari; turismo; protezione costiera)
• Vincoli: e.i. no trawling;
This project is co-financed by the European Union
PORTODIMARE Final Conference – Kotor, Montenegro / EUSAIR Stakeholders Platform, 9-10 December 2020 – L. Perini

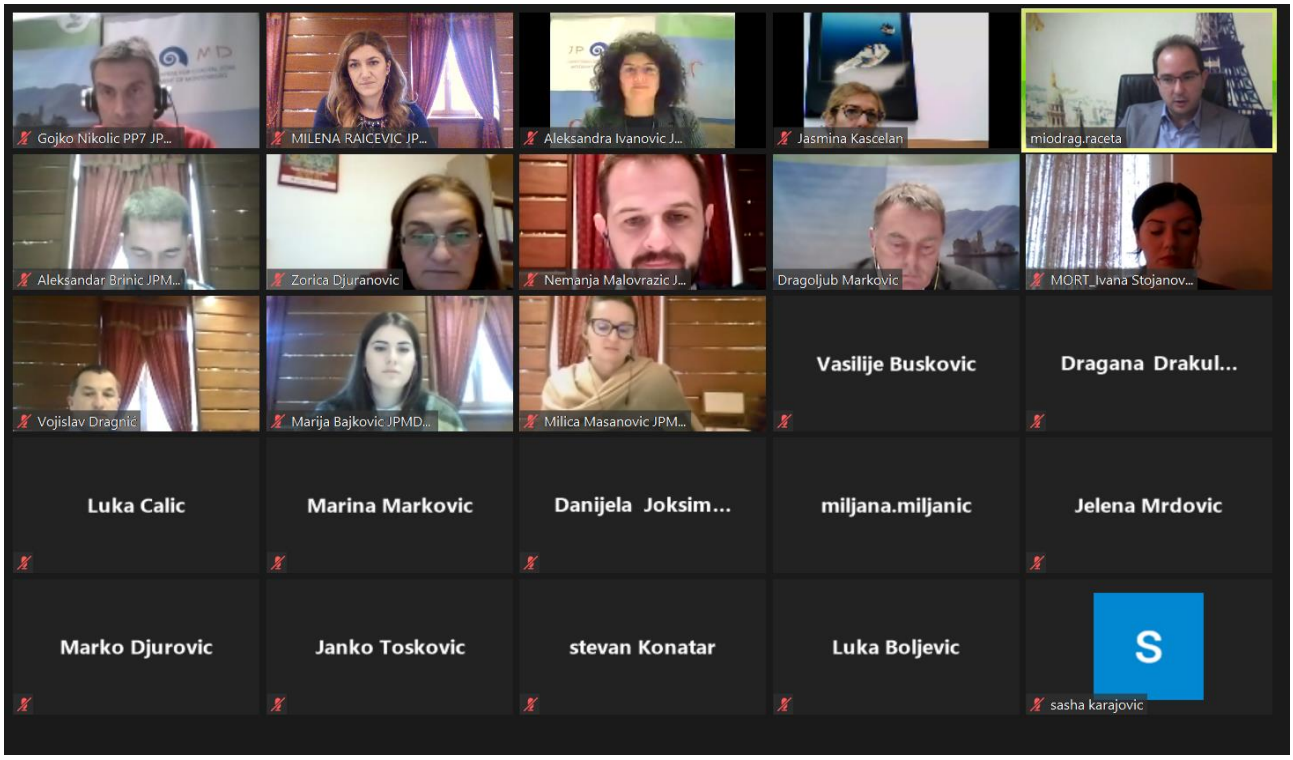

Interreg
ADRION
ADRIATIC-IONIAN
PORTODIMARE
Oil spill coastal grounding response
Background and motivation: increasing traffic = risk for Apulian coasts (867 km)
EFE MURAT – 22.02.2019 grounded at Bari
This project is co-financed by the European Union
PORTODIMARE Final Conference – Kotor, Montenegro / EUSAIR Stakeholders Platform, 9-10 December 2020

3.2 Session in Montenegro: Main output of PORTODIMARE project and other projects related to the MSP and ICZM

Aleksandra Ivanović, Public Enterprise for Coastal Zone Management of Montenegro, announced project results presentations to present the Geoportal to stakeholders at the local and international level, and gave the floor to **Dragoljub Marković**, Assistant Director of Public Enterprise for Coastal Zone Management of Montenegro, to officially open the meeting. **Marković** greeted everyone present and thanked them for their participation, regretting that it was not possible to organize the final conference live in Kotor. Furthermore, **Marković** assessed the cooperation of Public Enterprise for Coastal Zone Management of Montenegro with partners from the Emilia Romagna Region and institutions from Slovenia and Croatia as extremely useful. He pointed out that the PORTODIMARE Project can primarily serve all partners in the Adriatic and Ionian Sea region for gathering data at a general level, but also as an opportunity to exchange experiences, knowledge, and techniques used by partners to address issues relevant to sustainable development. **Marković** stated that this project is of special importance for Montenegro due to the development of strategic plans - **Spatial Plan of Montenegro**, which, at the strategic level, should define further determinations on the use of space and provision all prerequisites for sustainable development, as well as **the General Regulation Plan** which encompasses the maritime domain zone and represents a good opportunity to fully develop the system of planning the purpose of the sea.

Miodrag Račeta greeted the participants on behalf of the European Integration Office of the Government of Montenegro. He informed that Montenegro participates in 9 different European Territorial Cooperation programs in the perspective of the 2014-2020 period, and that 179 projects have been contracted so far, of which 131 within trilateral transnational programs, worth cca. 189 million euros (for Montenegro, partners allocated about 35 million EUR), as well as 48 projects within bilateral programs with a total value of cca. 18 million EUR. **Račeta** pointed out that the mentioned data speaks enough about the interest of institutions and organizations in Montenegro to participate in these programs. On that line, he stated that the possibilities within these programs are being used quite well, but that there is certainly room for progress. He emphasized the importance of the ADRION program from which the PORTODIMARE project is financed, considering that in its content it has a balance between the countries aspiring for EU membership and EU member states. He stated that 118 million euros have been allocated under this program, of which 15.7 for partners from countries that use the EU Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Albania, Serbia), while the rest is used by partners from EU member states (Italy, Greece, Croatia, Slovenia). In this regard, **Račeta** expressed his hope that in the next 7 years, this unbalanced relationship will be balanced, and that all partners within the ADRION program will have approximately the same funds at their disposal. He stressed that Montenegrin institutions and organizations have made excellent use of the opportunities of the ADRION program, especially in the first call when 6 million EUR were available for IPA beneficiary countries. In that line, **Račeta** pointed out that Montenegrin institutions were involved in 15 out of 35 projects and managed to withdraw one-third of the allocated funds for IPA beneficiary countries, i.e. 1.6 million EUR. **Račeta** expressed special satisfaction with the fact that Public Enterprise for Coastal Zone Management of Montenegro, recognizing the opportunities provided by ADRION and trilateral programs Italy-Albania-Montenegro and Croatia-Bosnia and Herzegovina-Montenegro, successfully applied and received funds for the implementation of such important projects. He emphasized the importance of the PORTODIMARE Project, which improves the management system and cooperation between partners in the use of space of the maritime domain in Montenegro. Furthermore, he stated that the main goal of this project, a single virtual portal - Geoportal, which uses available knowledge and resources in the coastal and marine area in the Adriatic-Ionian region, should be available to decision-makers and scientific-professional institutions, as well as to all stakeholders. He stated that the PORTODIMARE project was worth a little more than 1.5 million EUR, of which about 124 thousand euros

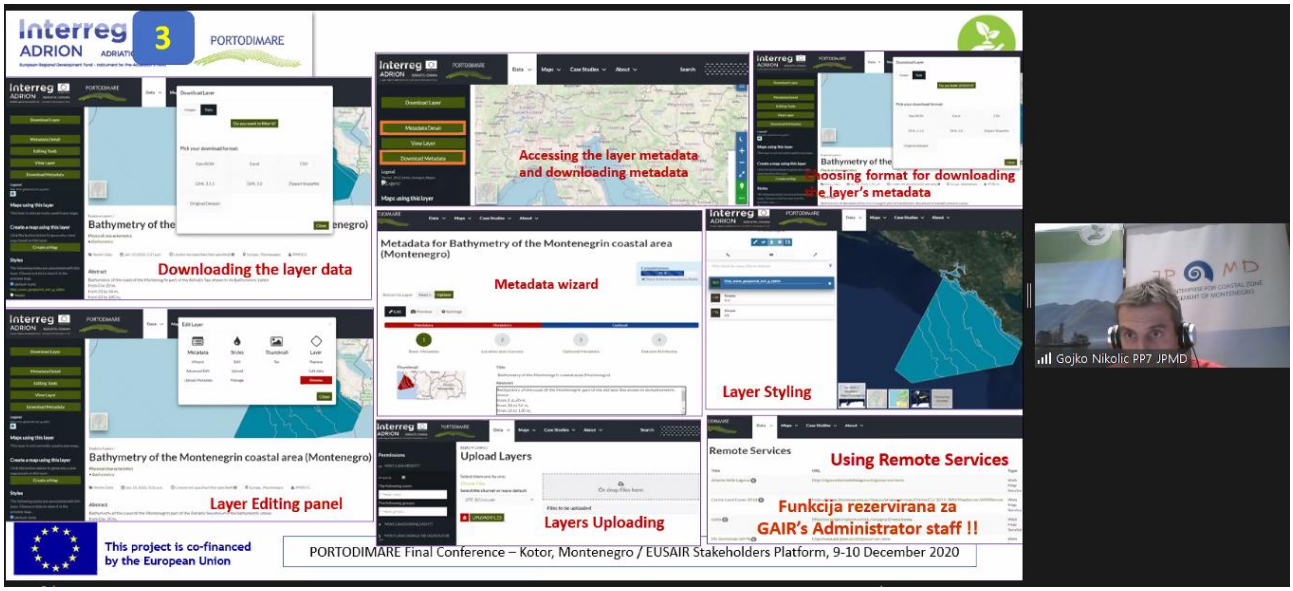
were allocated for the activities of the Public Enterprise for Coastal Zone Management of Montenegro, estimating that it was not a large, but certainly significant amount.



During the first session, prof. dr. **Gojko Nikolić**, a representative of the Institute for Geography and the main consultant in the PORTODIMARE project, introduced participants to all phases of the development of the Geoportal, goals and possibilities of this extremely useful tool through several presentations. In the first part of the session, **Nikolić** presented basic information concerning the Geoportal itself and data acquisition, as well as details about the MS catalog, a tool through which the data is filtered towards the Geoportal. **Nikolić** pointed out the importance of geospatial data in modern times and emphasized that Geoportal is a target place for their display (database), review, modification and search. He underlined the importance of interoperability of collected data with data of other institutions, following the standards of the Inspire Directive and other international standards. He informed that one of the goals of Geoportal is to create a unique virtual environment in which most of the key knowledge and data resources for ADRION coastal and marine geospace are available to decision-makers, especially in the coastal and sea area planning process, as well as to scientific and professional institutions and other research sectors. Another goal of Geoportal, as a permanently open platform, is to provide access to all information, geodata, and tools that are relevant to the system of sustainable (strategic) coast and sea planning in the ADRION region. When it comes to the timetable of the project itself, **Nikolić** introduced the time frame for the development of the Geoportal, which was originally planned for the period from February 2018 to January 2020, but due to circumstances caused by the Covid-19 pandemic, it has been extended to January 2021. **Nikolić** said that Geoportal, designed as a common platform for the geodata system, used the already existing geolocation databases created for the coastal and marine area, which are now integrated at a content higher level. He stated that the first of the two key work packages relate to the acquisition, inventory, and preparation of data used within the MS catalog and their further implementation towards Geoportal, while the focus of the second work package was database testability. **Nikolić** pointed out that 11 partners from 6 countries (Italy, Greece, Slovenia, Montenegro, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina) participated in the project of Geoportal

development, emphasizing that the leading partners are from the Emilia Romagna region. When it comes to data acquisition, **Nikolić** informed that in Montenegro they cooperated with 20 institutions, such as the Institute for Geological Research of Montenegro, the Institute of Marine Biology, the Institute of Hydrometeorology and Seismology, the Environmental Protection Agency, Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism.

In the continuation of the session, **Nikolić** spoke about the MS catalog, a tool within the Geoportal, which was created as a tool for the preparation, entry, validation and quality assessment of Data resources. He pointed out that the MS catalog is a kind of a starting point for PORTODIMARE partnerships in the preparation of geospatial data. As the basic function of this tool, **Nikolić** marked the optimization of the domains and quality components of the Data resources, especially in terms of their consistency, so that they can be implemented in the Geoportal. Additionally, he emphasized that the MS catalog also represents a certain type of dataset archive, adding this as another useful component. **Nikolić** informed that the priority list of MS catalogs included 30 mandatory fields with 170 files, which amounts to over 5 thousand, and in total with secondary subfields - more than 15 thousand geodata. In this regard, he made a brief presentation of the MS catalog interface.



Furthermore, **Nikolić** spoke about the Geoportal itself and its basic functions. When it comes to the Geoportal's interface, management tools are systematically integrated to create geodata and visualize them. He stated that within the Geoportal 6 key resources integrate 26 editable categories of geodata, while the third large unit consists of data resource classes with 520 layers. Also, the Geoportal documentation is completed by 58 prepared maps that can be searched and analyzed. He pointed out that within the Geoportal database, there are about 60 layers in which Montenegro is presented as a part of a regional or wider framework. On this line, **Nikolić** did a presentation of the Geoportal interface, providing participants with concrete examples and detailed instructions for users, and a comprehensive insight into its possibilities and operability.

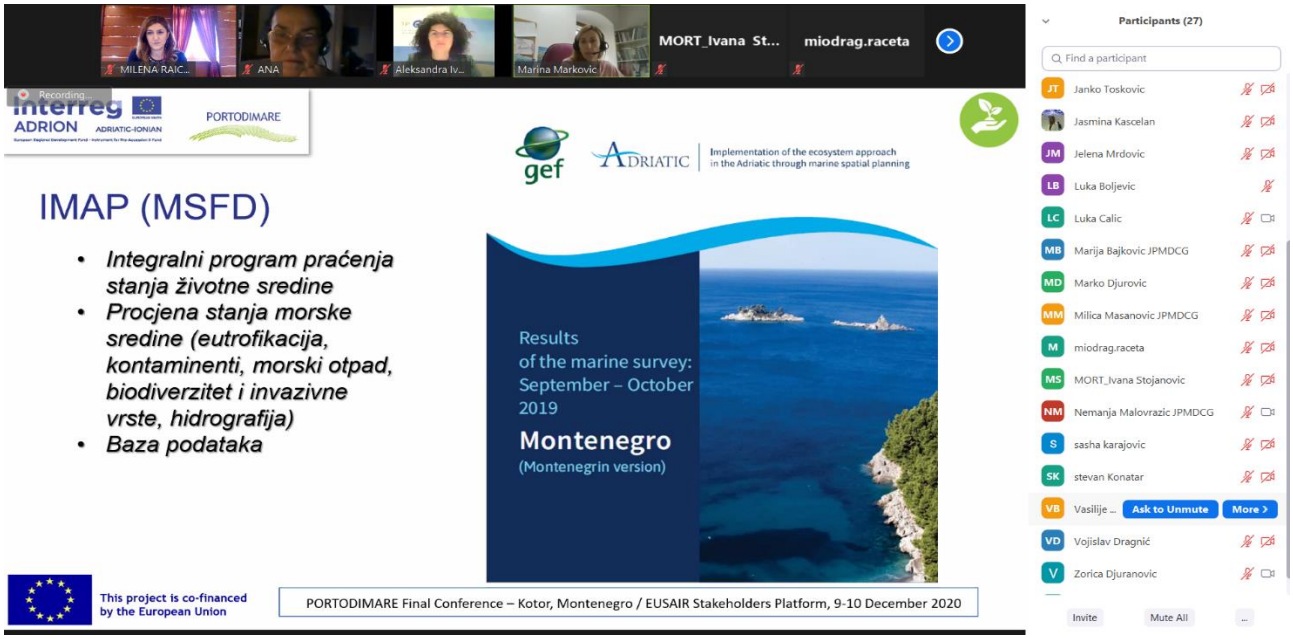
In the final part of the first session, **Nikolić** informed that Geoportal provides access to numerous data sets used as tools in integrated coastal zone management and analyzes for sea area planning, with mandatory risk assessments. This approach, he stated, is implemented through 7 case studies, which are thematically organized into several modules. - Particle Dispersion / Pollution Monitoring Module (PARTRAC), Marine use

Conflict Analysis Module (MUC), Module on Assessment of Cumulative Impacts in the sea use zones (CEA), Aquaculture Zone Identification Module (AZA), Module on Assessment of Imprint and of Small Fisheries Fishing Conditions (SSF), Module on Assessment of Imprint and of Medium Fisheries Fishing Conditions (MSF / SSF) and Coastal Oil Spill Vulnerability Assessment Module (OIL SPILL). In this regard, he stressed that the Case Study modules are available only to registered users of the Geoportal. He pointed out that the PARTRAC module enables vector estimation and monitoring of particle dispersion released in the Adriatic waters, which implies that the derived variables and output formats can be further used in monitoring floating residues, microplastics, as well as point discharges and dispersion from river basins. The Marine use Conflict Analysis Module (MUC) enables the assessment and mapping of conflict zones when using the marine area. He pointed out that the MUC module defines conflicts as zones of limitation in the area of the sea in which problems for maritime activities are created. **Nikolić** emphasized that the MUC model was developed following the COEXIST methodology developed in 2010, which is already being applied in the ADRION region. He stated that the third case study refers to the analysis of the assessment of cumulative impacts in sea use areas (CEA), and that it is a basic tool for geospatial identification of key components of the environment concerning anthropogenic impacts in the sea use area. He pointed out that this module provides planners with a tool through which sustainability analyzes are obtained that localize the types of pressures and levels at which it affects the use of the sea area. **Nikolić** further explained the Aquaculture Zone Identification Module (AZA), which is of particular importance because it defines priority marine areas for aquaculture development. On that line, he added that this module has an implemented explicit multi-criteria methodology for identifying and allocating aquaculture zones. The next two modules (SSF / MSF) are related to small and medium fisheries and aim to assess fishing conditions in these areas. He emphasized the importance of visualizing and determining the geospatial imprint since fishing activities take place in different locations. The last module, which is used to assess the vulnerability of oil spills along the coastal area (OIL SPILL), provides an overview and analysis of data sets for the ADRION area, to improve the assessment of the risk of oil spills, pollution, or appearance of toxic substances. **Nikolić** pointed out that this module provides the possibility of time assessment of exposure to certain risks of the Adriatic coast. At the very end, **Nikolić** concluded the presentation with a brief review of several Case Studies within Geoportal.

The second session was dedicated to the presentation of other projects related to marine spatial planning (PPM) that are underway in Montenegro, and whose results in the coming period will be integrated into PORTODIMARE Geoportal. The first speaker, **Ivana Stojanović**, Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism of Montenegro, explained the current situation regarding the Marine Spatial Planning in Montenegro (MSP). **Stojanović** pointed out that the planning of the marine area is based on the National Strategy for Integrated Coastal Zone Management in Montenegro (June 2015), which defines the policies of the planning of the marine area following the Barcelona Convention. She informed the participants that the Protocol on Integrated Coastal Zone Management, as the first document of its kind in the world adopted in 2008 and entered into force in 2011, integrates the planning and management of land and sea part of the coastal area. When it comes to the European framework, she stressed the importance of Directive 2014/89 on the establishment of a framework for maritime spatial planning. **Stojanović** stated that the synergy between this Directive, the Water Framework Directive as well as the Marine Strategy Framework Directive contributes to the more efficient management of marine resources, and pointed out that the latter two have been significantly incorporated into our national legal system. **Stojanović** pointed out that the UN estimates that land-based activities are the source of 80% of all pollution at sea, but also that all activities that fall under the "blue economy" have an impact on the environment. She pointed out the specificity of the process of planning the purpose of the sea, due to the three-dimensional and dynamic nature of the marine environment, non-ownership regime. She stated that the Ecosystem Approach, as a key principle on which the planning of the marine area in Montenegro is based, plans human activities to enable future generations to enjoy the services provided by the sea in the right way. When it comes to the matrix of

compatibility and conflicts of different purposes of the sea, **Stojanović** pointed out that the task of planning purposes of the sea is to optimize the location for individual activities in a way that will minimize potential conflicts and their impact. As good examples of spatial planning of the marine area, she cited the former SFRY and the Spatial Plan of the Socialist Republic of Croatia from 1989, the Spatial Plan of the North Sea Area and the Spatial Plan of the Black Sea Area. When it comes to the Spatial Plan of Montenegro, **Stojanović** informed that through the GEF ADRIATIC project and the use of the ecosystem approach, but also the experiences that exist in the planning of other areas, expert bases for the plan of the sea area will be developed. **Stojanović** pointed out that the Spatial Plan of Montenegro is currently being drafted, and that it is a strategic document that defines the concept and guidelines in the overall coverage of the sea area, while the Spatial Plan of General Regulation elaborates in detail what is contained in the Spatial Plan of Montenegro. At the end of the presentation, **Stojanović** noted that good project planning and ensuring synergies at the maximum level can contribute to some important processes in the country, and that the GEF ADRIATIC project is a real example of this.

Marina Marković, PAP / RAC Center in Split, coordinator of the GEF ADRIATIC project, introduced the participants to the expected results of this project. **Marković** presented basic data on the above-mentioned project worth 1.8 million USD, which is being implemented in Montenegro and Albania, and which is expected to be completed by June 2021. As two key components, she mentioned the implementation of the Barcelona Convention and the development of the draft plan on the purpose of the sea. **Marković** pointed out the Integrated Environmental Monitoring Program, the assessment of the state of the marine environment and the development of a specific database, as key products. She stressed that they are especially proud of the results of research on coral communities, when the most important communities of golden coral in the Bay of Kotor were confirmed, which are twice as large as all other known communities in the Mediterranean.



Marković said that the materials they are working on in connection with the development of the plan on the purpose of the sea should serve as a kind of an input for the Spatial Plan of Montenegro and the Spatial Plan of General Regulation and that the concepts it will propose will be at the strategic level of the entire sea area, with a special focus on certain locations such as the Bay of Kotor. She stated that two sets of data are in the process of being developed, one related to the environment and the other related to maritime

activities. In the context of the environment, she gave a few examples of cases of load due to contamination as well as certain zones that are under a slightly higher load than marine litter. When it comes to maritime activities, **Marković** pointed out that Montenegro is not characterized by a wide range of activities, such is the case, for example, in the North Seas, therefore the focus was mainly on maritime transport. She emphasized that they are extremely proud of the analysis of optimal maritime traffic routes in the Bay of Kotor from the perspective of avoiding maritime risks. Additionally, she pointed out the importance of mariculture, fishing, and nautical tourism.

Marković expressed satisfaction with the excellent cooperation with all institutions, emphasizing the important role of the Public Enterprise for Coastal Zone Management of Montenegro, especially when it comes to data availability. She assessed the crossover of information from these two sets as crucial in the sea planning process, in order to arrive to an optimal presentation of the zones that are most suitable for the development of a wide range of maritime activities with minimal consequences for the environment. On that line, she expressed hope that this goal will be successfully realized by June 2021.

The results of the project "Promoting the Management of Protected Areas through Integrated Protection of Marine and Coastal Ecosystems in the Coastal area of Montenegro ", were presented by **Vasilije Bušković**, national coordinator of the project. **Bušković** stated that the main goal of the project was the establishment of three new coastal and marine protected areas (locations - Platanumi, Katic, and the Island of Stari Ulcinj). Furthermore, the project should review the status of existing protected areas. He pointed out the importance of this project for the integration of Montenegro into the EU, as it contributes to the collection of data for the establishment of the NATURA network. As two key components of the project, Bušković underlined the protection of natural values and goods of coastal and marine biodiversity, as well as the establishment of a framework for the management of integrated coastal and marine protected areas. He marked the inventory of habitats and species important for protection as a contribution of this project to spatial planning since these activities are planned for implementation both on land and at sea. In this regard, he stressed that the focus of project activities was on the previously mentioned locations intended for obtaining the status of protected areas. **Bušković** chronologically commented on the course of the project, emphasizing that, at the very beginning, it was necessary to provide training and preparation of experts for fieldwork following the NATURA standards. In addition to the training of experts, it was necessary to prepare documentation to support the process of work in protected areas, such as a general methodology for reviewing and checking the state of marine and terrestrial biodiversity in the narrow coastal area of Montenegro. **Bušković** emphasized that the efficient work in the field required adequate equipment provided by the project (cameras, diving suits and other small equipment). In terms of technical support, he emphasized the role of the Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism as a partner in the implementation of this project, from which the latest available version of the ortho-photo shot covering the project area was obtained. Fieldwork included hydrographic recordings at the Stari Ulcinj and Katic sites (the Platamuna area was well covered through previous projects and had its hydrographic survey), as well as inventory - field data collection for species and habitats important for protection. On that line, **Bušković** added that after the work in the field, data processing and GIS mapping were performed, especially pointing out the importance of verification of data on habitats and species, which was performed for both marine and terrestrial part. Also, he emphasized the importance of GIS data on the distribution of habitats and species important for protection (corals, individual species of any group of echinoderms, mollusks, etc.). **Bušković** informed the participants that after providing the GIS database, the preparation of the Protection Study (for the areas of Platamuni, Katic and Stari Ulcinj) started. In this regard, after the completion of these studies, in 2021, it is planned to develop Management Plans, as well as financial and business plans for marine protected areas. **Bušković** concluded with a brief overview of other forms of support for the establishment of marine protected areas, such as communication strategy, training for the preparation of

Management Plans and financial and business plans for marine protected areas, plans for tourism development near protected marine areas.

The last presentation "HarmoNIA - monitoring and risk assessment of contamination" was done by Dr. **Danijela Joksimović,** on behalf of the Institute of Marine Biology. **Joksimović** pointed out that this project is directly related to the PORTODIMARE project and that it was approved within the first call of the Adriatic-Ionian Program (Interreg ADRION program) for the priority area - Sustainable region. The project worth about 1,290,978 EUR was implemented in the period from February 1st, 2018-June 30th, 2020, and had strengthened the capacity to address the environmental vulnerability, division and preservation of ecosystem services at the transnational level in the Adriatic-Ionian region as the specific goal. **Joksimović** stated that the project was implemented by a multidisciplinary team that includes partners and research institutions from 6 countries (Italy, Slovenia, Croatia, Montenegro, Albania and Greece), and as the leading partner she identified the National Institute of Oceanography and Applied Geophysics (CSO) from Trieste. **Joksimović** informed that the general goal of the project is to resolve the heterogeneity of methodologies used to assess good ecological status, overcome the problem of fragmentation in terms of geographical availability of data, as well proposition of approach to assess the risk of dispersion of pollutants at sea. The specific objectives of this project were the exchange of best practices, strengthening the network of data exchange infrastructure at the regional level to facilitate access and further use of marine data. She stated that the pollution of the ADRION area is a key issue that requires a common approach to its assessment and management. As the basic approaches of the HarmoNIA project, she pointed out the establishment of a transnational network of institutions of the Adriatic-Ionian region in charge of assessing marine pollutants, defining best practices for monitoring and assessing the impact of marine contaminants, establishing a regional database on marine contaminants, as well as establishment of Adriatic-Ionian Regional Strategy for harmonized risk assessment due to dispersion of contaminants from various pollution sources.

Also, **Joksimović** provided more information on the structure of the project (5 work packages). The main achieved results of this project are reflected in the development of the document - Harmonization of monitoring of pollutants in the sea and exchange of data quality control procedures; Harmonization of environmental impact assessment procedures (EIA) of oil rig installations and discharged production water (PFW); Harmonization of procedures for supervision and cessation of work of oil platforms. On this line, as another significant result of the project, she pointed out two developed strategies - HarmoNIA Strategy I for harmonized monitoring and assessment of pollutants in the marine environment of the Adriatic-Ionian region; HarmoNIA Strategy II for joint and harmonized risk assessment due to dispersion of pollutants from different pollution sources in the Adriatic-Ionian region. On that line, she stressed the importance of establishing a Transnational Network of Institutions and a common data infrastructure, emphasizing the importance of the developed tools for data handling and their visualization - HarmoNIA Geoportal. In this regard, **Joksimović** informed in more detail about the possibilities of the Geoportal. If there is good monitoring that enables the collection of a large number of quality data, further analysis will make the right decisions for healthy and proper maintenance of the marine ecosystem, concluded **Joksimović**.

In the final part of the conference, a short discussion was opened during which the participants had the opportunity to exchange views on all aforementioned topics.

3.3 Session in Greece: Briefing on the PORTODIMARE Greek Stakeholders Virtual Meeting (organized B2B with the Project's Final Conference)

The PORTODIMARE Greek Stakeholders Virtual Meeting was organized on the 10/12/2020 and three administrative officers from the Ministry of Rural Development and Food (Mr. G. Broulidakis, Mrs. M. Economou, and Dr M. Hatziefstathiou) have attended it, as the main focus of the Greek Study was on fisheries and aquaculture related issues and their links with Maritime Spatial Planning (MSP) implementation efforts. On behalf of the HCMR Team, Dr V. Vassilopoulou and Mr S. Kavadas hosted the meeting and after providing some introductory information on the project's scope and its main outcomes, they moderated the discussions following the two presentations that were made. Indeed, Dr D. Politikos and Mrs. M. Kikeri, who were both contracted in the frame of PORTODIMARE by the HCMR, have respectively addressed key points of interest to the invited stakeholders stemming from these two presentations; Dr Politikos explained the two fisheries modules (one for small scale fisheries (SSF) and the other for medium scale fisheries (MSF)) that have been developed by the HCMR Team and have been integrated in the Geoportal of Adriatic-Ionian Region (GAIR), and Mrs Kikeri referred to the experience gained from the application of the AZA module (developed by The Uni Ca Foscari) and the CEA module (developed by CNR ISMAR) in the Greek Case Study.

During the presentations, general information about the GAIR, the access to numerous datasets related to coastal and marine areas, and the different modules that it includes were provided, and the main focus was then made at points pertinent to the Greek case study. In particular, details on the fisheries related modules were given, noting that they integrate the synergistic effect of multiple criteria (bathymetry, distance from coast, chlorophyl concentration, fishing effort, marine traffic activity, vessel capacity of ports) to define a spatial fishing footprint using multi-criteria decision analysis and geospatial techniques. For both modules, the methodology, the required datasets and the results were illustrated. An interest to further explore the

potentialities of the two modules was expressed by Mrs Economou and Mr. Hatziefstathiou, who are dealing with fisheries related policy issues. As for the application of the AZA Module, the methodology and datasets were presented along with the visualization of the main outputs, highlighting sites that seem to be suitable for finfish aquaculture development, and providing also a comparison with the sites foreseen as AZAs by the official Framework for Spatial Planning for Aquaculture in Greece. Mr. Broulidakis, who represented the AQ section of the aforementioned Ministry, was quite interested in the AZA module and has also expressed his interest to further explore the possibility of applying the AZA module in selected cases in Greek waters. Finally, the CEA module was presented with a focus on the inputs needed, underlining the existing considerable data and knowledge gaps in the Greek case study area; following the latter and although outcomes visualized sites that seem to be more impacted as compared to others, which is extremely useful during MSP implementations, the preliminary nature of these results for the area under study and the need for high quality data and research efforts was once again underlined, as at the moment the CEA application has only served for demonstration purposes. Mrs Kikeri has also prepared a virtual tour/footage of the GAIR, showing its practicality and usefulness for stakeholders interested to upload data, create maps and run one or more of the modules it comprises.

At the end of the meeting a fruitful discussion took place during which it became obvious that the GAIR can significantly contribute in decision making, concluding also that it may constitute an effective platform for engaging key stakeholders from different action arenas to share their visions/expectations and visualize alternative planning options to facilitate transparent and inclusive trade-offs.

3.4 Session in Slovenia

On December 10, 2020, the Slovenian project partner RDC Koper organized a Zoom meeting as part of the project final conference and the local event for different stakeholders.

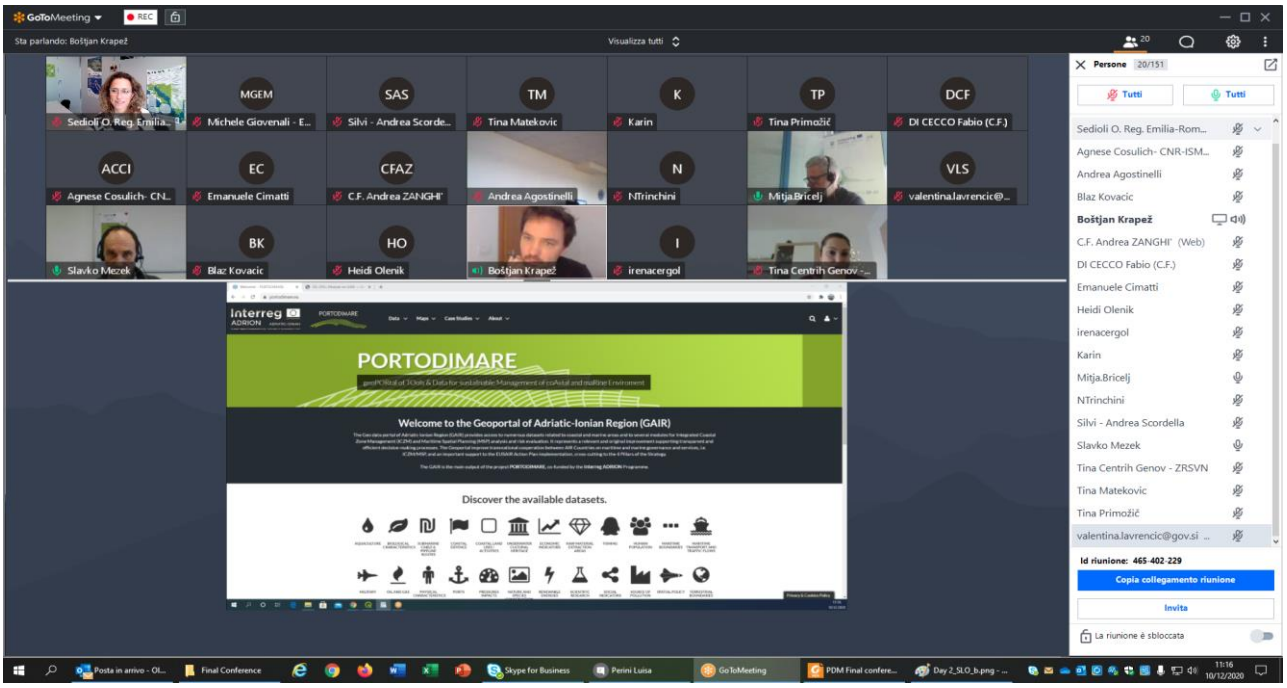
The event was attended by representatives of the Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning, the Spatial Planning, Construction and Housing Directorate, of the Facility Point for the Adriatic-Ionian Strategy, representatives of coastal municipalities, the Institute for Nature Protection and non-governmental organizations.

The most important results of the project: the GAIR geoportal and its functionalities, as well as the results of testing PORTODIMARE tools, which were performed in the Slovenian sea area, were presented at the meeting. CAE - Cumulative Effects Assasments and MUC - Multiuse Conflicts tools were tested. Special interest has been focused on the results, which can be directly used in the preparation of the MSP.

Following the presentation, a lively discussion ensued. Mitja Bricelj from the Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning emphasized the usefulness of the PORTODIMARE tools in the implementation of EU directives (MSFD - Marine Strategy Framework Directives, MSP – Maritime Spatial Planning, the Habitats Directive and WFD - Water Framework Directive), as well as in the work within the Adriatic-Ionian strategy. The tools support the achievement of the EU's environmental and development goals, including the Green Deal. He emphasized the need to continue promotional activities among stakeholders dealing with the issue of the sea, including local authorities. He suggested that the promotion should continue together with the Facility Point for the Adriatic-Ionian Strategy. At the end, he also mentioned the need to revive the work of the Slovenian-Italian-Croatian-Montenegrin Commission for the Sea and to invite BiH into this structure.

The representative of the Institute of the Republic of Slovenia for Nature expressed interest in a more detailed acquaintance with PORTODIMARE tools and also pointed out the weight of the results within the preparation of the maritime plan.

The representative of the Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning, who is in charge of the preparation of the MSP, also underlined the usefulness of the tools at the final stage of the MSP.



3.5 Session in Bosnia and Herzegovina

A virtual meeting of PORTODIMARE Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) stakeholders was organized on December 10, 2020, and was attended by an administrative officer from the municipality of Neum. Also, an official from the Adriatic River Basin Agency joined the Final Public Event, but due to the alarming flood situation in Herzegovina, he had to respond to his duties.

Project partners who are employees of CETEOR d.o.o. presented the Case Study for BiH - Spatial conflicts among existent uses and legal regimes on sea-coastal strip along Bosnia and Herzegovina coast.

The first presenter was **Aida Muminović**, who introduced the "PORTODIMARE Project" and presented general information on GAIR, access to numerous data sets related to coastal and marine areas, and the various modules it includes.

The main focus was on the BiH "Case study for Bosnia and Herzegovina". An additional presenter, **Azra Ćulov**, presented the created maps in GAIR. She described the process of making maps at GAIR. Two maps were described, the first was a maritime data map, which represents the coast of BiH and the location of aquaculture farms. The map consists of layers - the coastline and the aquaculture region. The second map produced was a land map representing the location of protected areas, a river basin, and a coastal embankment. This map consists of three layers - flood risk management, protected areas and basins.

It was emphasized that BiH and the legal authorities do not currently collect most of the necessary data for the module Conflict Assessment and Cumulative Impacts in Maritime Transport and that it was not possible to initiate/conduct a case study for the maritime area of BiH.

At the end of the meeting, **Josip Njavro** from the municipality of Neum pointed out that he is currently the national coordinator for the development of the CAMP project and highlighted how the GAIR will be a useful tool.

Although the response of stakeholders was quite low, the participant of the Final Public Event gave hope that the situation and care for the BiH Sea will be raised to a higher level.

Annex I - Agenda of the meeting

PORTODIMARE Final Conference

9 and 10 December 2020

In presence: Hotel Cattaro (Kotor - Montenegro)

Online: EUSAIR Stakeholders Platform (**instructions and links provided below**)

AGENDA

PORTODIMARE Final Conference - Day 1 Wed, December 9, 2020 9:00 AM - 4:00 PM (CET)	
09:00 - 09:15	**Check-in of participants** **Please join the meeting from your PC, tablet or smartphone:** https://www.gotomeet.me/EUSAIR/portodimare-final-conference---day-1 New to GoToMeeting? Get the app now and be ready when your first meeting starts: https://global.gotomeeting.com/install/208248709
09:15 - 09:30	**Welcome and introduction to the Conference** • **Predrag Jelušić**, Director of Public Enterprise for Coastal Zone Management of Montenegro • **Marco Deserti**, PORTODIMARE project Manager (Emilia-Romagna Region) • **Olga Sedioli**, PORTODIMARE coordinator: brief introduction to the project
09:30 - 11:00	**Session I: GEOPORTAL as a main result of PORTODIMARE project** **Moderator**: Andrea Barbanti (CORILA CNR-ISMAR) Elisabetta Manea (CORILA CNR-ISMAR) - Introduction and management of the polls **Presentations:** - Luisa Perini (RER-DGCTA) - Geoportal and data (15 min) - Stefano Menegon (CORILA CNR-ISMAR) - decision support tools for MSP (15 min) - Pitches on modules: why, how, outcomes (CORILA CNR-ISMAR, CORILA UNIVE, HCMR, Apulia Region) (5 minutes x 6 modules = 30 min) **Let's play with the Geoportal**: a 30 min interactive session with the audience (Moderation by Alessandro Sarretta (CORILA CNR-ISMAR) **Andrea Barbanti, Elisabetta Manea (CORILA CNR-ISMAR)**: poll results and closure of session I
11:00 - 11:15	**Break (short videos on the screen)**

11:15 - 13:00	**Session II: SHOWCASE - Results of Testing in Pilot Areas and related Action Plans** **Moderator:** Marko Prem (PAP-RAC) Elisabetta Manea (CORILA CNR-ISMAR) - Introduction and management of the polls **Presentations: Testing GAIR Modules in pilot areas: results (7 min) and Action Plans (3 min).** • **ITALY- Emilia Romagna Region** (DGCTA), Luisa Perini: Evaluating sea uses sustainability in Emilia Romagna and the Action Plan • **CROATIA**- Istria County (ZPUIZ), Latinka Janjanin: Threats to coastal & marine biodiversity, Vrsar and Funtana islands and the Action Plan • **GREECE** (HCMR), Vassiliki Celia Vassilopoulou: Spatial conflicts among human activities and conservation priority areas in Western Greek waters and the Action Plan • **SLOVENIA** (RRC Koper), Slavko Mezek: Spatial conflicts among existent uses and legal regimes on sea -coastal strip along Slovenian coast and the Action Plan • **ITALY- Abruzzo Region** (Service OOMM) Luca Iagnemma, Daniela San Lorenzo: Abruzzo coastal evolution mapping • **BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA** (CETEOR), Azra Ćulov: Spatial conflicts among existent uses and legal regimes on sea -coastal strip along Bosnia and Herzegovina coast • **ITALY- Puglia Region** (CP Apulia), Marco Meggiolaro: Oil spill coastal grounding response **Q&A Session with the audience** **Marko Prem (PAP-RAC), Elisabetta Manea (CORILA CNR-ISMAR): - GAIR Maintenance and transferability - poll results and closure of session II**
13:00 - 14:00	**Lunch break**
14:00 - 15:30	**Session III: ADRION Capitalization and the way forward: 3rd meeting of Thematic Cluster n.2 Coastal and Marine Environment management** **Moderator:** Olga Sedioli (Emilia-Romagna Region) Elisabetta Manea (CORILA CNR-ISMAR) - Introduction and management of the polls Presentations: (O. Sedioli, M. Lipizer) (30 min) - ADRION Thematic Cluster n. 2: What & Whys - Project ideas for the future of the ADRION area **Panel discussion with key stakeholders, partners and the audience (60 min)**

	Panelists: Željka Škaričić, PAP/RAC Director (UNEP-MAP) Andrej Abramic, ECOAQUA institute @ University Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Coordinator of MSEG Technical Expert Group (TEG) on MSP data Mitja Bricelj, coordinator of EUSAIR Pillar 3Thematic Steering Group Slavica Pavlovic, coordinator of EUSAIR Pillar 1Thematic Steering Group Eleni Hatziyanni, European Commission, DG MARE, Sea-basin Strategies, Maritime Regional Cooperation and Maritime Security **Q&A** **Elisabetta Manea (CORILA CNR-ISMAR): Results of the polls.** **Olga Sedioli (Emilia-Romagna Region): Conclusions**
15:30	**End of Day 1 of PORTODIMARE Final Conference**

Finalna konferencija Interreg ADRION "PORTODIMARE" projekta

Prezentacija projekta za stakeholder-e u Crnoj Gori

10. decembar 2020

Online: ZOOM Cloud Meeting Platforma

AGENDA

Dan 2 – 10 decembar - Finalna konferencija PORTODIMARE projekta	
09:15– 9:30	**Prijavljivanje učesnika**
09:30 – 10:00	**POZDRAVNI GOVORI:** - **Dragoljub Marković**, Javno preduzeće za upravljanje morskim dobrom Crne Gore - **Miodrag Račeta**, Kancelarija za evropske integracije, Vlada Crne Gore
10:00 – 11:30	**Sesija I: Rezultati Interreg ADRION „PORTODIMARE" projekta** - **Uvod u PORTODIMARE projekat i izrada MSP Knowledge kataloga** - Gojko Nikolić, konsultant, Javno preduzeće za upravljanje morskim dobrom Crne Gore - **Predstavljanje PORTODIMARE Geoportal-a** - Gojko Nikolić, konsultant, Javno preduzeće za upravljanje morskim dobrom Crne Gore - **Studije slučaja: 7 područja testiranja Modula PORTODIMARE Geoportal-a** - Gojko Nikolić, konsultant, Javno preduzeće za upravljanje morskim dobrom Crne Gore DISKUSIJA
11:30 – 11:45	**PAUZA**
11:45 – 13:00	**Sesija II: Drugi projekti vezani za Prostorno planiranje mora (PPM) koji su u toku u Crnoj Gori a čiji rezultati će u narednom periodu biti integrisani u PORTODIMARE Geoportal** - **Prostorno planiranje područja mora (MSP) u Crnoj Gori: trenutno stanje i dalji koraci** - Ivana Stojanović, Ministarstvo održivog razvoja i turizma - **Očekivani rezultati projekta GEF ADRIATIC** - Marina Marković, UNEP/MAP - PAP/RAC, Split - **Rezultati projekta „Promovisanje upravljanja zaštićenim područjima kroz integrisanu zaštitu morskih i priobalnih ekosistema u obalnom području Crne Gore" značajni za planiranje namjene mora** - Vasilije Bušković, nacionalni koordinator projekta - **Harmonizacija pristupa u praćenju i procjeni rizika od kontaminenata** - Dr Danijela Joksimović, Institut za biologiju mora DISKUSIJA

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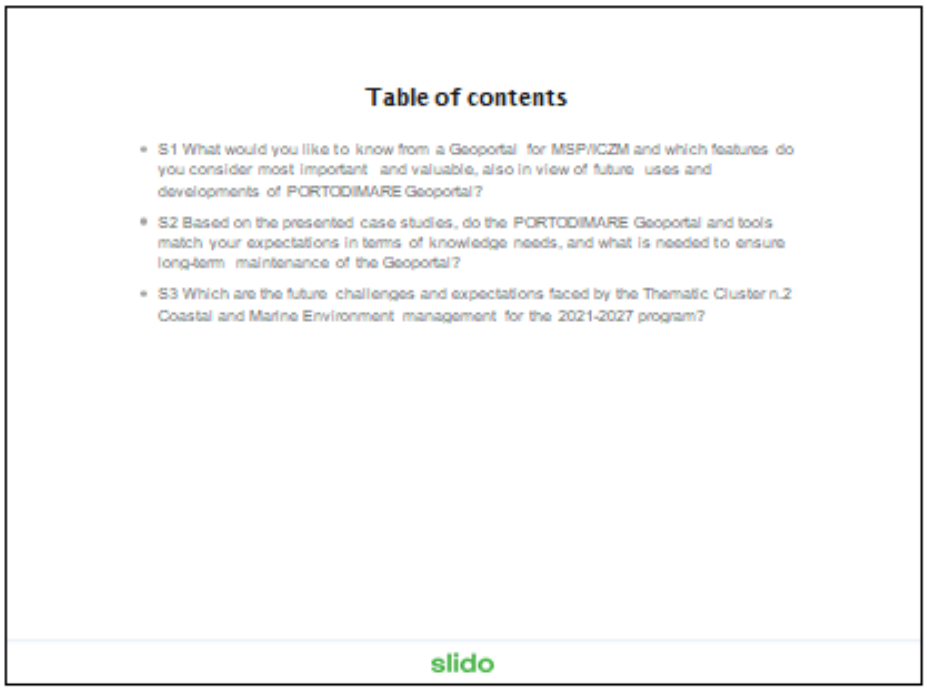
Annex III - The questions and the results of the poll conducted by Elisabetta Manea via slido.com

1



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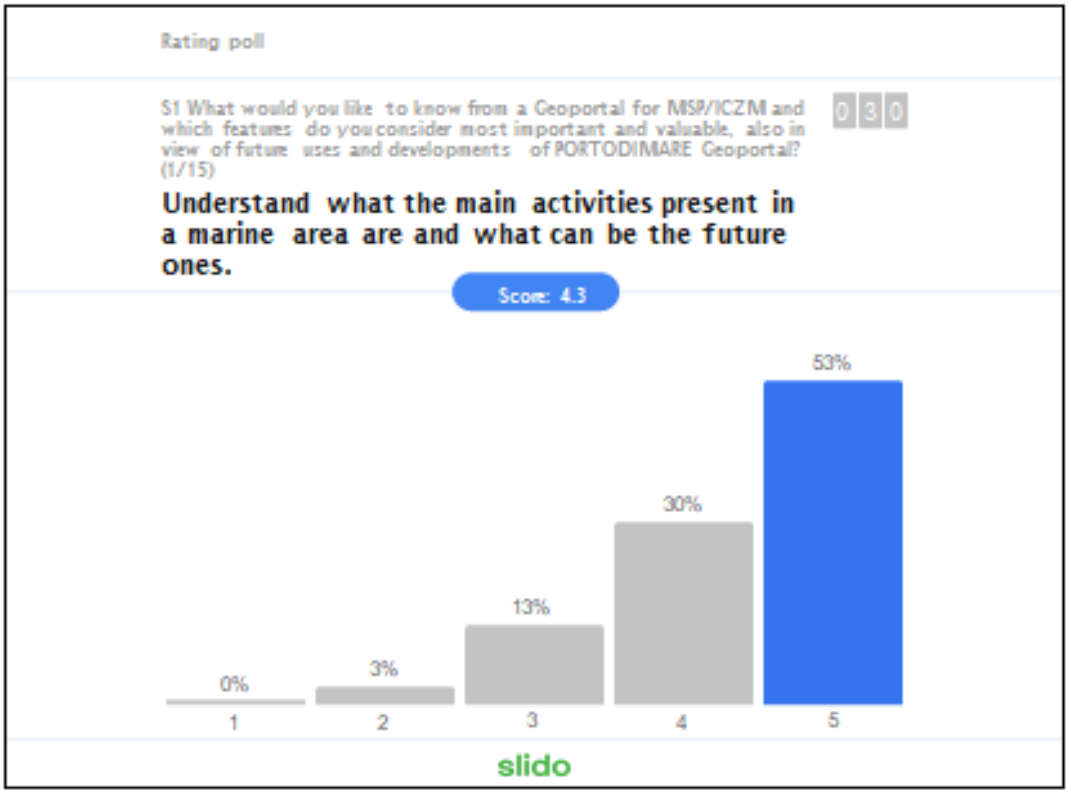
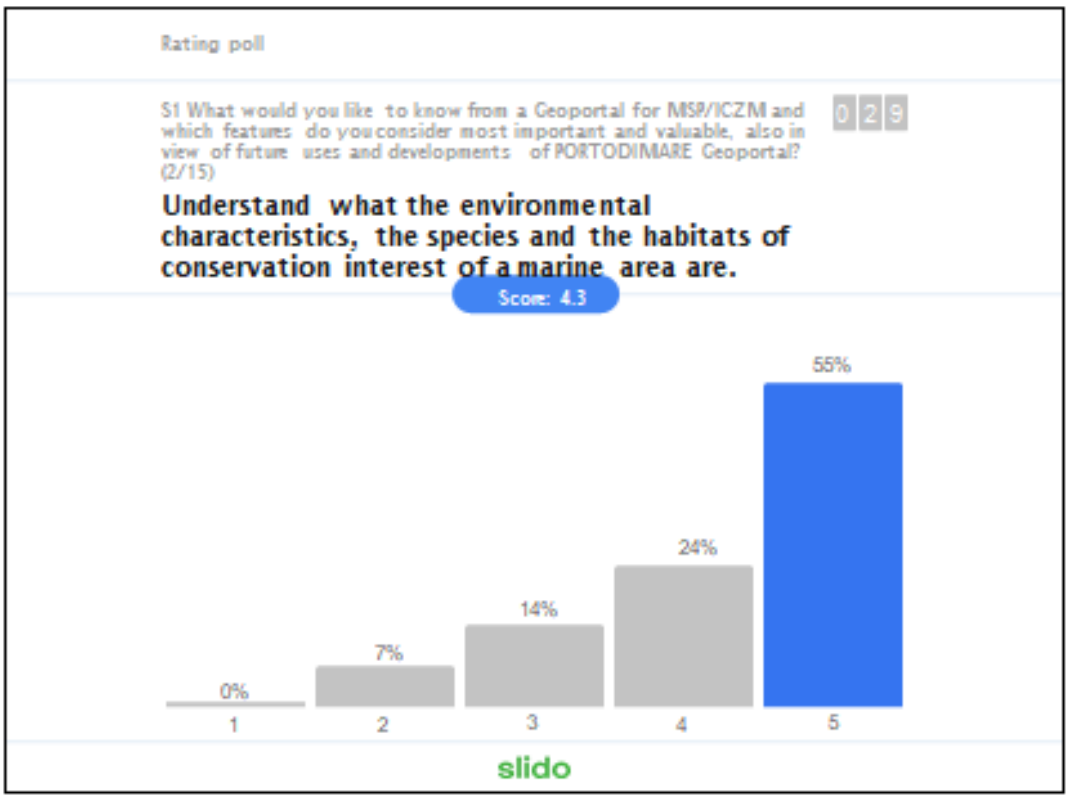
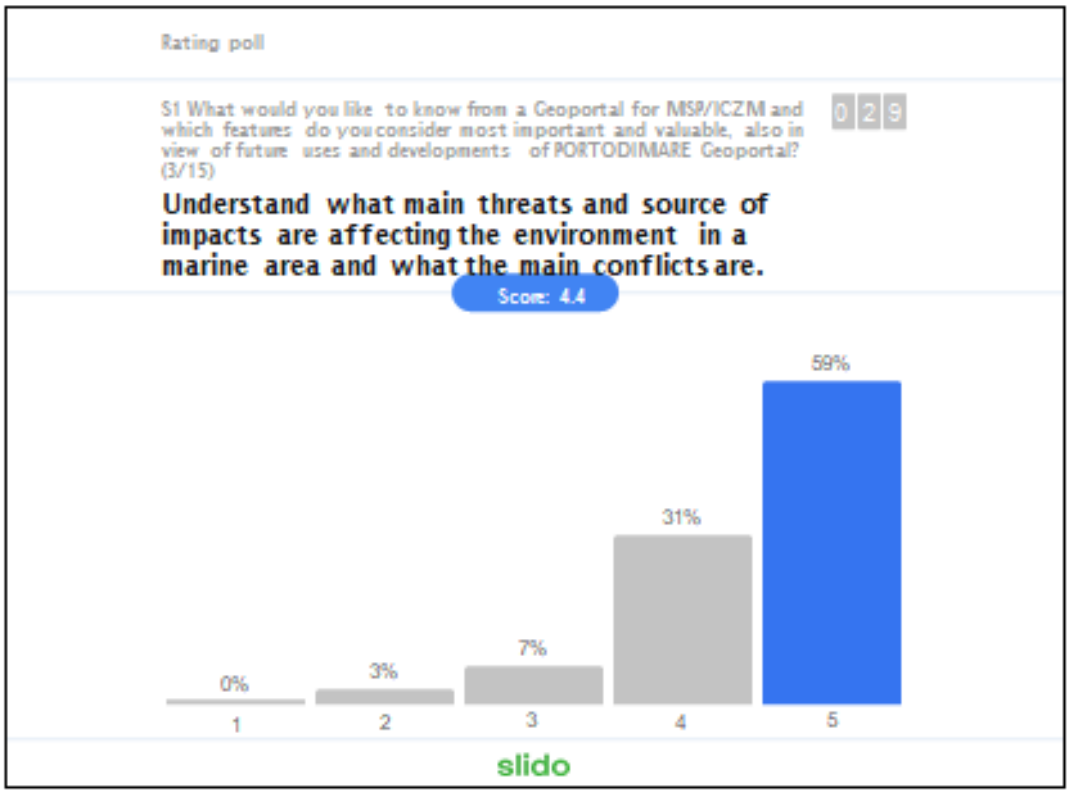

Rating poll
S1 What would you like to know from a Geoportal for MSP/ICZM and which features do you consider most important and valuable, also in view of future uses and developments of PORTODIMARE Geoportal? (1/15)
0 3 0
Understand what the main activities present in a marine area are and what can be the future ones.
Score: 4.3
0%
3%
13%
30%
53%
1
2
3
4
5
slido

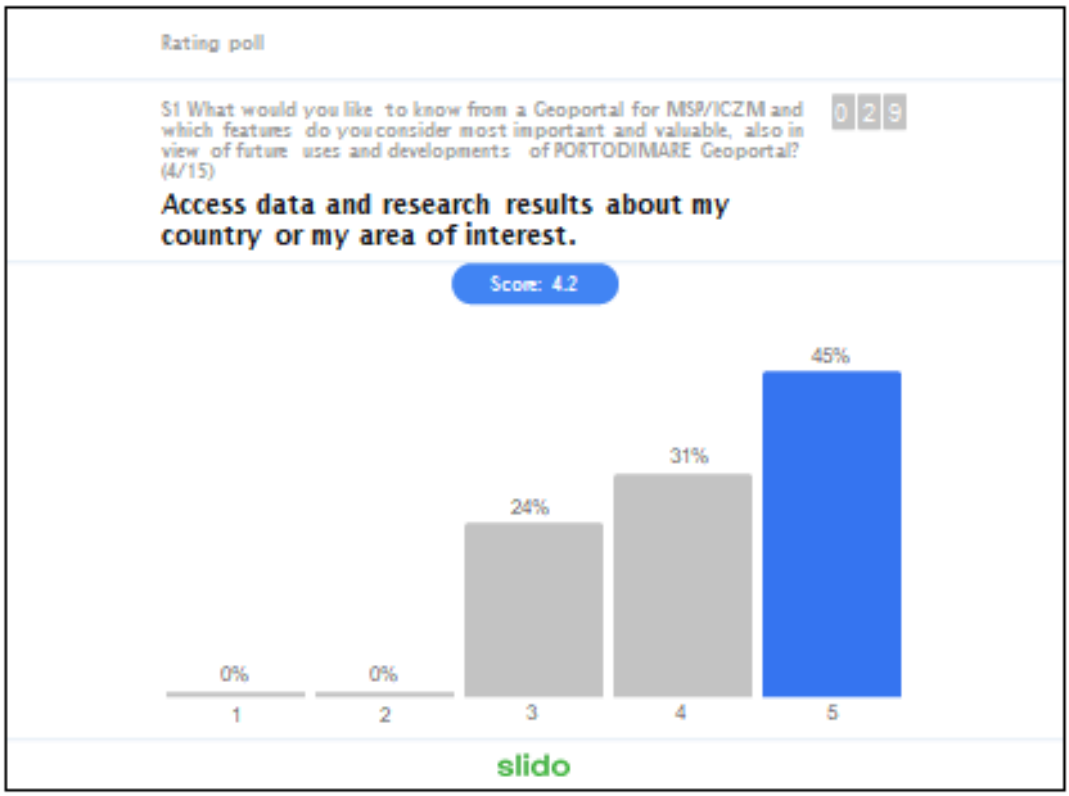
3


Rating poll
S1 What would you like to know from a Geoportal for MSP/ICZM and which features do you consider most important and valuable, also in view of future uses and developments of PORTODIMARE Geoportal? (2/15)
0 2 9
Understand what the environmental characteristics, the species and the habitats of conservation interest of a marine area are.
Score: 4.3
0%
7%
14%
24%
55%
1
2
3
4
5
slido

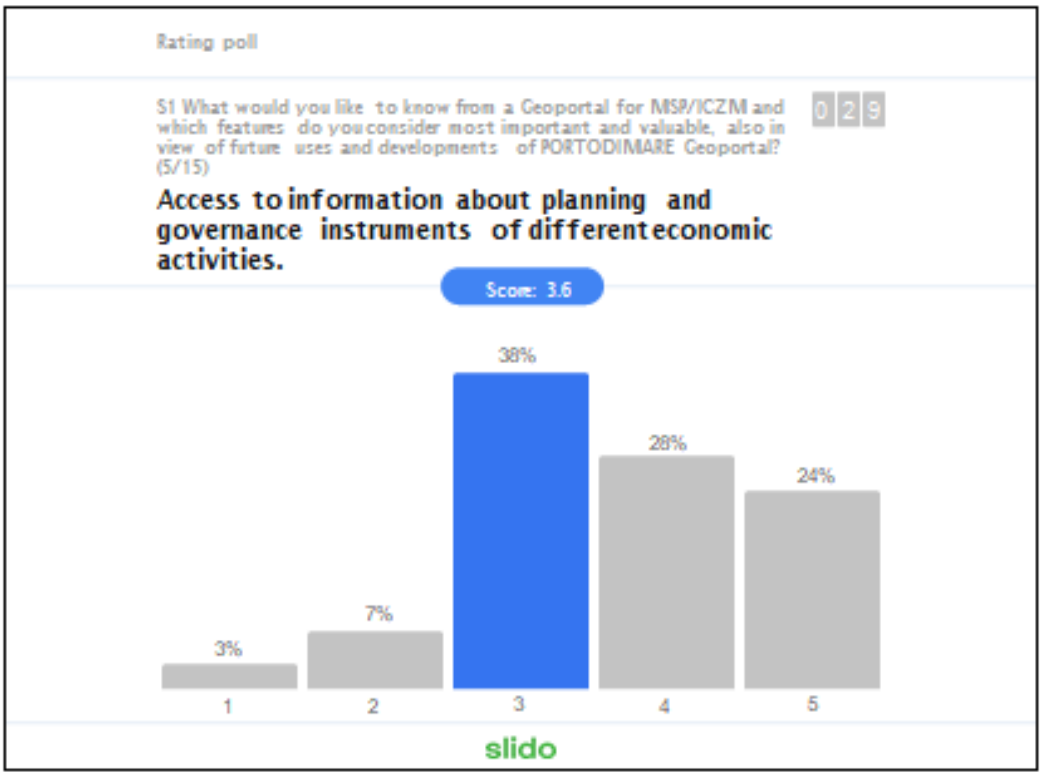
4


Rating poll
S1 What would you like to know from a Geoportal for MSP/ICZM and which features do you consider most important and valuable, also in view of future uses and developments of PORTODIMARE Geoportal? (3/15)
0 2 9
Understand what main threats and source of impacts are affecting the environment in a marine area and what the main conflicts are.
Score: 4.4
0%
3%
7%
31%
59%
1
2
3
4
5
slido

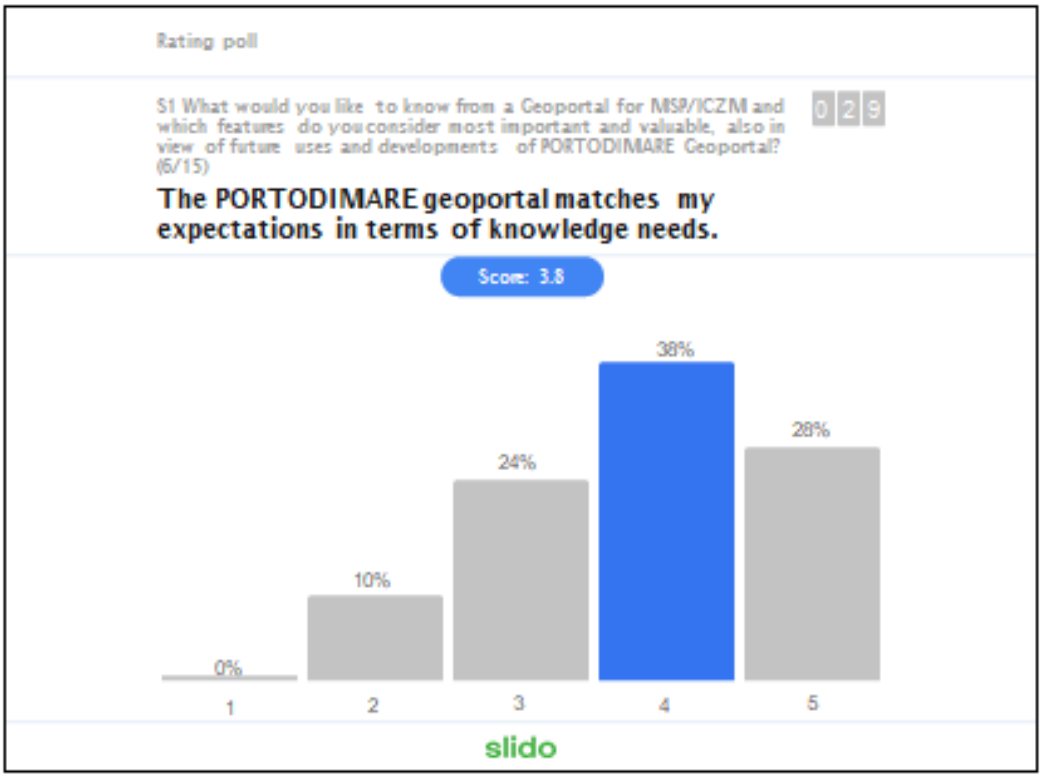
5


Rating poll
S1 What would you like to know from a Geoportal for MSP/ICZM and which features do you consider most important and valuable, also in view of future uses and developments of PORTODIMARE Geoportal? (4/15)
0 2 9
Access data and research results about my country or my area of interest.
Score: 4.2
0%
0%
24%
31%
45%
1
2
3
4
5
slido

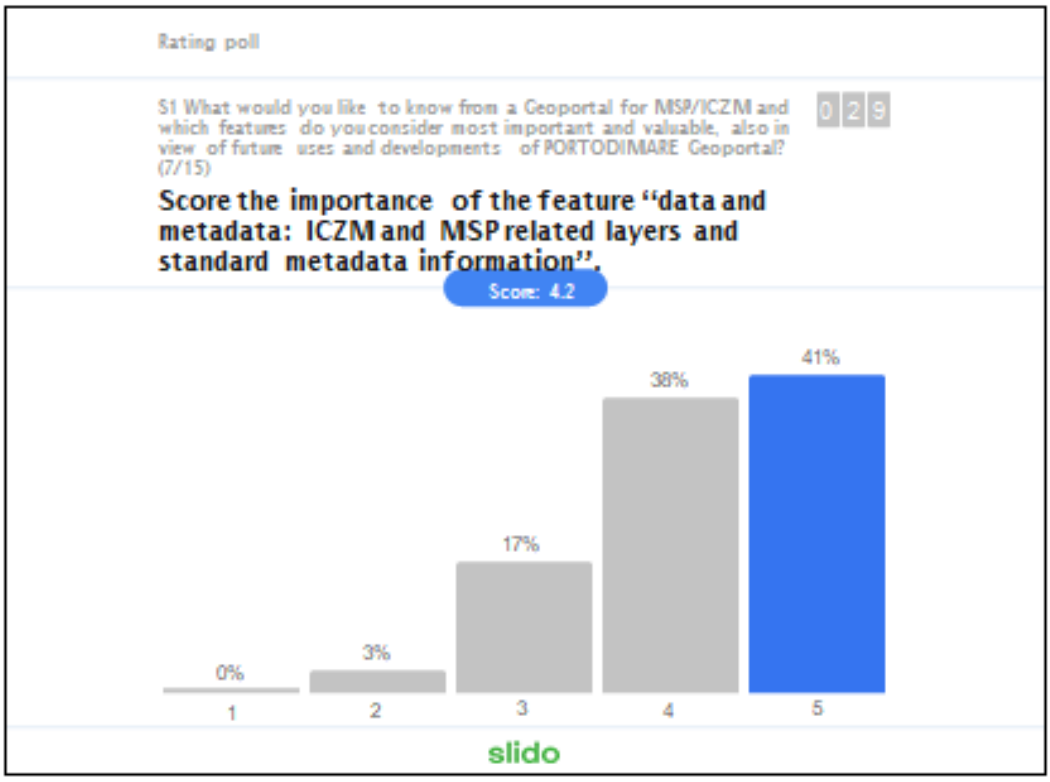
6


Rating poll
S1 What would you like to know from a Geoportal for MSP/ICZM and which features do you consider most important and valuable, also in view of future uses and developments of PORTODIMARE Geoportal? (5/15)
0 2 9
Access to information about planning and governance instruments of different economic activities.
Score: 3.6
3%
7%
38%
28%
24%
1
2
3
4
5
slido

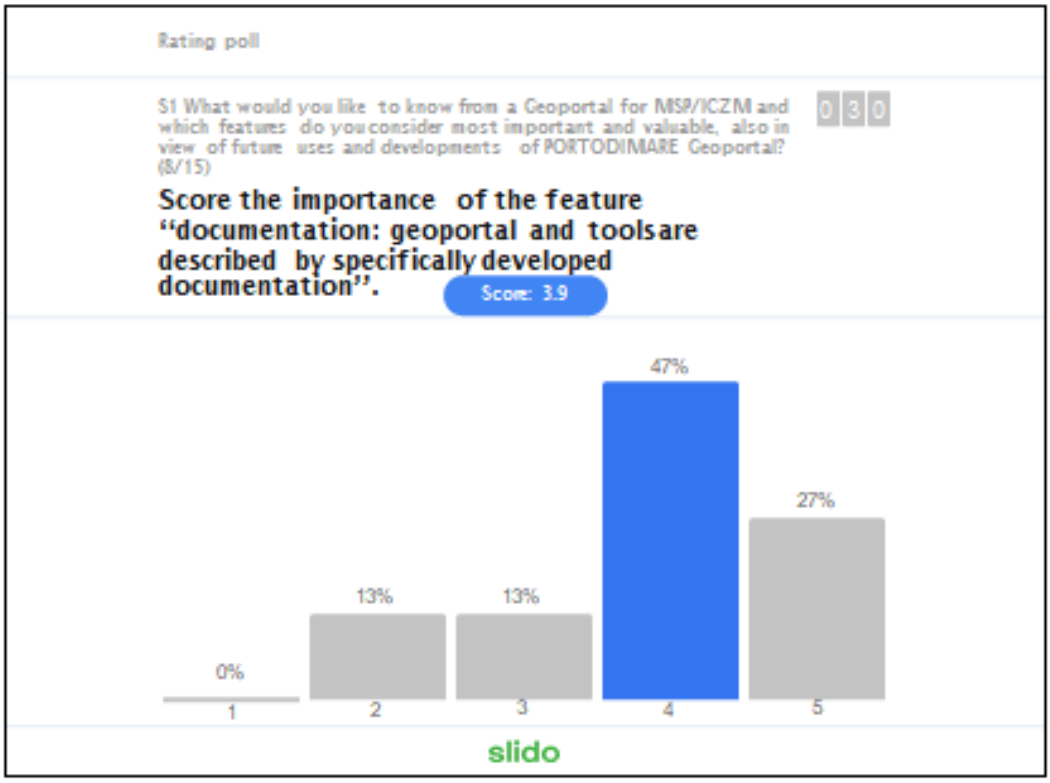
7


Rating poll
S1 What would you like to know from a Geoportal for MSP/ICZM and which features do you consider most important and valuable, also in view of future uses and developments of PORTODIMARE Geoportal? (6/15)
0 2 9
The PORTODIMARE geoportal matches my expectations in terms of knowledge needs.
Score: 3.8
0%
10%
24%
38%
28%
1
2
3
4
5
slido

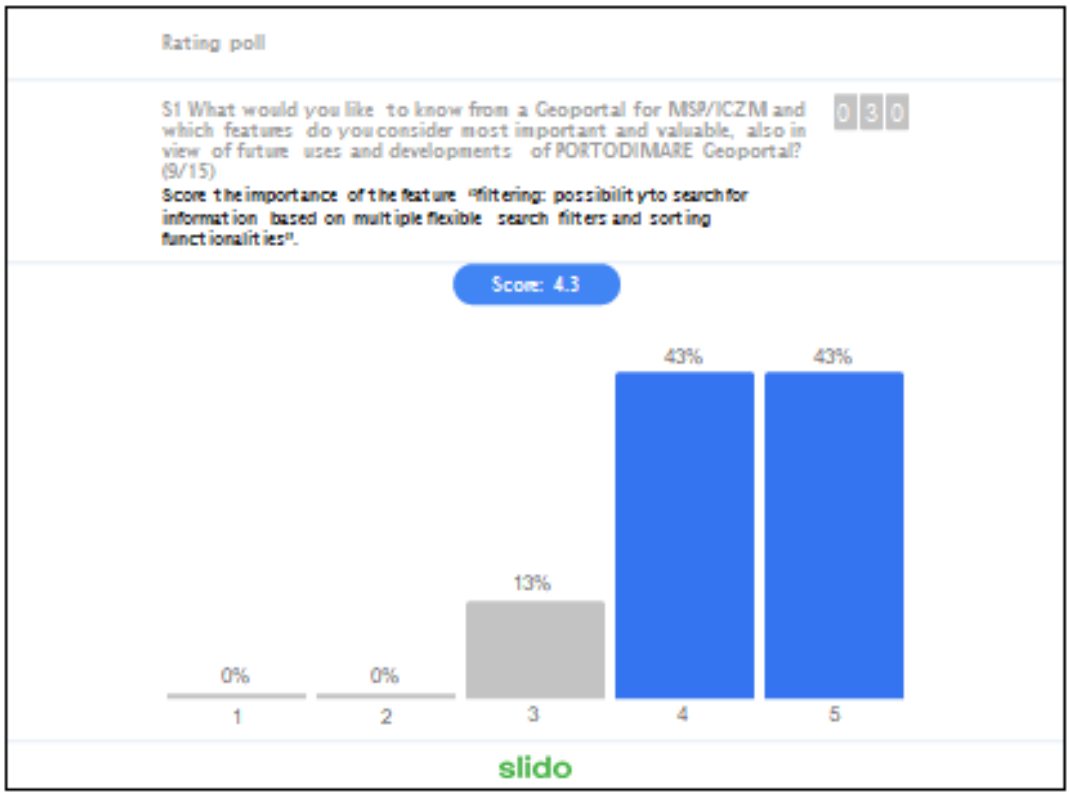
8


Rating poll
S1 What would you like to know from a Geoportal for MSP/ICZM and which features do you consider most important and valuable, also in view of future uses and developments of PORTODIMARE Geoportal? (7/15)
0 2 9
Score the importance of the feature "data and metadata: ICZM and MSP related layers and standard metadata information".
Score: 4.2
0%
3%
17%
38%
41%
1
2
3
4
5
slido

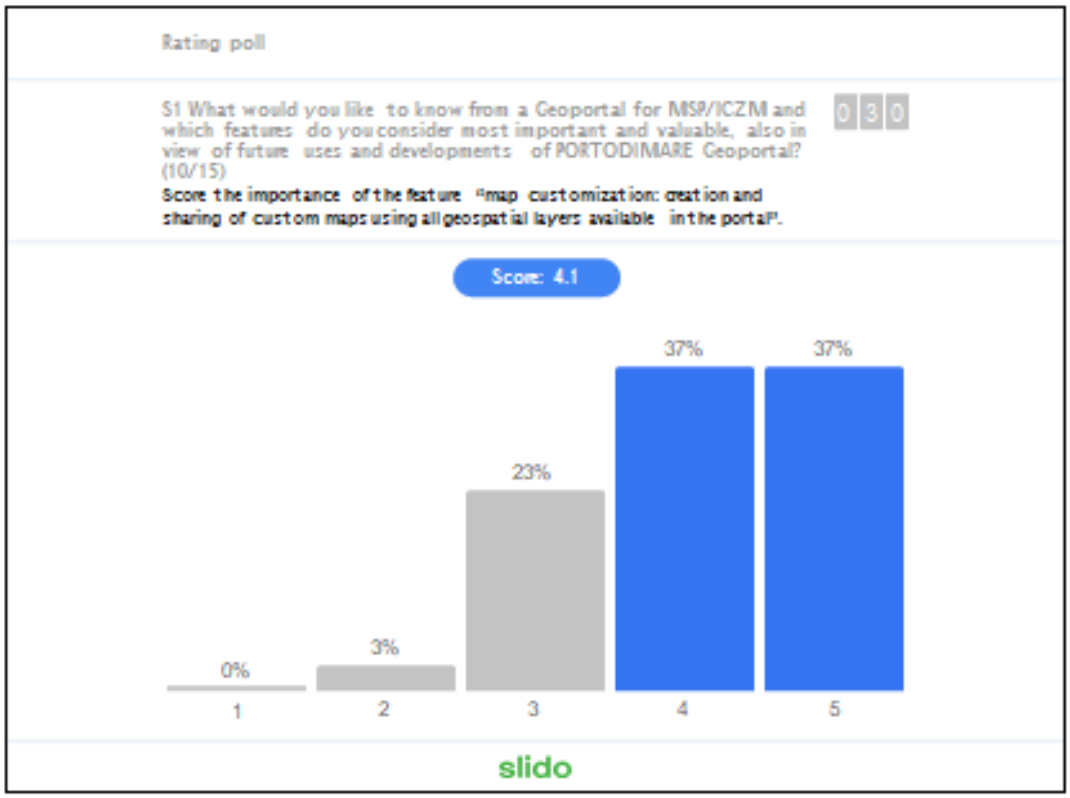
9


Rating poll
S1 What would you like to know from a Geoportal for MSP/ICZM and which features do you consider most important and valuable, also in view of future uses and developments of PORTODIMARE Geoportal? (8/15)
0 3 0
Score the importance of the feature "documentation: geoportal and tools are described by specifically developed documentation".
Score: 3.9
0%
13%
13%
47%
27%
1
2
3
4
5
slido

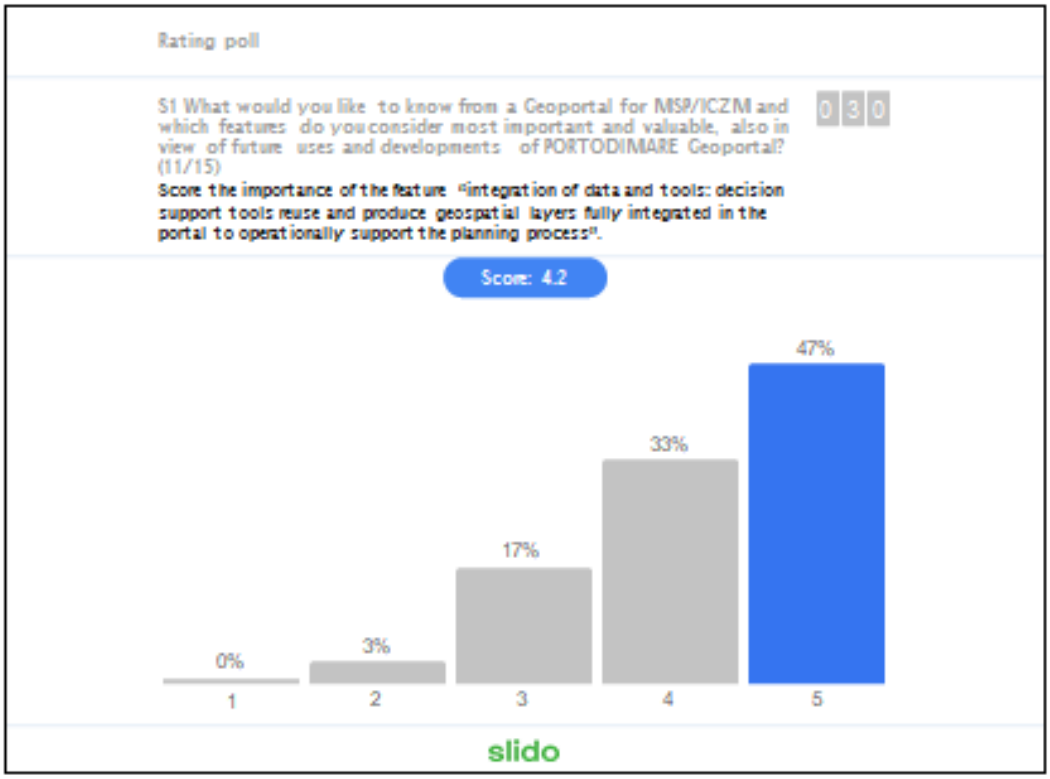
10


Rating poll
S1 What would you like to know from a Geoportal for MSP/ICZM and which features do you consider most important and valuable, also in view of future uses and developments of PORTODIMARE Geoportal? (9/15)
0 3 0
Score the importance of the feature "filtering: possibility to search for information based on multiple flexible search filters and sorting functionalities".
Score: 4.3
0%
0%
13%
43%
43%
1
2
3
4
5
slido

11


Rating poll
S1 What would you like to know from a Geoportal for MSP/ICZM and which features do you consider most important and valuable, also in view of future uses and developments of PORTODIMARE Geoportal? (10/15)
0 3 0
Score the importance of the feature "map customization: creation and sharing of custom maps using all geospatial layers available in the portal".
Score: 4.1
0%
3%
23%
37%
37%
1
2
3
4
5
slido

12


Rating poll
S1 What would you like to know from a Geoportal for MSP/ICZM and which features do you consider most important and valuable, also in view of future uses and developments of PORTODIMARE Geoportal? (11/15)
0 3 0
Score the importance of the feature "integration of data and tools: decision support tools reuse and produce geospatial layers fully integrated in the portal to operationally support the planning process".
Score: 4.2
0%
3%
17%
33%
47%
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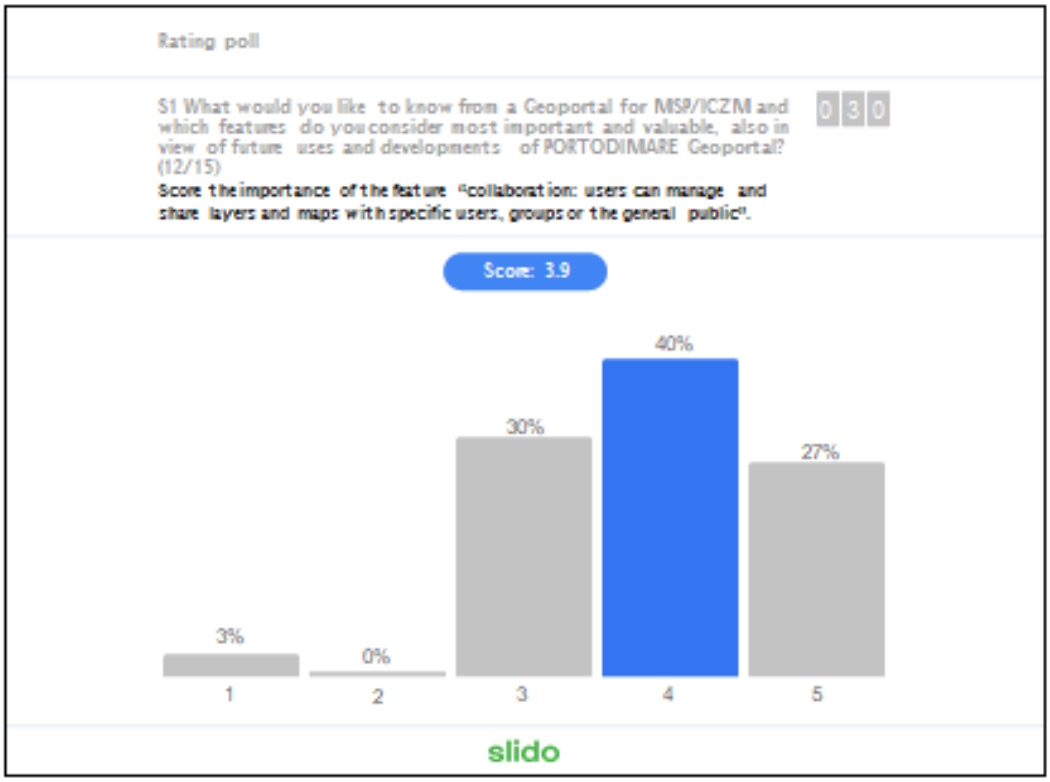
13


Rating poll
S1 What would you like to know from a Geoportal for MSP/ICZM and which features do you consider most important and valuable, also in view of future uses and developments of PORTODIMARE Geoportal? (12/15)
0 3 0
Score the importance of the feature "collaboration: users can manage and share layers and maps with specific users, groups or the general public".
Score: 3.9
3%
0%
30%
40%
27%
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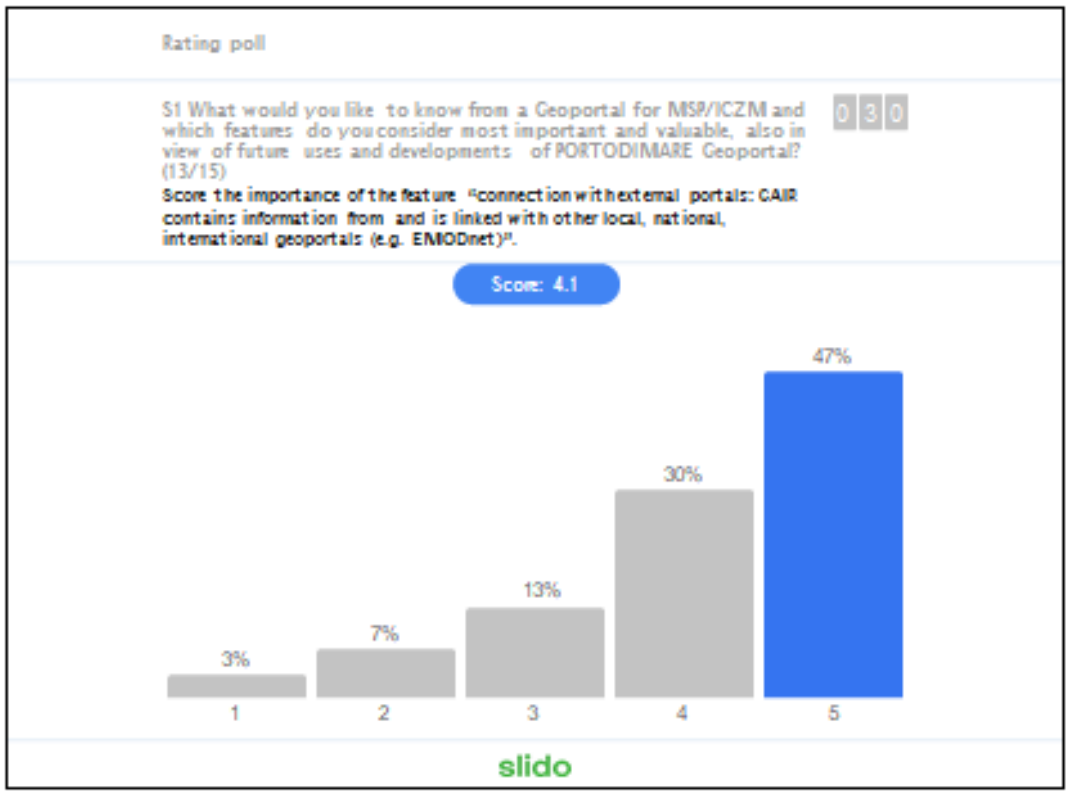
slido

14


Rating poll
S1 What would you like to know from a Geoportal for MSP/ICZM and which features do you consider most important and valuable, also in view of future uses and developments of PORTODIMARE Geoportal? (13/15)
0 3 0
Score the importance of the feature "connection with external portals: CAIR contains information from and is linked with other local, national, international geoportals (e.g. EMODnet)".
Score: 4.1
3%
7%
13%
30%
47%
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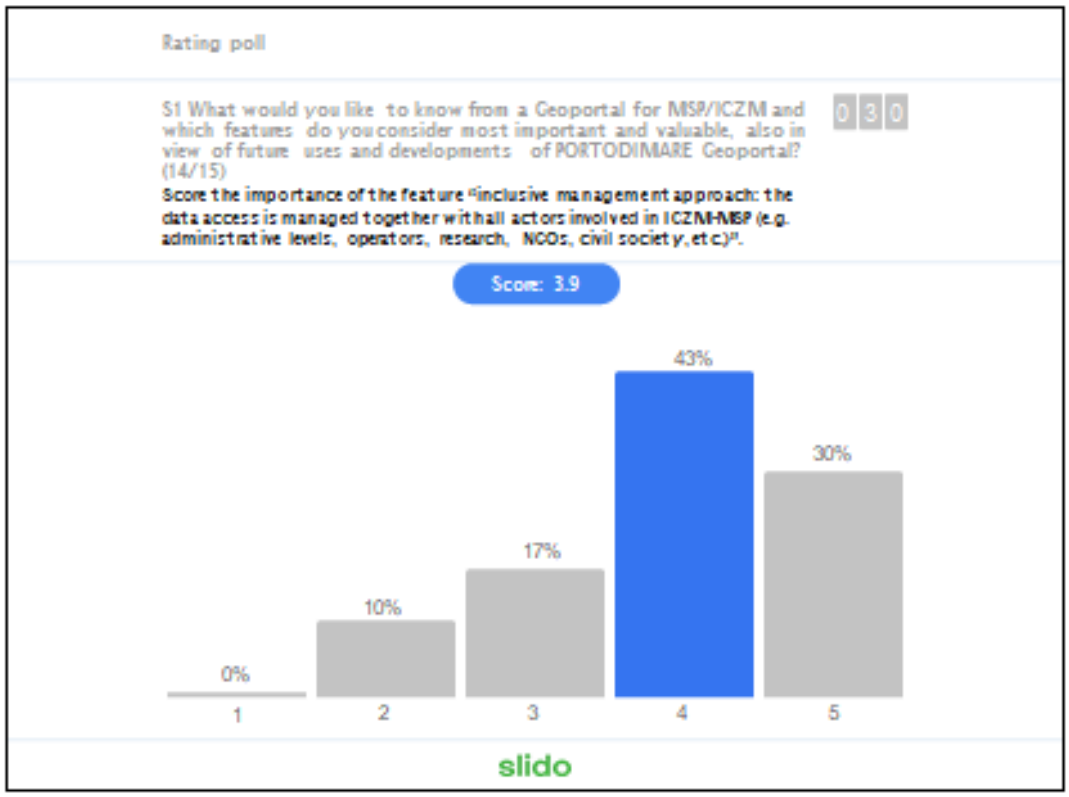
15


Rating poll
S1 What would you like to know from a Geoportal for MSP/ICZM and which features do you consider most important and valuable, also in view of future uses and developments of PORTODIMARE Geoportal? (14/15)
0 3 0
Score the importance of the feature "inclusive management approach: the data access is managed together with all actors involved in ICZM-MSP (e.g. administrative levels, operators, research, NGOs, civil society, etc)".
Score: 3.9
0%
10%
17%
43%
30%
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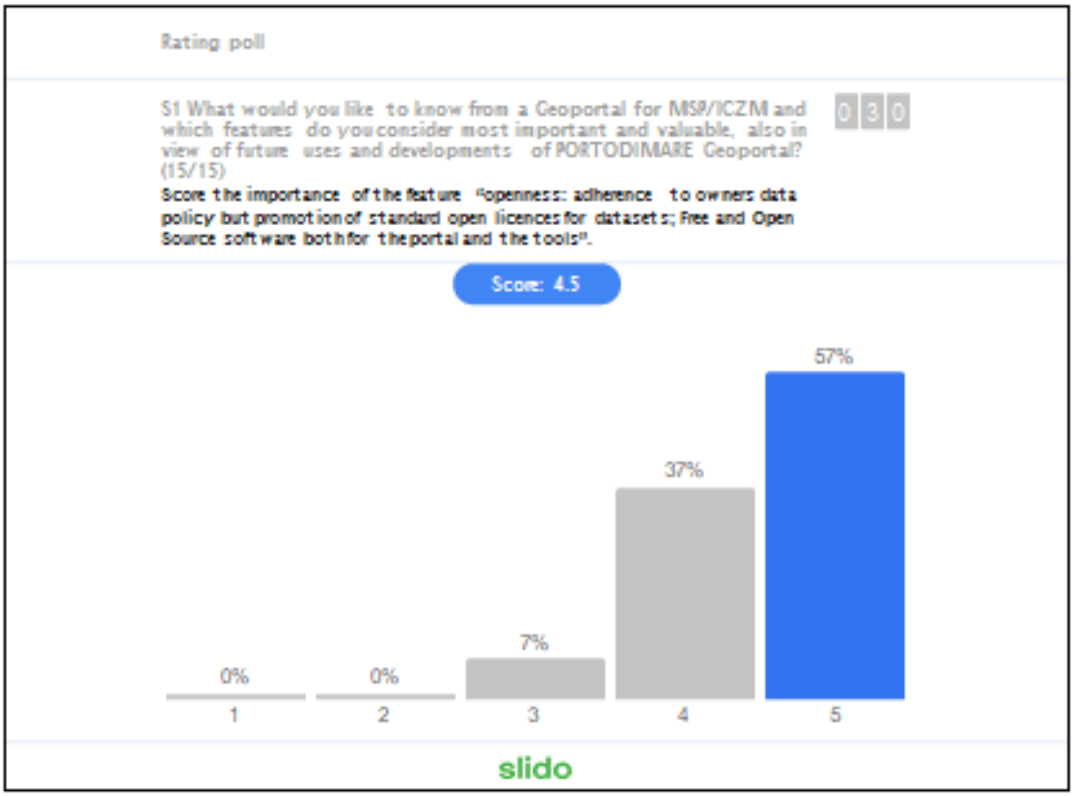
slido

16


Rating poll
S1 What would you like to know from a Geoportal for MSP/ICZM and which features do you consider most important and valuable, also in view of future uses and developments of PORTODIMARE Geoportal? (15/15)
0 3 0
Score the importance of the feature "openness: adherence to owners data policy but promotion of standard open licences for datasets; free and Open Source software both for the portal and the tools".
Score: 4.5
57%
37%
7%
0%
0%
1
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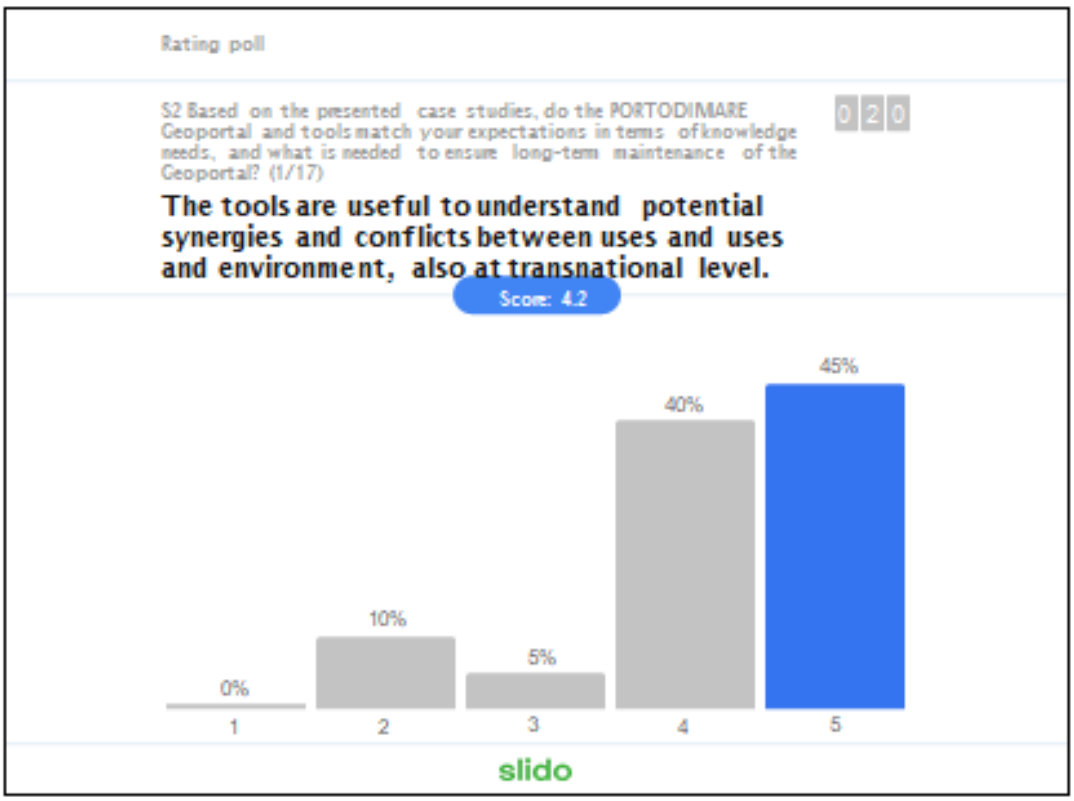
slido

17


Rating poll
S2 Based on the presented case studies, do the PORTODIMARE Geoportal and tools match your expectations in terms of knowledge needs, and what is needed to ensure long-term maintenance of the Geoportal? (1/17)
0 2 0
The tools are useful to understand potential synergies and conflicts between uses and uses and environment, also at transnational level.
Score: 4.2
45%
40%
10%
5%
0%
1
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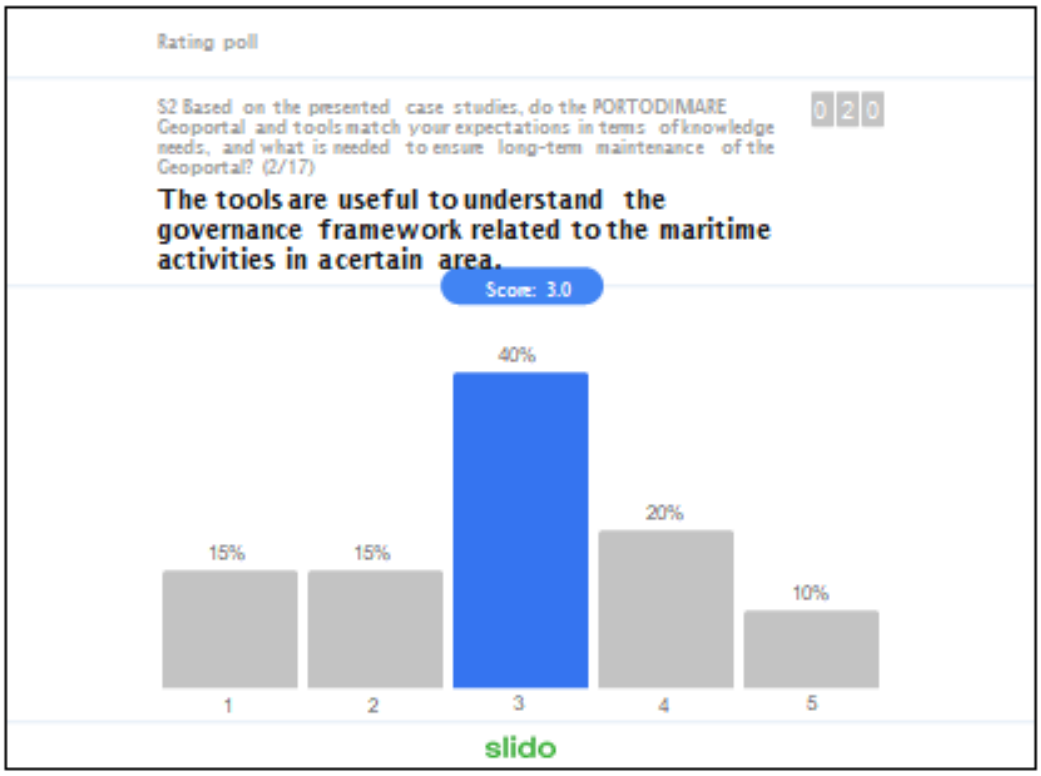
slido

18


Rating poll
S2 Based on the presented case studies, do the PORTODIMARE Geoportal and tools match your expectations in terms of knowledge needs, and what is needed to ensure long-term maintenance of the Geoportal? (2/17)
0 2 0
The tools are useful to understand the governance framework related to the maritime activities in a certain area.
Score: 3.0
40%
20%
15%
15%
10%
1
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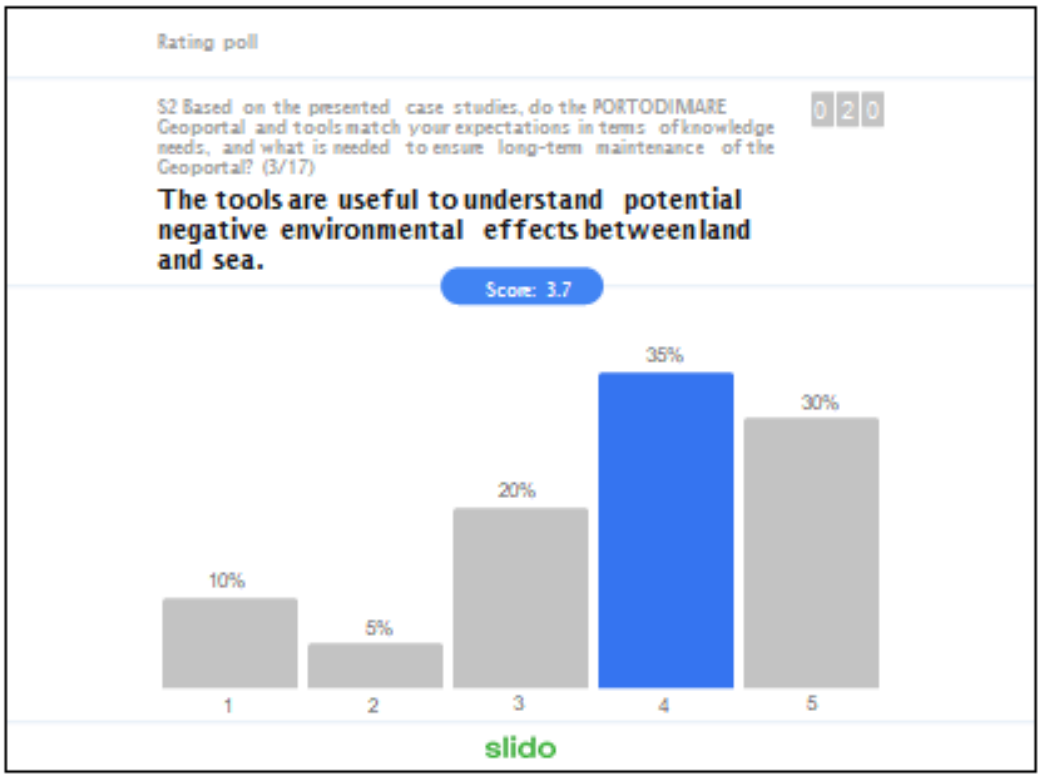
slido

19


Rating poll
S2 Based on the presented case studies, do the PORTODIMARE Geoportal and tools match your expectations in terms of knowledge needs, and what is needed to ensure long-term maintenance of the Geoportal? (3/17)
0 2 0
The tools are useful to understand potential negative environmental effects between land and sea.
Score: 3.7
35%
30%
20%
10%
5%
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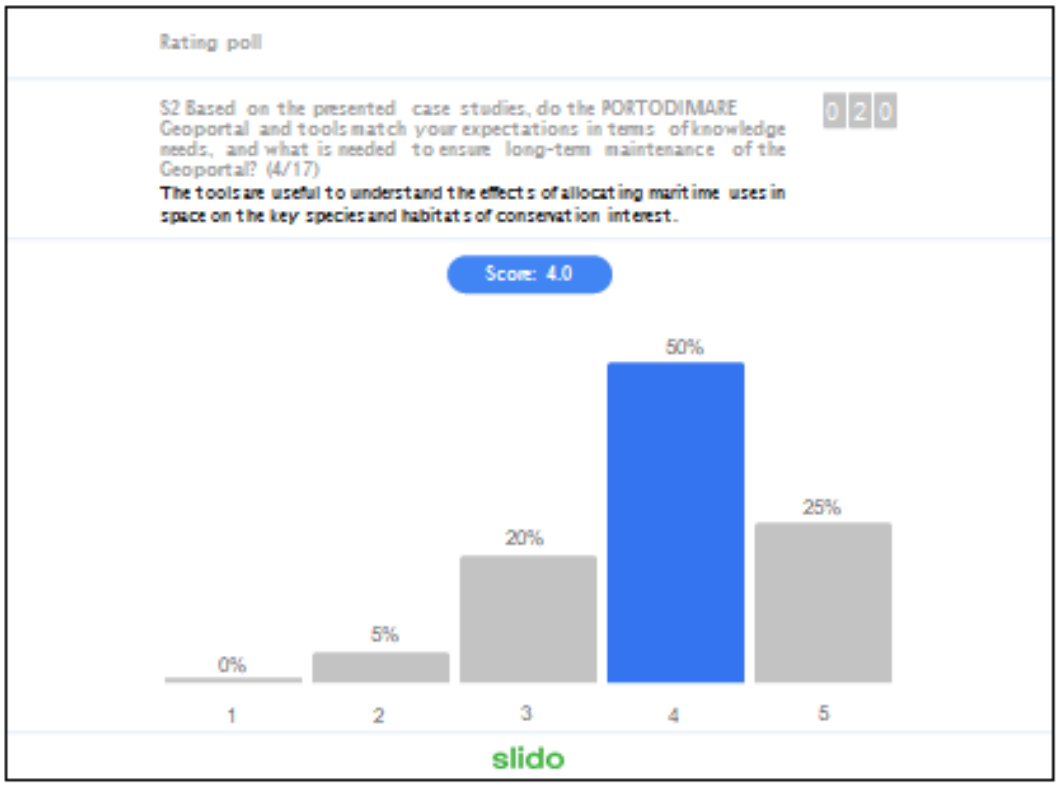
slido

20


Rating poll
S2 Based on the presented case studies, do the PORTODIMARE Geoportal and tools match your expectations in terms of knowledge needs, and what is needed to ensure long-term maintenance of the Geoportal? (4/17)
0 2 0
The tools are useful to understand the effects of allocating maritime uses in space on the key species and habitats of conservation interest.
Score: 4.0
0%
5%
20%
50%
25%
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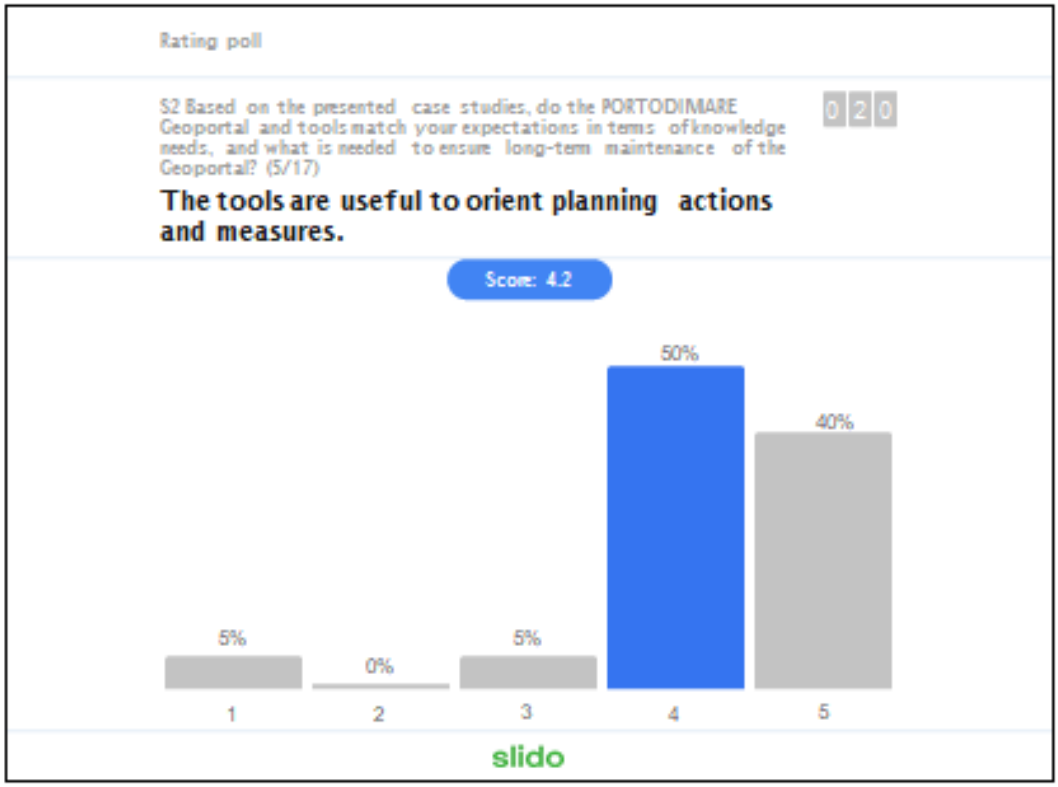
21


Rating poll
S2 Based on the presented case studies, do the PORTODIMARE Geoportal and tools match your expectations in terms of knowledge needs, and what is needed to ensure long-term maintenance of the Geoportal? (5/17)
0 2 0
The tools are useful to orient planning actions and measures.
Score: 4.2
5%
0%
5%
50%
40%
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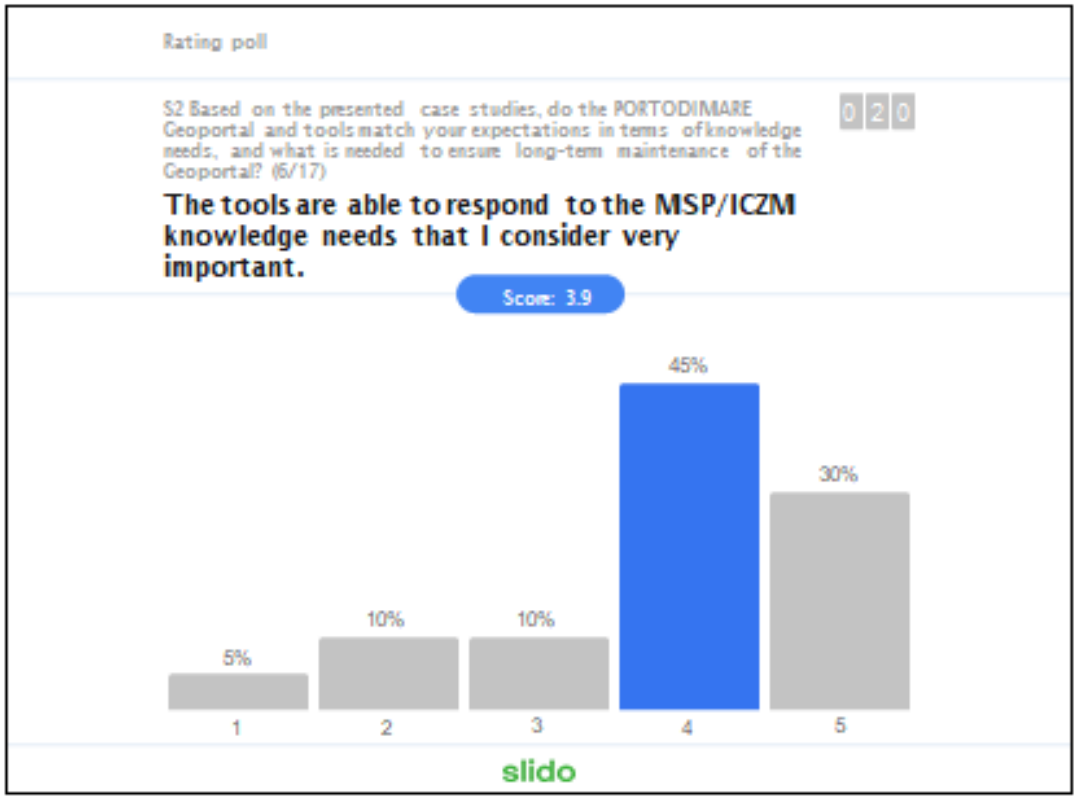
22


Rating poll
S2 Based on the presented case studies, do the PORTODIMARE Geoportal and tools match your expectations in terms of knowledge needs, and what is needed to ensure long-term maintenance of the Geoportal? (6/17)
0 2 0
The tools are able to respond to the MSP/ICZM knowledge needs that I consider very important.
Score: 3.9
5%
10%
10%
45%
30%
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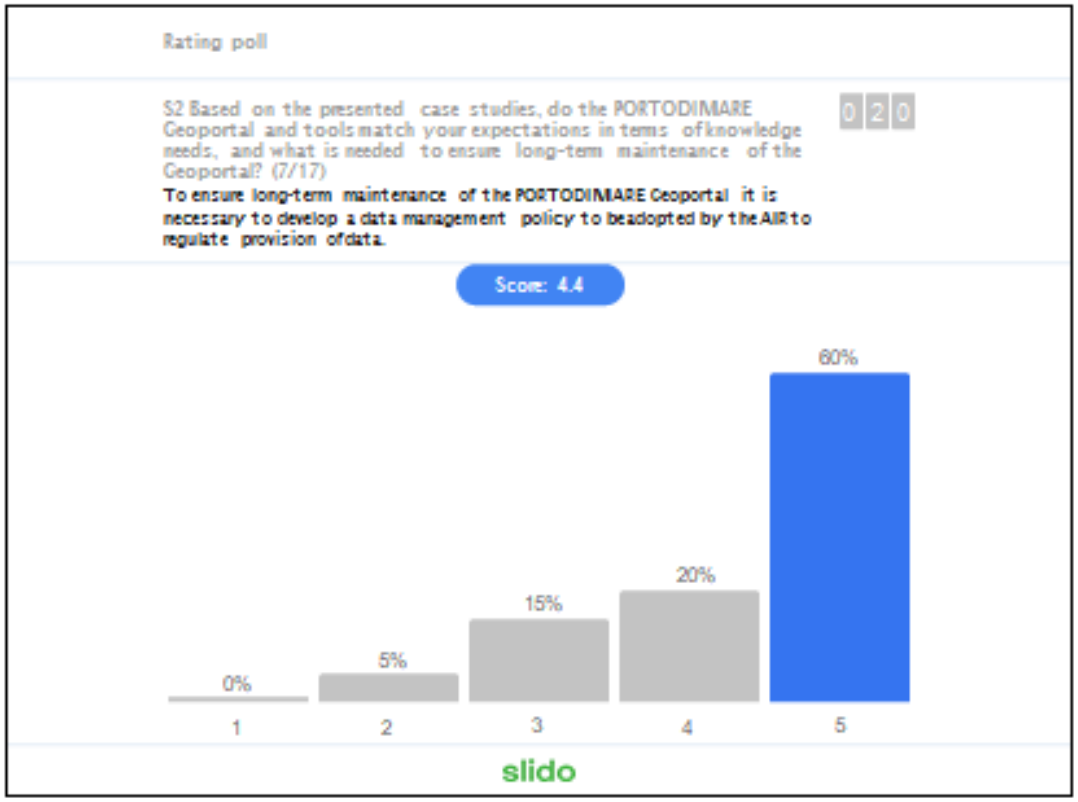
23


Rating poll
S2 Based on the presented case studies, do the PORTODIMARE Geoportal and tools match your expectations in terms of knowledge needs, and what is needed to ensure long-term maintenance of the Geoportal? (7/17)
0 2 0
To ensure long-term maintenance of the PORTODIMARE Geoportal it is necessary to develop a data management policy to be adopted by the AIR to regulate provision of data.
Score: 4.4
0%
5%
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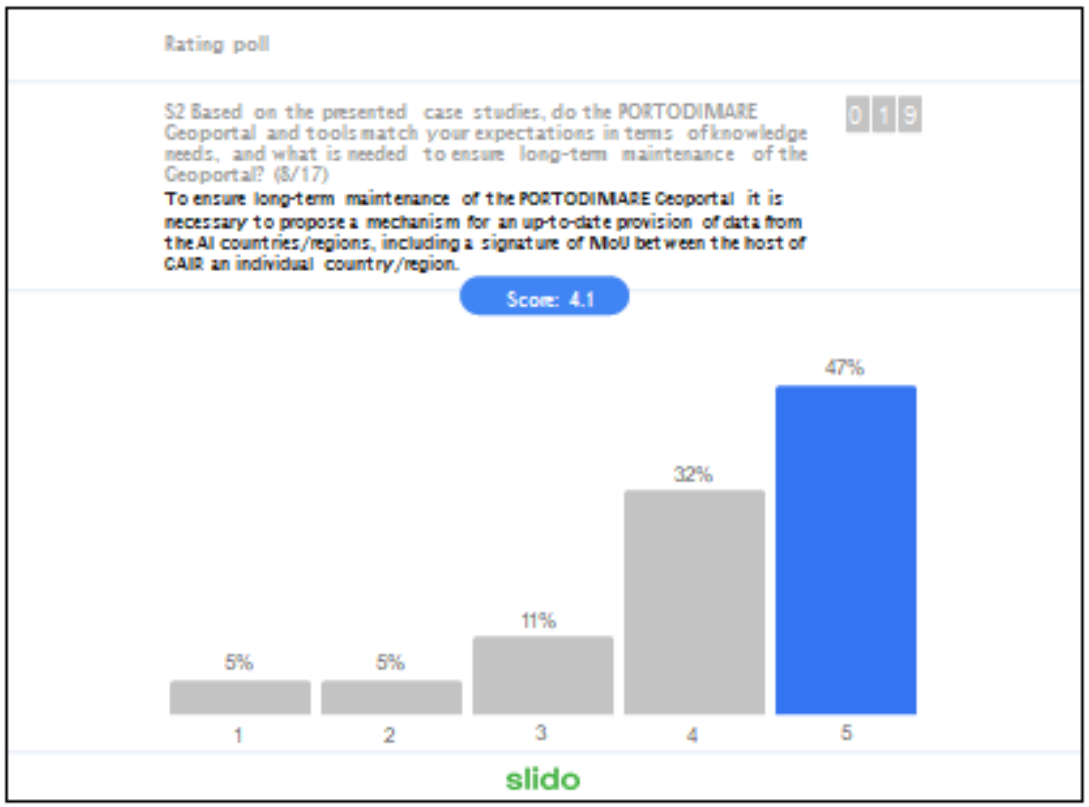
24


Rating poll
S2 Based on the presented case studies, do the PORTODIMARE Geoportal and tools match your expectations in terms of knowledge needs, and what is needed to ensure long-term maintenance of the Geoportal? (8/17)
0 1 9
To ensure long-term maintenance of the PORTODIMARE Geoportal it is necessary to propose a mechanism for an up-to-date provision of data from the AI countries/regions, including a signature of MoU between the host of CAIR an individual country/region.
Score: 4.1
47%
32%
11%
5%
5%
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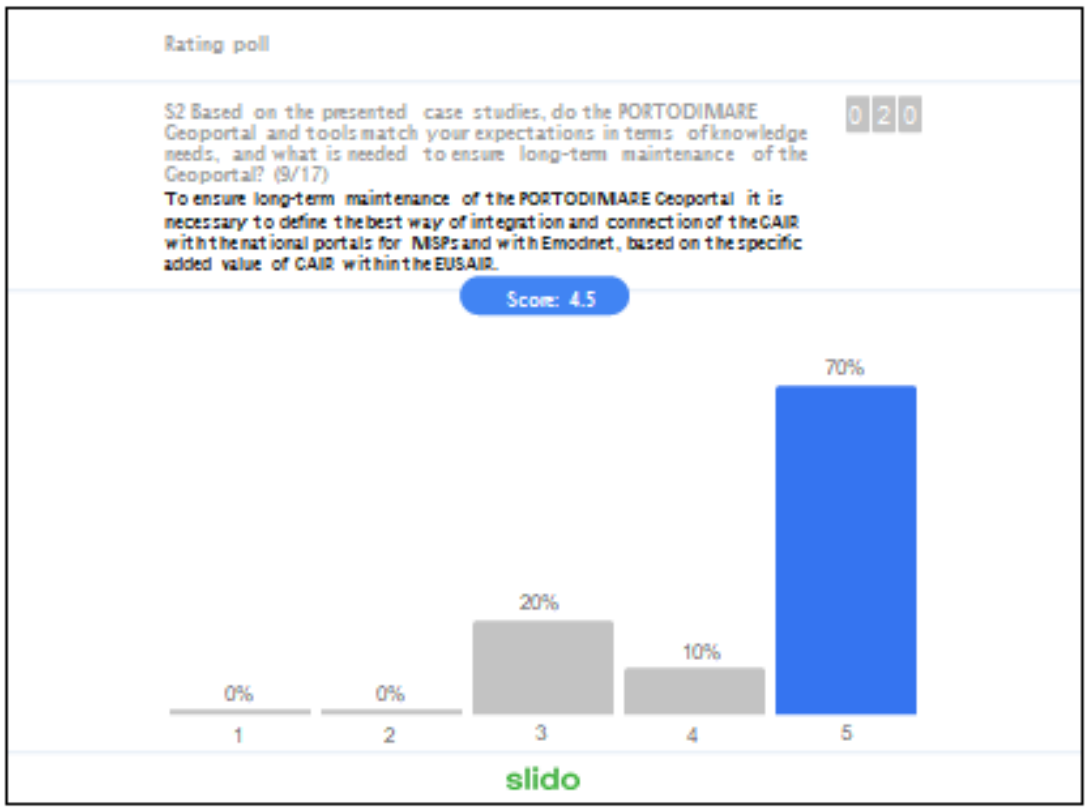
25


Rating poll
S2 Based on the presented case studies, do the PORTODIMARE Geoportal and tools match your expectations in terms of knowledge needs, and what is needed to ensure long-term maintenance of the Geoportal? (9/17)
0 2 0
To ensure long-term maintenance of the PORTODIMARE Geoportal it is necessary to define the best way of integration and connection of the CAIR with the national portals for MSPs and with Emodnet, based on the specific added value of CAIR within the EUSAIR.
Score: 4.5
70%
20%
10%
0%
0%
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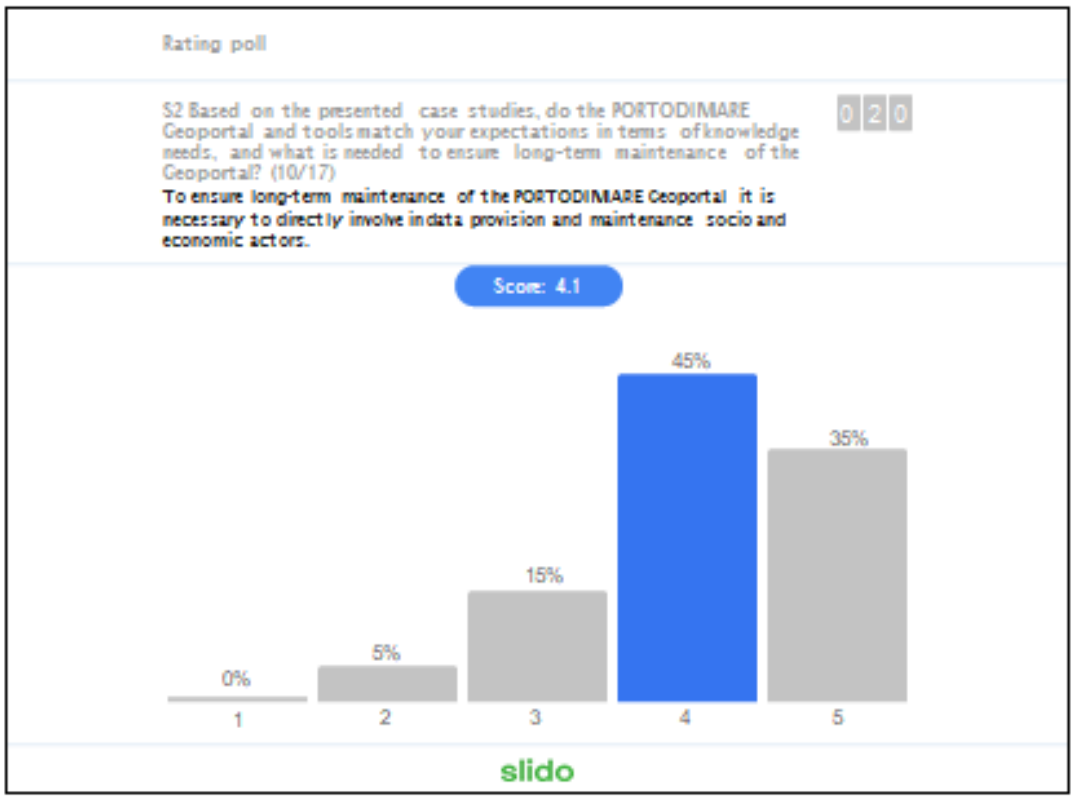
26


Rating poll
S2 Based on the presented case studies, do the PORTODIMARE Geoportal and tools match your expectations in terms of knowledge needs, and what is needed to ensure long-term maintenance of the Geoportal? (10/17)
0 2 0
To ensure long-term maintenance of the PORTODIMARE Geoportal it is necessary to directly involve in data provision and maintenance socio and economic actors.
Score: 4.1
0%
5%
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45%
35%
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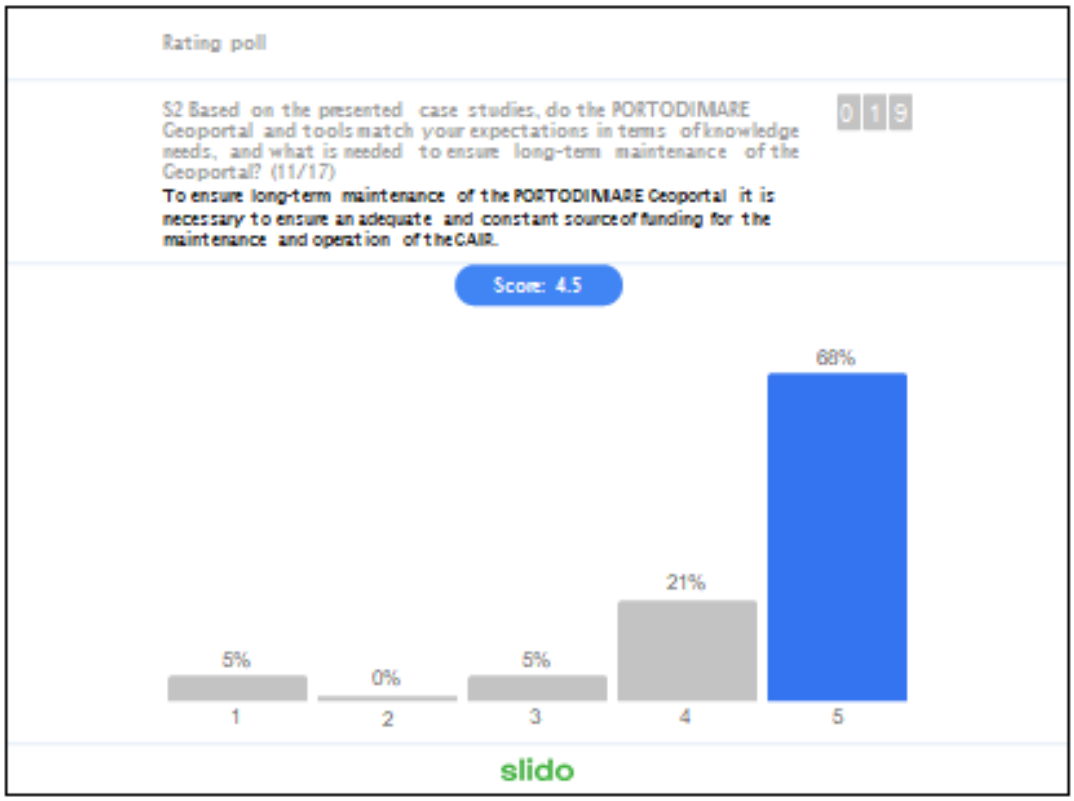
27


Rating poll
S2 Based on the presented case studies, do the PORTODIMARE Geoportal and tools match your expectations in terms of knowledge needs, and what is needed to ensure long-term maintenance of the Geoportal? (11/17)
0 1 9
To ensure long-term maintenance of the PORTODIMARE Geoportal it is necessary to ensure an adequate and constant source of funding for the maintenance and operation of the CAIR.
Score: 4.5
5%
0%
5%
21%
68%
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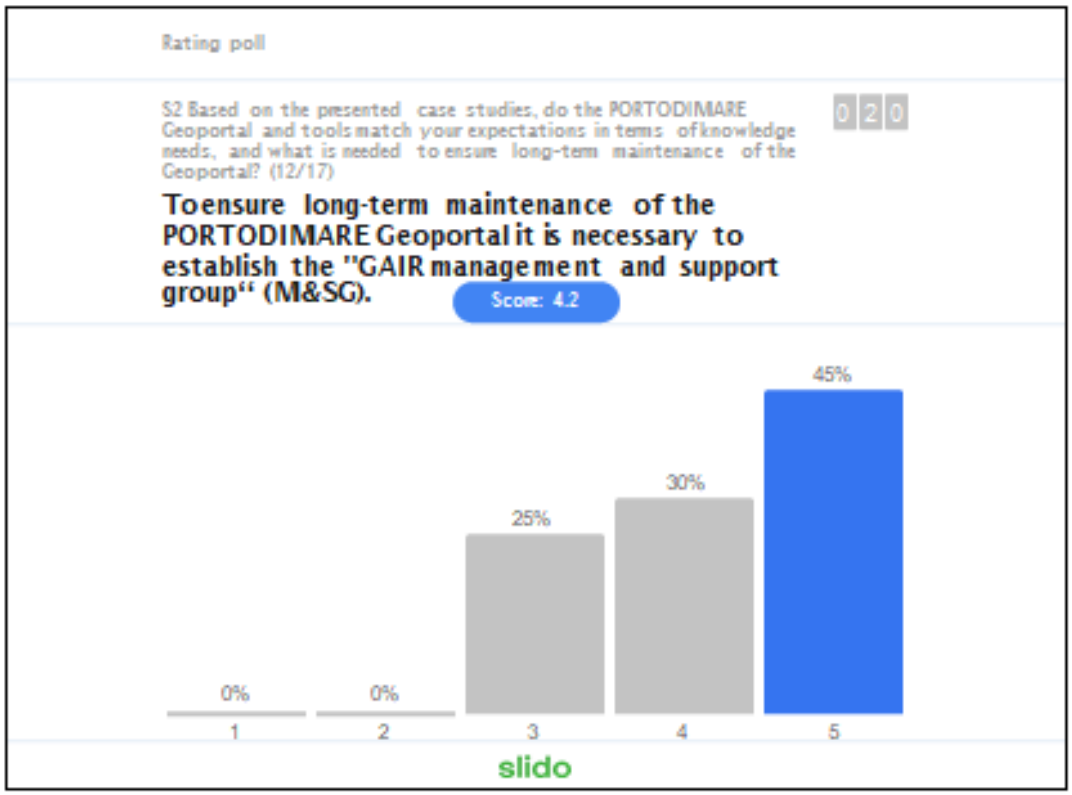
28


Rating poll
S2 Based on the presented case studies, do the PORTODIMARE Geoportal and tools match your expectations in terms of knowledge needs, and what is needed to ensure long-term maintenance of the Geoportal? (12/17)
0 2 0
To ensure long-term maintenance of the PORTODIMARE Geoportal it is necessary to establish the "GAIR management and support group" (M&SG).
Score: 4.2
0%
0%
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30%
45%
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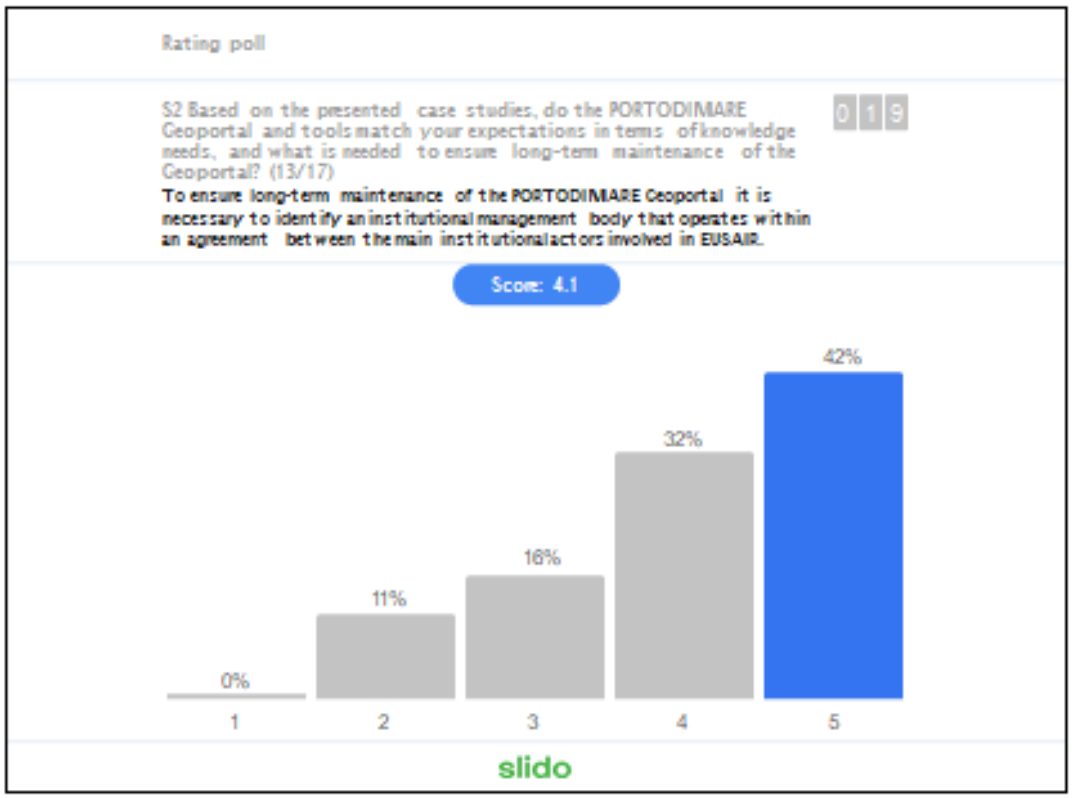
29


Rating poll
S2 Based on the presented case studies, do the PORTODIMARE Geoportal and tools match your expectations in terms of knowledge needs, and what is needed to ensure long-term maintenance of the Geoportal? (13/17)
0 1 9
To ensure long-term maintenance of the PORTODIMARE Geoportal it is necessary to identify an institutional management body that operates within an agreement between the main institutional actors involved in EUSAIR.
Score: 4.1
0%
11%
16%
32%
42%
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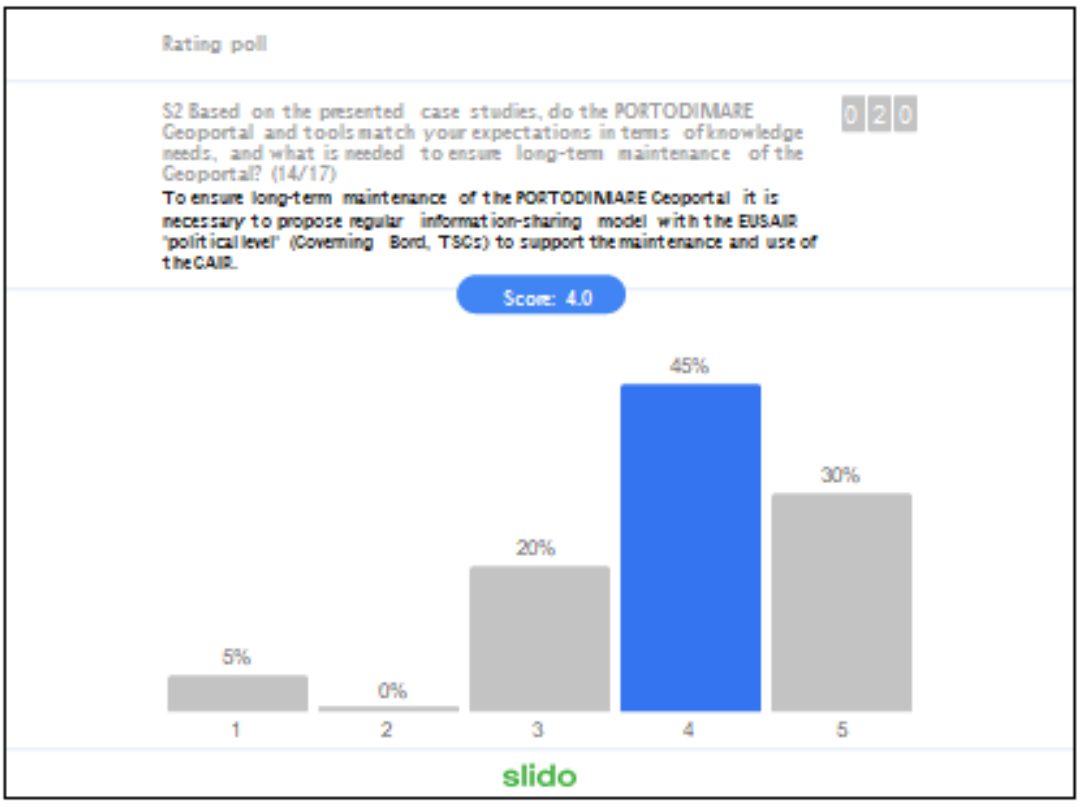
30


Rating poll
S2 Based on the presented case studies, do the PORTODIMARE Geoportal and tools match your expectations in terms of knowledge needs, and what is needed to ensure long-term maintenance of the Geoportal? (14/17)
0 2 0
To ensure long-term maintenance of the PORTODIMARE Geoportal it is necessary to propose regular information-sharing model with the EUSAIR 'political level' (Governing Bord, TSGs) to support the maintenance and use of the GAIR.
Score: 4.0
5%
0%
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45%
30%
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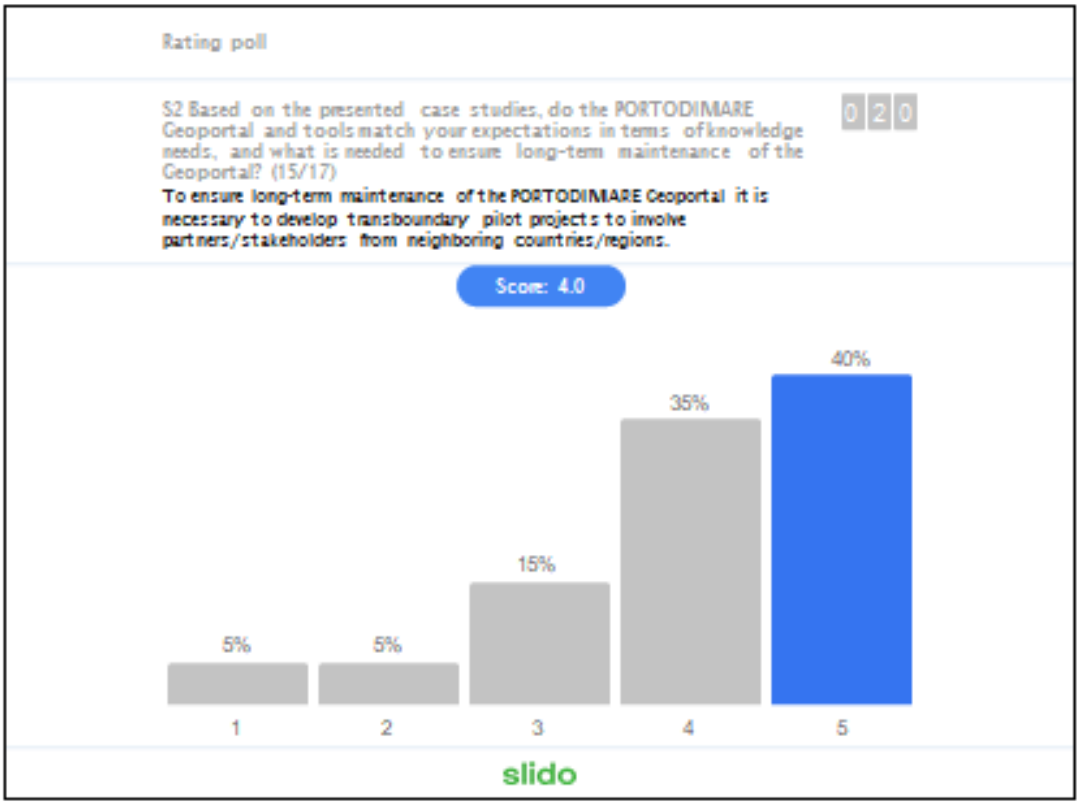
slido

31


Rating poll
S2 Based on the presented case studies, do the PORTODIMARE Geoportal and tools match your expectations in terms of knowledge needs, and what is needed to ensure long-term maintenance of the Geoportal? (15/17)
0 2 0
To ensure long-term maintenance of the PORTODIMARE Geoportal it is necessary to develop transboundary pilot projects to involve partners/stakeholders from neighboring countries/regions.
Score: 4.0
5%
5%
15%
35%
40%
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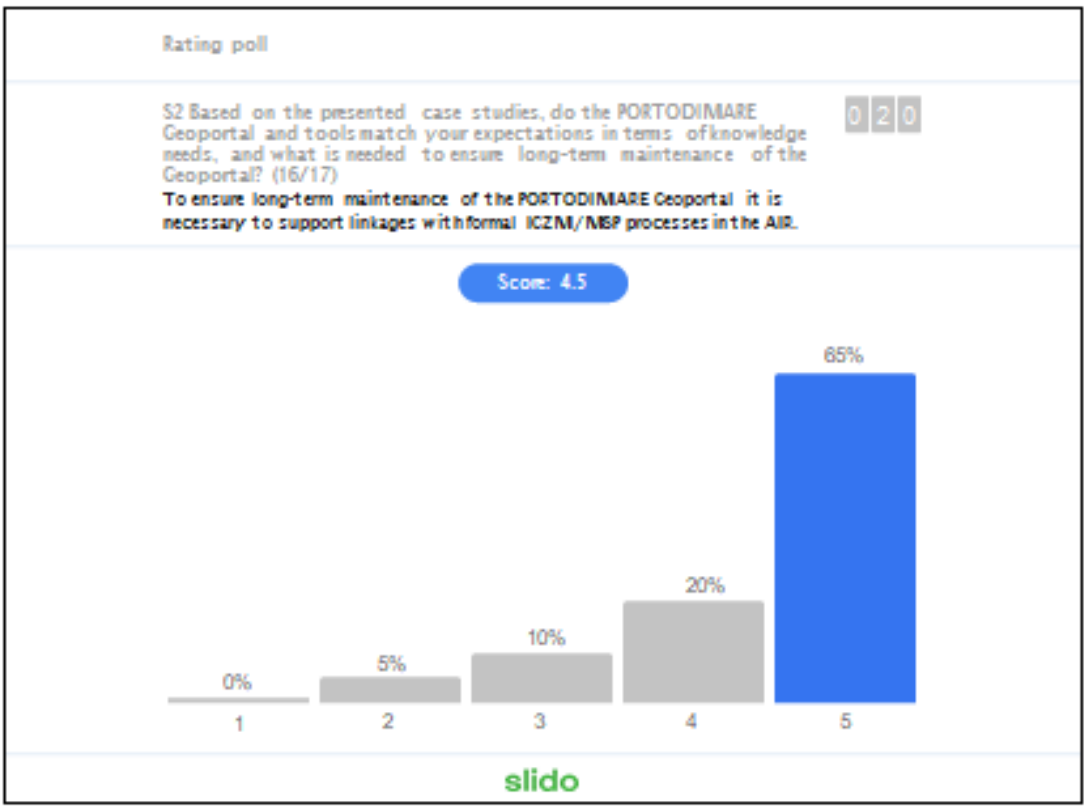
32


Rating poll
S2 Based on the presented case studies, do the PORTODIMARE Geoportal and tools match your expectations in terms of knowledge needs, and what is needed to ensure long-term maintenance of the Geoportal? (16/17)
0 2 0
To ensure long-term maintenance of the PORTODIMARE Geoportal it is necessary to support linkages with formal ICZM/MSP processes in the AIR.
Score: 4.5
0%
5%
10%
20%
65%
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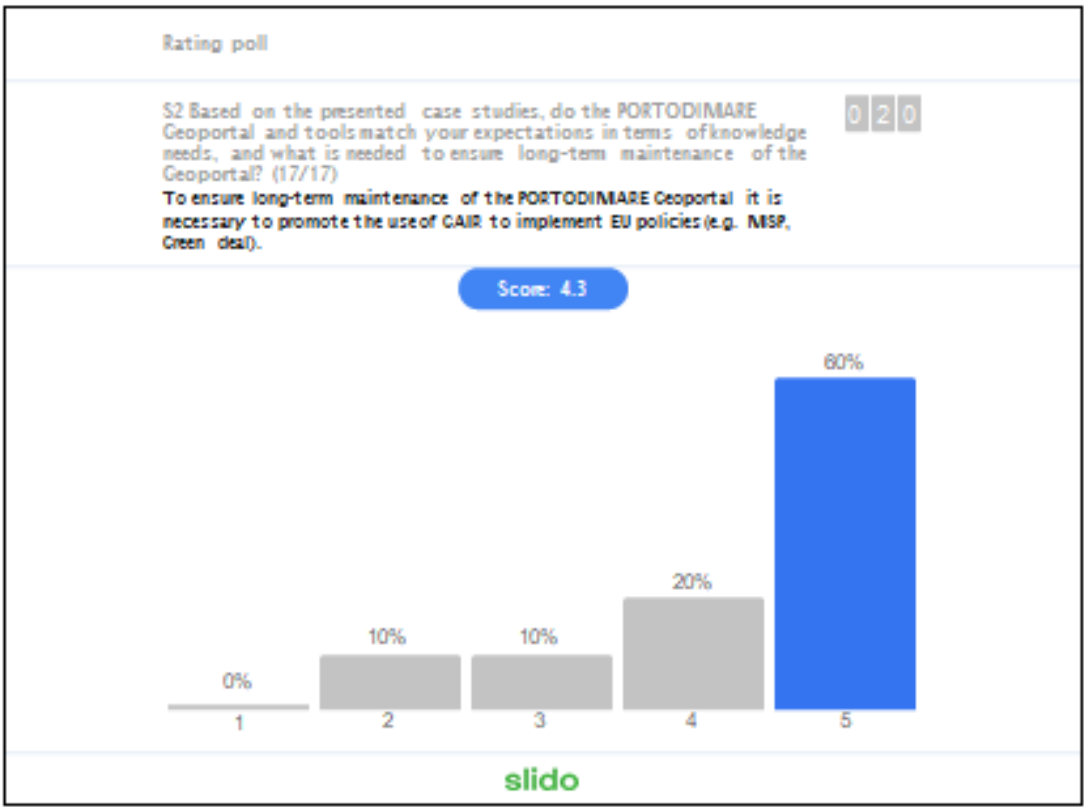
33


Rating poll
S2 Based on the presented case studies, do the PORTODIMARE Geoportal and tools match your expectations in terms of knowledge needs, and what is needed to ensure long-term maintenance of the Geoportal? (17/17)
0 2 0
To ensure long-term maintenance of the PORTODIMARE Geoportal it is necessary to promote the use of GAIR to implement EU policies (e.g. MSP, Green deal).
Score: 4.3
0%
10%
10%
20%
60%
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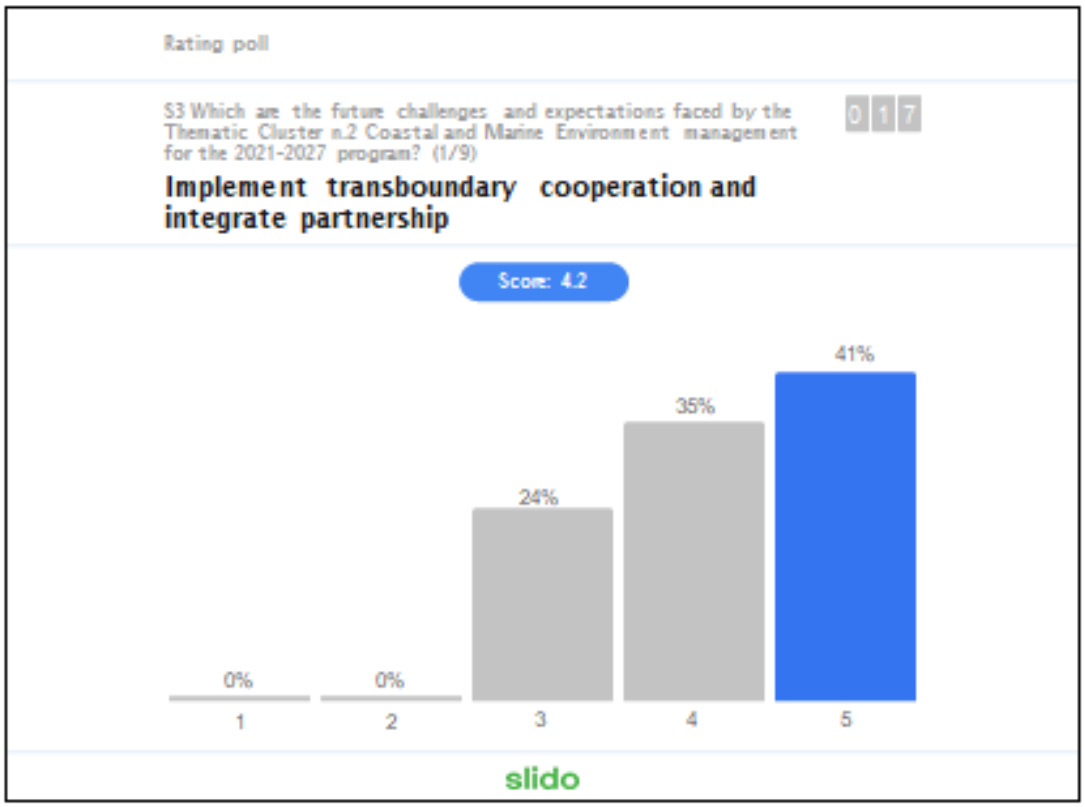
slido

34


Rating poll
S3 Which are the future challenges and expectations faced by the Thematic Cluster n.2 Coastal and Marine Environment management for the 2021-2027 program? (1/9)
0 1 7
Implement transboundary cooperation and integrate partnership
Score: 4.2
0%
0%
24%
35%
41%
1
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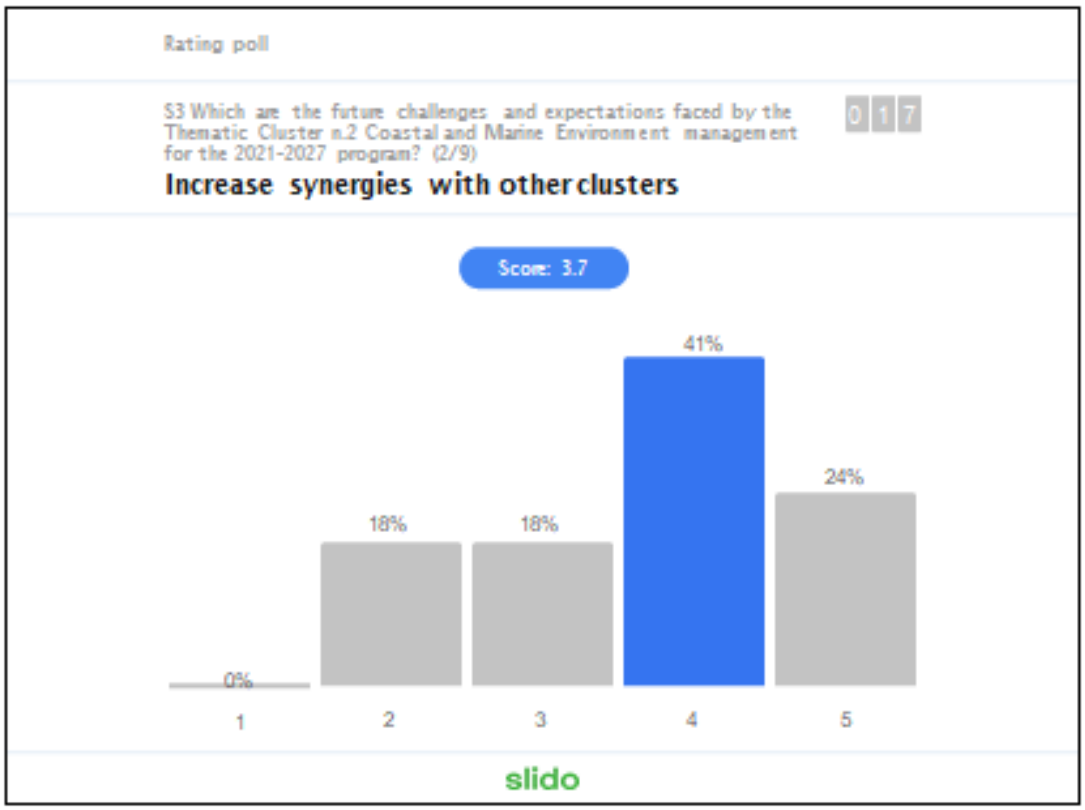
slido

35


Rating poll
S3 Which are the future challenges and expectations faced by the Thematic Cluster n.2 Coastal and Marine Environment management for the 2021-2027 program? (2/9)
0 1 7
Increase synergies with other clusters
Score: 3.7
0%
18%
18%
41%
24%
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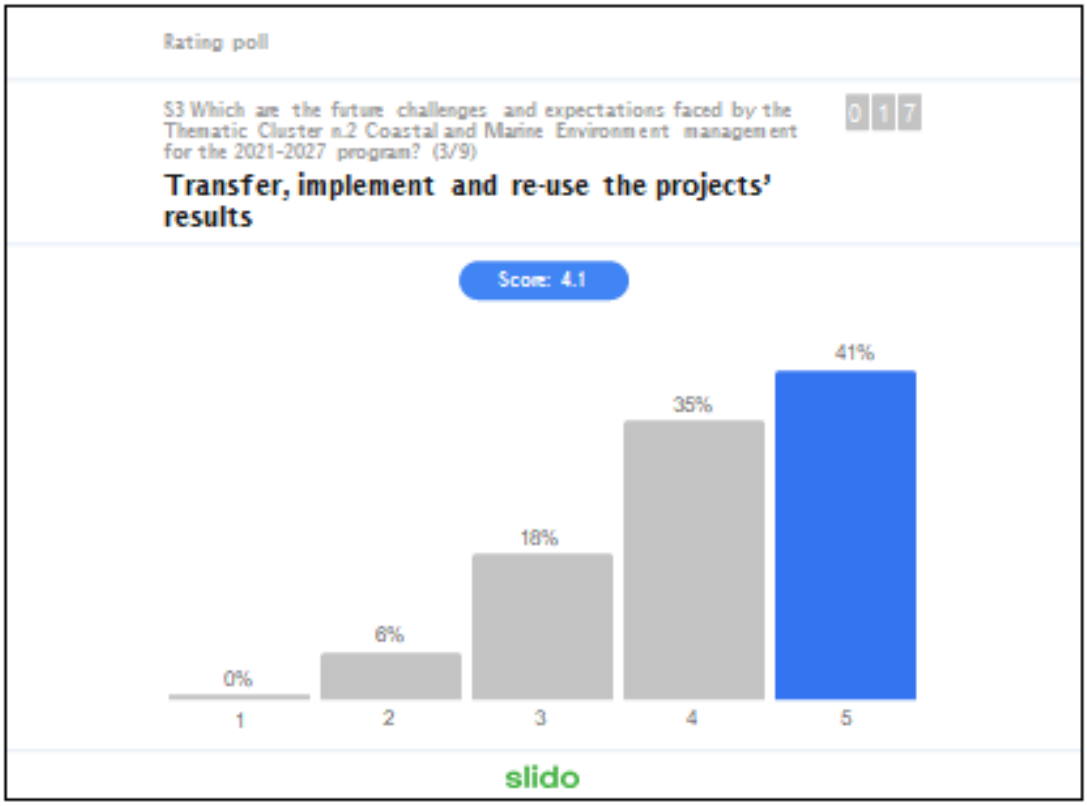
slido

36


Rating poll
S3 Which are the future challenges and expectations faced by the Thematic Cluster n.2 Coastal and Marine Environment management for the 2021-2027 program? (3/9)
0 1 7
Transfer, implement and re-use the projects' results
Score: 4.1
0%
6%
18%
35%
41%
1
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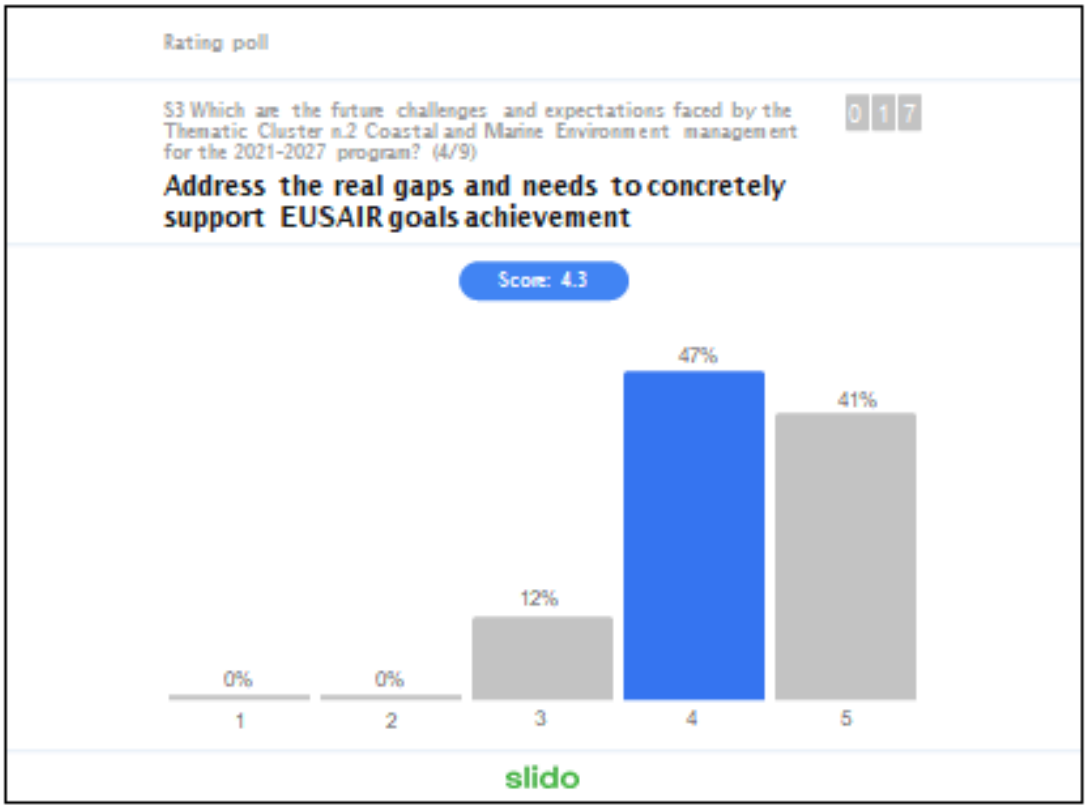
slido

37


Rating poll
S3 Which are the future challenges and expectations faced by the Thematic Cluster n.2 Coastal and Marine Environment management for the 2021-2027 program? (4/9)
0 1 7
Address the real gaps and needs to concretely support EUSAIR goals achievement
Score: 4.3
0%
0%
12%
47%
41%
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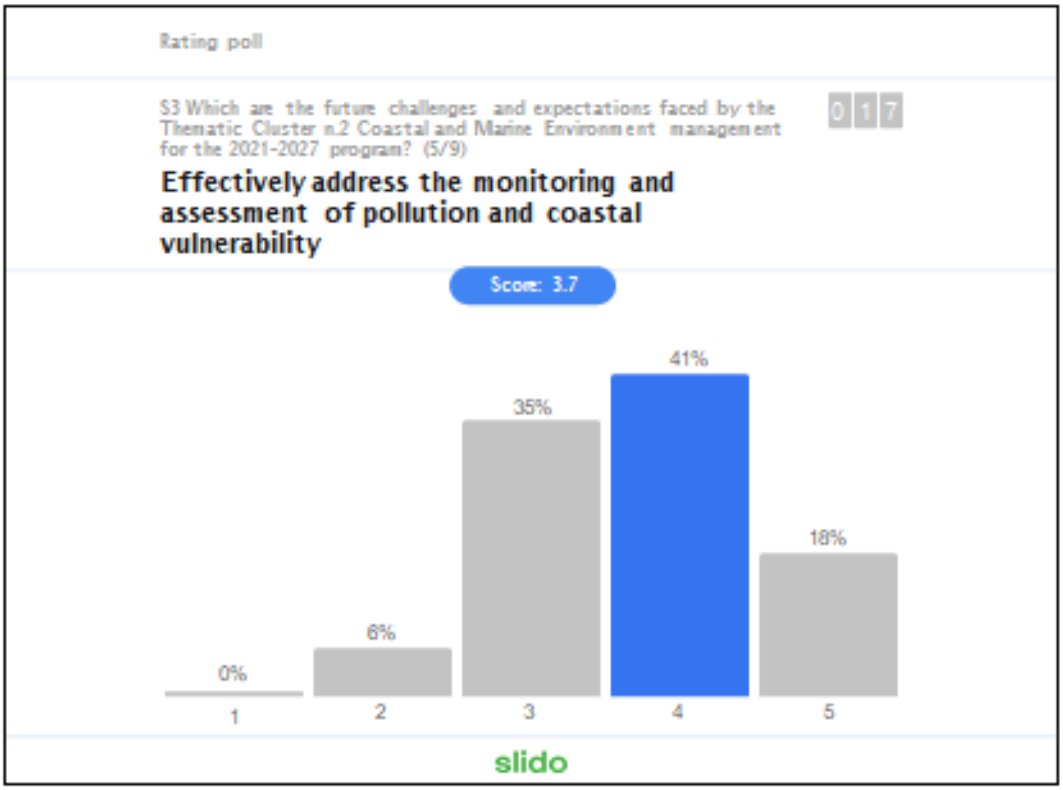
slido

38


Rating poll
S3 Which are the future challenges and expectations faced by the Thematic Cluster n.2 Coastal and Marine Environment management for the 2021-2027 program? (5/9)
0 1 7
Effectively address the monitoring and assessment of pollution and coastal vulnerability
Score: 3.7
0%
6%
35%
41%
18%
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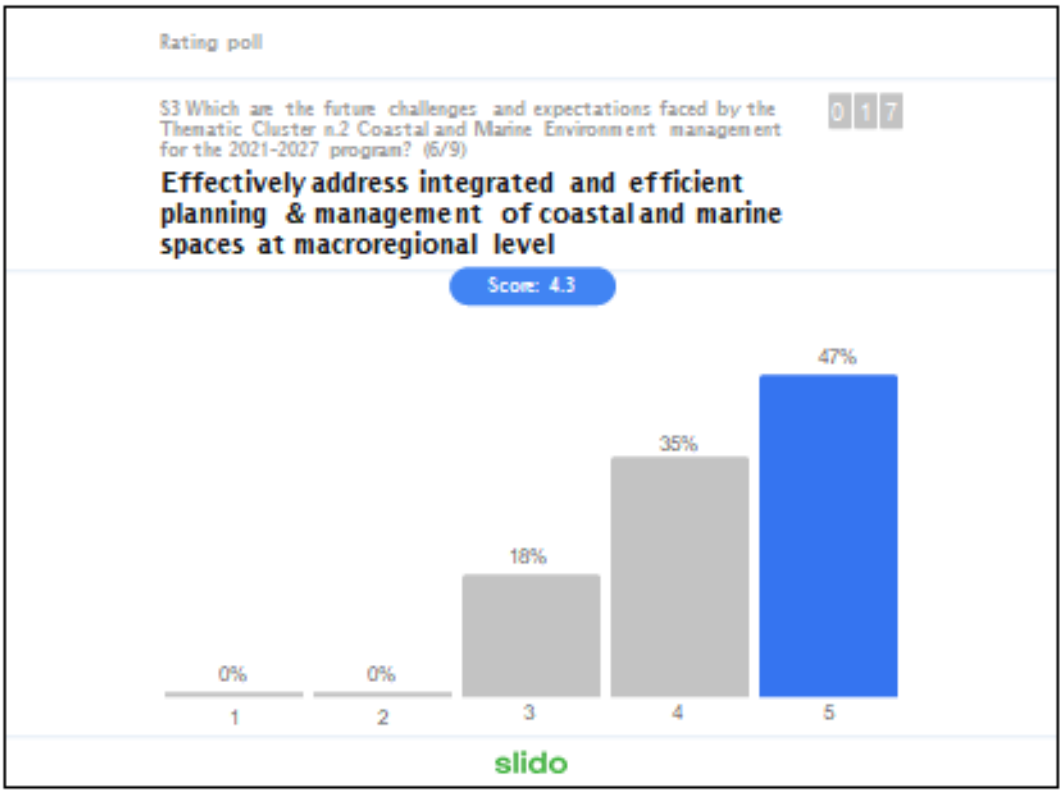
39


Rating poll
S3 Which are the future challenges and expectations faced by the Thematic Cluster n.2 Coastal and Marine Environment management for the 2021-2027 program? (6/9)
0 1 7
Effectively address integrated and efficient planning & management of coastal and marine spaces at macroregional level
Score: 4.3
0%
0%
18%
35%
47%
1
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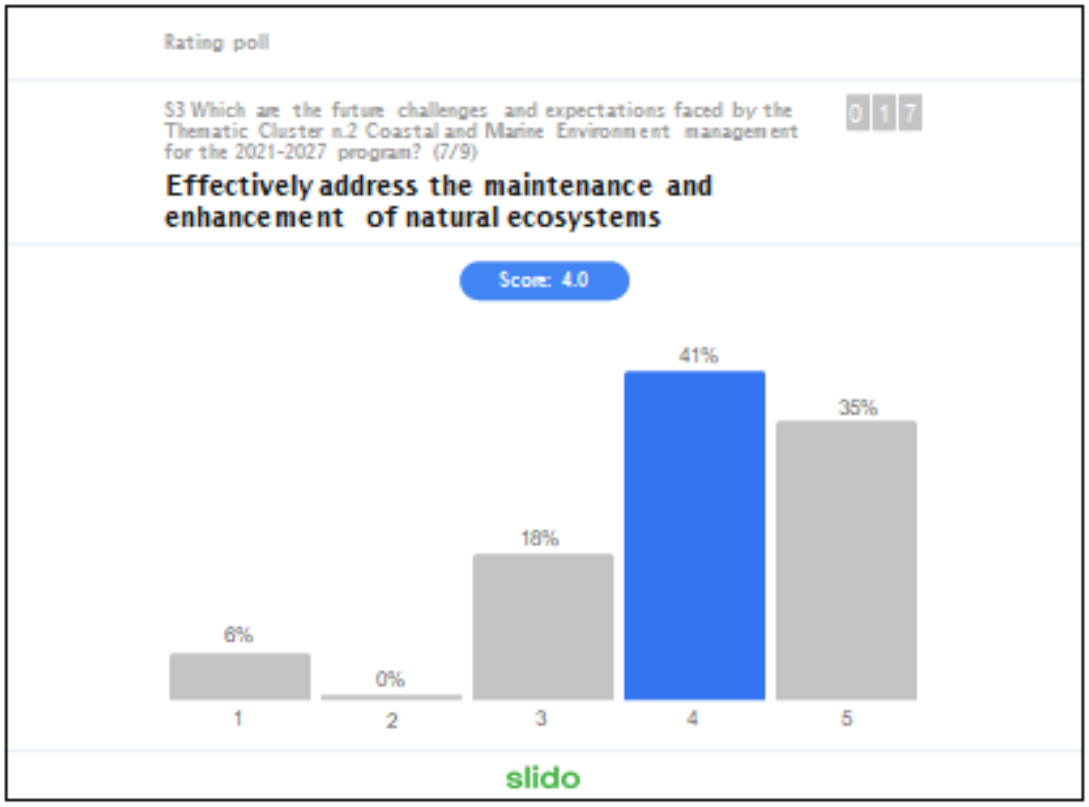
slido

40


Rating poll
S3 Which are the future challenges and expectations faced by the Thematic Cluster n.2 Coastal and Marine Environment management for the 2021-2027 program? (7/9)
0 1 7
Effectively address the maintenance and enhancement of natural ecosystems
Score: 4.0
6%
0%
18%
41%
35%
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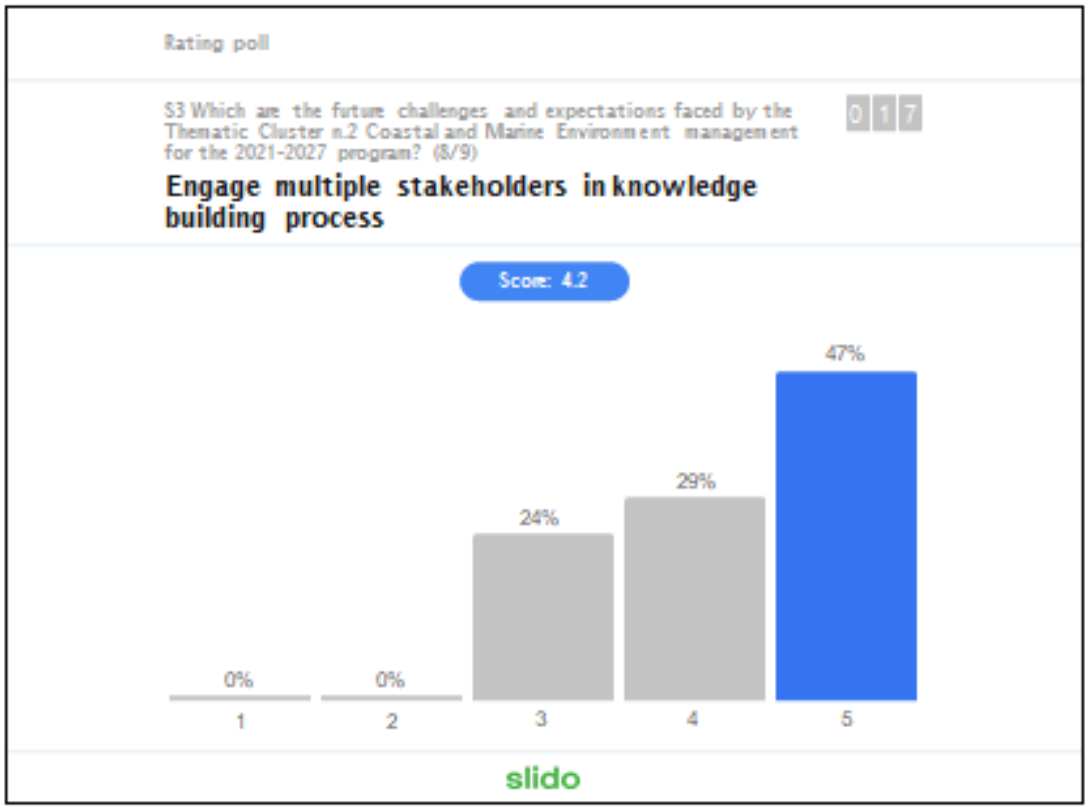
41


Rating poll
S3 Which are the future challenges and expectations faced by the Thematic Cluster n.2 Coastal and Marine Environment management for the 2021-2027 program? (8/9)
0 1 7
Engage multiple stakeholders in knowledge building process
Score: 4.2
0%
0%
24%
29%
47%
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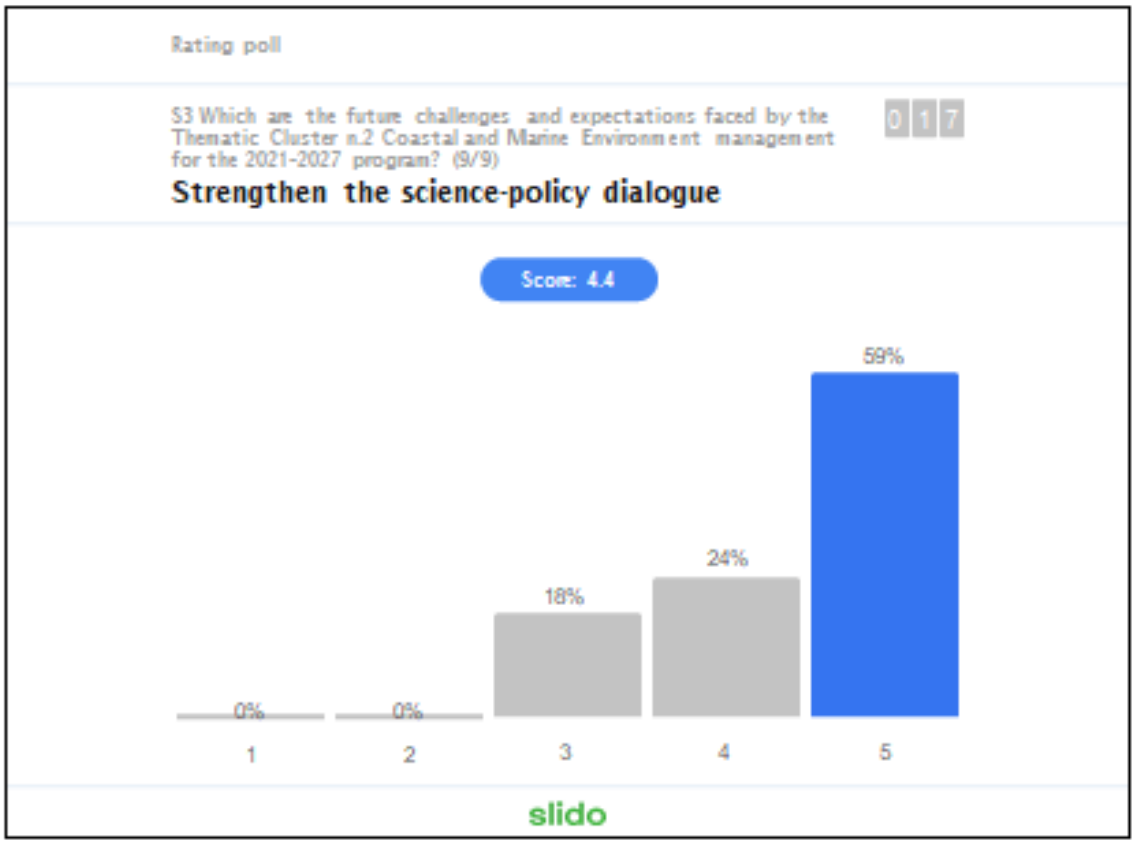
42


Rating poll
S3 Which are the future challenges and expectations faced by the Thematic Cluster n.2 Coastal and Marine Environment management for the 2021-2027 program? (9/9)
0 1 7
Strengthen the science-policy dialogue
Score: 4.4
59%
24%
18%
0%
0%
1
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slido

43