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**Community4Nature**

## SHARING/REUSE

Deliverable 1.4.1: Resources  
collection methodology

*A project labelled by the UfM*



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## About Community4Nature project

Mediterranean regions share common challenges related to global change impacts: environmental degradation, biodiversity loss and lack of appropriate governance mechanisms. Community4Nature (C4N) and Dialogue4Nature (D4N) projects aim to achieve coordination among different levels of knowledge, best practices and policies to approach the challenges of biodiversity protection and climate change mitigation/adaptation. The aim of both projects is to enhance the coordination between multi-level stakeholders such as public authorities, sectoral agencies, schools, academic & research centres, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), etc. in the Mediterranean area. Both projects will work for the establishment of a Community of Practice and, concretely, C4N will deliver an Adaptive Resources recipient, a Methodology for assessing the potential of available community "resources", a set of training programmes, a portfolio of services embedded in the Community's Amplification Room including a Mentorship programme addressed to specific target groups. In addition, D4N will focus on the developed policies, regulations and strategies that enable a better communication and transfer of developed solutions to policy- and decision-makers, thus increasing the likelihood of their implementation in the future.

In the Mediterranean region, the current fragmentation of institutional, financial, and political arenas, as well as a lack of coordinated support, will be overcome by identifying past and current opportunities and solutions that have been developed through joint cooperation in national, regional and European projects. This will benefit future potential implementers, increase the capitalization potential of developed solutions, boost common interests and tackle current inertia towards participation in collaborative environments. Transnational cooperation is a key enabler for capitalising lessons learned from pilot cases and successful policy practices.

The real novelties of C4N and D4N projects within the Interreg Euro-MED Programme's Mission on Natural Heritage are:

- i) the "tailor-made approach" that applies to all planned activities, and
- ii) the availability of an initial "core community" which allows a smooth identification and engagement of the target groups.

According to the coupled philosophy of "resource valorization", C4N always exploits, reuses, reshapes the available knowledge, the existing practices



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and infrastructure (produced by Euro-MED thematic and strategic projects) to avoid the duplication of efforts and to amplify the results.





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## 1. Executive summary

D4.1.1. "Resources Collection Methodology" is one of the C4N deliverables of Work Package 1 (WP1) SHARING/REUSE. WP1's main objective is to facilitate the re-use of knowledge/practices coming from projects within the Interreg Euro-Med Programme, i.e., Thematic Projects (TPs) but also beyond. This will be achieved by establishing a community of practice and by building conditions for identifying transferable results and concrete solutions for climate change mitigation/adaptation and protection of natural resources.

The first step towards this approach is to define a methodology for resources collection. The methodology will be the basis for developing the Adaptive Resources Recipient, the tool for collecting and presenting the resources. The Adaptive Resource Recipient is a live output, modified by incoming knowledge and data from future projects, and builds knowledge flows functional to relevant policy frameworks (e.g., EU Integrated Maritime Policy) and strategies (e.g., EU Biodiversity strategy 2030). This approach aims to feed into existing EU knowledge sharing platforms (including the Programme's one), strengthening previous efforts for sharing expertise and concrete solutions to common challenges and also contributing to wider initiatives through advocacy activities (recommendations, consultations, policy papers, etc).

This Deliverable intends to provide guidelines on resources collection needed to create the aforementioned Adaptive Resources Recipient. The Deliverable presents methods of data collection, sources where information can be found, as well as establishes a template to be used for the data collection.



## 2. Scope of the document

The main aim of Resources Collection Methodology is to provide the C4N and D4N project partners (PPs) and associated partners (APs), as well as thematic projects (TPs) PPs and stakeholders, with clear guidelines on how they can contribute to the creation of an Adaptive Resources Recipient.

The Resources Collection Methodology is composed of 13 sections, each of which are dedicated to specific aspects.

Sections 1, 2, 3 and 4 provide readers of the Resources Collection Methodology with the main information about this document, including the scope, the main objectives, and the terminology used in this document.

Sections 5 to 10 describe the entire process of data collection, including data collection methods, template, and detailed explanations of each section, recommended sources and fields in which solutions and data can be searched and found. Finally, section 10 presents a vision of display of the collected data.

Section 11 deals with personal and research data protection, as these aspects are very important in any data collection process and need to be discussed at the very beginning.

Finally, the last two sections 12 and 13 provide, respectively, information about activities and their timing related to the creation and updates of the Resources Collection Methodology and concluding remarks.



### 3. Objectives

There is a lot of data and solutions created in the field of natural environment and heritage, but they are distributed among different sources. This is the motivation behind the creation of an Adaptive Resources Recipient.

The main aim of the Resources Collection Methodology is to provide C4N and D4N PPs and APs, as well as TP PPs and stakeholders with clear guidelines on how they can contribute to the creation of the Adaptive Resources Recipient. In addition, Resources Collection Methodology has more specific objectives:

- to establish the main rules for collecting data and solutions,
- to create a data collection template and to provide detailed explanation for each of its sections and subsections,
- to identify preliminary sources where the search for data and solutions could be performed,
- to provide lists of exemplary narrowed fields to facilitate queries,
- to provide formats for data visualisation (Adaptive Resources Recipient tool in the Mission's Website),
- to describe the data collection flow,
- to provide the framework of collaboration with D4N project during this activity,
- to explain how personal and other sensible data collected will be protected,
- to establish a timeline of activities related to adopting and updating the Resources Collection Methodology.



## 4. Definition of terms

**Activity** - a process, done for a particular purpose.

**Adaptive Resources Recipient** - a collection of solutions intended to solve particular problems and developed in the fields of natural environment and heritage. Adaptive Resource Recipient is a live output, modified by incoming knowledge and data from past and future projects and initiatives, and builds knowledge flows functional to relevant policy frameworks and strategies. This approach aims to feed into existing EU knowledge sharing platforms (including the Programme's one), strengthening the previous efforts for sharing expertise and concrete solutions to the common challenges and also contributing to wider initiatives through advocacy activities (recommendations, consultations, policy papers, etc).

**Capacity building** - the process of developing and strengthening the skills, instincts, abilities, processes and resources that organisations and communities need to survive, adapt, and thrive in a fast-changing world.<sup>6</sup>

**Capitalisation** - capitalisation in Interreg is an integrated building process aimed at gathering the "capital" as the results/knowledge of programmes/projects used to generate new knowledge to support the development of future policies and programmes<sup>7</sup>.

**Comparability of data and information** - data and information are of known quality and can thus be validly applied by external users, even when project objectives differ<sup>8</sup>.

**Externals** – legal entities and individuals who are not systematically included in the Community of practice created by Mission 2 activities.

**Givers** - legal entities and individuals who developed transferable solutions.

**Mission 2 Community of Practice** – D4N and C4N project partners and associated partners as well TP project partners.

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<sup>6</sup> <https://www.un.org/en/academic-impact/capacity-building>

<sup>7</sup> <https://interregmedgreengrowth.eu/capitalisation-2/>

<sup>8</sup> [https://acwi.gov/methods/pubs/over\\_pubs/valcomp\\_fs.pdf](https://acwi.gov/methods/pubs/over_pubs/valcomp_fs.pdf)



**Open science** - an approach to the scientific process that focuses on spreading knowledge as soon as it is available using digital and collaborative technology.<sup>9</sup>

**Reliability of data and information** - data and information are complete and accurate.<sup>10</sup>

**Solution** - any measure, including, but not limited to tools, methodologies, policies etc. dealing with a particular problem/issue.

**Stakeholders** - a legal entity or an individual that has an interest in an Adaptive Resources Recipient and can either affect or be affected by it.

**Takers** - legal entities and individuals who can benefit from already developed solutions.

**Transferability** – the ability to ensure that results and outputs created by C4N and D4N can be easily moved to other projects, programmes etc. and to be used for their needs.

**Traceability of data and information** - the ability to ensure that data and information are completely traceable across the entire landscape.<sup>11</sup>

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<sup>9</sup> [https://research-and-innovation.ec.europa.eu/strategy/strategy-2020-2024/our-digital-future/open-science\\_en](https://research-and-innovation.ec.europa.eu/strategy/strategy-2020-2024/our-digital-future/open-science_en)

<sup>10</sup> <https://www.talend.com/resources/what-is-data-reliability/>

<sup>11</sup> <https://www.octopai.com/questions/what-is-data-traceability/>



## 5. Data collection methods

Two data collection methods will be used for the creation of the C4N's Adaptive Resources Recipient, desk research and literature review.

### 5.1. Desk research

Desk research is a type of research that can be performed over a desk. In this type of research, a researcher finds, collects, and reviews the publicly available data, such as reports and similar publications, published on various websites etc. about a particular subject of interest<sup>12</sup>.

Desk research is also conducted by gathering and analysing information available on public platforms, such as internet forums, newspaper articles, magazines, market intelligence, government reports, databases, statistics, and data sets<sup>13</sup>.

The desk research approach is also popularly known as secondary research, as in this research, the data for the analysis is not collected by involving participants, but the previously existing data is gathered and studied.<sup>14</sup> Data is collected and summarised to increase the overall effectiveness of the investigation.<sup>15</sup>

### 5.2. Literature review

A literature review is a comprehensive summary of previous research on a topic. The literature review surveys scholarly articles, books, and other sources relevant to a particular area of research/topic of interest<sup>16</sup>.

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<sup>12</sup> <https://www.marketing91.com/desk-research/>

<sup>13</sup> <https://www.marketing91.com/desk-research/>

<sup>14</sup> <https://www.marketing91.com/desk-research/>

<sup>15</sup> <https://www.questionpro.com/blog/secondary-research/>

<sup>16</sup> <https://guides.library.bloomu.edu/litreview>



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A literature review demonstrating knowledge and understanding of the academic literature on a specific topic placed in context. A literature review also includes a critical evaluation of the material.<sup>17</sup>

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<sup>17</sup> <https://www.ed.ac.uk/institute-academic-development/study-hub/learning-resources/literature-review>  
<https://knox.libguides.com/literature-review>



## 6. Data collection workflow

Three main actors are participating in the data collection - external stakeholders, C4N and D4N PPs and APs and the partner in charge of the Adaptive Resources Recipient - National Institute of Biology (NIB). A detailed process of data collection is provided in Figure 1: Data collection workflow.

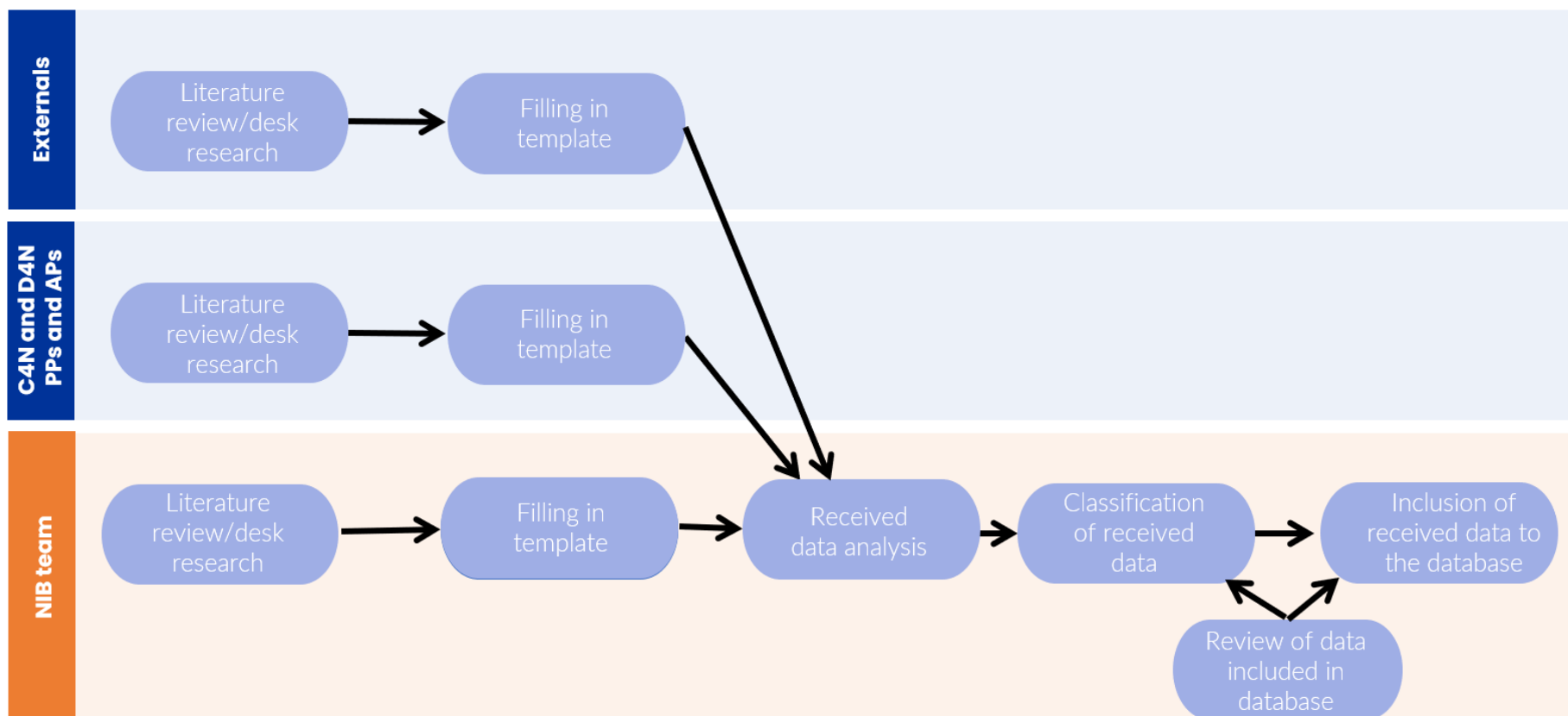


Figure 1: Data collection workflow





## 7. Data collection

The collection methodology will ensure that the collected data and information is easily accessed, comparable, reliable and reusable.

The data and information will be collected using a dedicated tool (online form), which can be found [here](#).

On an annual basis, NIB will gather the collected forms and perform a manual quality and content check to avoid duplicated entries or missing information. This first filtering step will be important for finalising the content of the Adaptive Resources Recipient and for the further peer review process (Activity 1.5 of C4N).

A detailed explanation about what information needs to be inserted in each section of the form is provided below.

Online form will be shared with C4N and D4N PPs and other external stakeholders via email.

### 7.1 GENERAL INFO

General information about the individual who fills in template: Name, Surname and contact email. These will be used only in case when further information and feedback is needed.

### 7.2 WHAT

This section is composed of 5 subsections and assists in describing in which field a problem occurred in and what was suggested as a solution.

#### 7.2.1. CHALLENGE

In this subsection, a broader scope of an identified problem and its solution should be indicated. For example, if the problem is addressing marine littering, the topic might be plastic pollution or marine pollution.

Possible challenges are:

- Air, water and land pollution.



- Biodiversity loss.
- Climate change.
- Deforestation and logging
- Degradation of ecosystems.
- Desertification.
- Displacement/extinction of wildlife.
- Forest ecosystem.
- Coastal and marine ecosystem.
- Urban nature
- Global warming.
- Habitat loss (destruction, fragmentation or degradation)
- Integrated coastal zone management (ICZM).
- Non-indigenous species.
- Loss of endangered species.
- Mitigation of natural disasters.
- Nature-based solutions, marine spatial planning (MSP).
- Ocean acidification.
- Over-exploitation of natural resources.
- Preservation and restoration of ecosystems and biodiversity.
- Preservation of marine biodiversity and restoration of degraded marine environments.
- Restoration of freshwaters, wetlands, degraded land, etc.
- Sustainable management of natural resources.
- Terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems.
- Wildfires.
- Drought
- Marine pollution
- Other

Please note that you can choose one or more challenge as well as category others, if challenge addressed by solution is not in the exemplary list.

### 7.2.2. Problem

A brief explanation of the addressed problem should be provided in this subsection. The problem should be described in a brief, but comprehensive way so the user of Adaptive Resources Recipient could understand from this description whether it is what he/she needs.



For example, problem can be lack of awareness/knowledge of particular issue such as plastic pollution, not sufficient legal regulation of marine protected areas and etc.

### 7.2.3. Solution

A measure suggested as a solution of the problem should be described briefly, but at the same time it should provide enough information so the takers can quickly deduce whether it is what he/she was searching for.

### 7.2.4. Type of solution

There might be various types of solutions. An exemplary, but not exhaustive list of possible types of solutions are provided below. If the type of solution is not provided in the exemplary list, then any other types of solutions can be indicated in the section “Other”.

Possible types of solutions:

- Awareness raising action
- Protocol
- Method/methodology
- Scientific events (workshops, conferences, etc.)
- Training event or material
- Capacity building events
- Policy brief/paper
- Policy strategy/Action Plan
- National or International Act
- Local regulation
- Monitoring tool
- Management tool
- Geospatial tool
- Financial tool
- Database
- Web platform
- Other

## 7.3. POLICY CONTEXT

Environmental governance is a challenge given the diversity of policies and governance systems that exist in the basin. The need to protect nature,



mitigate and adapt to climate change and reverse biodiversity loss calls for transformations in all sectors. These are complex policy challenges exacerbated by the transboundary nature of the area, creating challenges for governance for Mission for Natural Heritage (Protecting, restoring and valorising the natural environment and heritage) to find synergies and complementarities to increase impact. Here is a comprehensive list of International, Mediterranean and EU frameworks in which solutions can be applied.

### 7.3.1. Which specific international nature policies are your solutions supporting/following?

- Convention on Biological Diversity and the new Global Biodiversity Framework;
- UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
- Ramsar Convention on Wetlands
- New UN Urban Agenda for Habitat
- UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration
- UN Decade of Ocean Sciences
- Mediterranean Strategy on Sustainable Development adopted within the framework of the UNEP/Mediterranean Action Plan—Barcelona Convention system

### 7.3.2. Which specific European nature policies are your solutions supporting/contributing to?

- Nature Directives (Habitat and Birds directive)
- EU Biodiversity strategy for 2030
- European Green Deal
- EU Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change and A European Climate Pact (within the Green Deal)
- EU Restoration Law
- Water framework directive
- Marine strategy framework directive
- Maritime Spatial Planning Directive (MSPD)
- EU Policy on Blue Growth
- Initiative for the sustainable development of the blue economy in the western Mediterranean (19/04/2017)
- Framework for action



- Report on the Blue Growth Strategy: Towards more sustainable growth and jobs in the blue economy (31/03/2017)
- Communication from the Commission: Innovation in the Blue Economy: realising the potential of our seas and oceans for jobs and growth - COM(2014) 254/2 (13/05/2014)
- Marine Knowledge 2020: roadmap accompanying the document
- Communication from the Commission: Blue Growth opportunities for marine and maritime sustainable growth (13.09.2012)
- Common Fisheries Policy (CFP)
- European Maritime Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund (EMFF)
- EU Strategy on Plastics in a Circular Economy
- EU macro regional strategy: the EU Strategy for the Adriatic and Ionian region (EUSAIR)

### 7.3.3. Which specific Mediterranean nature policies are your solutions supporting?

- UNEP Mediterranean Action Plan system
- UNEP MAP Mediterranean Strategy on Sustainable Development (2016-2025)
- Post-2020 Strategic Action Programme for the Conservation of Biodiversity and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources in the Mediterranean Region” (Post-2020 SAP BIO)
- Marine litter regional platform in the Mediterranean
- UNEP-MAP Common Regional Framework for ICZM and Conceptual Framework for Marine Spatial Planning (MSP)
- Regional Climate Change Adaptation Framework for the Mediterranean Marine and Coastal Areas
- Ecosystem Approach / Integrated Monitoring and Assessment Programme and related Assessment Criteria (EcAp/IMAP)

## 7.4 WHO

This section is composed of two subsections and assists in describing who is the solution giver and who is the solution taker.

### 7.4.1. Giver

This section should indicate the giver/developer of the solution. An exemplary, but not exhaustive list of types of givers is provided below. If a



solution giver is not provided in the exemplary list, any other type of giver can be indicated in the section “Other”.

Givers can be:

- Local public authority
- Regional public authority
- National public authority
- Interest groups, including NGOs
- Higher education and research organisations
- Business support organisation
- International organisation, EEIG
- General public
- Small and medium enterprise (SME)
- Education/training center and school
- Infrastructure and (public) service provider
- Sectoral agency
- Programme bodies
- European authority
- Project consortium
- Other. In case the category other is chosen, there is a requirement to specify the sector the giver is active in.

### 7.4.2. Taker

This section should indicate types of takers that could benefit from the solution. For example, if the solution is a newly developed scientific method, then, most likely, the takers will be representatives of the scientific community.

An exemplary, but not exhaustive list of givers is provided below:

- Local public authority
- Regional public authority
- National public authority
- Interest groups, including NGOs
- Higher education and research organisations
- Business support organisation
- International organisation, EEIG
- General public
- Small and medium enterprise (SME)



- Education/training center and school
- Infrastructure and (public) service provider
- Sectoral agency
- Programme bodies
- European authority
- Other. If the type of taker relevant to this solution is not provided in the exemplary list, any other type of taker can be indicated in the section “Other”.

## 7.5 WHERE

The location where the solution was developed and/or tested should be indicated. It can be:

- A specific place within one country (city, region, forest, etc.)
- One or more countries
- Macro-regions (Mediterranean, Baltic regions, etc.)

The identification of the geographical location is important as it might be a significant factor in trying to replicate the solution. For example, a policy brief related to South Europe, most likely cannot be replicated in Northern Europe due to the different national environmental conditions, policies, laws, regulations, etc.

There are a few ways to indicate the location of the solution if the giver's origin and the location of the activity differ:

- Location of the main giver. In the case of scientific publications or international consortium it would be, respectively, corresponding author or consortium coordinator.
- Locations of all givers. For example, in the case of an international project consortium all partners' countries should be specified.
- Location(s) where research or pilot activity took place.

## 7.6 WHEN

Timing of the solution is very important as maybe some of the solutions are already outdated, but can be really important for the development of current solutions or/and can be used as a base to create new ones.

There are two possible ways to indicate time when solution took place:

- To indicate a time frame of when a solution was developed, a study was performed, etc.



- Date when solution, result, article, tool etc. was finished, published, released.

For example, a survey related to marine littering policies took place from January 2022 to April 2022, while an article summarising its results was published in March 2023. In this case we can indicate the timing of the solution in two ways - if we speak about the survey then the time frame is from January 2022 to April 2022, if we are talking about the article, then we can indicate its publication date - March 2023.

## 7.7 HOW

In this section should be provided information about how solution was implemented so users of Adaptive Resource Recipient would know what is needed to replicate the solution.

For example, solution is awareness raising campaign on plastic pollution in schools. To perform this activity were needed competent and trainers, promotional material, preparation of presentation tailored to particular age of school children.

## 7.8. More information

Please include any publicly available information related to the proposed solution. Additional information should be provided through links. If it is an article, it preferably should be open access, so all interested parties can read it.

## 7.9 Keywords

Up to 5 main keywords should be indicated.

## 7.10. United Nations Sustainable Development Goals

Please indicate which of 17 SDGs contributes to the proposed solution.

SDGs:

1. No poverty.
2. Zero hunger.
3. Good health and well-being.
4. Quality education.





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5. Gender equality.
6. Clean water and sanitation.
7. Affordable and clean energy.
8. Decent work and economic growth.
9. Industry, innovation and infrastructure.
10. Reduced inequalities.
11. Sustainable cities and communities.
12. Responsible consumption and production.
13. Climate action.
14. Life below water.
15. Life on land.
16. Peace, justice and strong institutions.
17. Partnership for the goals.



## 8. Data collection sources

This section provides a primary list of sources where information for the repository can be searched. Please note that any other data sources are welcome to be used.

### 8.1 Interreg projects database

Website address: <https://keep.eu/projects/>

This source contains information about 87% of all Interreg programmes and projects from 2000 to the present day<sup>18</sup>.

### 8.2 Interreg MED projects databases

Mediterranean Biodiversity Protection Community tools catalogue:  
<https://biodiversity.uma.es/doc-manager/>

<https://biodiversity.uma.es/mbpctoolscatalogue/>

Inter-Community toolbox platform: <https://inter-community-toolbox.interreg-euro-med.eu/>

This source contains information about projects in the field of biodiversity implemented in the framework of the Interreg MED programme.

### 8.3 Framework Programmes projects' database

Website address: <https://cordis.europa.eu/project/>

Projects funded by Framework Programmes (FP) from first FP starting in 1984 to the current FP Horizon Europe.

### 8.4 LIFE project database

Website address: <https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/life/publicWebsite/search;>  
<https://life.easme-web.eu/>

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<sup>18</sup> <https://keep.eu/>



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The LIFE programme is the EU's funding instrument for the environment and climate action. LIFE project's database contains projects funded under this programme since its creation in 1992.

## 8.5 Circular Bio Based Europe Joint Understanding projects' database

Websites addresses: <https://www.cbe.europa.eu/projects>;  
<https://wayback.archive-it.org/12090/20221125120231/https://www.bbi.europa.eu/projects>

The first website provides information about projects funded under the Circular Bio-based Europe Joint Undertaking.

The second website presents projects funded under the predecessor of Circular Bio-based Europe Joint Undertaking, the Bio-based Industries Joint Undertaking.

## 8.6. Scientific publications' database SCOPUS

Website address: <https://www.scopus.com/>

SCOPUS is the largest, most used and most popular existing database of scientific publications.

## 8.7. Datasets database

Website address: <https://data.europa.eu/en>

Datasets database contains statistical information from various EU member states, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

## 8.8. EU legislation and case law

Website address: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/homepage.html?locale=en>

This link contains treaties establishing EU and various international agreements as well as the main types of EU legal acts: regulations,



directives, decisions, recommendations and opinions. There is also an option to search for other documents issued by EU institutions or bodies.

Moreover, this source contains EU case law, which is important in interpretation of legal acts and creation of precedents.

## 8.9. EU publications

Website address: <https://op.europa.eu/en/web/general-publications/publications>

This source provides EU publications other than legal acts such as assessments, reports, leaflets, brochures, etc. This source intends to target the general public.

## 8.10. European Union Agencies

### 8.10.1. European Environment Agency

Website address: <https://www.eea.europa.eu/en/analysis?page=1>

The European Environment Agency (EEA) is an agency of the EU that delivers knowledge and data to support Europe's environment and climate goals.

EAA website provides information about the environment and climate in the form of various publications, reports, indicators, charts, maps, datasets and factsheets by particular country.

### 8.10.2. European Fisheries Control Agency

Website address: <https://www.efca.europa.eu/en>

The European Fisheries Control Agency (FCA) is a European Union agency. The agency's mission is to promote the highest common standards for control, inspection and surveillance under the Common Fisheries Policy.

FCA website provides reports, reviews and information related to Common Fisheries Policy.



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### 8.10.3. European Maritime Safety Agency

Website address: <https://www.emsa.europa.eu/publications.html>

European Maritime Safety Agency (EMSA) has a mission to serve EU maritime interests for a safe, secure, green and competitive maritime sector and act as a reliable and respected point of reference in the maritime sector in Europe and worldwide.

EMSA website provides guidelines, inventories, technical reports, leaflets and brochures.

### 8.10.4. European Food Safety authority

Website address: <https://www.efsa.europa.eu/en>

European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) serves as an impartial source of scientific advice to risk managers and to communicate on risks associated with the food chain.

EFSA website provides information in the form of (scientific) reports and external scientific reports, assessments, statements, scientific opinions and other types of publications on food safety, including some aspects related to the environment and climate change (for example pesticides influence to forest s' health).

## 8.11. European Cooperation in Science and Technology (COST) Actions

Website address: <https://www.cost.eu/cost-actions-event/browse-actions/>

COST is a funding organisation for research and innovation networks. COST Actions help connect research initiatives across Europe and beyond and enable researchers and innovators to grow their ideas in any science and technology field by sharing them with their peers. COST Actions are bottom-up networks with a duration of four years that boost research, innovation and careers.

COST Actions database provides information about COST actions funded since 1970.



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## 8.12. European Maritime, Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund

Website address: <https://emff.easme-web.eu/>

European Maritime, Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund (EMFAF) helps fishers to adopt sustainable fishing practices and coastal communities to diversify their economies, improving quality of life along European coasts.

EMFF projects database provides information about projects under EMFF since 2014.

## 8.13. Maritime datahub

Website address: <https://emff.easme-web.eu/#>

The maritime data hub provides an overview of the projects supporting the Atlantic Action Plan, the WestMED maritime Initiative and the Black Sea Common Maritime Agenda.

## 8.14. Climate-ADAPT

Website address: <https://climate-adapt.eea.europa.eu/#t-database>

Climate-ADAPT aims to support Europe in adapting to climate change helping users to access and share data and information on:

- Expected climate change in Europe;
- Current and future vulnerability of regions and sectors;
- EU, national and transnational adaptation strategies and actions;
- Adaptation case studies and potential adaptation options;
- Tools that support adaptation planning.

## 8.15. Climate Action Tracker

Website address: <https://climateactiontracker.org/>

Climate Action Tracker (CAT) quantifies and evaluates climate change mitigation targets, policies and action. It also aggregates country action to the global level, determining likely temperature increases during the 21st century using the MAGICC climate model. CAT further develops sectoral



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analysis to illustrate required pathways for meeting the global temperature goals.

## 8.16. Oppla

Website address: <https://oppla.eu/>

Oppla is the EU Repository of Nature-Based Solutions. It provides a knowledge marketplace, where the latest thinking on natural capital, ecosystem services and nature-based solutions is brought together.

## 8.17. Biodiversity Information System for Europe (BISE)

Website address: <https://climate-adapt.eea.europa.eu/en/metadata/portals/bise-biodiversity-information-system-for-europe>

The Biodiversity Information System for Europe (BISE) is a single entry point for data and information on biodiversity in the EU. Bringing together facts and figures on biodiversity and ecosystem services, it links to related policies, environmental data centres, assessments and research findings from various sources. It is being developed to strengthen the knowledge base and support decision-making on biodiversity.

## 8.18. Alternet

Website address: <https://alterneteurope.eu/>

Alternet brings together leading institutes from 21 European countries. They share the goal of integrating their research capability to: assess changes in biodiversity, analyse the effect of those changes on ecosystem services and inform the public and policy makers about this at a European scale.

Alternet enables integration among its network of partner institutes. Transdisciplinary in nature, Alternet partners bring together expertise from both the natural and social sciences and supports platforms for high-impact interactions with policymakers, the scientific community, and the public.



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## 8.19. Bioagora project

Website address: <https://bioagora.eu/>

BioAgora is a collaborative European project funded by the Horizon Europe programme. It aims to connect research results on biodiversity to the needs of decision-making in a targeted dialogue between scientists, other knowledge holders and policy actors.

## 8.20. Europa Biodiversity Observation Network

Website address: <https://europabon.org/>

EuropaBON works with stakeholders to identify user and policy needs for biodiversity monitoring and investigate the feasibility of setting up a center to coordinate monitoring activities across Europe. Together with stakeholders, EuropaBON assesses current monitoring efforts to identify gaps, data and workflow bottlenecks, and analyse cost-effectiveness of different schemes.

## 8.21. Water information system for Europe

Website address: <https://water.europa.eu/>

The Water Information System for Europe (WISE) is a partnership between the European Commission and the European Environment Agency (EEA).

WISE was launched in 2007 providing a web-portal entry to water related information ranging from inland waters to marine.

Over the years WISE has been improved and updated to respond to the user needs and be timely aligned with the European water policies requirements.

## 8.22. Forest Information System for Europe

Website address: <https://forest.eea.europa.eu/>

Forest Information System for Europe (FISE) is the entry point for sharing information with the forest community on Europe's forest environment, its state and development.





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FISE brings together data, information and knowledge gathered or derived through key forest-related policy drivers.

### 8.23. Other sources

All other national and international sources of information and data are more than welcome.

Please note that if the original source of information is in a language other than English, a brief translation is required.



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## **9. Data display/visualisation**

Collected data will be organised in the open public database, where browsing various search fields will be available. For example: timing, taker, solution type etc.

Please note the visualisation provided in the Figure 2: Example of data visualisation is just an example of a possible data visualisation.



WHAT		Policy context		WHO		WHERE		WHEN	
AREA	Valorization of resources	POLICY	EU Biodiversity strategy for 2030	Giver	Interreg MED ACT4LITTER	LOCATION	Marine Protected Area Miramare, Italy	TIMING	October 2018
TOPIC	Marine litter			TAKER	Policy makers, general public, including school children				
PROBLEM	Marine litter in Marine Protected Area Miramare								
SOLUTION	Adoption of Action Plan on Marine Protected Area Miramare								
TYPE OF SOLUTION	Action Plan								

How		ADDITIONAL INFORMATION		KEYWORDS
What was needed to implement solution	Project funding, staff members working time	LINKS	<a href="https://ecdlitter.interreg-med.eu/fileadmin/user_upload/SAEU/Biodiversity_Protection/Projects/ACT4LITTER/What_we_do/Deliverables/Deliverables_Jan_19/Italy_Action_Plan_MIRAMARE_FINAL.pdf">https://ecdlitter.interreg-med.eu/fileadmin/user_upload/SAEU/Biodiversity_Protection/Projects/ACT4LITTER/What_we_do/Deliverables/Deliverables_Jan_19/Italy_Action_Plan_MIRAMARE_FINAL.pdf</a>	Marine litter, marine protected areas, coastal and marine environment

Figure 2: Example of data visualisation



## 10. Personal and research data protection

### 10.1. Personal data

Only limited personal data – name, surname and email of person who filled in the template will be collected. EU General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) requirements will be strictly followed.

Collected data will be used only with the purpose to contact person who filled in the template in the case of questions related to the information provided in the template.

Personal data collected through template will be stored at NIB in secured server and will be deleted two years after the completion of the project. NIB will maintain collected personal data and the information provided by person who filled in the template for their records unless and until person that provided information will ask to delete personal data.

NIB may disclose personal data in the good faith belief that such action is necessary:

- To comply with a national, EU or international legal obligations.
- To protect and defend the rights or property of the C4N.
- To prevent or investigate possible wrongdoing in connection with the inquiry.
- To protect the safety of individuals and general public.

The security of personal data is extremely important to C4N and C4N will use all available means to protect personal data. As well, please note, that transmissions over the internet and or methods of electronic storage are not 100% secure.

In the case of data security infringement, all necessary and available measures to correct the infringement and to restore the protection of data will be introduced immediately.

As a European citizen, under GDPR, person who filled in the template has certain individual rights:



1. The right to access – person who filled in the template can ask for copies of her/his personal data.
2. The right to rectification – person who filled in template has the right to request to correct any information she/he believes is inaccurate. She/he also has the right to request to complete the information She/he believes is incomplete.
3. The right to erasure – person who filled in the template has the right to request to erase his/her personal data, under certain conditions specified in GDPR.
4. The right to restrict processing – person who filled in the template has the right to request to restrict the processing of his/her personal data, under certain conditions specified in GDPR.
5. The right to object to processing – person who filled in the template has the right to object to the processing of his/her personal data, under certain conditions specified in GDPR.
6. The right to data portability – person who filled in the template has the right to request to transfer the data that C4N has collected to another organization, or directly to person that filled in template, under certain conditions specified in GDPR.

## 10.2. Collected data

The Adaptive Resources Recipient aims to collect and consolidate data related to the natural environment and heritage to one place, so it is easier for any kind of stakeholders to find what they need. In this way, the resources value and visibility will be increased.

All data will be collected from open sources e.g., projects, dataset, scientific publications and other types of publicly available data sources. The collected data will be stored on NIB's secure internal servers and later published online.

All existing intellectual property rights, copyrights and any data protection requirements will be respected and strictly followed.

Data owners/solution givers can contact the Adaptive Resources Recipient developers, NIB team's member Ernesta Grigalionyte-Bembic



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([Ernesta.Grigalionyte-Bembic@nib.si](mailto:Ernesta.Grigalionyte-Bembic@nib.si)) and ask to remove any solutions created or developed by them from the Adaptive Resources Recipient.



## 11. Activities and timing

Timing of activities related to D.1.4.1. Resources Collection Methodology is provided in Figure 3.



Figure 3: D.1.4.1. Resource Collection and methodology activities and its timing



## 12. Concluding remarks

Resources Collection Methodology is an essential document for the implementation of C4N project, as it establishes clear rules on how data and solutions should be collected and processed.

A detailed, clear and understandable methodology allows us to include C4N and D4N PPs and APs, as well as various stakeholders, in the data and solutions collection process. As a result, this will ensure that as much useful data and information as possible related to the natural environment and heritage- will be collected in one place - the Adaptive Resources Recipient.

This Resources Collection Methodology is also a significant document for the Natural Heritage Mission, the PPs and APs associated therein, future TPs within the Interreg Euro-MED region and beyond.

The data collection presented in this report is followed by:

- Manual filtration and data sorting.
- Peer review.
- Presentation of the collected data to a larger community, including APs, projects, existing European clusters and networks (e.g., EMODnet), through the Adaptive Resources Recipient, the Catalogue of transferrable solutions, as well as other communication and transferring activities.