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dell'Appennino Meridionale*

**PGI01975 LAND-SEA**

***Sustainability of the land-sea system for eco-tourism strategies***

**3° Local Stakeholders Group meeting**

<b>SEMESTER 3 (January 2018 – June 2018)</b>		
<b>Partner name</b>	Southern Apennines Basin District + Molise Region	
<b>N° of LSG workshop</b>	2	
<b>Date and Place of LSG workshop</b>	25 May 2018 – Caserta / Golden Tulip Plaza	
<b>List of LSG members participating</b>	<b>Organisation</b>	<b>Name of participant</b>
	Basilicata Region (FaRbas)	Pasquale Schiavone
	Regione Molise	Alberto di Ludovico
	Molise Region	Elena Leo
	Molise Region	Clea Zurlo
	Comune di Campomarino	Cantelmi Paola
	Comune di Termoli	Michele Macchiagodena
	Southern Apennines Basin District	Silvana Sodano
	Southern Apennines Basin District	Maria Pagliaro
	Apulia Region	Michele Calderoni
	Southern Apennines Basin District	Arturo Gargiulo
	Southern Apennines Basin District	Filomena Pirone
	Southern Apennines Basin District	Natascia Perugini
	Conisma	Pasquale Contestabile



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	Unimol	Federica Roscioni
	ANBI	Francesco Marotta
	Southern Apennines Basin District	Fausto Marra
	Southern Apennines Basin District	Diego Conte

## 1. MINUTES of the LSG Workshop

### ***a) State of progress of the Land-Sea Project: The strategic planning system of ecotourism and sustainable integrated management of the Molise coastal areas***

Completed the registration of all the participants, the engineer Diego Conte representing Dott. Corbelli, General Secretary of the District Basin Authority, greets those present and introduces the working day of the 3rd stakeholder meeting of the Interreg Land-Sea project.

Showing the program of the day Mr. Conte focuses on the importance of the stakeholder meeting emphasizing how thanks to the participation and contribution of all present the work of the LAND-SEA project proceed as planned.

The work of both the internal partnership and the work carried out by the Basin Authority and the Molise Region is summarized. We remind those present that in this phase of the project we must move from the analysis on the criticality / potential of the Molise coastal areas to the definition of the Action Plan, to be launched in the next semester and to be completed by December 2020. The Action Plan will provide the identification of specific activities to be implemented through the Regional ROP in order to increase regional ecotourism activities in full harmony with the principles of sustainable development and integrated management of coastal areas.

As also highlighted in the meetings in Varna (December 2017) and in the next one in Barcelona (April 2018) to date, all the partners have completed the analysis of regional criticalities on coastal areas and their relationship with the internal areas in particular for Molise there were major problems regarding:

- Beach erosion and lack of coastal sediment management plan;
- Quality of coastal waters and their deterioration in the summer months;
- Absence of development plans in the ecotourism sector and in general lack of awareness on the part of administrators and population;
- Hydrogeological risks widespread throughout the region and related to different issues (erosion / flooding / landslides).

Mr. Conte focuses on the points previously listed representing the origin of these critical issues and then move on to a brief analysis of the political instrument of management of the territory of Molise indicated in LAND-SEA or the POR 2014-2020. The specific POR measure that had been identified in the





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project in question was 5.1.1 where the Region had been allocated approximately 13 MI € whose purpose is aimed at interventions in protected areas, both on land and at sea to promote and support the process of growth. The action in particular supports integrated projects for interventions and is aimed at private and public bodies responsible for protected areas (municipalities, consortia, associations, etc.). The interventions may concern the mapping of emergencies, the creation of control / monitoring systems, the environmental restoration of sites, the improvement of infrastructures and services for the development of the ecological tourism sector. Having said that, the Regional Council, on 19/09/2017, has adopted with Deliberazione N. 335 (published on BURM n.53 of 30/09/2017) the delegation of functions to the "Polo Municipalities" for the implementation of the Urban Development Strategy, in the context of the POR Molise FESR ESF 2014/2020, effectively transferring the implementation of the same to the Municipalities of Termoli, Isernia and Campobasso. In this re-allocation, the funds of measure 5.1.1 go up to around € 6.2 million, of which € 1 million to the Municipality of Termoli.

From what has been learned in the last few semesters and from what has been discussed in the numerous national and international comparison tables the idea has been consolidated that with solutions of economic growth based on nature they provide sustainable, convenient, multifunctional and flexible alternatives that use and implement the characteristics of the ecosystems natural resources creating innovative tourism services and proposals.

Starting from this last consideration, Ing. Conte illustrates to those present as thanks to the work carried out by the whole working group of the Basin Authority, the Molise Region and the scientific support of the Conisma, in the figures of prof. Diego Vicinanza and of the Ing. Pasquale Contestabile, together with dott.sa Federica Roscioni of the University of Molise, has arrived at a preliminary formulation of the actions to be carried out in order to draw up the Action Plan envisaged in the LAND-SEA project.

Briefly summarized the System / Plan of strategic planning actions of ecotourism and sustainable integrated management of the Molise coastal areas was conceived through the implementation of two implementation modalities. The first more complex, articulated and difficult road in the times of the LAND-SEA Project foresees the creation of an integrated Planning and Management System «4.0», based on a holistic approach of the economic-ecological system intended as a standard framework that adds new aspects not considered in a classic coastal management process, introducing the principles of the ecosystem approach, including:





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- a clear process guided by the vision of development;
- a holistic approach in a geographical / physiographic perspective;
- pressure analysis and institutional coordination within a clear participatory planning;
- use of risk management techniques in the planning / development of areas;
- the concept of ecosystem as a central part of the management system;
- use of the DPSWR (Drivers, Pressures, State, Welfare and Response) as a framework of responsible indicators;
- desired vision based on status indicators and using partial BQI (Beach Quality Index);
- timely participation of the local population.

The second most easily implemented, immediate and in line with the timing of the project concerns the drafting of the Action Plan through the identification and implementation of individual initiatives promoted by the single bodies involved (municipalities, municipalities, coastal municipalities or region) and sometimes in any case to achieve the objectives of the LAND-SEA. The proposed initiatives are divided into three categories: Guidelines, Activities and Reports

A) Guidelines:

A1) seasonal operations of restoration and sustainable management of beaches

A2) landscape and ecological restoration of the beaches with naturalistic engineering techniques of the Molise coast

A3) the ecological mobility and the "slow mobility" of Molise

A4) the distrettualisation of SMEs in the tourism sector and interconnection to the international eco-tourism market

B) Activities:

B1) Geo-referenced mapping of eco-tourism areas (from hiking trails to protected areas)

B2) Mapping of sedimentary volumes aimed at nourishment operations and management proposals

B3) Catalog of eco-tourism packages (located in at least 2 locations of particular environmental relevance) for the low and high season



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B4) Identification and planning of training activities and promotion of ecotourism in the hotel sector in Molise

B5) Online software for calculating the eco-sustainability of the tourism company

C) Report:

C1) Phytodepuration: preliminary survey on potential in Molise

C2) The enhancement of hydrological risk areas as eco-tourism promotion areas.

Mr. Conte invite to speak Ing. Contestabile that dwells in the explication of the individual activities planned.

A1) GUIDELINES FOR SEASONAL RESTORATION AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF ARENILE

This is specifically the definition of general criteria to be observed in the planning of seasonal beach nourishment interventions. The main idea is to promote the private financing of these interventions, to be considered as maintenance activities of the beaches by associations or individual bathing establishments. Obviously, it is necessary to punctually define the preliminary investigations and the intervention techniques of these operations of restoration and management, to avoid abuses and technical errors, also in consideration of the regulatory gap and lack of adequate knowledge of coastal engineering in technical professions. Maintenance interventions, necessary to reconstruct the existing profile of the beach after particularly intense meteomarine events or in any case following the natural action of transverse and longitudinal wave motion. The nourishment intervention is seasonal in nature when the volume of material used is not more than 10 m<sup>3</sup> / m linear beach, referred to the length of the shoreline cell. The "beach restoration operations", as defined in art. 2 of the D.M. 173/2016 "Regulation containing technical procedures and criteria for the authorization of sea bottom excavation materials to be absorbed at sea", if limited to quantities not exceeding 10 m<sup>3</sup> / m linear beach. It is considered as seasonal nourishment the displacement and the leveling of beach material from a shoreline cell to another, within the same coastal area. It is not considered seasonal nourishment the movement of beach material within the same coast cell, in the exclusive context of the emerged beach and for quantities not exceeding 10 m<sup>3</sup> / m linear beach; in this case the intervention is not subject to the criteria and is subject to approval only for the demanial ends of the territorially competent body.

A2) GUIDELINES FOR LANDSCAPE AND ECOLOGICAL RESTORATION OF BEACHES WITH NATURALISTIC ENGINEERING TECHNIQUES OF THE MOLISAN COAST.



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For several years now, guidelines have been set up for the landscape in many Italian regions. Moreover, several European projects (LIFE, Interreg or others) have recently laid the foundations for the definition of standard criteria for the restoration of coastal habitats. However, there is a lack of practical implementation of such initiatives at local level, also because along the banks of the peninsula the landscape and ecological scenarios often vary significantly. Probably the lack so far committed was that of providing scientific or administrative documents that did not have a dialogue with the technical sector at different levels, or from the sector bodies to the professional world. Equipping the professionals of such tools, however, could turn out to be a turning point for the effective application of the essential principles for ecological recovery, for georestitution and, therefore, for the environmental landscape rehabilitation of the Molise beaches. Naturalistic Engineering is a technical discipline that uses native vegetation as building materials, combined with traditional (and not) building materials. This practice is, from the ecological point of view, without doubt the best form of landscape restoration. The intervention techniques used in the world to stabilize or rebuild the dunes are extremely diversified, even if they are all evolving in the direction of Naturalistic Engineering, as happens for example with the creation of windbreak barriers in natural materials that simulate the effect of vegetation. However, there are also defenses built with wooden fences, plastic barriers and geotextile nets.

### A3) GUIDELINES FOR ECOLOGICAL MOBILITY AND "SLOW MOBILITY"

Globalization and the subsequent loss of autonomy of the National States has produced a cultural evolution that has particularly influenced the quality of demand in the tourism sector. From the classic forms of "mass tourism" and "luxury travel" it is evolving towards new forms of tourism oriented towards discovery and immersion in the uses and customs of the places visited. By 2020, the World Tourism Organization (WTO) predicts an increase in global tourism demand that can generate both positive and negative effects. While the breaking down of borders can lead to both socio-economic and cultural developments, on the other hand it can lead to environmental degradation. The resources on which tourism is based are fragile and the growing demand can undermine environmental quality. In such a context it is therefore easy to understand how every aspect of everyday life can be a highly conditioning factor from the point of view of ecological and environmental sustainability. In Italy (as well as abroad), there are not many places that during holiday periods welcome a number of tourists so high that they can easily compromise the functionality of the infrastructure and also affect the quality of the environment. Hence the need to think about an eco-sustainable mobility planning. An important



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example is the so-called Slow Mobility. It is a concept that is linked to a conscious approach to the places, to the identity, historical and landscape traces that characterize the territory and make it a cultural asset in the full sense. With this in mind, the rediscovery of "slow" itineraries and itineraries can be part of a sustainable tourism project, very different from the "hit and run" formula, an expression of a consumerist and commercial logic that has led, over time, to heavy consequences in terms crisis of resources and local values. Working on the structuring of a "slow" road system, which highlights the identity and cultural tradition of the territory in a broad sense, is an important opportunity that can open the way for a real and profitable local development.

A4) GUIDELINES FOR DISTRICTUALIZATION OF SMEs IN THE TOURISM SECTOR AND INTERCONNECTION AT THE INTERNATIONAL TOURIST MARKET

The phenomenon of business networks, in recent years, has focused the attention of micro and small businesses, as a possible tool to achieve - beyond the dimensions - an "innovative" culture on business growth. One of the few methods, to give elements of renewed competitiveness, especially in this period of economic crisis. The guidelines are intended to promote and support the processes of reorganizing the tourism supply chain - preferably, but not exclusively, through network contracts - improving the specialization and qualification of the sector, and encouraging investments to increase competitiveness and competitiveness. innovation of tourism entrepreneurship, particularly on foreign markets. The contents should concern:

- a) initiatives to reduce business costs by setting up information systems for administration, management and booking of tourism services, and creation of platforms for collective purchases;
- b) initiatives that improve knowledge of the territory for ecotourism purposes, with particular reference to online promo-marketing systems;
- c) implementation of promotional-marketing initiatives that use new technologies and, in particular, the new social marketing tools;
- d) development of initiatives and promotional-marketing tools shared between the companies of the network and the creation of innovative tourism packages;
- e) promo-marketing of companies on foreign markets through participation in fairs and the creation of common promotional materials.





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B1) GEO REFERENCED MAPPING OF THE ECO-TOURIST AREAS (FROM THE TRAILS OF THE EXCURSION NETWORK TO THE PROTECTED AREAS)

Together with the promotion of "slow mobility", the correct identification and classification of all ecotourism areas, ie all the natural areas of the region with a specific vocation to be affected by sustainable and responsible tourism activities, appears strategic. But the necessary step forward is to try to identify the network of paths or communication between one area and another, in order to promote hiking activities. An approach to the territory that occurs through slow mobility, driven exclusively by muscle traction, with a simultaneous reconquest of their time. For example, as a "tourist, recreational and sports activity, which takes place outside urban centers, without the aid of motor vehicles". This definition is similar to those of "slow mobility" and "non-motorized mobility" already used in the sector literature. In our specific context we can consider the following activities in the practice of hiking:

- Those with a pedestrian character such as trekking and hiking proper;
- Those related to the use of the bicycle, both on the asphalt road and on clay track;
- The one related to the use of transport animals.

These different forms of distance can be made with daily routes (ring or which provide a round trip) or traveling by staying every day in a different location (trekking). Hiking is a wide tourist market; this is demonstrated by data from the world of parks: out of 81 million tourist presences in the municipalities of the national parks, 45.8% are hikers, who activate about 1.4 billion euro of total consumption and contribute to the creation of 100 thousand jobs. Slow mobility is therefore a rather large market that involves all the categories of the public, so it becomes difficult to precisely outline a profile of the excursionist. The vast majority (90-95%) of hikers practice this activity autonomously, ie without buying a package, but looking for any services you need directly in the area. This aspect is probably linked to the desire and search for "freedom" that drives many hikers. The hiker looks for a pure, untouched environment in which to devote himself to contemplating the landscape. The search for contact with the local population, the attention to the knowledge of customs and traditions, the search for historical signs of human presence is not in contradiction with this aspect. Another important motivation is the pursuit of physical well-being, an aspect in which healthy spaces and foods are combined with sports practice. This motivation is particularly felt by women and older age groups. Both in itinerant forms, and in other cases, and in particular for those who move with public transport (many foreigners, bikers who do not give up their vehicle and transport it by train or plane) a particular role is played by the places of





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break. The accommodation for hikers provides alongside the traditional services (hotels, pensions, residences) many other forms related to the places frequented and the need to guard and provide the means for progression. The Italian Hiking Network (REI) is a project launched in 2007 with the aim of giving greater impetus to the activity of the Italian Alpine Club (CAI) through a more structured and finalized commitment that surpasses the sectional localism and allows planning and every region and within reasonable time the Italian hiking network. Today it is developed in about 60,000 km and is managed in large part directly by the CAI or through agreements with local public bodies. In order to manage a network of paths in the best possible way, it is very important to create a special "road map of the paths" and assign a number to each path so that:

- become more easily identifiable by the hiker on the terrain and in the hiking map;
- can be listed in a list (cadastre) of the paths;
- can be managed in a computerized system that allows the unambiguous identification throughout the national territory.

The planning of the trail networks is completed with the works in the field and with the creation of the Catasto dei Sentieri, a fundamental means of storing, knowing and organizing the information and technical data associated with the paths.

## B2) MAPPING OF SEDIMENTARY VOLUMES FINALIZED FOR RE-ASSIGNMENT OPERATIONS AND MANAGEMENT PROPOSALS

The port areas, given their morphological conformation, constitute real sediment traps and therefore can provide a considerable and continuous sedimentary contribution over time, thanks to the periodic dredging operations that are necessary for the maintenance of the efficiency and the improvement of the logistics of a port. Despite the priorities of the European Community recycling and reuse of the dredged material (Directive 75/442 / EEC, Directive 91/156 / EEC, 2006/12 / EC, OSPAR Convention 1992), at European level there is not yet a unified procedure defining the criteria and guidelines to be followed for the selection of sites for relocation to the sea and for the possible reuse of dredging sediments. This has led to huge differences among the member countries regarding the bio-chemical characterization of sediments and the subsequent treatment or re-use modalities. The recent DM 172/2016 and 173/2016 go this direction. The possible ways to re-use the dredged materials must be addressed both through technical and scientific insights that include not only environmental and



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economic considerations, but also cover aspects such as the methods of collection and re-use through the testing of new systems. In this context the cataloging of the dredging material coming from the different port basins is fundamental through the drafting of identification technical sheets that facilitate classification according to the specific physical characteristics (granulometric, mineralogical and chromatic), chemical and biological, of the dredging volumes available, as well as the specific intended use of the material in relation to the characteristics detected. The knowledge of the entity, quality and territorial dislocation of the sedimentary quantities that can be used for coastal nourishment operations is an element of primary importance for planning any intervention planning activity and for the temporal management of erosional processes.

**B3) CATALOG OF ECO-TOURIST PACKAGES (LOCATED AT LEAST 2 LOCALITIES OF PARTICULAR ENVIRONMENTAL RELEVANCE) FOR LOW SEASON AND FOR HIGH SEASON**

The primary objective is to create a network between the natural parks of European nations and to plan a common strategy in the management of tourist flows, favoring their distribution among the various countries even in low season, starting from the experience of the "European Charter for Sustainable Tourism" (CETS), which great favor is meeting in Europe and especially in Italy, thanks to the support of Federparchi. Thanks to the involvement of international tour operators, it is expected to create a catalog of eco-tourism packages for selected Molise locations.

**B4) IDENTIFICATION AND PLANNING OF TRAINING ACTIVITIES AND PROMOTION OF ECOTURISM IN THE MOLISANO HOTEL SECTOR**

The tourism industry has grown in the last twenty years very rapidly, so much so that it has become the most important economic activity in the world. The market segment that has been characterized by a very strong growth trend in recent years is that linked to nature, in which ecotourism has become very important. Ecotourism is an activity driven by a strong programmatic component and pursues some desirable results such as environmental compatibility as a fundamental condition, the contribution of benefits to the environment and to the local population, the increase of environmental awareness. It is not necessarily to be read as a tourism of quality, ethical, fair and supportive but also as a promoter of the local economy. As such, therefore, it requires training and promotion activities. The environmental question is now so rooted in today's society that the European Community has also developed environmental management tools: the Ecolabel and EMAS. The Ecolabel is the European brand that rewards the best products and services from an environmental point of view. In this way I can



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distinguish ourselves on the market by offering consumers the appeal of sustainable choice. Those who can apply for certification include holders of accommodation facilities such as hotels and B & Bs. The search for an ecotourist offer is a valuable proposal considering that in Italy the whole tourism and hotel sector consumes four times more than the civil sector. Regardless of the type of certification used, one immediately realizes that the stay in an eco-hotel represents a new way of traveling, which involves the abandonment of mass tourism, which often consumes the environmental resources of the place, in favor of a made-to-measure holiday, often far from the beaten track, and that also respects the territory and the traditions with which it comes into contact, approaching a lifestyle that can (and indeed must) be followed even after returning home.

The promotion of the knowledge of ecotourism issues and practices directly with the operators of the sector or at the hotel training centers, represents a medium-long term investment of extraordinary importance for the regional tourism economy.

#### B5) ONLINE SOFTWARE OF CALCULATION OF THE ECOSUSTAINABILITY OF THE TOURIST ENTERPRISE

In response to the pressing need for indicators of the environmental profile of companies operating in the tourism sector, it appears necessary to provide a "user-friendly" assessment tool based on the life cycle profile of the services offered. Starting from the observation that the environmental data (energy incorporated in the processes, goods and services offered, global CO2 emissions in the production of the same, etc.) useful for the evaluation of the project in relation to the sustainability indicators that the various protocols provide, are not today, in fact, widely diffused, nor easily accessible to non-experts. The software aims to meet this need, providing, through a user-friendly and intuitive user interface, a complete environmental profile of the services offered.

#### Report

#### C1) THE FITODEPURAZIONE: PRELIMINARY SURVEY ON THE POTENTIALS IN MOLISE

The national legislation hopes, for small settlements or suburbs (with an equivalent population of between 50 and 2,000 equivalent inhabitants), the use of purification techniques with reduced environmental impact, such as phytodepuration. This is a system of natural purification of domestic, agricultural and sometimes industrial wastewater, which reproduces the principle of self-purification typical of aquatic environments and wetlands. For Molise, phytodepuration has the potential to play a strategic role in the management of wastewater in the summer months. In fact, based on the numbers



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recorded by the various regional tourist offices, one can easily deduce that the tourist flows are concentrated mainly on seaside tourism, so much so that the coast attracts the majority of travelers who choose Molise. As a consequence, there is a high seasonality of the demand which, as is known, produces problems of environmental, social and economic sustainability. In 2015 the total number of arrivals and presences is respectively equal to 46,725 and 186,022, with an average stay of approximately 4%. There remain critical issues related to the overall availability of beds that add up to those, even more important, of absence of planning and definition of management of the environmental impacts associated with these tourist flows. It is clear that providing competitive tourism services can not neglect long-term sustainability and ecological responsibility. The good practices of phytodepuration plants in other Italian regions will be reviewed for the particular case of the coastal zone of Molise, analyzing the conformation of urban and rural settlements, morphological-environmental context and quantity of waste to be disposed, also in view of the need to limit the load biological that currently reaches the focal points and therefore coastal, especially in the summer months.

**C2) VALORISATION OF AREAS IN HYDROGEOLOGICAL RICHARD AS AREAS OF ECO-TOURIST PROMOTION.**

The constraint regime that characterizes the areas at hydrogeological risk is perceived by the population as a serious planning task, that is, capable only of imposing a regime of underdevelopment to the building capacities. This is why building abuse is still today a present and very dangerous phenomenon.

It is necessary to reconvert this concept according to the most modern rules of Risk Management, in which the savings (economic and in human life) associated with the Risk assessment operations are valued. However, the definition of risk should not focus solely on the partitioning of the areas under the constraint regime, but rather on widening towards a revalorisation and planning indication aimed at enhancing (from the natural and economic point of view) these areas. Ecotourism can be a privileged direction in this sense, as it combines the "soft" use of the territory with selected and competitive tourist services. The report intends to carry out a preliminary analysis of this opportunity with specific reference to the Molise coast and the immediate hinterland, highlighting in macroeconomic terms the benefits generated both directly in the areas of interest and in general.

Concluded the representation the ing. Count thanks Ing. Contestable on the above and invites all those present at the Coffee break.



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**b) Good practices**

The works resume with the intervention of Dr. Federica Roscioni of UNIMOL on the good practices identified in the Maestrale project. In particular, the dott. Roscioni underlines how many actions developed in the Life Maestrale and Life Dinamo projects are in full harmony with what has been said previously and are well connected for example to the activity A1) seasonal operations of restoration and sustainable management of the beach and A2) landscape and ecological restoration of the beaches with naturalistic engineering techniques of the Molise coast. The doctor does not dwell on the details of the projects followed, as already represented to all those present on other occasions (meeting in Barcelona, stakeholder meeting Molise Region), remembering that the difficulty of European projects, and not only, is that of to conserve and maintain the results obtained over time. Therefore, given the chronic shortage of funds by local administrations, the INTERREG LAND-SEA project could, with its aims on the one hand guarantee the continuation of what started with the Life actions on the other, represent an additional means to spread and implement the best practice of the above projects.

The representatives of the Molise Region (Dr. Di Ludovico and dott.ssa Zurlo) complete what Dr. Roscioni represented. They reaffirm the Region's commitment to improving the development conditions of the Molise coastal areas through the use of ecotourism practices and at the same time endow the Region, through the results of INTERREG LAND-SEA, with innovative management tools for coastal areas.

**c) Discussion with stakeholders**

Conclusion of the work sessions related to the representation on the developments of the LAND-SEA project, Eng. Conte invites all those present to comment, suggest or otherwise on the program of actions represented. In particular, the engineer Before passing the floor to stakeholders, he recalls how important it is to arrive at the definition of actions for the implementation of the LAND-SEA project, a definition that can not take place without the concrete contribution of the Molise Coastal Municipalities as the main and direct stakeholders of the development actions. of the coasts of the Molise Region. Obviously the other stakeholders, District Regions, ANBI, Universities, Associations of category are not less important but they are different in how through their participation they will be able, on the one hand to improve the good practices that will constitute the Action Plan , on the other hand to become in their territories "ambassadors" of the positive effects that will have with the project LAND-SEA.



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Dr. Macchiagodena representing the Municipality of Termoli. The doctor highlights how the Municipality of Termoli has been involved for some time in the development of the coast under its jurisdiction and not only with specific projects such as the "Costa dei Delfini" Project. The Costa dei Delfini is the tourism brand to promote tourism in the Molise Region (Termoli and other cities) developed on various points. First of all, in terms of mobility, they are working to create a pedestrian path for walking, running and cycling, which connects Campomarino and Termoli: the Via Nova del Mare. From an environmental point of view, some urban parks are developing. At the cultural level, they are promoting some private initiatives that are in line with the territory. They are working on the development of the so-called widespread hotel: not all visitors sleep in the same building. When you sleep in a bedroom in a house, you are closer to the culture of the area. They are also working in ethno-gastronomic initiatives.

Therefore in the light of what is represented and according to their skills and institutional role, the dott. Macchiagodena appreciates what has been illustrated so far by the technicians of the District Basin Authority and the Molise Region, expressing full consent to the initiatives.

He spoke to Dr. Paola Cantelmi representing the Municipality of Campomarino. The doctor, who is well aware of the developments of LAND-SEA since the beginning of the work was always present in all meetings and meetings, shows the plan appreciation of what is represented and the full availability by the City of Campomarino become the main actor in the implementation of the activities previously illustrated. Dr. Cantelmi reminds those present that in the past the Municipality of Campomarino has been present and interested in the implementation of other European projects (Life Maestrale and Life Dinamo).

Ing. Calderoni representing the Puglia Region, taking up and underlining the full and welcome participation by the Puglia Region in the initiative, with the concrete hope that what has been achieved with LAND-SEA can also be seen in its territory. In particular, the engineer Calderoni focuses on the role of phytodepuration plants that have achieved excellent results in water treatment in its region. Eng. It invites all those present to visit, even within the next INTERREG events in Italy, the Fasano phytodepuration plant, a real "best practice" set up by Regione Puglia in the treatment and reuse of water.

Subsequently the dott. Schiavone member of the Coastal Regional Observatory of Basilicata, a technical body which, on behalf of the Region, manages the Lucanian coastal areas. The dott. Schiavone



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underlines, as in previous interventions, the full approval of what has been achieved today with LAND-SEA, focusing on what is good in its region regarding the planning and management of coastal areas through the Erosione Costiera Erection Plan. The dott. Schiavone, who had also participated in the work of Barcelona in April, takes the opportunity to invite everyone present at the conference of GNRAC (National Group for the Coastal Environment Research) to be held next June in Matera where we will discuss "Valorisation of the coast: protection of governance and ecotourism".

At the end of the interventions. Eng. Conte proposes to all the defendants, suggestions and / or changes to the 10 proposed initiatives. Dr. Federica Roscioni underlines the possibility of being able to insert, within the A2 guidelines, the results obtained from LIFE Maestrato and LIFE DINAMO, which among others concerned:

- restoration of dune systems;
- - confinement of acacia salina in favor of native species;
- Naturalistic engineering interventions.

The idea is welcomed and Ing Contestabile proposes to change the title of the aforementioned guidelines in "Guidelines for the landscape and ecological restoration of the beaches on the basis of the LIFE Maestrato and Dinamo experiences".

The dott. Marotta dell'ANBI (National Association for Land Reclamation and Irrigation) to fully share what was represented for the implementation of the LAND-SEA project, focuses and offers as a food for thought for the identification of "best practice", the recent experiences that some Reclamation Consortia are carrying on for the redevelopment and modernization of the networks of reclamation channels. In particular, the dott. Marotta explains to the audience how the new way of conceiving irrigation networks can be combined with the development practices of specific ecotourist products, that is, the reclamation channels can also be seen, if properly retrained, as alternative ways to discover the coastal territories and 'hinterland. Eng. Contestabile, highlighting that this interesting issue can also be an element of exchange with the German partners if included in the concept of renaturalization of the banks, proposes a detailed consideration within the two reports provided.

At the end of the work ing. Conte takes up the floor, thanks everyone for what is represented and expresses the need to establish a working method for the verification of what is proposed in terms of



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actions that will constitute the Action Plan, with what has been realized or under completion for the implementation of the ROP through the agreement with the Polo Municipalities. To better fix the concept the ing. Conte proposes to all those present to realize a scheme of the activities foreseen in the LAND-SEA with what are the calls / activities that to date the Municipalities and the Region have elaborated for example:

		Nome Azione/ Bando 1	Nome Azione/ Bando 2	Nome Azione/ Bando 3
Azioni Interreg Land-Sea	Azioni/Bandi POR- Comuni Polo	Descrizione contenuto azione/bando 1	Descrizione contenuto azione/bando 2	Descrizione contenuto azione/bando n
		Importo	Importo	
A1) operazioni stagionali di ripristino e gestione sostenibile degli arenili		X	X	
A2) restauro paesaggistico e ecologico delle spiagge con tecniche di ingegneria naturalistica della costa molisana				
A3) la mobilità ecologica e la "slow mobility" molisana				
A4) la distrettualizzazione delle PMI del settore turistico ed interconnessione al mercato ecoturistico internazionale			X	
B1) Mappature georeferenziate delle aree ecoturistiche (dai sentieri della rete escursionistica alle aree protette)		X		
B2) Mappatura dei volumi sedimentari finalizzati ad operazioni di ripascimento e proposte di gestione				
B3) Catalogo di pacchetti eco-turistici (localizzati in almeno 2 località di particolare rilevanza ambientale) per la bassa e per l'alta stagione				X
B4) Identificazione e pianificazione delle attività di formazione e promozione dell'ecoturismo nel settore alberghiero molisano			X	
B5) Software online di calcolo della eco-sostenibilità dell'impresa turistica				

Obviously all those present reiterated that in the event that there was no correspondence with what was prepared or being prepared by Regions and Municipalities with what is presented today for LAND-SEA does not exclude, rather reinforces and suggests, what could be done in terms of preparation of calls for implementation of the ROP.





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Eng. Conte reiterates that what has been presented for the implementation of the LAND-SEA project is not yet definitive and must find real confirmation with what has been planned or in the planning phase in the ROP and in the implementing resolutions. Furthermore, it is reiterated that what was presented in LAND-SEA does not want to be a constraint for anyone, Coastal Region and Municipalities but, as a support and cue for choices on how to facilitate the increase of new businesses and activities of the ecotourism sector of the Molise Region.

At the end of the works, all the defendants agree in defining a time schedule concerning the next steps for the definition of the actions prepared for the preparation of the Action Plan. In particular, the following dates / activities are agreed:

May 30, 2018 - submission in draft minutes working day with stakeholders by the Basin Authority;

13 June 2018 - definition based on feedback with the various regional and municipal sectors / work groups on the LAND-SEA actions proposed at today's meeting;

1st week of July - 4th stakeholder meeting Molise Region / Basin Authority to be held in Campobasso or Termoli with the presentation to all the subjects of the actions for the implementation of the LAND-SEA Action Plan.

*Stakeholders list:*

ARPA - The Regional Agency for Environmental Protection; ARSARP - Regional Agency for agricultural development, rural development and fisheries; MIBACT - Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities and Tourism - The Regional Secretariat of Molise; FEDERATION COLDIRETTI Molise; CONFAGRICOLTURA Molise; CIA - Italian Farmers Confederation Molise; Unioncamere Molise; CONFARTIGIANATO Molise; Unimol - UNIVERSITY OF MOLISE; Municipality of Termoli, Petacciato, Campomarino and Montenero di Bisaccia, LEGAMBIENTE Molise - Regional Committee of Molise; Molise WWF; FEDERBALNEARI Abruzzo and Molise; Assobalneari Abruzzo and Molise; Istituto Alberghiero di Termoli; Apulia Region; Basilicata Region; Calabria Region; Campania Region; ANBI – National Consortium of drainage; ANCI – National Italian Municipalities Association.

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**PICTURES**







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**Sito web Autorità di Bacino Distrettuale**

**Links:**

[http://www.ildistrettoidrograficodellappenninomeridionale.it/dam\\_131.htm](http://www.ildistrettoidrograficodellappenninomeridionale.it/dam_131.htm)

<http://www.ildistrettoidrograficodellappenninomeridionale.it/news%2023%20marzo%202017.pdf>

**ANNEXES:**

1. Agenda of the 3st stakeholders meeting
2. Signature sheets
3. Invitation leaflet
4. PPT presentations
5. Invitation letter