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Regional Stakeholders Workshop #1 (Portugal) – English Summary and Results

February 2020

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Title: Regional Stakeholders Workshop #1 (Portugal) – English Summary and Results

Version: 1

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Date: February 2020

Place: FCT-NOVA, Campus de Caparica, Almada (Portugal)

1. Planning and logistics

1.1. Introduction

The Portuguese 1st Regional Stakeholders Workshop, of the CAPonLITTER project, was co-organized by PP2 – Portuguese Environment Agency (APA) and by LP1 – NOVA School of Science and Technology (FCT-NOVA). With the title “How to turn coastal activities – of tourism and recreation – zero-waste?”, it took place on 8 January 2020, Ágora room of the FCT-NOVA Library building, in Campus de Caparica (Almada, Portugal). The event started at 12:00 and ended at 17:30, with the lunch offered at 13:00.

1.2. Communication

For this event, a specific poster and programme were created, based on the CAPonLITTER project poster. The stakeholders were invited by email after their identification by both partners. The email contained all information about the event, a small description of the project, the programme and poster, and, a formal invitation letter, signed by the partners' responsables. Some of them were contacted by phone close to the date, to urge them to confirm their presence on the workshop.

1.3. Venue

The chosen venue for the workshop was the Ágora room of the FCT-NOVA Library building, in Campus de Caparica, Almada (Portugal). It is a versatile room that allowed the organization in two spaces: the workspace, with enough space for the tables and chairs, and suitable for the presentation and for the work in groups, and the catering space, where the vegetarian and single-use items free lunch was served. Other advantages of this venue were the fact that it belongs to one of the partners organization, with easy access for planning and logistics. Also, it has good parking space and great access to public transportation (bus and metro).

1.4. Registration

The registration was made in the room entrance, with the help of three staff persons. Table 1 presents the profile of the participating stakeholders.

Table 1 - Profile of the participating stakeholders.

Category	Number of participants
Packaging and Goods Producers	1
Distributors and retailers	1
Consumers	6
Waste Management Services	3
Political and Coastal Management Authorities	11
Civic and Non-Governmental Organizations	4
Academia and Research	7
Total of Stakeholders	33
Staff	8
Journalists	1

2. Workshop activities

2.1. Buffer activity

For the Buffer Activity, four A1 posters, with three questions displayed, were distributed along the room where the participants could write and paste their post-its with the answers, individually, to start the thinking process and collect their inputs. The analysed results of the first question (What is the biggest challenge on setting a **zero-waste beach**?) are presented on Figure 1. One can conclude that the behaviour of the users of the beaches and of its services providers are the main challenge addressing the zero-waste objective. Also, the sensibilization, the selective waste collection facilities, the zero-waste alternatives and the outside waste sources are also mentioned by the participants.

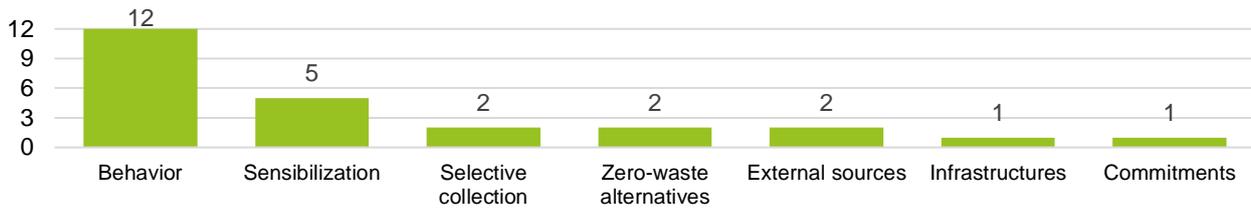


Figure 1 - Analysed results of the question about zero-waste beaches.

Figure 2 shows the analysed results for the answers for the question “What is the biggest challenge on setting a **zero-waste coastal event**?”. The majority of the stakeholders mentioned the need for sensibilization of the users and the organizations of the events. The need for regulations and policies and for commitments and synergies was also addressed in the answers. The stakeholders also said that zero-waste policies need to be a priority on the organization of these events and that the cost of the implementation of these policies and the using of more sustainable alternatives are still a challenge.

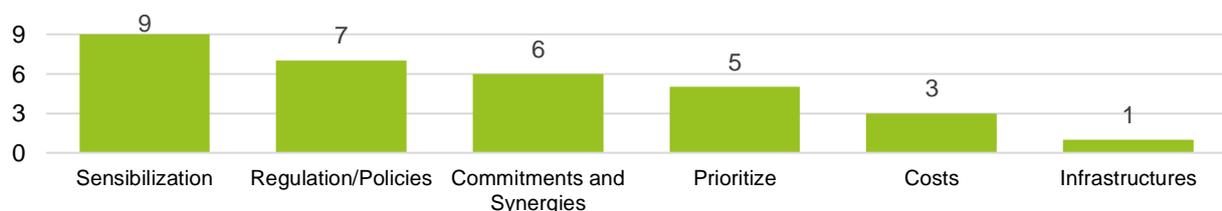


Figure 2 - Analysed results of the question about zero-waste coastal events.

On the last question, “What is the biggest challenge on setting a **zero-waste coastal community**?”, the mains challenges identified by the stakeholders were the education and sensibilization of their elements, the need to create synergies and to improve the behaviours within those communities. They also mentioned the need to create adequate infrastructures, to make zero-waste reality a priority and a strategy for those places and the improvement and creation of policies and commitments.

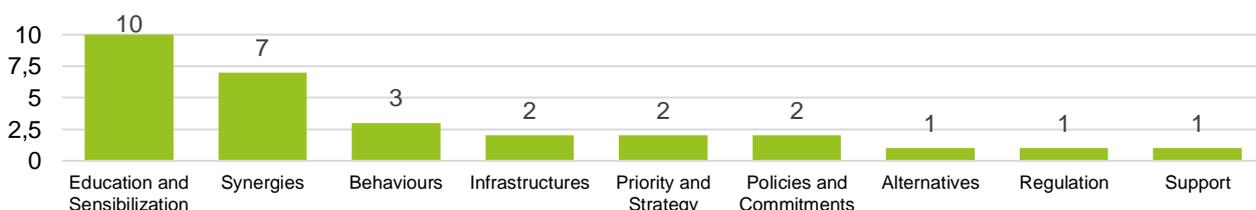


Figure 3 - Analysed results of the question about zero-waste coastal communities.

2.2. Project presentations

After the participants registration, the Project Coordinator José Carlos Ferreira (LP1 - FCT-NOVA) started with a welcome presentation, where he thanked for the presence of the participants and briefly explained the event and the Portuguese participation in CAPonLITTER project. After, the Project Manager Cláudio Duarte (LP1 - FCT-NOVA), presented the CAPonLITTER project, namely its objectives, the consortium and the participatory process that will occur along the project. At last, Margarida Nunes, coordinator of the project from the PP2 – APA, presented the statues of Marine Litter problem in Portugal, with official data, its regulation and the strategy of the Portuguese Government in this field.

After these presentations, during the questions period, the problem of the tradition fishing waste was discussed, were a stakeholder of this sector explained how hard was to find sustainable alternatives to the modern plastic materials, many times lost during the fishing. A stakeholder from the fishing ports sector referred that there were already some successful initiatives regarding the waste production during fishing and that the modern fishing materials are more efficient than the traditional ones. At last, one stakeholder from the 'HoReCa' sector questioned PP2 about some of the official data presented about marine litter in Portugal, mentioning that most of the waste seem to have different origins than catering or consumer sectors. APA representatives explained that only in a small percentage of analysed marine litter was possible to determine its origin.

2.3. D – Main Challenges Assessment

After lunch, the CAPonLITTER coordinator for the Participatory Process, Lia Vasconcelos (LP1 – FCT-NOVA), started the afternoon activities, with the main challenges' assessment by the pairs and the Cloud Structuring (clustering the main ideas in clouds), as explained on the Toolkit. Table 2 present the Cloud Structuring results, showing the name of the clouds, organized by consensus of all participants, and the main summarized inputs of each one of post-its that were included in each cloud.

Table 2 – Summarized results of the Cloud Structuring process.

Cloud	Main inputs
Coastal Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Education. Volunteering incentives. Zero-waste alternatives and sensibilization. ▪ Inclusive and participative strategy. ▪ Circular economy incentives. ▪ Effective communication. ▪ Information and sensibilization. ▪ Promote community participation. ▪ Engagement of community stakeholders.
Shock Treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Think different. Risk assessment. Different status. ▪ Shocking actions with the local produced waste. ▪ Display the beach collected waste for sensibilization.
Sensibilization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Engage stakeholders for zero-waste beaches. ▪ Change wrong behaviours. ▪ Changing individual behaviours. ▪ Change citizen's behaviours. Surveillance. Lack of consequences for wrong behaviours. ▪ Lack of motivation and communication. ▪ Keep beaches clean and engage the users on its maintenance. ▪ Deal with different behaviours in the same space, regarding waste management. ▪ More sensibilization and accountability campaigns. Reinforcement and formation of teams for surveillance.

Education, Formation and Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education, formation and information.
Indirect Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid external litter deposition on beaches.
Beach Licensees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public tenders for beach facilities and coastal events with zero-waste requirements. More often waste collection from beach licenses. Beach users sensibilization for correct waste disposal. Single-use plastics prohibition in beach facilities and on the beach.
Bring and Take	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communication, regulation and incentives for tourists. Engaging for 'bring and take' waste initiatives.
Citizenship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public spirit and sense of impunity. Actual will actions for correct waste disposal and behaviours.
Fairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve waste management on fairgrounds without fences. Improve the fairground infrastructures for waste collection and disposal behaviours.
Zero-plastics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness and sensibilization on the advantages of zero-plastics policies. Plastic prohibition. Expensive alternatives.
Infrastructures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create collection infrastructures. Awareness for used materials. Improve the waste collection along the entire year, namely in beaches. Define specific locations for events, with good waste management facilities. Waste storage zones and access for beaches with poor access. Improve waste management and its separate collection. Improve collection systems for fishing materials waste.
Events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assure the commitment of the organization for zero-waste event. Avoid plastics. Eliminate plastic cups and packages. Accept zero-waste sponsors. Establish rules and surveillance. Engage and impose the supplier for the event sustainability. Define standards and create a white book with the best practices. Return deposit for cups and bottles. Create regulation for eco-events. Incentives. Punishment and deterrence measures. Surveillance with punishment for perpetrators and bonus for adequate behaviours.

Table 3 presents the voting results of the clouds created, sorted by the number of votes.

Table 3 - Results of the voting of clouds.

#	Name of the Cloud	Number of votes
1	Sensibilization	23
2	Coastal Communities	18
3	Shock Treatment	17
4	Education, Formation and Information	16
5	Events	14
6	Beach Licensees	13
7	Bring and Take	12
8	Infrastructures	11
9	Citizenship	8
10	Zero-plastics	7
11	Indirect Sources	4
12	Fairs	2

2.4. E – Best Practices Assessment

After the voting, the seven groups worked on the seven most voted clouds and created best practices sheets. The summary of those sheets is presented in Table 4.

Table 4 – Summary of the Best Practices sheets.

#	Title	Cloud	Goal/obj.	Area	Scale	Implement.	Involve	Constrains
1	'The Beach is Mine and Yours – High-Tides'	Sensibilization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sensitize people and communities. 	CC	R	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Educative Events. More surveillance. Punishment actions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipalities. Maritime authorities. Schools Cultural and tourism associations. HoReCa and camping. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unclear laws. Lack of funding.
2	'More is less'	Coastal Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marine litter isn't produced by the local community. 	CC	L, N	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community programme like 'tidy town'. Competition, awards. Local fiscal incentives. Celebration events. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All community. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Citizen engagement.
3	'Waste on you', 'Waste on us'	Shock Treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sensitize the more resistant to changes. Change of behaviours and individual accountability. Targets: Improve sorting percentage, reduce waste production. 	B, E, CC	L, R	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outdoors. Art and theatre activities. Short and long actions. Events Visibility and communication of the produced waste and its impacts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipalities. Associations. Licensees. Communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resistance to behaviours changes. Discomfort of the municipalities. Smell and repugnance.
4	'Info.onLitter'	Education, formation and information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of an informative platform with best practices guide, certified suppliers list, technical information, discussion forum and ongoing projects. 	B, E, CC	N	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contents input by stakeholders present in workshops. Number of platform views, number of downloads of information documents. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CAPonLITTER consortium. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding and updating the contents at long-term (after the project ending)
5	'Zero-plastic directive'	Events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement zero-plastic coastal events. 	B, E	N	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation by administrative entity. Monitoring by administrative entity and by Food Security and Economy authority, with punishments in case of default. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government. Municipalities. Private organizations. Food Security and Economy authority. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hard to create consensus between all agents.
6	'Licensees certification'	Beach Licensees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Valuing the space by the adoption of best practices. 	B	N	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set rules for a 'green flag'. (e.g. plastic prohibition, beach cleaning, reusable ashtrays) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Portuguese Environment Agency Blue Flag European Association 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engaging the community. Customer acceptance of the new rules.
7	'Bring and Take'	Bring and Take	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not leave waste when visiting the beach. 	B, E, CC	N, E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National campaign for the need to not leave waste on the beach and for the correct behaviours. Media, television, radio. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government. Communities. Media. Municipalities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apathy Tragedy of the commons

Note: B – Beaches; E – Events; CC – Coastal Events; L – Local; R – Regional; N – National; E - European

After the Best Practices sheets presentation, they were voted. The voting results are shown in Table 5.

Table 5 - Results of the best practices voting.

Title	Intervention Areas			Aspects to vote		
	Beach	Events	C. C.	Urgency	Replic.	Efectiv.
Bring and Take	X	X	X	30	25	28
Licensees certification	X			24	30	28
Info.onLitter	X	X	X	28	19	20
Waste on You		X		1	13	14
The Beach is Mine and Yours – High-Tides			X	14	6	7
More is less			X	8	7	11
Zero-plastic directive	X	X		13	13	11

2.5. Evaluation

At the final of the event, the stakeholders filled a synoptic evaluation form of the event. Figure 4 summarizes the positive aspects mentioned by participants, which highlighted the participatory process and the sharing of views and experiences.

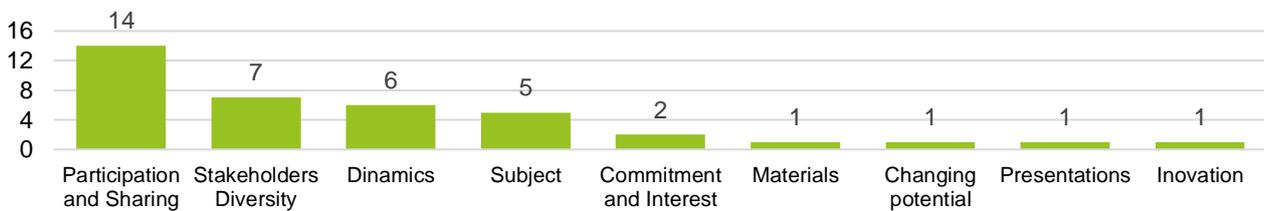


Figure 4 - Positive aspects from the evaluation.

On the negative side, four participants mentioned the cold temperature on the room (before lunch), and two stated that there was not enough time for debate and not enough lighting. This is shown on Figure 5, where the results are summarized.

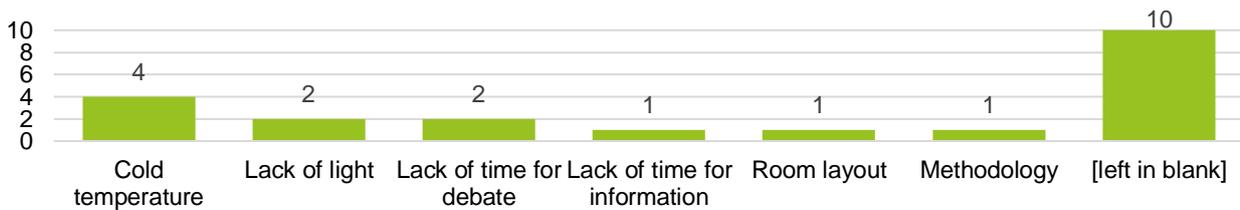


Figure 5 - Negative aspects from the evaluation.

At last, Figure 6 displays the suggestions that some participants gave on the evaluation forms.

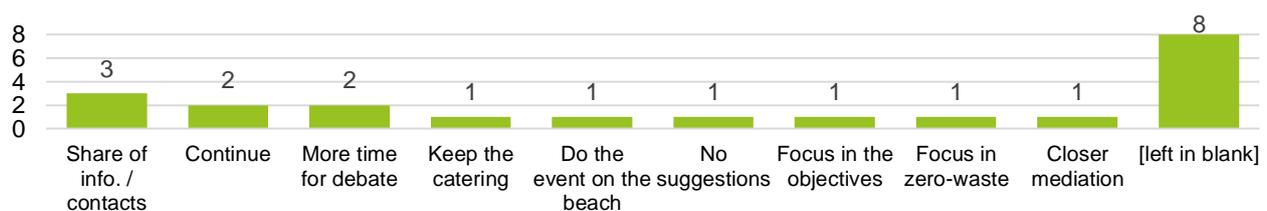


Figure 6 - Suggestions made on the evaluation form.