





REPORTING FORM

FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CROSS-BORDER PILOT ACTION PROGRAMME FOR THE REINFORCEMENT OF THE TRANSITIONAL WATERS ENVIRONMENTAL INTEGRITY ARTWEI PROJECT COMPONENT 3

- 1. Name of the cross-border Transitional Waters Area: Odra Lagoon
- 2. Pilot action themes of the cross-border pilot action programme:
 - Cross-border coastal and aquatic NATURA 2000 management and EU Water Frameworks Directive implementation
 - Cross-border spatial planning/ Strategic Environmental Assessment issues
 - Baltic Sea Action Plan implementation in the SBTW areas
 - Sustainable and cross-border integrated management of TW resources
 - Cross-border eutrophication (and/or water quality modeling)
 - Cross-border data and information exchange
 - Cross-border mussel farming as a tool for practical implementation of EU Water Framework Directive
 - Cross-border fisheries control
 - Other cross-border pilot action themes:.....

3. List of stakeholder institutions participating in the implementation of the cross-border pilot action programme:

Polish stakeholders:

- University of Szczcecin
- Society for The Coast (EUCC-Poland)
- Wolin National Park
- Maritime Office in Szczecin
- County Office in Kamień Pomorski
- Stepnica Local Community
- Regional Water Management Board in Szczecin

German stakeholders:

- EUCC The Coastal Union Germany
- University of Greifswald
- Authority of regional and spatial planning Western Pomerania

- 4. Objectives of the cross-border pilot action program.
 - A. Development of a dedicated cross-border information system for the Odra Lagoon
 - B. Sustainable network between German and Polish stakeholders
 - C. Creating interdisciplinary platform and information exchange for implementation of water quality improvement in the Szczecin Lagoon
 - D. Creating platform for NATURA 2000 necessity of implementation
- 5. Actions applied for the implementation of the cross-border pilot action program:
 - Coherent cross-border practical field actions
 - Creation of joint databases and/or maps
 - Joint cross-border fostering of sustainable utilization of TW ecosystem good and services
 - Dedicated IT programming and modeling
 - Spatial planning
 - Institutional / organizational actions (establishing cross-border task groups etc.)
 - Public awareness and capacity building actions (stakeholder training etc.)
 - Scenario simulation exercises and / or games
 - Other methods: workshops and interpersonal meetings between stakeholders stimulated by local Lead Partner

6. Key result indicators:

- Number of cross-border solutions applied to tackle TW environmental integrity problems: 2
 - 1. Organization of an information exchange platform for institutions responsibility for managing NATURA 2000 areas and EU Water Framework Directive implementation in practice.
 - 2. Development of a concept of purifying water of the lagoon by mussel farms and preparing it for presentation to the regional authorities concerned.
- Number of innovative tools applied to tackle TW environmental integrity problems: 2
 - 1. mussels farms as a way to purifying the water of the lagoon
 - 2. web GIS as a cross-border identification of environmental issues
- Number of coastal inhabitants in both countries sharing the area benefiting from the action not assessed
- Number of stakeholders with improved capacities as a result of the action:
 2 Polish stakeholder institutions, 2 German stakeholders institutions
- Percentage of stakeholders in both countries satisfied with the results of the action not assessed

7. Conclusions / Lessons learned for the future cross-border actions:

Odra Lagoon is a transitional water, called as "inland sea water/ inland coastal water" between Poland and Germany. Through many years the environmental aspects have not been taken into consideration on the necessary level. At the moment one problem that should be realized in a preferably cross-border way is the implementation of NATURA 2000.

Another group of more particular problems connected with water quality and EU Water Framework Directive is the use of zebra mussel cultivation as an internal biological measure for water quality improvement. Social aspects of lagoon integrity should be realized by integration of spatial planning methodology, because actually not enough effort is given.

For better understanding and cross-border cooperation a group of Polish and German stakeholders has been identified.