

TERRITORIAL LAB EXPERIENCE

Interreg



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1. Introduction

The Special Ornithological Reserve – Posebni ornitološki rezervat Palud – Palù (hereinafter: POR Palud) is the only ornithological reserve in the Istrian County and one of the most valuable wetlands on the west coast of Istria. It is located south of Rovinj, along the seashore that forms its southern and western borders. The total area of the reserve is max 220 ha, with the central part occupied by a brackish marsh.

The specific geological, geomorphological and hydrological features of the area, including the natural intrusion of seawater and the salinity gradient, require an extremely high degree of biodiversity. About 240 species of birds have been recorded in the area of the reserve, especially waterfowl, which use this area for nesting, wintering and migration. In addition to the wetland ecosystem, the reserve also includes agricultural habitats, forest communities and the coastal strip, which further gains in ecological value. The site is also part of the Natura 2000 ecological network and includes priority habitat types such as coastal lagoons.

Despite its value, POR Palud faces a number of challenges that make it difficult to manage it effectively. Among the key problems are the lack of systematic monitoring and research, seasonal pressure from visitors, insufficient public information, limited control of activities in the field and insufficient cooperation between stakeholders.

The workshops described in this document were carried out as part of the GREW (Governance of Wetlands in Italy-Croatia cross border region) project, whose main goal is to improve the management of wetlands in the cross-border region of Italy and Croatia. The project focuses on recognizing the impacts of climate change, defining adaptation measures and strengthening cooperation between stakeholders to enable more efficient and sustainable management of these fragile ecosystems.

As part of the project activities, the Public Institution Natura Histrica is carrying out pilot activities in the area of POR Palud with the aim of adapting to climate change, including the installation of a barrier for water level regulation, the collection and analysis of environmental data, and the development of a management model based on scientific and participatory approaches.

The purpose of the workshops was to involve key stakeholders in the process of revising the Agreement for the Management of the Wetland Area of the Palud Wetlands, with an emphasis on aligning attitudes, identifying priorities and defining key management measures. The workshops are organised as a participatory process ('territorial laboratory'), which allows for the active involvement of different groups of stakeholders in decision-making and the formulation of management guidelines.

The workshops were thematically divided into three units - the impact of tourism, climate change and sociological research, and make up an integrated process of exchange of knowledge, experiences and proposals. Particular emphasis was placed on the revision of existing measures under the Agreement, with stakeholders identifying key priorities and proposing to reduce the number of actions to increase their feasibility and effectiveness.

2. Objectives of Territorial Laboratories

The main objective of the implementation of the territorial laboratory was to improve the existing Wetland Contract of the Palud – Palù Special Ornithological Reserve through a participatory process involving key stakeholders.

Specifically, the aim of the workshops was to review existing management measures in a structured way and identify priorities that are at the same time highly relevant and feasible in the context of the management of this protected area. In this regard, special emphasis was placed on reducing the number of measures in order to increase their clarity, focus and operational efficiency.

The specific objectives of the Territory Laboratory included:

- an analysis of existing management measures in the management, environmental and socio-economic fields
- identification of priority actions based on an assessment of their relevance and feasibility
- Achieving consensus among stakeholders of different sectors and interests
- Identifying key challenges in the management of the area, especially in the context of tourism and waste pressures
- further strengthening the focus on climate change by identifying adaptation measures that need to be integrated into the governance framework

In the second part of the workshops, the emphasis was on climate change, where stakeholders considered specific threats to the area and proposed concrete adaptation measures. This has extended the process of revising the Agreement from a classic governance approach to an integrated approach that includes climate resilience as one of the key elements of future governance.

An important result of this process is a high level of agreement among the participants, despite their sectoral and institutional diversity. Such a consensus indicates the existence of a common understanding of key issues and priorities, which provides a strong basis for further elaboration and implementation of the revised Agreement.

3. Work methodology

Workshops for key stakeholders were conducted on March 3, 2026 at the Multimedia Center of the City of Rovinj, from 9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m., as a structured participatory process aimed at gathering opinions, priorities and suggestions from relevant stakeholders for the purposes of revising the Wetland Contract of the Area of the Special Ornithological Reserve Palud – Palù.

The methodological approach was based on a combination of facilitated discussion, individual evaluation of measures and group work, which enabled the simultaneous collection of quantitative and qualitative data.

The workshops were organized in three thematic units, which formed an integrated process ("territorial laboratory"), and each used specific working methods:

Structured evaluation of measures (digital tool)

In the part of the workshops related to the revision of existing management measures, the digital tool Mentimeter was used, through which participants individually assessed the importance and feasibility of individual measures. The process was facilitated in such a way that the workshop leader presented each measure in turn, after which the participants gave grades via their mobile devices.

This approach has made it possible to:

- anonymous and independent expression of participants' opinions
- Quickly collect and visualize results
- comparing the perception of the importance and feasibility of the measures

The results were used to identify priority actions within the management, environmental and socio-economic areas.

Group work and participatory discussion

In the thematic units related to the impact of tourism and climate change, the participants were divided into smaller working groups. Each group discussed the given topics and jointly identified key problems, causes and possible solutions.

The results of the group work were recorded on paper materials, after which they were presented and commented in the plenary part. This approach has made it possible to:

- exchange of experiences between stakeholders of different sectors
- a deeper analysis of the problem through discussion.
- joint formulation of proposals for measures

The facilitation of the discussion was aimed at encouraging the active participation of all participants and directing the discussion towards concrete and applicable conclusions.

Testing the survey questionnaire

In the third workshop, a structured questionnaire was tested on a sample of participants. Participants filled out the questionnaire in paper form, which enabled checking the comprehensibility of the questions, the duration of completion and the general applicability of the research instrument.

This activity had a dual function:

- validation of the methodology of sociological research
- involving stakeholders in the process of designing a research tool

Facilitation approach

All three thematic units were led by expert leaders who directed the course of the workshops, presented the topics and encouraged the participants to actively participate. The facilitation was structured, but at the same time flexible enough to allow for open discussion and exchange of different perspectives.

The combination of individual evaluation, group work and joint discussion ensured a balanced approach that allowed both to quantify priorities and understand the context and reasons behind stakeholders' positions.

4. Work methodology

The workshops for key stakeholders were attended by representatives of various institutions and organizations relevant to the management of the Palud – Palù Special Ornithological Reserve. Participants are selected to cover all sectors that have an impact on or interest in the management of the area, including public institutions, local government, forest management, tourism, environmental protection, science and the civil sector.

Table 1 List of workshops participants by category

Category	Organization/Institution	Role / Interest
Public institutions and parks	Public institution Natura Histrica	Wetland management, implementation of pilot activities, adaptation of CC
Public institutions and parks	Brijuni National Park Public Institution	Exchange of experience in the management of protected areas
Forest management	Croatian Forests UŠP Buzet	Management of forest areas in the vicinity, environmental monitoring
Local self-government	City of Rovinj-Rovigno Municipality of Vrsar - Orsera	Planning, Physical Planning, Local Policy, Coordination of Local Activities and Tourism
Hunting and recreation	Hunting Association Rovinj	Practical experience in the use of natural resources
Health and environmental protection	Teaching Institute of Public Health of the Istrian County	Monitoring the impact of the environment on public health, advisory role
Ministry	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Green Transition	Regulation, environmental and climate change policy
Tourism	Tourist Board Vrsar	Sustainability of tourism and promotion of natural values of the area

The involvement of stakeholders from these sectors has enabled a comprehensive approach to the revision of the Contract, ensuring the inclusion of different perspectives, the sharing of knowledge and the common definition of priority actions for effective management and adaptation of climate change.

5. Course of the workshops

The workshops for key stakeholders were held on March 3, 2026 at the Multimedia Center of the City of Rovinj. A total of 17 representatives of key institutions, organizations and local actors participated.

The workshops were structured through three interconnected thematic units, with clear goals and a participatory approach. During the day, participants alternated between lectures, group work and interactive exercises, using various methods of inclusion, voting and discussion.

5.1. Introductory presentation

The workshops were opened by dr. sc. Duško Radulović and Katarina Perković from the Public Institution Natura Histrica, who presented the GREW project, its goals and planned activities. Particular emphasis was placed on the importance of involving stakeholders in the revision process of the Palud-Palù Wetland Contract and on the need to integrate climate change adaptation measures into future governance frameworks.

In the introductory part, the participants were presented with the agenda of the workshops and the expected outcomes, where it was emphasized that the participatory approach seeks to achieve the highest possible level of agreement on key priorities and measures.

5.2. Workshop 1: Impact of tourism on the environment and sustainability

The first thematic unit, led by Dejan Kosić, began with a presentation on the issue of waste in protected areas, with a presentation of examples of good practice in waste management. After the introductory part, the participants were divided into three working groups that analyzed the sources of plastic waste, its impacts on the ecosystem and possible measures to reduce the negative consequences.

The work in the groups was focused and structured, and the results were presented and additionally commented in the plenary part. All groups came to very similar conclusions, indicating a high level of shared understanding of the problem.

The main sources of waste were identified as tourists, local residents who use the area for recreation, boats during the tourist season and fishing activities. Among the most common types of waste are plastic bottles, bags, styrofoam and nets from shellfish farms.

The discussion emphasized that the problem of waste goes beyond the aesthetic dimension and represents a long-term threat to the ecosystem, especially through the presence of micro- and nanoplastics. Participants pointed out the potential consequences for aquatic organisms, soil and vegetation.

The proposed measures focused on a combination of infrastructure and governance solutions, including:

- strengthening the supervision and control of visits

- organization of cleaning actions and establishment of a waste collection system (eco-islands)
- educating visitors and setting up information infrastructure
- arrangement of parking lots and residential areas to reduce pressure on sensitive parts of the reserve

5.3. Workshop 2: Climate change and the revision of the Contract

The second thematic unit was led by Zrinka Vrček, and was divided into two substantively related parts.

In the first part, an analysis of existing management measures through structured evaluation through the digital tool Mentimeter was conducted. Participants individually assessed the importance and feasibility of the measures, and the results were presented in the form of an Eisenhower matrix. The presentation of the results was followed by a short discussion in which the participants confirmed the priorities obtained, without significant deviations or disagreements.

The following have been singled out as priority management measures:

- Arrangement of access roads and unclassified roads
- Improvement of the parking system
- increasing surveillance in the area of the reserve

In the ecological field, the need for additional research and systematic monitoring of biodiversity, including the monitoring of wild boar populations, was emphasized. In this context, representatives of the hunting sector emphasized the readiness to cooperate and share existing data, which is an important example of the involvement of local actors in governance.

In the socio-economic segment, education and information of the local population and the development of organic agriculture have been identified as priorities. Stakeholders, especially those closer to the local community, emphasized the need for better and more transparent communication about activities in the area of the reserve, including timely information on planned interventions and projects.

It is especially important that the participants reached a clear consensus on the position that the area of POR Palud should not be additionally included in tourist promotion, but primarily preserved as a nature reserve.

In the second part of the workshop, the focus was on climate change. Through group work, key threats (drought, heatwaves and coastal floods) were identified and adaptation measures were proposed.

As a key measure, the already implemented water level regulation sluice was highlighted, while the following were additionally proposed:

- technical measures such as wells for water regime management
- vegetation restoration
- improvement of the water level monitoring and management system

As an innovative proposal of one of the groups, the idea of building artificial islands for nesting birds in the context of adaptation to coastal floods was singled out. Although this measure goes beyond the current scope of the project, it has been recognized as a potential for future activities.

The importance of strengthening cooperation with the local community through the "eyes on the field" approach was also emphasized, i.e. the involvement of local users of the space in monitoring the situation and timely detection of problems.

5.4. Workshop 3: Sociological Research

The third part of the workshop was led by dr. sc. Duško Radulović, who presented the methodology of sociological research aimed at examining the attitudes and information of the public about protected areas.

In this part, 14 stakeholders participated and filled out a test questionnaire in paper form. The activity was focused on checking the comprehensibility of the questions and the functionality of the research instrument.

Participants completed the questionnaire without difficulty and no significant comments or suggestions for changes were recorded, indicating a good structure and clarity of the research tool. This confirmed its suitability for the implementation of the planned research on a wider sample of respondents.

This part of the workshop further contributed to the understanding of the importance of involving the public in the processes of managing protected areas and strengthened the role of stakeholders as potential mediators in communication with the local community.

6. Key results

The results of the workshops for key stakeholders indicate a high level of agreement on the main challenges, priorities and direction of the revision of the Palud-Palù Wetland Contract.

6.1. Key problems identified

Through all three thematic units, the participants recognized several interrelated challenges that significantly affect the state and management of the area:

- **Pressure from tourism and recreational activities**, especially during the summer season, leading to the degradation of sensitive parts of the reserve
- **Lack of systematic supervision and control of activities on the ground**, which makes it difficult to implement existing measures
- **Insufficient information and involvement of the local community**, especially in the context of planned activities and interventions in the area
- **Limited availability of systematic data and continuous monitoring**, especially in the area of biodiversity and species management

These problems are recognized as interconnected and require an integrated approach to management.

6.2. Stakeholder priorities

Based on the discussion and the results of the evaluation of measures, the following priorities for the future management of the area were identified:

- **Strengthening the monitoring and visitation management system**, including access control and on-the-ground activities
- **Improvement of visitor infrastructure**, especially in the segment of access roads and parking
- **Establishment and continuous implementation of systematic monitoring**, with an emphasis on biodiversity and ecological status
- **Efficient management of the water regime**, with further optimization of existing infrastructure solutions
- **Strengthening the information and education of the local community**, as a key prerequisite for the long-term preservation of the area
- **Integration of climate change adaptation measures** into management documents and practice

It is particularly important to point out that these priorities are defined with a high level of consensus among stakeholders, without significant deviations between sectors.

6.3. Revision of existing measures of the Contract

The process of reviewing the existing measures has shown the need to simplify them, with a clearer focus on implementable and priority actions.

Control area

The following were confirmed as key actions:

- arrangement and maintenance of access roads
- improvement of the parking system
- introduction and strengthening of the supervisory system (recognised as an underdeveloped segment of the existing Contract)

Measures related to the analysis of supervision (U2-1) were recognized as the basis for further development of a specific management and control system.

Environmental area

In this section, the need for:

- Clearer definition and focus of research activities (O1 and O2)
- monitoring of the state of water and hydrological conditions, although certain activities have already been established and are continuously implemented

Activities such as:

- Analyses of hydrological conditions
- monitoring of water and sediment quality

are recognised as already operational and it has been proposed that their implementation should continue, but without the necessary detailed standardisation in the Contract.

Also, the activity related to the sluice gate was assessed as realized, which shifts the focus to its further management and optimization.

In the segment of species management, the need for a better insight into the state of the wild boar population was particularly emphasized, with the readiness of local stakeholders to cooperate and exchange data.

Socio-economic area

In this area, the following has been confirmed as a priority:

- Analysis of the potential for the development of organic agriculture
- Educating and informing the local population

On the other hand, it has been proposed:

- removal of the measure of inclusion of Palud in the tourist offer
- omission of measures related to marketing strategy and promotional activities, which are recognized as part of the competence of the tourism sector, and not of the Wetland Contract

This approach clearly reflects the attitude of stakeholders that the area should primarily be preserved as a nature reserve and not developed as a tourist destination.

6.4. Proposed measures by timeframe

Based on the discussion, it is possible to distinguish an approximate division of measures according to the time horizon of implementation:

Short-term measures

- Strengthening supervision and control on the ground
- Informing and educating the local community
- organization of clean-up actions and installation of basic waste infrastructure
- Improving communication about activities in the space

Medium-term measures

- Arrangement of access infrastructure and parking system
- Development and implementation of monitoring systems
- structuring and implementation of research activities
- improving water management

Long-term measures

- Establishment of an integrated monitoring system
- Development of a data-driven governance model
- strengthening the climate resilience of ecosystems
- Continuous involvement of the local community in governance (participatory approach)

6.5. Level of consent

One of the key results of the workshops is the **high level of consensus among stakeholders**. Despite different institutional and sectoral interests, participants largely agreed on:

- Key issues
- priority actions
- direction of future management

The absence of significant conflicts and the uniformity of conclusions further confirm the existence of a common understanding of the challenges and objectives, which provides a solid basis for a successful revision of the Contract.

Table 2 Key results

Identified problem	Priority	Proposed measures	Timeline
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The pressure of tourism and uncontrolled visits	Strengthening visitor management	Arrangement of parking and access roads; establishing access control; Directing the movement of visitors	Short - medium term
Lack of supervision	Establishing an effective surveillance system	Development and implementation of monitoring systems; Increasing presence in the field	Short - medium term
Insufficient information of the local community	Strengthening communication and stakeholder involvement	Regular information about activities; educational activities; Involvement of the local community ("eyes on the ground")	Short term - long term
Lack of data and systematic monitoring	Improving the scientific basis of management	Defining research activities; continuous monitoring of biodiversity and water; Cooperation with local stakeholders	Medium - long term
Climate change (drought, floods, heatwaves)	Strengthening climate resilience	Water regime management (lock); restoration of vegetation; development of additional adaptation measures	Medium - long term

7. Lessons Learned

The implementation of the workshops within the territorial laboratory for the Special Ornithological Reserve Palud – Palù provided a number of valuable insights into the way of involving stakeholders, the dynamics of cooperation and the key prerequisites for a successful revision of the existing Wetland Contract.

The active **involvement of stakeholders** from different sectors has enabled the exchange of knowledge and experience, but also the achievement of a high level of agreement on key challenges and priorities. The continuity of the participation of the same stakeholders throughout all thematic units further contributed to the consistency of the discussion and the clarity of the conclusions.

The need to strengthen communication with the local community **was particularly emphasized**. Stakeholders emphasized the importance of timely and transparent information on activities in the area of the reserve, as well as the involvement of local actors in monitoring the situation through an "eyes on the ground" approach. This approach has been recognised as an important element for building trust and more efficient governance.

The workshops also showed the importance **of connecting professional and local knowledge**. The willingness of individual stakeholders to share data and experiences, such as information on wild boar populations, points to the potential for the development of an integrated and operationally more efficient management system.

One of the key insights relates to the need **to simplify existing measures**. Stakeholders supported the reduction in the number of activities and their clearer prioritisation, increasing their feasibility and facilitating the monitoring of implementation.

Climate change is recognised as an integral part of the governance of the area, rather than as a separate topic. This confirms the need for their systematic **integration** into management documents and future activities.

In addition to concrete results, the workshops also played an important role in strengthening mutual trust among stakeholders, creating a basis for further cooperation and successful implementation of measures.

Table 3 Lessons learned from the workshops

Area	Lesson learned	Impact on further management
Participatory approach	Active involvement of stakeholders enables better and concerted decisions	Continue participatory processes in the revision and implementation of the Contract
Stakeholder consensus	High level of consent makes it easier to define priorities	Build on existing consensus for further planning

Communication	Insufficient information of the local community recognized as a challenge	Establish a system of regular and transparent information
Involvement of the local community	"Eyes on the field" as a model of cooperation	Develop mechanisms for involving local stakeholders in monitoring
Knowledge exchange	The combination of expert and local data increases the quality of management	Formalize cooperation with local actors (e.g. hunting societies)
Focus of measures	Fewer clearly defined measures increase enforceability	Revise the Contract in the direction of reducing and prioritising measures
Climate change	Climate impacts are an integral part of governance	Integrate adaptation measures into all management segments
Cooperation and trust	Workshops contribute to strengthening mutual understanding	Continue regular stakeholder dialogue

8. Conclusion

The workshops for key stakeholders held in Rovinj provided an important space for the exchange of opinions, experiences and suggestions related to the management of the Special Ornithological Reserve Palud - Palù. Through discussion and work in small groups, stakeholders identified the main challenges affecting the state of this wetland ecosystem, but also potential directions for its sustainable management in the future. In particular, the need to strengthen surveillance and better organise visits to the area was highlighted, given the pressures related to tourism and recreational activities.

The discussion on the revision of existing management measures showed that there is a high level of agreement among stakeholders on priorities related to the conservation of the natural values of the reserve. Particular emphasis was placed on the need to improve the management infrastructure, such as the arrangement of access roads and parking, as well as for the continuation of scientific research that can provide a quality basis for making management decisions. Stakeholders also highlighted the importance of continuous monitoring of the state of biodiversity and ecological parameters of the area, including additional research on the populations of individual species.

The discussion on climate change has shown that there is a need to integrate climate change adaptation measures into management documents and future activities in the area of the reserve. Special attention was paid to the role of the infrastructure solution realized during the project – the installation of a lock for water level regulation, as well as the possibilities of its further upgrade and optimization.

The participants also emphasized the importance of transparent communication and informing the local community about the activities carried out in the area of the reserve, since the involvement of stakeholders and the strengthening of public trust are prerequisites for the successful implementation of nature protection measures. In this context, the value of the planned sociological research was particularly emphasized, which will provide additional insight into the level of awareness and attitudes of citizens about protected areas and enable better direction of future education and communication activities.

The workshops were held to gather views and suggestions from key stakeholders and serve as a basis for the revision of the Palud-Palù Wetland Contract. It is recommended to continue the dialogue with key stakeholders and to integrate the proposals and conclusions of the workshops into the process of drafting the revised Wetland Contract.

Attachments



Image 1 Photos from the workshops

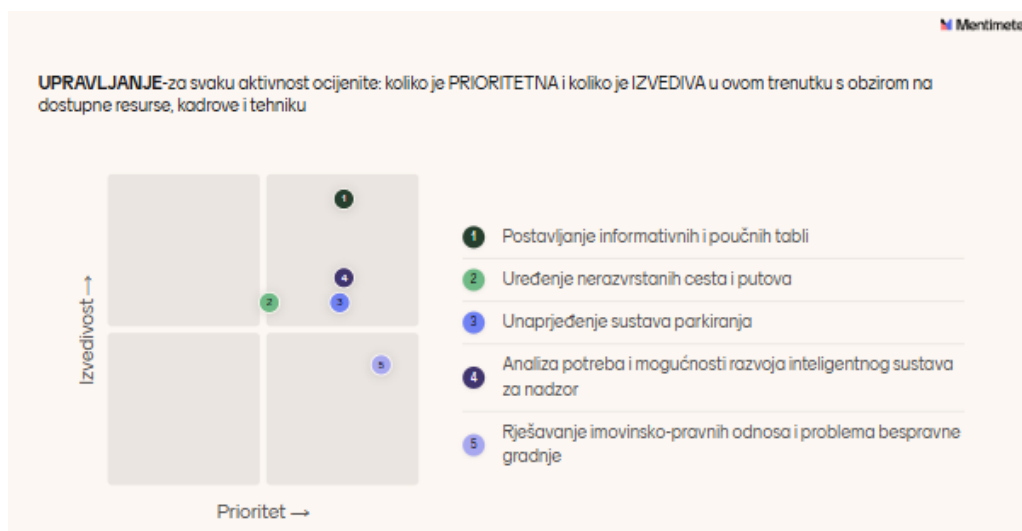


Image 2 Results of the stakeholder vote on the priority and feasibility of management measures for the Palud – Palù POR (Mentimeter application)

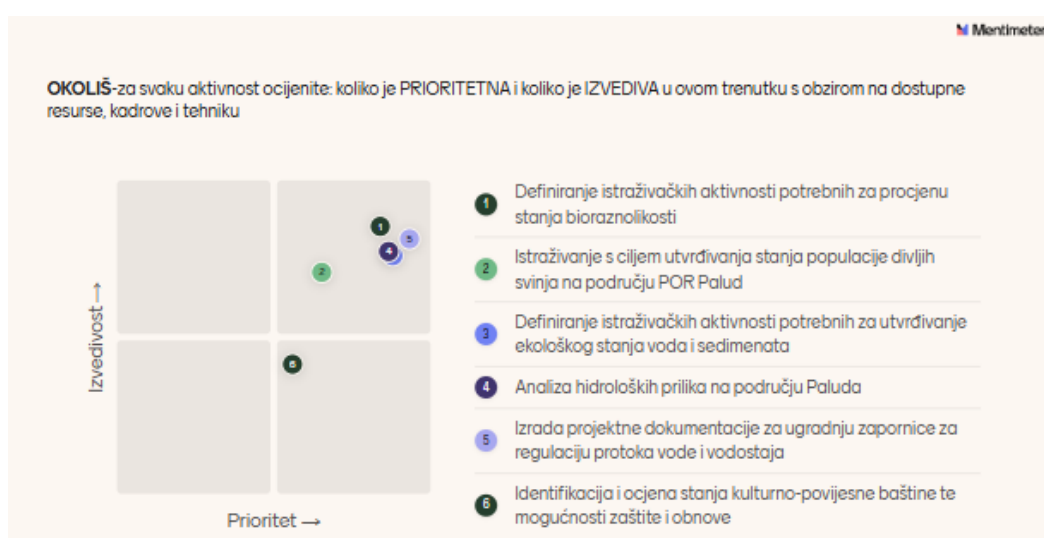
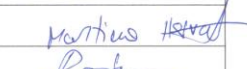


Image 3 Results of the stakeholder vote on the priority and feasibility of environmental measures for the Palud – Palù PDO (Mentimeter app)



Image 4 Results of the stakeholder vote on the priority and feasibility of socio-economic measures for the Palud-Palù PPP (Mentimeter application)

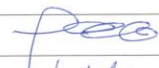
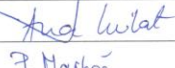
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Image 5 Signature list - workshop 1

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te mjere prilagodbe klimatskim promjenama iz projekta GREW

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Image 6 Signature list - workshop 2

70TPISNA LISTA SUDIONIKA RADIONICE : Socijalno istraživanje : metodologija, provedba ankete i uloga donika

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Image 7 Signature list - workshop 3