

Institutional Players I

European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (FEASR)

FEASR has a budget of 95,5 billion euros for the period of 2021-2027, of which 8,1 billion is intended to favor the European countries rebuilding post covid.

EU countries must at least maintain the current level of environmental and climate ambition in their existing [rural development programmes](#) and ensure that the same share of EURI resources is applied to measures that are particularly beneficial for the environment and climate ('non-regression principle'). Overall, at least 37% of the EURI resources should be devoted to measures that benefit the environment and climate, as well as to animal welfare and LEADER.

EURI: European Union Recovery Instrument (Also called NGEU: Next Generation EU)

It is a European Union (EU) economic recovery package to support the EU member states to recover from the COVID-19 pandemic, in particular those that have been particularly hard hit. It is a more than €800 billion temporary recovery instrument to help repair the immediate economic and social damage brought about by the coronavirus pandemic. Post-COVID-19 Europe will be greener, more digital, more resilient and better fit for the current and forthcoming challenges.

Interesting links

https://enrd.ec.europa.eu/european-cap-network_en

https://agriculture.ec.europa.eu/common-agricultural-policy/cap-overview/transitional-regulation_en

https://commission.europa.eu/strategy-and-policy/recovery-plan-europe_en

Projects Short-Term to partner with

Mari Pintau - 2013

Web page: http://www.sardegnaambiente.it/documenti/18_183_20130513115443.pdf

SEATY by Worldrise - 2022

More about this below

Worldrise - Ocean Family Foundation

Ocean Family Foundation has four founding families. Collectively, they are passionate about the world's oceans and feel an energized responsibility to contribute positively towards conserving their lives supporting marine biome.

Worldrise is a non-profit organization that develops projects to protect and conserve the marine environment through a path focused on awareness, creativity and education. It focuses on the

environment and nature, animals and promoting art and culture

They have created “SEATY”, the first local marine conservation area in Italy. It is located here in Sardegna in Golfo Aranci (North-East of the island). It is the first of its kind and they are planning on creating more.

In this protected zone, which houses more than 17,000 species, you can swim and kayak as well as use sea scooters and seabobs however fishing, boating, anchoring, windsurfing and kitesurfing are prohibited.

They have organized beach cleanups, snorkeling guided tours with marine biologists and even beach yoga classes with the local residents and educational labs for summer camp kids. They also provided practical training courses to 16 marine biologists on marine-coastal monitoring.

Worldrise develops projects for the conservation and enhancement of the marine environment through a process focused on awareness, creativity and education. Worldrise projects are coordinated and implemented by involving students and recent graduates to facilitate the acquisition of practical professional knowledge and train future custodians of the Italian natural heritage.

Interesting links

<https://www.lifegate.it/seaty-golfo-aranci-sardegna-area-di-conservazione-marina-locale>

<https://worldrise.org/seaty/>

<https://oceanfamilyfoundation.org/worldrise/>

<https://www.fondazioneedisardegna.it/news/progetti-col-sostegno-della-fondazione/678/worldrise-conservation-campus-a-golfo-aranci-un-corso-per-la-tutela-del-mare>

Dock

Geometra 1:

For all things related to the sea, there is a very high barrier of entry. There are many “enti” (see capitaneria di porto, sovrintendenza regionale, comune, etc) that stick their noses in anything that has to do with permissions on the water and because of the proximity to the water and bad past management, the area is also in risanamento urbanistico (RU). That being said, the dock is the hardest of all, as it impacts both sea and land in extreme proximity to the sea. In contrast, docking singular small boats without a structure (anchoring) might be more possible, especially if in service of the Campus although the process to request is not easy.

Starting point is comune - they will start the request process and forward to regione, sovrintendenza etc (if the request even gets there)

Geometra 2:

Impossible, only the commune would be able to do that.

Platform

Geometra 1:

In the case of the platform, as it would be a beneficial and charitable project, it seems more likely although not necessarily easier. The idea here would be to approach the comune as the foundation, with a well thought out, written plan with demonstrable benefits to the environment, backed by experts in the field. This, again, will be seen by all of the enti that can possibly stick their noses in the matter: capitaneria, regione etc etc

Geometra 2:

Very possible with the right channels, we need to talk to assessore all'ambiente and other politicians. He has a contact in the region, Calenda, would be the first approach. He can provide the direct contact but we need a more concrete project.

Talk to someone in the field to help make a project OR reference existing projects (anywhere in the world, he used Miami as an example) to identify what we would like to do.

Do research and show (compile documentation) on how their platform works, what it does, what it helps specifically.

From our conversation it seems the region would be especially interested in some sort of carbon capture project that would lend itself well to some sort of platform

Occupazione suolo pubblico

Geometra 1:

The branch of the comune in which the request has to be submitted exists and functions, but again, very difficult in our case because it is an "area protetta" and RU. The request has to be formalized once the Campus is set up as deliberation will be contingent on an inspector's opinion as well as factors such as the area, how many tables and what kind, the amount of square meters requested etc.

Geometra 2:

It is possible, he's looking into who owns that land (commune, regione, private?) if it public land, once campus is operational (we have the keys and started Renos) start asking for the permission

We have to ask from the commune first, more likely to get permission 4 or 6 months per year. Usually this kind of concession is only given to restaurants but maybe with the basis that it would be an additional service for our clients, and explain how it would serve them we have a better chance. Filippo also knows someone in the commune to start this conversation with, once we own the place.

Zona in risanamento urbanistico (RU)

Areas where the region is trying to re-do the piano regolatore and better manage the run down,

high value areas

https://www.sardegнатerritorio.it/documenti/6_83_20080318132904.pdf

Posidonia Oceanica

Posidonia Oceanica - commonly known as Neptune grass or Mediterranean tapeweed, is a seagrass species that is endemic to the Mediterranean Sea.

Very present in the Mediterranean, and specifically in Sardegna.

Plentiful in Golfo degli angeli (golfo di cagliari) (We've seen a lot of it in Baia azzurra for example)

Additional facts

-Posidonia curbs the water acidity? (look into this)

<https://timesofmalta.com/articles/view/lungs-of-the-mediterranean-seagrass-at-risk.951955>

Sandro Demuro - UNICA (uni cagliari) said in an interview that for the past 6 years they have been monitoring levels of posidonia in the Cagliari Gulf and that an informational campaign on posidonia is absolutely necessary

As of now posidonia is seen as an “annoying” weed that washes up on shore and “litters” the beaches, and in some places they have even gone as far as to remove this plant from the seafloor with machinery. In reality, posidonia oceanica is not only fundamental as a habitat and breeding grounds for the local marine fauna, but is **one of the sea plants that captures and stores the most carbon on our planet**. We commonly think of forests as the major natural resource for carbon capturing and storing but in reality our planet is covered roughly 75% by water, of which 97% is salt water. So in reality, the ecosystem with the highest carbon capture potential is indeed oceanic.

I found a project called “Posidonia” and it was developed in Golfo Degli Aranci made by “zeroCO2 ” an Italian and Guatemalan startup in collaboration with Worldrise.

Project Posidonia - Golfo Aranci

They have sent scuba divers to plant Posidonia on the seafloor, extending 100m2.

Interesting links:

PROJECT POSIDONIA -

<https://www.nationalgeographic.it/ambiente/2022/05/posidonia-linnovativo-progetto-di-riforestazi-one-marina-che-salvaguarda-il-polmone-del-mediterraneo>

Posidonia benefits -

<https://www.cepsa.com/en/planet-energy/green-planet/posidonia-a-meadow-for-co2-capture>

Uni Cagliari on Posidonia in gulf of Cagliari -

https://www.unica.it/unica/page/it/posidonia_non_rifiuto_ma_risorsa

Natura 2000

Natura 2000 - is a network of nature protection areas in the territory of the European Union. It is made up of Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection Areas designated under the Habitats Directive and the Birds Directive, respectively. The network includes both terrestrial and Marine Protected Areas.

Both Seaty and Mari Pintau projects seem to have been created on “Natura 2000” sites, probably facilitating the approval of these projects. Unfortunately, the golfo di Cagliari does not seem to be one of these areas.

Interesting links:

https://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/natura2000/index_en.htm

<https://natura2000.eea.europa.eu/#>

GreenWave

Other links

<https://europe.oceana.org/our-work-habitats-protection-mediterranean-balearic-islands-posidonia/>

<https://www.invitalia.it/cosa-facciamo/creiamo-nuove-aziende/smartstart-italia>

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