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International Learning Event #1 Marseille, France

Meeting Report

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1. Introduction

The first International Learning Event of the Interreg CAPonLITTER project took place from 11th to 13th of March in France (Marseille and la Ciotat). The event was organized by PP7 (Association MerTerre) and focused on “waste management in bathing coastal sites, particularly on the role played by beach facilities to prevent waste, its voluntary engagement and zero waste approaches”.

The meeting had several objectives:

- share about the first regional stakeholder workshop all the partners organized in their own country during the first semester of the CAPonLITTER project. Start to discuss about the challenges raised by professionals,
- share experiences on the ILE specific topic “waste management in bathing coastal sites”,
- start to define a common work plan with specific goals and a methodology allowing the partners to set-up a strategy related to the socio-ecosystem within our actions and plans.
- discuss about the project management, administrative and financial issues, communication, and the next steps of the project during the steering group meeting.

This document summarizes the meeting, presents its results, and highlights the decisions that have been taken. The Google Drive Folder of the project contains the different documents presented during the meeting, information shared by the attendees, photos, and attendance sheets.

2. Agenda

2.1. Day 1 (Wednesday 11 March)

8h30 | Rendez-vous at the Vieux-Port

8h50 | boat shuttle to the ‘îles du Frioul’

9h30 | arrival at the Leo Lagrange center and coffee/tea break

10h-10h30 | presentation of the French stakeholder’s workshop

10h30-10h45 | presentation by LP1 of all stakeholders’ workshops analyzed results

10h45-11h30 | presentation of partners stakeholders’ workshops

11h30-12h15 | Improving the analysis of the shared challenges we are facing together

13h-15h | lunch break and presentation of Audrey Massari (owner of the restaurant ‘Lou Frieu’ on the Frioul Island) and her challenge in pooling resources (recycling facilities, transport infrastructures, etc.) at an interprofessional scale

15h30-17h | presentation of the stakeholders, their needs, and their solutions. Rising challenges structuration

17h-17h30 | lecture of experts of nautical activities and their work on reducing waste, ahead the Olympic Games Sailing Competition (Marseille, 2024)

17h30-18h | questions, talks, and debates about the challenges setting-up a 0 waste nautical activities approach

18h40 | boat shuttle to Marseille

19h05 | arrival in Marseille, end of the first day

2.2. Day 2 (Thursday 12 March)

8h30 | Rendez-vous at the Mairie of Marseille (Quai du Port)

8h45 | departure to la Ciotat by bus

9h45 | arrival at the 'Parc du Mugel'

9h45-10h | coffee/tea break

10h - 10h45 | visit of the 'Parc du Mugel' with explanation about the CPIE Côte Provençale commitment for environment preservation

11h | departure to the restaurant 'la calanque de Figuerolles'

11h30-12h15 | lecture of Camille Goudon (CPIE Côte Provençale) on their « committed shop owners for 0 waste beaches » program

12h15-13h | questions, sharing and debate about the CPIE program

13h00-13h30 | visit of the Calanque de Figuerolles

13h30-15h | lunch break at the restaurant 'la Calanque de Figuerolles'

15h15-16h15 | lecture of Sylvain Petit (SMILO) on their cooperation program to support small islands towards sustainable management

16h15-16h45 | discussion about the main inputs of the ILE

17h | departure by bus to Marseille

18h | arrival in Marseille, end of the second day

2.3. Day 3 (Friday 13 March)

9h30 | Rendez-vous at PP7 MerTerre office

9h45 | beginning of the steering group meeting

12h45 | end of the steering group meeting and the ILE

3. In detail events report

3.1. Day 1 (Wednesday 11 March)

3.1.1 Venue and organization

Due to the COVID-19 situation, few partners could not attend the meeting. The participants are listed in Table 1. To be consistent with the topic of the CAPonLITTER project, PP7 MerTerre chose to organize the first day of the meeting on the very touristic Frioul Islands. Off Marseille, these 4

islands attract around 400 000 tourists per year. As an island, this place also faces many challenges in managing waste which makes it even more interesting to go to. The Frioul Islands are situated within the Calanques National Park. Created in 2012, it is the first national park in Europe with both a maritime and a terrestrial part. It aims to protect and value the unique set of terrestrial and marine, coastal and island ecosystems, and cultural specificities for residents, users, visitors, and the future generations.

The partners were asked to meet at the Vieux-Port, a central and pleasant place in Marseille, to take a boat shuttle. Besides the relevance of the place, the journey to the island offers a view on the whole city and its surroundings. The meeting took place at the Leo Lagrange center, at 10 minutes by feet from the Frioul port. The great working environment combined with good facilities allowed the meeting to take place in good conditions.

Table 1: list of participants during the first day of the ILE. Partners who attended the meeting online are indicated in green.

11/03/2020			
Last name	Name	Partner	Institution
Duarte	Cláudio	LP1	FCT-NOVA - NOVA School of Science and Technology, NOVA University Lisbon
Sousa	Marta	Stakeholder LP1/PP2	Bar do Peixe
McQuibban	Jack	PP6	ZWE - Zero Waste Europe
Cabrera	Alba	Stakeholder - PP6	Rezero
Poitou	Isabelle	PP7	MerTerre (staff)
Cornuault	Marine	PP7	MerTerre (staff)
Cornu	Florian	PP7	MerTerre (staff)
Zecchini	Théo	PP7	MerTerre (staff)
Monchouzou	Claire	PP7	MerTerre (staff)
Boffy	William	PP7	MerTerre (staff)
Boyer	Catherine	PP7	MerTerre (staff)
Vacher	Alizé	Stakeholder - PP7	Team Winds
Faggiana	Flavia	Stakeholder - PP7	Team Winds
Rubel	Catharina	PP8	UBA - German Federal Environment Agency
Haroun	Ricardo	PP9	ECOQUA University Institute - University of Las Palmas de Gran Canaria
Rapp Cabrera	Jorge	Stakeholder - PP9	EOMAR & ECOQUA University Institute
Sarabia Hierro	Alberto	Stakeholder - PP9	Asociación Avanfuer
Kancheva	Mariana	PP4	UBBSLA - Union of Bulgarian Black Sea Local Authorities

3.1.2. Welcoming

After the registration, the partners were invited to have a coffee. Photos with all partners and by pairs (partner + stakeholder) were taken (Figure 1). During this welcoming time, two agents in charge of the protection of the Calanques National Park made a presentation about the Park, its goals, and few actions they are putting in place, some of them specifically related to the Frioul islands. Then, PP7 MerTerre introduced the team and the program of the International Learning Event.



Figure 1: photos of the participants at the first day of the ILE. Per country, from the left to the right: Portugal, Netherlands, Spain, and team photo.

3.1.3. Presentation of the first French stakeholders' workshop

PP7 presented the main results of the first French regional stakeholders' workshop. It took place on the 29th of January 2020, at the Nautical Society of Marseille. The event focused on "how to make the coastal tourism and recreational activities go zero waste?". The professionals who have attended the workshop were invited to think about the main challenges they are facing in setting-up zero-waste beach/event/coastal community. Figure 2 presents the results of the three questions that were asked to the participants and the conclusion of the activity at the bottom right corner.

About the challenges in setting-up zero-waste beaches, the problems highlighted were: bad behavior / lack of civic responsibility, the difficulty to empower on a large spectrum, to mobilize and coordinate several actors, and the lack of zero-waste alternatives. The cigarette butts, the lack of waste management infrastructures (bins, selective sorting) and the ignorance of users were also mentioned. The analyzed results to the question we've asked about the challenges faced in

setting-up a zero-waste event have highlighted the need for a more selective sorting, the high prices of reusable alternatives, the lack of reusable items (deposit), public awareness and political willingness (Figure 2). Concerning the last question regarding the challenges in setting a zero-waste community, the participants mentioned the difficulty to mobilize multiple actors. They have highlighted the need to change our consumption pattern to reach a zero-waste objective. These analyzed results are underlining the duality between technical factors (driven by public bodies) and human factors (on a personal level amongst citizens). We need the first one to evolve (technical aspects with public bodies) for the other one to be triggered and responds (increased awareness for each citizen) and in order to prevent these two entities blaming each other.

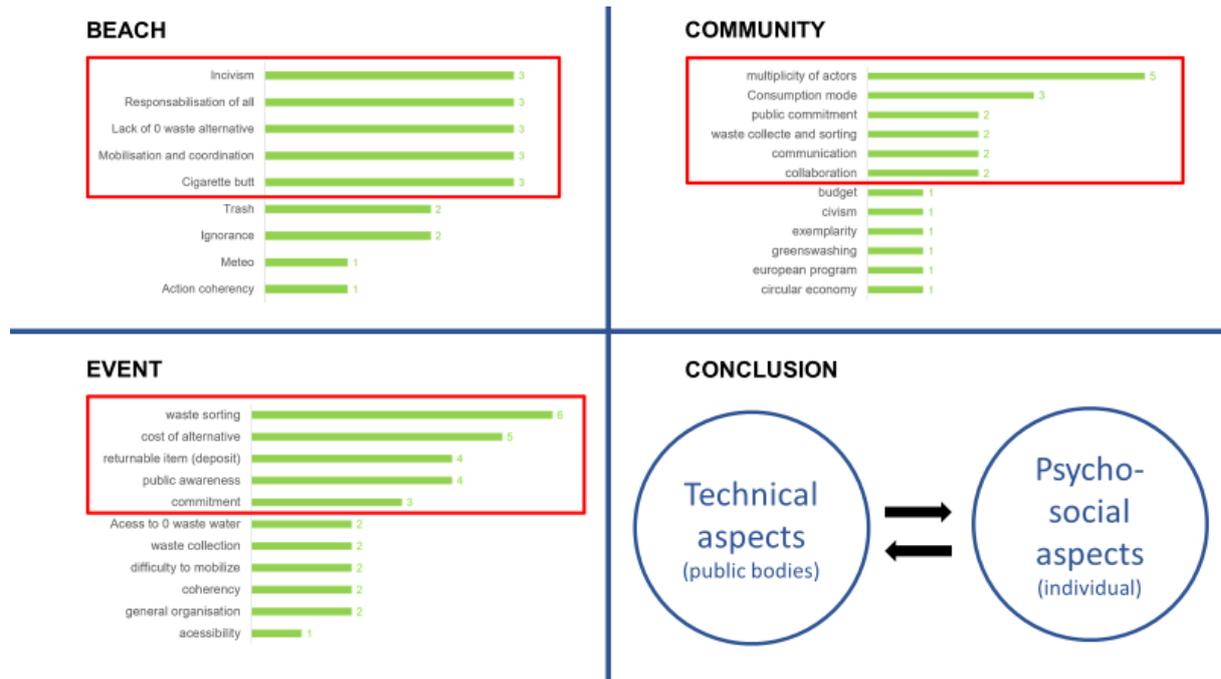


Figure 2: results of the three questions that were asked to the participants during the first regional stakeholder workshop and the conclusion of the activity on the bottom right corner.

A 'brainstorming time' about the main challenges faced was then assessed by pairs coming from the same professional sector. The professionals voted then for the most important challenge to face amongst all. Table 2 presents the voting results of the clouds created, sorted by number of votes.

Table 2: results of the voting of the clouds during the first regional stakeholder workshop.

#	Challenge	Number of votes
1	Reduce at source	26
2	Awareness	22
3	Pooling of ressources at an interprofessional scale	15
4	Waste collection	14
5	Cigarette butts	11
6	Budgetary limitations	9
7	Integration of upstream and downstream actors	9
8	Make the sustainable growth approach pervasive	4

After the vote, six groups worked on the 6 top voted clouds and created best practices sheets. Participants voted for the most urgent, replicable and effective practice that would need to be set-up. The voting results are shown in table 3. The best practice that emerged from the votes was “generalizing returnable items (deposit) and systematizing bulk products”. It indeed gathered the highest number of votes regarding the urgency, replicability and effectiveness criteria. If we focus on the top 3 best practices (table 3), the important point to highlight is the need to improve awareness amongst the public (human factor) and facilities (technical aspect) to initiate a transition towards a 0 waste behavior at each level within society. Help political instruments to be improved and embraced by any identified body will thus be the hobbyhorse of the CAPonLITTER project.

Table 3: results of the best practices voting during the first regional stakeholder workshop.

Good practices	Intervention area			Aspects to vote		
	Beach	Event	Community	Urgency	Réplicability	Effectiveness
Generalizing returnable items (deposit) and systematizing bulk products	x	x	x	23	23	27
Awareness raising campaigns (inhabitants, professionals, public bodies, actors from the tourist sector, etc.)	x	x	x	19	20	16
Incentive based invoicing programs (towards inhabitants, professionals) and make tourists develop a sense of accountability (make them take their waste back home when they are leaving a place)			x	22	10	24
Charter for events organizers		x		8	13	11
Create non-smokers / smokers zones	x	x		12	14	8
Generalise the eco-tax principle to fund measures having a positive impact	x	x	x	14	18	11

3.1.4. Partners results comparison

Cláudio Duarte (LP1) presented a comparison between the stakeholders’ workshops that had already took place (Bulgaria, Croatia, France, Portugal, Spain). He insisted on the fact that it was the first workshop to take place so few things and glitches will be able to be corrected from the partners’ feedbacks to improve the next workshops.

The main results of this comparison are:

- Only a few partners succeeded in inviting stakeholders from packaging and goods producers (Table 4). We thus need to find a way to make people from this sector come and be involved in the project. An idea might be to organize parallel informal meetings only with stakeholders of that sector. Indeed, the exchanges between the different partners lead us to think actors of this industry can be afraid to come to meetings with other sectors as they are obviously considered as the bad guys, and are facing many harsh criticisms and often feel attacked. Every partner agreed on the fact that these stakeholders must be involved at some point during the CAPonLITTER project so it can work. How can we indeed think of a global plan/project to tackle pollution coming from coastal activities if the producers and the packaging industry is still doing ‘business as usual’. A common effort and brainstorming are necessary. Firstly, to understand what their position on the matter is and then to know what kind of action/policy could make them change their industrial strategy. Workshops per sectoral stakeholders may allow them to feel free to talk

without being judged. Also, we considered that it is a really good thing to have political and coastal management authorities on board on the project (27 people in total, Table 4) because they are the ones who can change policies.

Table 4: profile of the stakeholders participating in the regional workshop in each country.

Sector	Bulgaria	Croatia	France	Portugal	Total
Packaging and Goods Producers	1	0	0	1	2
Distributors and retailers	1	3	4	1	9
Consumers	1	0	6	6	13
Waste Management Services	1	1	5	3	10
Political and Coastal Management Authorities	8	5	3	11	27
Civic and Non-Governmental Organizations	4	1	3	4	12
Academia and Research	2	0	1	7	10
Total	18	10	22	33	83

- The conclusion made by French partner PP7 is in line with the other countries: behavior change (human factor) and infrastructure/management (technical factor) are the main challenges that need to be addressed at the same time in setting-up zero waste beaches, events and communities (Figure 3).

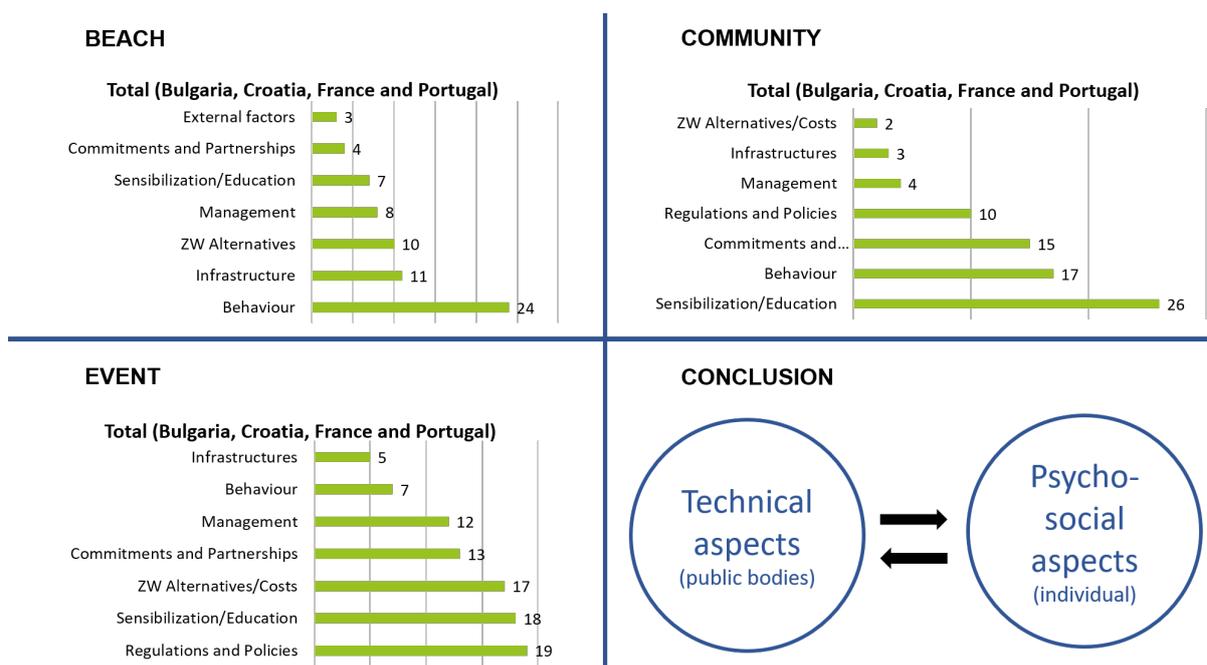


Figure 3: synthesis of the challenges raised by the stakeholders in the different countries.

- An important point about the best practice's assessment is the fact that they do already exist in different countries. It highlights the lack of knowledge about the best practices that have already been set up, the lack of communication to value them and/or the lack of political willingness / regulations to implement them at a larger scale. Most of the best practices assessed were dealing with technical aspects. One hypothesis would be the fact that stakeholders believe it is more difficult to change the human factor while technical

problems seem easier to solve. It is an observation that would need to be considered writing down the best practices Green Book.

- Most of the evaluations made by the stakeholders at the end of the workshop were positive. They liked the diversity of the invited stakeholders, the sharing experience, the participating process, the dynamic and the material (Figure 4).

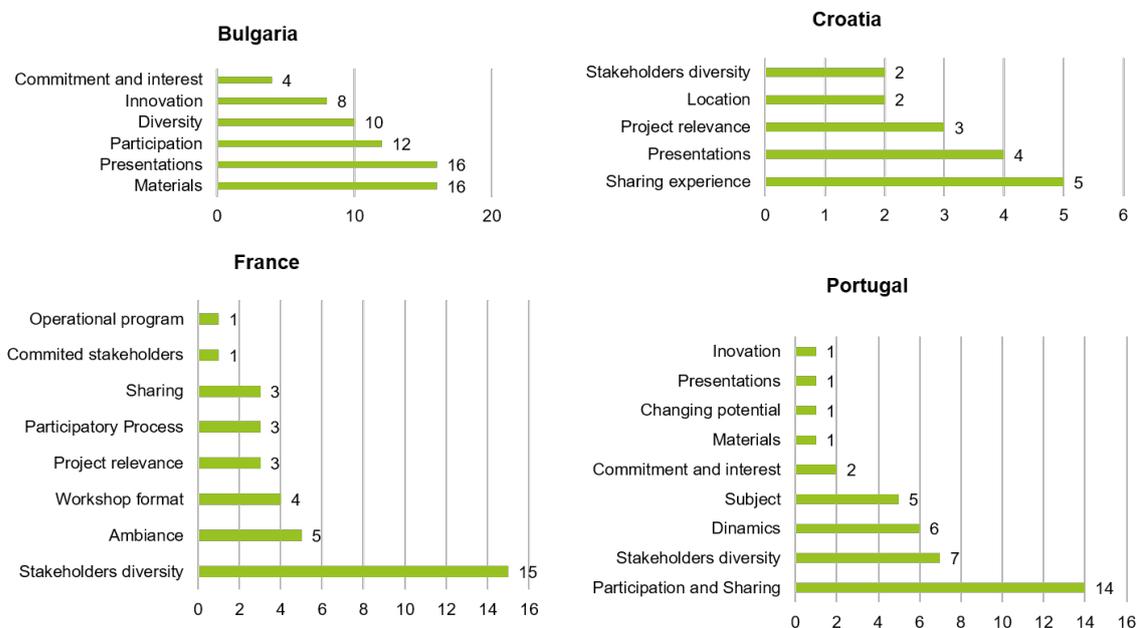


Figure 4: positive evaluations made by the stakeholders at the end of the first regional workshop.

The most common negative aspect highlighted through the different workshops was the lack of time for sharing and debating (Figure 5). A lot of participants left an empty box though, which seems a pretty good indicator about the way the workshop went.

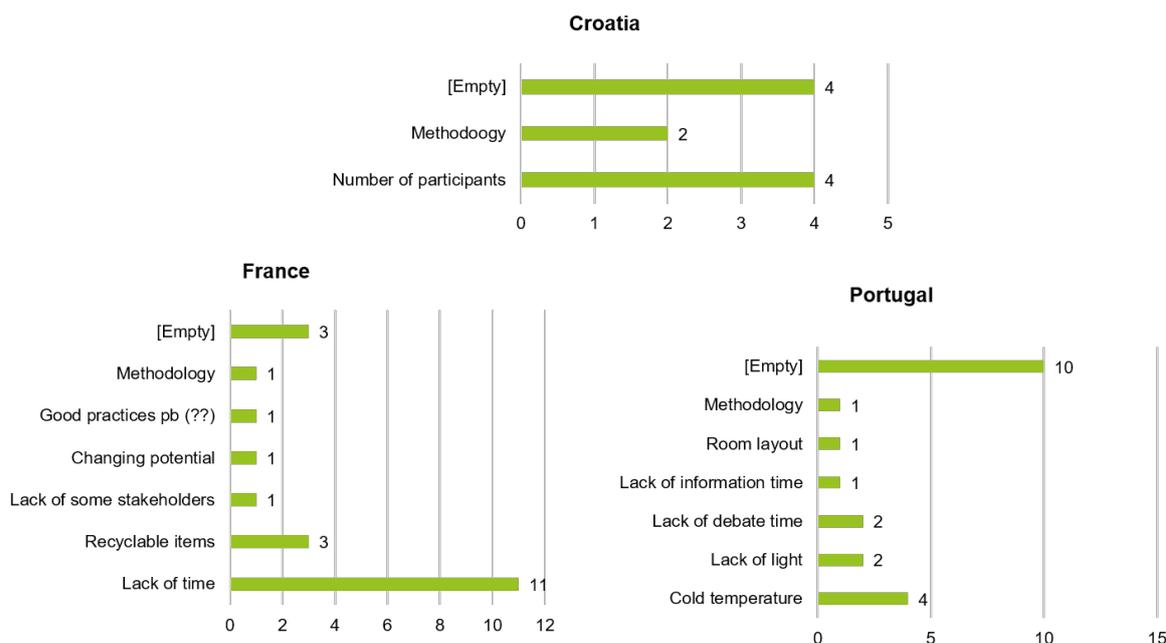


Figure 5: negative evaluations made by the stakeholders at the end of the first regional workshop.

To counter-balance the lack of time during the workshop, few stakeholders suggested to organize more sessions (Figure 6). The idea being to give more time to debate and discuss. These sessions could be focused on a specific topic, with only a few sectors invited or more ‘informational’ sessions (about waste evolution and numbers, rules and regulation, benchmark, etc.) in order to give more tools to the stakeholders to face their challenges.

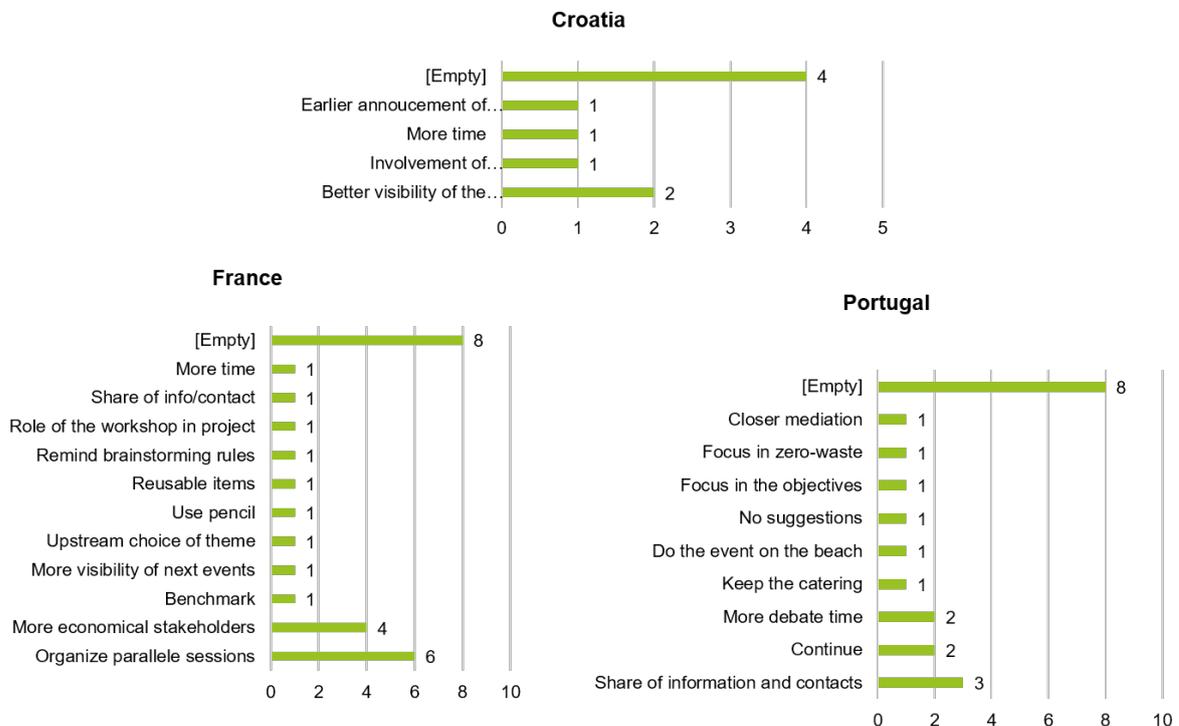


Figure 6: suggestions made by the stakeholders at the end of the first regional workshop.

3.1.5. Conclusion and debate about the first stakeholders' workshop

In front of different examples, the partners are facing the same challenges and solutions in their own country. They all agreed on the duality between psycho-social/human and technical factors. For the success of the CAPonLITTER project, it means best practices need to be set-up at every level of society. According to Alba Cabrera (stakeholder PP6, Figure 7), Barcelona will host in 2021 an experiment on three different beaches consisting in the collection of cigarette butts. It is a full-scale test that links the human and technical aspects and a good example of how both the social and technical issues can be faced all at once.

Besides the common challenges faced by the different partners, each community has its own specific challenges that we must consider. One of the important observations of the partners during this first ILE is that we cannot and must not invent a general/global rule because it won't be suited to every situation and region. An analysis of the local challenges faced by the stakeholders and discussions between partners all along the project agenda to exchange on the common issues and solutions that could be put in place in the different regions seemed more appropriate to most (if not all) partners.

Today's challenge is to understand how to facilitate discussions between all stakeholders, how can we listen what everybody has to say? The next step will be to find solutions, but partners agreed on the fact that we should not go too fast. The first stakeholder workshop and this ILE aim to assess the challenges. The next stakeholder workshop will then be focusing on tackling the arisen challenges.

The Portuguese Partner, for instance, is encountering specific difficulties with fishermen, which is an old community with old habits that does not seem to be ready to change so easily. It is essential to change the behavior in order to change the framework and then the business plan: one of the idea that popped-up was to find solutions to promote and encourage manufacturers to create partnerships or develop ways to sell them reusable material cheaper so people can afford it. Forbidding and 'repressive only' approaches generally speaking are not a successful solution. Encouraging reusable products if it is the same price and it's harmless seems to be a far more clever approach as agreed amongst the ILE attendees. However Stakeholder from LP1/PP2 (fish restaurant owner) thinks that if we give money to fishermen, they won't spend it buying reusable products but will be buying other stuff with this money. Instead, they could be paid to collect waste to encourage them to do so. As already mentioned above, she thinks the solution lies in integrating and cooperating instead of sanctioning.

Another problem addressed is the level of responsibility shared by municipality / communities / public bodies to collect waste and to supervise waste collection. For instance, in France, the Region is in charge of planning the waste management, in Gran Canarias it's the Islands' community's responsibility. The role of the government should be to check if the bodies in charge are doing the job. Our role is to convince the regional politicians to adapt their collection plan according to the CAPonLITTER exchange results. The authorities need guidance to understand what people need and are expecting in order to adapt their policies. Local awareness campaigns should enable to convince people because each individual will feel concerned and implicated in the change. This fact was confirmed by Alberto Sarabia Hierro (stakeholder PP9) who explained that his association developed, with marine biologists, a participatory science system acting as a powerful tool for environmental education. The idea is that when users/people feel close and concerned by a problem, they are keener but also more capable of finding the solutions to solve it. So, it is an awareness program in itself. An interesting thing is that they have organized public events recently, and the municipality is coming from time to time to give a hand, to show their involvement in the program.

We need government regulations to encourage the development and the application of positive and zero waste practices. It is difficult to initiate change when sectoral policies are inconsistent and even contradictory sometimes. It is, in a way, an opportunity for those who do not want to move forward. Marta Sousa (stakeholder LP1/PP2) for instance encounters difficulties to apply zero waste alternatives because health and safety obligations are not compatible and often contradictory with zero waste approaches which forces her to go against the law if she wants to go 'zero waste' risking to face a penalty.

The partners agreed on the fact that there should be a European health safety regulation for sustainable alternatives, so they do not become an obstacle for those involved towards better practices.

As an extent, it also occurred from these exchanges that the inertia of certain sectors is a real obstacle for the evolution towards zero waste as much as 'the price' of those alternatives that is always described as one of the most important factor. Professionals in catering or event organization for instance have difficulties accommodating practical and economical solutions. Team Winds (stakeholder PP7) shared with us the difficulty in finding providers who can supply

them with zero-waste meals in reusable packaging suitable for racing boats and the tough conditions encountered at sea (loads of water, humidity, salt, wind, movements).



Figure 7: partners and stakeholders discussing the main results of the regional workshops.

After this introductory session, we all went for lunch at 'Lou Frieu', a restaurant owned by Audrey Massari. She has first been involved in the project as a stakeholder during the French stakeholder workshop. Her main challenge as a restaurant owner on the Frioul island is to pool resources (waste collection, waste infrastructures and management) at an interprofessional scale. The high attendance of the restaurant, especially in high season during the touristic period (June to September) generates a significant production of waste (cardboard packaging, cans, plastic, paper, glass, organic waste, including 6 tons of mussels & 800 liters of used oils coming from the food made by the restaurant itself). 4 collection areas are set up to sort these wastes. Nevertheless, they are all saturated in both summer and winter. Moreover, a collective compost has been put in place by the Association 'Frioul un Nouveau Regard (AFNR)', a local NGO, but it is not used or serviced. The permanent saturation of collection areas, the lack of accessibility to the compost, and the excessive cost of household waste collection make the investment of restaurant owners (and individuals) towards an eco-responsible approach almost non-existent. A 'suitable sized' reception and storage area to store several days of waste coming from the different restaurants/shops would allow to centralize the waste and optimize its collection and transport. Thus, they could be dispatched (on water, transport costs can be as competitive as those on road) to the right recycling facilities.

3.1.6. Presentation of the partners stakeholders

After lunch, a part of the meeting was dedicated to the participating stakeholders. A playful activity was organized to make people feel comfortable. Each stakeholder was asked to write its main

challenge and its main solution to face it (or anything else s.he wanted to share) on 2 different colored sheets. After a quick photo (Figure 8), the stakeholder presented itself and shared the reason(s) of its presence at the meeting, its needs, and finally its main challenge and a solution it could share. Their challenges and solutions are listed in Table 5.



Figure 8: challenges (cloud sheet) and solutions (sun sheet) of each participating stakeholder. From the top left to the down right: PP6, PP9, LP1/PP2, PP7.

A focus was made on the invited French stakeholders. They were invited to present their main challenges and solutions.

In 2024, the city of Marseille will host the sailing contests of the summer Olympic Games. In this perspective, initiatives are launched to prepare games with the smallest impact on the environment. Lise Vidal, technical officer at the French Federation of Sailing, wants to be exemplary and spread her best practices to the sailing community. To this end, she started to build up a 0-waste approach in nautical activities. She is trying to set-up a new eco-friendly approach involving the southern Sailing league but also all the Region Sud' sailing clubs. The League Cup, that will take place the 6th and 7th of June 2020, will be an opportunity to show what they can do on a regional sport event, which means developing solutions without much money, in order to replicate the goods practices among sailing clubs. In order to do that, they are going to sign the Zero Plastic Charter created by the Region Sud, and, on the other side, they will create a specific charter thought for sailing clubs. The goal being that the whole associative network can then adopt, implement, and promote this long-term approach. As Lise Vidal could not be present during the ILE, PP7 MerTerre edited a video which was presented to the partners where she presented herself and the main challenges she faces (listed in Table 5).

Other professionals in the nautical activities sector try to develop a sustainable approach of their practice. We had the chance to invite two employees from Team Winds, which has been a leader in 'participative regatta' activities for more than 20 years. With a fleet of 60 identical sailboats, spread over four bases (Marseille, La Trinité-sur-mer, La Rochelle and Lisbon), they organize corporate regattas. They aim at bringing together employees from the same company or same

sector, through sport navigation on equal terms. Today, they are paying more and more attention to the waste produced during regattas in which their monotypes are taking part. Their challenges are addressed in Table 5, with the other stakeholders' challenges.

We can see that the challenges faced by the French stakeholders from the nautical sector are quite similar. The challenge here is to set up best practices for nautical events/activities and to spread them in order to initiate a transition towards a zero-waste approach in this sector so it can then be replicated at a broader geographical scale. This strategy can be applied in many, if not all, professional sectors : make the change locally, communicate around the initiatives to spread the word, work in pairs with people in charge of the political instruments so the good practices can be shared and reach a broader spectrum.

All the challenges and solutions presented by the stakeholder's partner are listed in Table 5. It highlights new challenges to feed the ongoing reflection.

Table 5: challenges and solutions of the participating stakeholders.

Name	Partner	Institution	Challenges	Solutions
Marta Sousa	Stakeholder LP1/PP2	Bar do Peixe (bar/restaurant on a beach near Lisbon)	Trash on the beach	Offered 1 drink in exchange of 1 kg of trash
			Single-use item	Replaced sugar disposable packages by glass dispensers Replaced plastic straws by pasta or paper straws Replaced aluminium foil like and plastic take-away boxes for biodegradable Replaced coffee plastic spoons by aluminium ones Introduced a recycling policy Replaced plastic water bottles by reusable glass Support products like cane ashtrays
			Carbon inprint of products	Menu with local products and more sustainable alternatives
Lise Vidal	Stakeholder PP7	French Federation of Sailing	waste in sailing activities	Replace plastic bottles by re-fillable bottles they provide and invite the competitors to bring their own on any other event Film awareness video clips with sailing champions Set-up a 'collection scheme' thanks to a local company called 'Awahi' whose activity is to create new products from recycled materials (bags, sportswear)
			single-use item during lunch	Propose reusable/recyclable food containers
			cigarette butts	Give pocket ashtrays to smokers they can use on boats
Flavia Faggiana/ Alizée Vacher	Stakeholders PP7	Team Winds	single-use stickers for each regatta	Replace single-use plastic stickers by reusable textile marking (hulls and sails) Promote environmental and social initiatives by putting their logos on sails with reusable textile marking
			waste in sailing activities	Set-up a 'collection scheme' thanks to a local company called 'Lestoilesdularge' whose activity is to create new products from recycled materials (bags) Replace plastic bottle by aluminium re-fillable bottle
			single-use item during lunch	Propose reusable/recyclable food containers
Alba Cabrera	Stakeholder PP6	association Rezero (Barcelona)	Marine debris on beaches	Installation of informative panels on each beach indicating the environmental problem caused by the most frequently found single-use items on beaches, as well as mentioning existing solutions to prevent their generation
			Single-use plastic containers	Encourage beach users to return those drink containers consumed on the beach through an economic incentive of 5 cents
			Cigarette butts	establishment of smoke-free areas
Alberto Sarabia Hierro	Stakeholder PP9	association AVANFUER (Gran Canaria Island)	Micro and macroplastic on beaches	Organise beach cleanups Create environmental educational programs with schools Develop citizen science by creating easy tools for the public

The idea of writing the challenges and solutions on colored sheets was to visually identify and group clouds with similar ideas (Figure 9). 5 new clouds emerged compared to the stakeholder's workshop (Table 6) and we have decided to go deeper into this exercise through mini-virtual-workshops within each PP team, and their close stakeholders if possible. The format of these mini-workshops has to be set up before the next ILE.

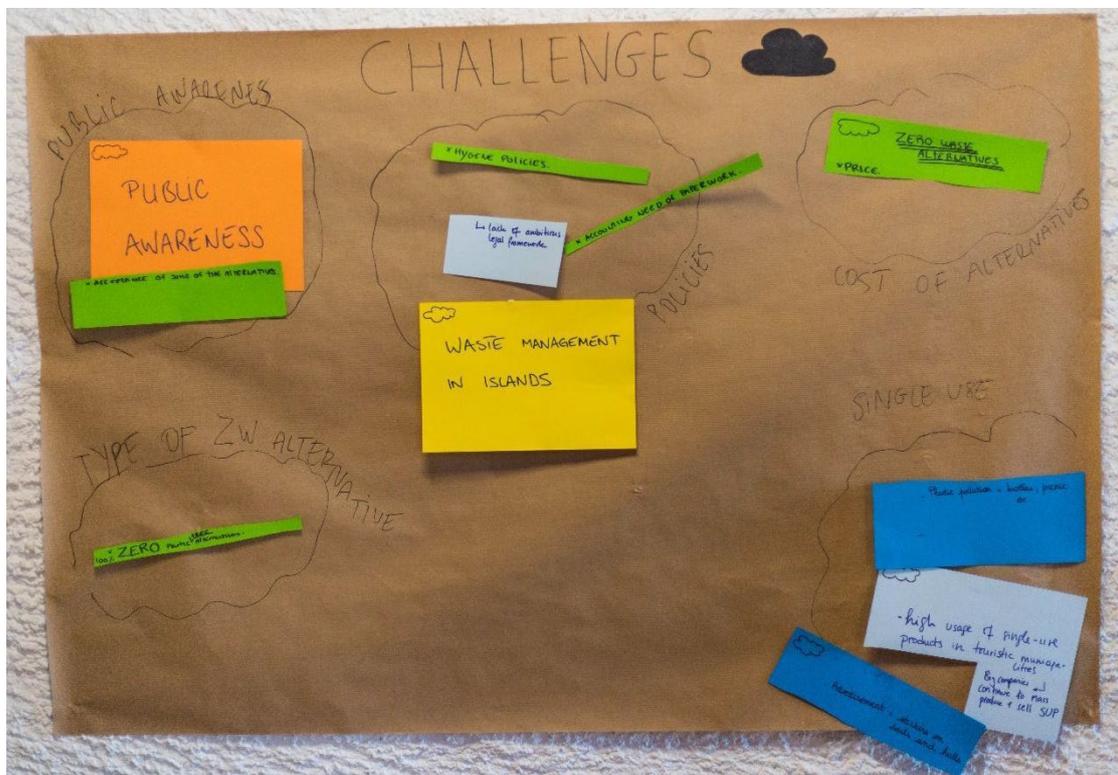


Figure 9: cloud structuration with the challenges highlighted by the participating stakeholders.

Table 6: summary of the clouds and challenges assessed.

Cloud	Challenges assessed
Public awareness	Public awareness Acceptance of some of the alternative
Coast of alternatives	Price of ZW alternatives
Policies	Hygiene policies Lack of ambitious legal framework Waste management on islands Accounting need of paperwork
Type of ZW alternative	Have 100% of plastic free alternatives
Single-use	Plastic pollution (bottles, lunch, etc.) High usage of single-use product in touristic municipalities (big companies continue to mass, produce, and sell SUP) Advertisement (stickers on sails and hulls)

3.2. Day 2 (Thursday 12 March)

3.2.1. Venue and organization

To present a local initiative in line with the ILE topic “waste management in bathing site”, the second day of the meeting was organized at la Ciotat (Table 7). This nice city on the seaside belongs to the Calanques National Park and offers a wonderful view on the Mediterranean environment.

Table 7: list of participants during the second day of the ILE. Partners who attended the meeting online are indicated in green.

12/03/2020			
Last name	Name	Partner	Institution
Duarte	Cláudio	LP1	FCT-NOVA - NOVA School of Science and Technology, NOVA University Lisbon
McQuibban	Jack	PP6	ZWE - Zero Waste Europe
Cabrera	Alba	Stakeholder - PP6	Rezero
Poitou	Isabelle	PP7	Staff MerTerre
Cornuault	Marine	PP7	Staff MerTerre
Cornu	Florian	PP7	Staff MerTerre
Zecchini	Théo	PP7	Staff MerTerre
Monchauzou	Claire	PP7	Staff MerTerre
Boffy	William	PP7	Staff MerTerre
Lecomte	Camille	Stakeholder - PP7	CPIE Côte Provençale
Petit	Sylvain	Stakeholder - PP7	SMILO
Rubel	Catharina	PP8	UBA - German Federal Environment Agency
Haroun	Ricardo	PP9	ECOQUA University Institute - University of Las Palmas de Gran Canaria
Rapp Cabrera	Jorge	Stakeholder - PP9	EOMAR & ECOQUA University Institute
Sarabia Hierro	Alberto	Stakeholder - PP9	Asociación Avanfuer
Nunes	Margarida	PP2	APA - Portuguese Environment Agency
Kancheva	Mariana	PP4	UBBSLA - Union of Bulgarian Black Sea Local Authorities

3.2.2. Visit of the Parc du Mugel

The CPIE Côte Provençale (i.e Permanent Center of Initiatives for the Environment) is an association whose actions are centered around environmental education and sustainable

development. It offers various activities ranging from professional training, to field educational actions for the general public, to strategic support for territories. Their specialized team wishes to be a driving force in terms of environmental awareness and education, for institutions as well as individuals and professionals. Their offices are located in the Parc du Mugel, a botanical park opened to the general public.

The second day of the meeting started with a guided tour of the parc du Mugel by the CPIE Côte Provençale (Figure 10). They have introduced us to the richness of this park ecosystems and its biodiversity to raise awareness for the adoption of an eco-responsible behavior. The partners thus met the exceptional environment of the area and had a glimpse of the duty we all think we have here to protect it.



Figure 10: guided visit of the Parc du Mugel.

3.2.3. Presentation of the French stakeholders

Then, the meeting continued at the restaurant 'la calanque de Figuerolles', 15 minutes' walk from the Parc du Mugel. The day was focused on French local initiatives to share best practices with the partners. Time for questions and sharing was planned after each presentation.

3.2.3.1. Shop owners committed for ZW beaches approach

Camille Lecomte, from the CPIE Côte Provençale (<https://www.cpie-coteprovencale.org/>), presented their 'committed shop owners for 0 waste beaches' program (Figure 11). Their goal is to assist and support restaurant and takeaway food trucks located near beaches to prevent the production of waste by limiting their distribution of disposable plastic tableware. Recent legal bills

prohibiting the distribution of single-use plastic tableware, regional ambition in Region Sud and national/regional commitment charters offer a positive framework to initiate the transition.

To achieve their goal, the CPIE Côte Provençale built a process based on a several steps approach:

- step 1: building an engaging relationship with the shop owner by analyzing the awareness of the shop owner on the pollution induced by its activities and the impact on the environment
- step 2: analyzing the shop practices regarding every container they use, their utility, their price (are they given to clients for free) and their alternatives. The CPIE Côte Provençale has got a kit they are proposing to the shop's owners with a panel of alternatives to plastic food containers.
- step 3: sharing and communicating (posters placed in the shops) on the amount of waste avoided by each shop owner.

Today, 8 shop owners are enrolled in the program. It avoided the distribution of 34.000 plastic straws and 2.500 plastic food containers in one year. To strengthen their approach, they rely on positive communication (based on optimistic and positive messages, engaging colors), public awareness and mobilization around easy eco-friendly actions to put in place (organization of screening debates, events and eco-challenges such as 'I order my drink without straw'). In 2020, the CPIE Côte Provençale wants to duplicate their approach and extend it to the nearby cities. The goal is to validate their methodology, increase the number of committed shop owners and the visibility of the project.



Figure 11: presentation of Camille Lecomte about the CPIE Côte Provençale approach (committed shop owners for 0 waste beaches).

After the presentation of Camille Lecomte, a moment was dedicated to a short discussion / debate around this program. Camille Lecomte highlighted the need for regular human contact in order to

support and stimulate the efforts of shop owners on the long term. Isabelle Poitou (PP7) said this good practice (training and supporting professionals/shop owners/restaurants, etc. towards a change of practice) would need to be integrated in the Green Book. It will then be possible to see it implemented within the policies and duplicated amongst our different countries.

Later on, the discussion moved towards the idea of a label that measures the number of plastic avoided or a mobile/web application like "Trip Advisor" for zero waste restaurants.

After the presentation of Camille Lecomte and the debate, all the partners met on the Calanque de Figuerolle to take a team picture (Figure 12).



Figure 12: team photo during the second day of the meeting.

We then had lunch at the restaurant 'la Calanques de Figuerolles' where the owners already set up some of the best practices identified during the workshop.

The manager explained to the participants that the restaurant has replaced single-use plastic straws by eatable/sugar straws which cost 14 cents/straw. Until then, they offered plastic straws to the consumers because they were free for them (straws were offered by their suppliers). The manager also highlighted the fact that they only give sugar straws when people ask them. By this means, they want to raise awareness amongst consumers about our need to learn how to consume differently and change our habits. The problem is that suppliers are very slow (as most of them don't really feel concerned) to take into account a zero-waste need and turn it accordingly into sustainable / re-usable products. The consequence is the struggle of the restaurant finding practical sustainable alternatives.

The restaurant owners also sell take-away food. They want to set up returnable glass items and allow people to come with their own food container. By that way, they want to reduce the amount of plastic found in the Calanque and promote consumer awareness.

Because of the pollution produced by people on the beach, they need to hire an employee each year during the high season to clean the Calanque as the work of the cleaner employed by the city and who is coming every day is not enough for the amount of waste found.

Florian Cornu, communication manager at MerTerre (PP7) and coordinator of the web platform of participative sciences Remed Zéro Plastique (<https://www.remed-zero-plastique.org/>) then briefly presented the regional web platform and its network of structures and the local initiatives. He highlighted the database behind the platform centralizing data from cleanups in order to create a pollution map and specific prevention plans per geographical zones. ReMed is the regional platform that was locally tested to develop a national platform (Zéro Déchet Sauvage: www.zero-dechet-sauvage.org), which will be launched in the next coming weeks.

3.2.3.2. Sustainable management for island

Sylvain Petit, from SMILO (Small IsLand Organisation : <http://www.smilo-program.org/en/>) then presented their cooperation program to support small islands towards sustainable management. This NGO has a territorial scope. The selected island must be <150 km², completely isolated from a continent, inhabited or not, protected or not and can be in any sea/ocean of the world. Today, 30 islands are involved in the SMILO network. Their approach is:

- to deliver a label with an international recognition 'the Sustainable Island Label' to the islands improving the management and conservation of natural resources. From now, 18 pilot sites are engaged in the labelling process. An intermediary assessment aims to verify that the labelling process first steps have been implemented.
- to offer a technical support on the field (free expertise, assistance from the secretariat)
- to offer financial support through the Islands Funds and specific financial support for concrete projects. For instance, the implementation of a new collection and treatment system of fishing waste to lower the impact of plastic material on marine ecosystems was funded to be set up in Tunisia.
- to be a part of the SMILO Island International Network to exchange good practices and experiences, thanks to technical workshops, training and participation in major international events.
- to give educational tools (good practices guide, awareness-raising documents, serious game, exhibitions, videos ...)

3.2.3 Conclusion and debate

At the end of the event, each participant (partner and stakeholder) was asked to tell 2-3 important things s/he learned from the ILE:

- Cláudio Duarte (LP1) said that even if we are in the CAPonLITTER European project and we are here to help improving European policies, it is particularly important to think local and to consider the human factor. It is very important not to ignore local initiatives and the interventions proposed during the ILE were appropriate and interesting.
- Alba Cabrera (stakeholder PP6) is glad to have participated in the ILE because she will be able to reproduce some good initiatives from other stakeholders in her own activity.
- Catarina Rubel (PP8 – only present during days 2 and 3) liked the citizen science "Zero Plastic Mediterranean Network" web platform launched by MerTerre (ReMed : [ReMed Zéro Plastique - Ensemble pour une Méditerranée sans plastique](https://www.remed-zero-plastique.org/)) and the fact that we can get an overview of all the actions going on. She liked the fact that she could share with other partners and stakeholders. She discovered (through the CPIE approach) that bioplastics

are definitely not a solution with the experience of a supposedly 'compostable bag' in water which does not degrade itself through time.

- Alberto Sarabia Hierro (stakeholder PP9) shared his enthusiasm about citizen science, especially on multiple points (communication/ education, action, idea of sharing something). He liked the ReMed web platform launched by MerTerre and their activities in citizen science because he has quite the same objectives in its association in Fuerteventura.
- Ricardo Harroun (PP9) was very interested about the waste coming from recreational nautical activities, which is a completely new topic for him.
- Jack McQuibban (PP6) highlighted the importance of a 'European legislation watch' and the lobbying needed at a European scale regarding 'zero waste policies' to strengthen the CAPonLITTER program. As he is based in Brussel, he will keep us up to date with the most relevant information in this field.
- Isabelle Poitou (PP7) thanked all the participants for their presence at the ILE on behalf of the MerTerre team. She was very happy to welcome the partners and their stakeholders in France, to have been enriched by the sharing of our diverse experiences and relaxed team building activities. She was also proud to have been able to show the partners some remarkable sites of her beautiful region and in particular one of the highest limestone cliffs in Europe! She very much regrets these exceptional circumstances due to the COVID-19 which deprived us of the precious presence of all the partners and their stakeholders in this CAPonLITTER program. This situation considerably complicated the organization of these days and she wanted to thank and congratulate her entire team for their responsiveness and support in this event.

3.3. Day 3 (Friday 13 March)

3.3.1 Venue and organization

Because of the COVID-19 situation, PP7 MerTerre had to organize at the last minute the steering group meeting in its office. Only the partners were present. Almost all the other partners have been able to attend the meeting by video call, at least partially.

Table 8: list of participants during the third day of the ILE. Partners who attended the meeting online are indicated in green

13/03/2020			
Last name	Name	Partner	Institution
Duarte	Cláudio	LP1	FCT-NOVA - NOVA School of Science and Technology, NOVA University Lisbon
McQuibban	Jack	PP6	ZWE - Zero Waste Europe
Poitou	Isabelle	PP7	Staff MerTerre
Cornuault	Marine	PP7	Staff MerTerre
Cornu	Florian	PP7	Staff MerTerre
Monchouzou	Claire	PP7	Staff MerTerre
Rubel	Catharina	PP8	UBA - German Federal Environment Agency

Haroun	Ricardo	PP9	ECOQUA University Institute - University of Las Palmas de Gran Canaria
Nunes	Margarida	PP2	APA - Portuguese Environment Agency
Jovanovic	Dalibor	PP3	IRENA - Istrian Regional Energy Agency Ltd.
Poldrugovac	Andrea	PP3	IRENA - Istrian Regional Energy Agency Ltd.
Kancheva	Mariana	PP4	UBBSLA - Union of Bulgarian Black Sea Local Authorities

3.3.2. Steering group meeting

Cláudio Duarte (LP1) animated the steering group meeting as leading partner (Figure 13). These different topics were discussed:

- the different targeted groups of stakeholders we need to involve during the CAPonLITTER project. For methodological purposes, the stakeholders are divided into smaller groups that may be contacted/involved together or apart from the other stakeholders.
- the project Identity (rules and guidelines providing orientation about the graphic identity)
- the internal communication (Basecamp web platform)
- the external communication (website, press releases, newsletter, social medias, email and letters, other posters, brochures, and materials)
- the evaluation and monitoring of the CAPonLITTER project performance on communication and spread

LP1 explained that we must understand the specific problems all partners are facing in their own country. There are currently 7 different public policies at stake in this project and this is the main challenge. LP1 also specified that the final objective of the project is for the stakeholders to upload - at least - 5 to 6 good practices on the CAPonLITTER Interreg Europe website.



Figure 13: participants at the steering group meeting on the third day.