



Good Practice template

- All Good Practices identified by an Interreg Europe project and reported in the progress reports have to be submitted to the Programme.
- In order to submit a practice, you will have to register in the Interreg Europe website. Online submission will be available the first semester of 2017.
- NB: in orange: 2 optional fields. All other fields are compulsory.

1. General information	
Title of the practice	Cooperation platforms for Coastal Local Action Groups - a successful form of research, protection and promotion of coastal natural, cultural and fishing heritage and joint addressing existing development issues in coastal areas. <i>[100 characters]</i>
Does this practice come from an Interreg Europe Project	Yes or no <i>[Technical: Good Practices outside the IR-E projects relevant to the topics and validated by the Policy Learning Platforms experts will also be included in the database]</i>

In case 'yes' is selected, the following sections appear:

Please select the project acronym	CHERISH
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Specific objective	<i>Drop-down list of the 6 specific objectives</i> <i>[Technical: In case a project is selected, the specific objective is automatically completed]</i>	
Main institution involved	Association "Jūras zeme" (The Land near the Sea)	
Location of the practice	Country	LATVIA
	NUTS 1	Latvia
	NUTS 2	LV007 Pierīga
	NUTS 3	<i>Drop-down list</i>

Short summary	To address the challenges of coastal development, including the preservation and promotion of the traditional heritage of the coast, it is a good practice to implement cooperation projects in which Coastal Local Action Groups are partners. The success is based on the possibility of attracting funding from the European Fisheries and Maritime Fund, as well as the connection of these organizations with local governments and others involved in coastal development. <i>160 characters</i>
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2. Detailed description

<p>Detailed information on the practice</p>	<p>[1500 characters] Please provide information on the practice itself. In particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What is the problem addressed and the context which triggered the introduction of the practice? - How does the practice reach its objectives and how it is implemented? - Who are the main stakeholders and beneficiaries of the practice? <p>Coastal challenges are specific to areas that are not limited to the administrative boundaries of a single municipality, and therefore require the involvement of all municipalities located on the coast (or those coastal municipalities located in one functional territory on the coast) to address the issues or implement common projects. In Latvia, local governments are small (currently regional reform underway; in June 2021 new municipal elections in new municipalities and without the involvement of all parties, the implementation of activities and projects important to the coast is difficult. In some cases, local governments, although supporting and acknowledging the importance of the measure, are not willing / able to participate directly in any activities due to lack of resources, the activity has a low priority in the context of municipal work or other reasons.</p> <p>In the above cases, an effective solution is the cooperation of the so-called Fisheries Local Action Groups in developing joint inter-territorial or transnational projects. In this case, there is an opportunity to update or address issues important to the coast, where the municipalities and its inhabitants benefit, but do not require direct municipal resources. Project results are usable and usable by municipal institutions.</p> <p>Fichery Local Action Groups (FLAGs) in Riga Planning Region are also working with the European Rural Development Fund (known as the LEADER groups) only with the difference that their decision-making bodies there are at least 1/3 of the Fisheries representatives and as a territory it qualifies for attraction of European Maritime and Fisheries Fund. Thus, the same organizations operate as the Fisheries Groups (FLAGs), which also work with the European Rural Development Fund (known as the LEADER groups).</p> <p>The co-operation of these groups has developed historically since 2007 and includes co-operation not only among the action groups belonging to the Riga Planning Region, but also for the Kurzeme Planning Region. A representative of the Coastal Action Groups is also present in the Monitoring Committee of the Operational Programme for Fisheries Development 2014-2020, thus influencing the decisions related to solving important issues for the coast. Cooperation of FLAGs/LEADER groups co-operation initiatives are based on their community driven strategies, which include not only projects directly targeting protection and development of the coastal traditional cultural heritage, but also measures to promote co-operation among larger coastal areas.</p> <p>Some examples of cooperation projects can be mentioned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project “Preservation and popularization of Vidzeme coastal fishing traditions and intangible cultural heritage”, cooperation between two FLAGs. • Project “Let's Eat Latvia's (Local) Fish”, cooperation of three FLAGs. • Project “Development of a plan for the assessment and management of seaweed sediments on the Latvian coast” - 6
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	<p>FLAG cooperation initiative.</p> <p>The project "Smart Approach to Promoting Local Heritage" between one FLAG and the Local Action Group (LAG) "Gauja Partnership" operating near the coast is also commendable. Within the framework of all projects, traditional heritage acquaintance events for adults and students have taken place, videos about the traditional heritage of the coast have been created, recommendations for efficient use of resources and others have been developed. Within the framework of the FLAG co-operation, in the near future new projects related to development of coastal villages, promotion of activities on the coast during the tourist off-season will be implemented.</p>
<p>Resources needed</p>	<p>All cooperation projects were implemented with a financial support of European Maritime and Fisheries Fund.</p> <p>More information about the projects is available:</p> <p>The project "Development of a plan for the assessment and management of seaweed sediments on the Latvian coast" (50 000 EUR)</p> <p>https://plj.lv/sadarbibas-projekti/noslegtie-projekti/apstiprinats-ejzf-starpterritorialais-sadarbibas-projekts-quotjuras-algu-saneshumu-izvertesanas-un-aps?gads=2018</p> <p>Project: "Preservation and promotion of Vidzeme coastal fishing traditions and intangible cultural heritage" (30 000 EUR)</p> <p>https://www.jurkante.lv/category/sadabibas-projekti/projekts-vidzemes-piekrastes-zvejas-tradiciju-un-nemateriala-kulturas-mantojuma-saglabasana-un-popularizesana-nr-18-00-f043-0442-000001</p> <p>Project "Let's Eat Latvian (Local) Fish" (budget: 49 000 EUR)</p> <p>http://www.ziemeļkurzeme.lv/publications/Raksti</p> <p><i>[300 characters] Please specify the amount of funding/financial resources used and/or the human resources required to set up and to run the practice.</i></p>
<p>Timescale (start/end date)</p>	<p>e.g. June 2012 – May 2014/ongoing</p> <p>2018-2020</p>
<p>Evidence of success (results achieved)</p>	<p><i>[500 characters] Why is this practice considered as good? Please provide factual evidence that demonstrates its success or failure (e.g. measurable outputs/results).</i></p> <p>Thousands of people and students are involved in all cooperation projects, which have also increased the level of knowledge about traditional cultural heritage on the coast. As a result of the project, materials on cultural heritage preservation have been developed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Code of good practice for innovative forms of local heritage promotion <p>https://www.jurkante.lv/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/bukleta_makets_latviesu_val.pdf</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guidelines for "Sustainable Coastal and Dune Management and Utilization" have been developed • Fishing Heritage Experience Stories documented <p>https://www.jurkante.lv/2019/10/28/projekts-edisim-latvijas-zivis-video/sadabibas-projekti/projekts-edisim-latvijas-zivis-nr-17-00-f043-0442-000002/</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A website has been developed, which summarizes the stories of Vidzeme coastal fishermen, digitized objects: <p>www.vidzemeszvejnieki.lv</p>
<p>Difficulties encountered/ lessons</p>	<p>Many people are involved in the implementation of all cooperation projects, both those who directly implement the project and those</p>



<p>learned</p>	<p>whose input is needed. Enormous work is voluntary, so the motivation of all parties involved is very important. If a municipality or institution is not motivated to provide support at any stage of the project, there is a risk of a non-holistic approach, i.e. deliverables without data or information about a territory may be created as a result of the project.</p> <p>A lot of work should also be related to the applicability of the results. It is a great challenge to motivate individual institutions to use the research created as a result of the project, to integrate the developed materials into the tourism offer, etc. Project target groups are indirect project beneficiaries, although their involvement in project implementation is important. It is worth constructing cooperation projects in such a way that the motivation of the involved parties is also in the project implementation process itself.</p> <p><i>[300 characters] Please specify any difficulties encountered/lessons learned during the implementation of the practice.</i></p>
<p>Potential for learning or transfer</p>	<p>The potential of LAGs in each area is enormous in itself. This is an organization that works with municipalities, entrepreneurs and various groups of the population. The cooperation of these groups in extending their scope has so far been underestimated. Groups have not only the opportunity to attract additional funding from EU funds, but also to attract appropriate specialists and mobilize people to work together. Coastal LAGs can and do offer their capacity to achieve goals where municipalities and businesses lack resources, thus complementing the efforts of the areas concerned.</p> <p>The projects mentioned in this good practice have been especially successful in addressing the target group. Both projects: “Let’s Eat Latvian (Local) Fish” and “Vidzemes Fisherman” have successfully developed cooperation with schools in coastal municipalities, offering learning based on experience. Development of digital materials about documenting historical evidence/stories also encountered fixing and documentin the current situation. In a changing world, today’s coastal traditions and activities will be an interesting discovery in a few decades to the same degree as 100-year-old artifacts.</p> <p><i>[1000 characters] Please explain why you consider this practice (or some aspects of this practice) as being potentially interesting for other regions to learn from. This can be done e.g. through information on key success factors for a transfer or on, factors that can hamper a transfer. Information on transfer(s) that already took place can also be provided (if possible, specify the country, the region – NUTS 2 – and organisation to which the practice was transferred)</i></p> <p><i>[Technical: A good practice be edited throughout a project life time (e.g. to add information on the transfers that have occurred)]</i></p>
<p>Further information</p>	<p>www.juraszeme.lv</p>
<p>Contact details <i>[Technical: the contact details will be visible only to “Policy Learning Platforms registered members”]</i></p>	
<p>Name</p>	<p>Āris Adlers</p>
<p>Organisation</p>	<p>Jūras zeme (the Land near the Sea) is a Local Action Group that inspires and brings citizens, entrepreneurs and communities together for new purposes, projects and achievements in Carnikava and Saulkasti municipality</p>
<p>Email</p>	<p>juraszeme@gmail.com</p>



Expert opinion

[500 characters] *[Technical: to be filled in by the Policy Learning Platforms experts]*

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