CATALOG WITH GOOD ENVIRONMENTAL PRACTICES

„TRANSNATIONAL COOPERATION FOR ENVIRONMENTALLY RESPONSIBLE LOCAL COMMUNITIES IN THE RURAL AREAS" PROJECT

2022

LEADER
ПРОГРАМА ЗА РАЗВИТИЕ НА СЕЛСКИТЕ РАЙОНИ
МИГ - РАЗЛОГ
МИГ Поморие

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United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is one of the achievements of the 1992 Rio Earth Summit. The success of international agreements depends on the commitment of the participating countries to adopt the principles of the green economy. World organizations seek to renew the commitments of all countries on all continents to achieve sustainability on a global scale.

Excerpt from the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development

United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, 314 June 1992, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
Principle 1: *Human beings are at the center of sustainable development issues. They have the right to a healthy and productive life in harmony with nature.*
Principle 2: *Under the UN Charter and principles of international law, states have the sovereign right to use their resources in accordance with environmental and development policies and the responsibility to ensure that activities within their jurisdiction or control to not cause environmental harm on the environment of other countries or regions.*
Principle 3: *The right to development must be implemented so as to meet equally the developmental and environmental needs of present and future generations.*
Principle 4: *In order to achieve sustainable development, environmental protection is an integral part of the development process.*
Principle 5: *All states and people cooperate in the fundamental task of eradicating poverty as an inalienable requirement for sustainable development in order to reduce inequalities in standards of living and better meet the needs of the majority of the people all over the world.*

We the people live in connectedness of Planet Earth in terms of communication, transportation, products... In the modern era,global trade exchange allows us to enjoy year-round fresh fruits and vegetables, all kinds of products made out of ingredients and resources originating from all over the world. This connectedness generates many benefits, but also creates environmental risks and damages. Pollution caused by someone else could end up on our territory. Therefore, we cannot ignore the personal responsibility towardnatureon a global scale.

As citizens, consumers, scientists, business leaders, politicians, we must all take environmental responsibility for our actions as well as our inactions.

Content

INTRODUCTION

The catalog of good environmental practices was created within the "Transnational cooperation for ecologically responsible local communities in rural areas" Project, funded by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development through sub-measure 19.3 "Preparation and implementation of cooperation activities of Local Initiative Groups" of measure 19 "Community-Led Local Development" from the Rural Development Programs of the EU member states for the programming period 2014-2020.

The project is implemented in partnership between three Local Initiative Groups (LAGs)from member-states of the European Union: "LAG - Razlog" and “LAG Pomorie" from the Republic of Bulgaria, and "LAG SPLAV" from the Czech Republic. The lead partner of the project is "LAG - Razlog".

Uniting their ideas in a common project for transnational and intra-territorial cooperation, the partners aim to work in depth on the EU's horizontal principle of sustainable development and environmental protection. This is a leading principle of the implemented Community-Led Local Development Strategies and of the projects supported through those strategies. The idea of the partnership project is to explore, share and implement in the territories innovative models for environmental responsibility through information, inclusion, promotion and practice.

The project aims to promote the sustainable development of local communities to create European identity complementary to the territorial, regional and national identity.

The present catalog is a common product within the project; it showcases good environmental practices researched by the partners on a regional, national, European or global scale. Good practices have been identified through research and analysis of implemented projects, applied environmental measures or introduced innovative approaches and models in various thematic areas of the environment: Water; Air; Soils, landscape and natural objects; Biodiversity; Waste; Business activities.

"TRANSNATIONAL COOPERATION FOR ENVIRONMENTALLY RESPONSIBLE LOCAL COMMUNITIES IN RURAL AREAS"

Main objective: Promoting the environmental responsibility of local communities and improving the balance and interaction between socio-economic activities, the tourism industry and environmental protection as a guiding principle for the sustainable development of Europe's rural areas.

The project aims to achieve public attitudes about "green economy", bio and ecological productions, ecologically responsible tourism and environmentally friendly economic activities. The improvement of the environment directly affects people's health, and hence the quality of life. The theme is unifying for many rural areas of Europe, including for all project partners.

The EU's Eco-Innovation Action Plan defines eco-innovation as "any type of innovation that results from or aims at significant and visible progress towards sustainable growth by reducing harmful environmental impacts, enhancing resilience to environmental impacts or achieving a more efficient and responsible use of natural resources".

The concept of the project is based on the common understanding of LAGs -partners that appropriate activities, the creation and/or promotion of eco-innovations among local communities could be an adequate response to contemporary environmental and economic challenges that do not bypass rural areas.

Specific objectives of the project:

- To improve the interaction and balance between economic activities, the tourism industry and conservation of natural resources in the territory of the project partners;
- To increase the environmental culture and to promote the environmental responsibility of local communities for the protection of nature and resources through knowledge, information and initiatives to save resources, use healthy local foods, etc.
- To implement appropriate measures and activities aimed at the introduction of local policies and innovative approaches to solve identified environmental problems and prevent environmental damage in the respective territories of the LAG , by studying, evaluating and adapting good national and pan-European practices with a focus on environmentally oriented innovation;
- To implement small investment activities related to the environmental needs of the territory of the LAG;
- To ensure sustainability of results and expansion of cooperation under the LEADER/ Community Led Local Development (CLLD) approach for new projects and ideas.

- To provide opportunities for presenting and multiplying the results of the project through LAG associations, the European LEADER network, regional and national associations, European Rural Network.

Target groups of the project: Representatives of the economic, civil and NGO sectors of the territories of LAG-partners; visitors and tourists; local authority.

Implementation period: 24 months, from 18.03.2021 up to 18.03.2023.

Project information available at: https://mig-razlog.org/2019/ecolags/

ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSIBILITY IN NATIONAL AND EUROPEAN CONTEXT

The protection of the environment and the natural resources, along with the ecosystem services they could offer, are an important factor for the functioning of the economy and the society. Providing incentives and safety measure aimed at avoiding environmental damage due to human activity is a top priority in the face of unprecedented pressures on the environment, including climate change and major biodiversity losses in the recent decades. With regard to environmental liability, national regimes in EU Member States differ in terms of the environmental damage they regulate and the requirements for remediation of those damages. Therefore, since 2004, the actions of the European Union have been aimed at creating a more unified regime for the prevention and removal of environmental damage. For this purpose, Directive 2004/35/EC on environmental liability (ELD) was adopted.

This trailblazing legislation introduces for the first time in the EU a general liability regime for environmental damage based on the “polluter pays” principle. The ELD contributes to strengthening EU legislation designed to conserve natural resources and the ecosystem services they provide. The linkage with the Habitats Directive and the Wild Birds Directive allows ELD to provide a liability regime to prevent and remedy damages to biodiversity in Europe's nature, culminating in the creation a network of 22,000 protected areas under Natura 2000.

The overall vision for the environment and climate relevant to Europe's society up to year 2030 is defined by the Environment Action Programme (EAP). The eighth program aims to accelerate the ecological transition in a fair and inclusive way, and its long-term goal, already established in the seventh EAP up to year 2050 is "Living well within the limits of our planet". The six thematic priority objectives of the 8th EAP relate to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, adaptation to climate change, a growth model that gives back to the planet more than it takes, the ambition of zero pollution, the conservation and restoration of biodiversity and reducing the main environmental and climate pressures related to production and consumption.

Our well-being and the good state of the environment are linked to an innovative, circular economy where nothing is wasted, natural resources are managed sustainably and the biodiversity is conserved, valued and restored in ways that increase the resilience of our society. Low -carbon growth has long been resource-independent, creating a model for a safe and sustainable global society.

In December 2019, the European Commission adopted the European Green Deal - an ambitious program to make Europe the first climate-neutral continent by the year of 2050 and to preserve, conserve and increase the EU's natural capital, as well as to protect the health and well-being of citizens from environmental risks and impacts. The program is based on a restorative growth model, whereby more is returned to the planet than is taken; it outlines the environmental priorities for the coming years and underlines the Union's ambition to transform its economy for a sustainable future. The program contains a range of transformative policies and calls for the Union to take global leadership on climate and environmental issues.

The complexity of the world's decision-making structures reflects the complexity we find in the environment. Balancing legislation, private sector initiatives and consumer choice is difficult. It is equally difficult to find the "right level" at which action should be directed - as it varies from local to global.

Environmental policy becomes more effective if decisions are made and implemented at different levels, and the 'right level' varies depending on the issue.
Each of the components of the environment: Water, Air, Soil, Biodiversity, Waste Management as well as Economic activities is the basis of the actions of all participating countries regarding the protection of the environment.

LOCAL ACTIONS GROUPS - PROJECT PARTNERS

LAG - RAZLOG

BULGARIA

Legal forem: Non-profit association acting in public benefit
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Association "LAG-Razlog" was established in 2009 as a public-private partnership between the local self-government authorities, the business sector and the non-governmental sector on the territory of Municipality of Razlog, Region of Blagoevgrad. During the 2007-2013 programming period, the first Local Development Strategy under the LEADER approach was implemented.

Within the current 2014-2020 programming period, "LAG-Razlog" executes the Agreement No. RD 50-154/21.10.2016 for the implementation of the Community Led Local Development Strategy, financially supported by the EAFRD within the 2014-2020 Rural Areas Development Programme. As an organization, lAG -Razlog has got extensive experience in implementation of projects for transnational cooperation in both programming periods.

The main objective of the Community-Led Local Development Strategy on the territory of "MIG-Razlog" for the 2014-2020 programming period is"Improving the quality of life by upgrading, diversifying and balancing socio-economic activities on the territory of Municipality of Razlog". The strategy has got three priorities: Priority 1 "Increasing the competitiveness of local entrepreneurship”; Priority 2 "Infrastructure development and diversification of public services"; Priority 3 "Development of human potential for association and project management".

The implementation of the priorities and their respective specific objectives is to be achieved by supporting local projects within seven /7/ measures of the Strategy, targeted at: agricultural producers; enterprises, processing agricultural and forest products; production activities and services of micro-enterprises; public service activities and small infrastructure in the field of education, culture and local identity, social services, sports, ecology, tourist infrastructure.

GOOD ENVIRONMENTAL PRACTICES, INNOVATIVE APPROACHES AND MODELS EXPLORED BY LAG - RAZLOG

Good Practice No 1.

Component	Water; Air; Waste; Landscape and Soils; Biodiversity
Project	Municipal Master Plan for Curitiba - Brazil's Environmentally Sustainable City
Country	Brazílie
Participants	City authorities and organizations
Financing	National and local
Period	1974-1992
Objective/s	Creation of a sustainable "green" city through successful urban planning, a new transport system and sustainable environmental management; Overcoming traffic and air pollution; Sustainable waste management combined with recycling; Flood prevention; Improving the quality of life and health status of the large population.
Description	The Municipal Master Plan of Curitiba achieves reorganization of the urban territory, institutional strengthening, development of transversality (connectivity) in the processes of planning and environmental management, changes in production and consumption standards, reduction and recovery of waste.

Impact	Social, economic and environmental impact. Successful urban planning, integrated transport network and environmental protection characterize this green Brazilian city, winner of the "Global Award for a Sustainable City" competition. Curitiba's history of change inspires geographers and urban planners to study and apply this model to make cities they design more sustainable.
Results	Sustainable approach to urban development integrating the ecological dimension with the intellectual, cultural, economic and social dimensions. Unique form of innovative urban planning combined with public education, participation, discussion and agreement.
Sources and information	https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/life/publicWebsite/project/details/1191; https://upwikibg.top/wiki/Curitiba

Good Practice No 2.

Component	Air - Noise Pollution
Project	DIAPASON An observatory of city noise environment
Country	France
Participants	The urban community of Lyon ("Grand Lyon" - an inter-municipal structure uniting 59 municipalities)
Financing	LIFE Program of the European Commission Total budget: €729,379; EU contribution: €326,446
Period	01/10/1997 - 01/03/1999
Objective/s	To create an observatory of city noise environment.

Description	The observatory of city noise environment in Grand Lyon is composed of: Technical Center for Monitoring the Noise Environment; Installed stationary acoustic sensors and a Mobile Laboratory designed for on-site data collection. An operational software tool based on GIS Mapinfo was developed and aimed at deriving a global indicator for description and visualization of environmental noise levels of a specific urban area.
Impact	Improving the quality of life in the big city. Providing efficient assistance to decision-makers to implement a concrete noise management policy in the city and quickly resolve crises. Preventing economic or social devaluation of the different urban areas in Grand Lyon that may could be a result from the deterioration of noise levels in the environment.
Results	A technical center has been established and a system has been implemented to measure and predict the noise environment associated with each specific urban area.
Sources and information	https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/life/publicWebsite/project/details/1191

Good Practice No 3.

Component	Waste
Project	Waste management system in Razlog area
Country	Bulgaria
Participants	Municipality of Razlog
Financing	European Regional Development Fund through Operational Program "Environment"
Period	11.07.2012 - 30.09.2016

Objective/s	Provision of modern and ecologically compliant infrastructure for the waste management activities of founeighboring municipalities in the Region of Blagoevgrad, Bulgaria Razlog, Bansko, Belitsa and Yakoruda.
Description	A sustainable waste management and waste disposal system has been created in the Razlog area through: Construction of a Regional facility for ecologically sustainable waste disposal and disposal of solid household waste. Installations for alternative treatment of waste, aiming reduction, recycling and utilization a separation plant, composting.
Impact	Ecological, socio-economic impact
Results	A modern infrastructural facility for the waste disposal and treatment of non-hazardous household waste has been built. Technical and technological equipment for compaction, infiltration, water purification, monitoring of environmental components. Municipal waste management plans have been prepared in accordance with the regulatory requirements at the European and national level. Problems concerning unregulated landfills, self-ignition of old municipal landfills have been solved. Separate collection of construction waste, plastic, paper, metal and glass has been introduced.
Sources and information	http://umispublic.government.bg/srchProjectInfo.aspx?org=beneficient&id=66665 https://eea.government.bg/bg/r-r/r-kpkz/godishni-dokladi-14/doc-20/RDNORazlog.pdf

Good Practice No 4.

Component	Climate change; Energy efficiency.

Project	LIFE_LETsGO4Climate: Local energy transition strategies for climate change
Country	France - Region Centre-Val de Loire, France
Participants	The Center-Val de Loire Regional Council
Financing	LIFE Program of the European Commission Total budget: €4,494,054 EU contribution: €2,471,727
Period	01/07/2021 - 30/09/2025
Objective/s	Decentralization of the management of energy issues, synergies between the various energy actors, incl. the citizens; Capacity building and coordination of energy transition initiatives, through training and participation in specific activities; Increasing the production of electricity and heat energy from renewable sources (wind energy, solar energy, geothermal energy and biomass) in the affected territories; Reducing energy consumption through awareness of "energy sobriety" and climate commitment.
Description	The European project LIFE_LETsGO4Climate is the winner of the call for proposals under the LIFE programme. It has made a significant contribution to accelerating the production of renewable energy and reducing energy consumption by creating civil collectives promoting the production of renewable energy. A methodology developed by the Center-Val de Loire region ("citizen appropriation of the energy transition") has been implemented in 18 territories.
Impact	Ecological and socio-economic impact. Regional and local actions targeted at: public participation; environmental awareness raising; energy saving; energy production; energy efficiency; renewable energy; climate change mitigation; knowledge development; adoption and promotion of a low-carbon circular economy in Europe.

Results	Increasing the production of energy from renewable sources by more than 540 GWh , through the installation of 54 small renewable electricity facilities (photovoltaic, about 90 kWc) and 18 large facilities (6 wind parks and 12 solar parks of about 10 MW), as well as of 12 methane plants and 12 biomass energy facilities; Reduction of energy consumption by 1.6%; Reduction in energy-related greenhouse gas emissions by 1.8% and a total reduction of 1.6%.
Sources and information	https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/life/publicWebsite/project/details/5537

Good Practice No 5.

Component	Air; Climate; Water; Biodiversity.
Project	LIFE SUSTAINHUTS: Sustainable mountain huts in Europe
Country	Spain
Participants	Foundation for the Development of New Hydrogen Technologies in Aragon - Spain; partners from Italy, Slovenia, Romania
Financing	LIFE+ €1,974,285; EU contribution: €1,116,543
Period	01/07/2016 - 31/10/2021
Objective/s	Prevention of air pollution; Conservation of mountain forests; Promotion of sustainable tourism; Introduction of ecological methods for production, distribution and use of energy.

Description	Through the project, new and original solutions based on renewable energy have been introduced - photovoltaics, micro hydro and wind energy, fuel cells, electrolysers, hydrogen storage as well as new insulation materials to demonstrate adaptation to climate change.
Impact	Environmental and socio-economic impact: Reducing greenhouse gases and combating climate change; Saving energy and expenditure; Conservation of biodiversity; Favorable environment for tourism. Award for "Most Energy Efficient Project".
Results	A total of 22 energy technologies have been implemented in 9 mountain huts. The monitoring was carried out in a total of 11 lodges/huts in Spain, France, Slovenia and Italy.
Sources and information	https://hidrogenoaragon.org/en/proyectos/sustainhuts_en/ https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/life/publicWebsite/project/details/4399; http://sustainhuts.eu/

LOCAL ACTIONS GROUPS - PROJECT PARTNERS

LAG SPLAV

Czech Republic

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The SPLAV association was founded on 15 December 2004, it became a local action group (LAG) by the gradual accession of today's 31 municipalities under its administration and by subscribing to the ideas of the pan-European LEADER programme. It brings together Local Action Groups from all EU countries with the same goal - to stimulate and exploit the potential of their regions for their all-round and sustainable development. The forms in which LAGs work are their own projects, cooperation and support of appropriate projects of other entities, bringing information and good practice, education, awareness and training in rural development issues and the performance of public administration tasks.

The area of interest of the Local Action Group of the SPLAV Association is located in the central and southern part of the Rychnov nad Kněžnou district and occupies most of its territory. The territory is compact, roughly square in shape, and adjacent to the border with Poland in the north-east. It is divided quite significantly into a mountain part - the Orlické Mountains and a foothill part - along the rivers Divoká Orlice, Zdobnice, Bílý potok, Kněžna and others.

The territory of the SPLAV Association includes 31 municipalities covering an area of 48 097 ha with a total population of 35 912 inhabitants. The villages are medium-sized with a population of between 200 and 1,000 inhabitants. The exceptions are towns Rychnov nad Kněžnou, Vamberk, Rokytnice v Orlických horách and Solnice, township Doudleby nad Orlicí and the municipalities of Kvasiny, Skuhrov nad Bělá and Potštejn, which exceed this size.

The LAG SPLAV Association has 58 members, new members are accepted on the basis of their own application. The membership base is divided according to legal personality into public (municipalities) and private sector (legal and natural persons, entrepreneurs and non-profit organisations). According to the predominant focus of activity, the members of the association are further divided into 4 interest groups - public administration, business, landscape care and non-profit and association activities. The members of the association apply to these interest groups on the basis of their interest, regardless of their legal personality.

All members of the SPLAV Association attend the General Assembly and have the right to vote and be elected to other bodies of the LAG - the Programme Committee headed by the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, the Selection Committee and the Audit Committee.

Administrative and organisational activities and implementation of LAG projects are carried out by employees headed by the LAG Chief Manager.

Since its establishment, SPLAV has focused its activities on several main areas. In addition to the basic one - the application of rural development support programmes using the method of community-led local development, it is the protection of biodiversity and the environment, social stability, private entrepreneurship, education and training of children, youth and adults in civic and locally based topics and international cooperation. The LAG has carried out a number of projects in these fields of activity since its establishment.

The basis for these activities is a community-prepared strategic plan, which the LAG always prepares for several years. For the years 2022-27, a Strategic Plan for Community-led Local Development has been prepared.

For all activities related to the creation and implementation of strategic documents, the SPLAV Association LAG uses mainly its own membership, employees, partner organisations and the public from the territory. Representatives of municipalities in the territory of the LAG and other public administration bodies are important partners in the implementation of the LAG's plans. The possibility of transferring experience and good practice from foreign partner LAGs from Finland, Poland, Slovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria and Estonia is also of great benefit.

However, many activities of the LAG also take place outside the project activities in the form of public events, regular informal events for LAG members, information and promotion activities, etc.

GOOD ENVIRONMENTAL PRACTICES, INNOVATIVE APPROACHES AND MODELS EXPLORED BY LAG SPLAV

Good practice 1.

Component	Waste management
Project	Minimisation and recycling of household waste
Country	Czech Republic
Participants	Family with 4 members
Financing	The fee to the city for the services offered per person per year is 750Kč.
Period	2008 - 2022
Objective/s	To minimize the amount of household waste and sort the waste generated into reusable materials.
Description	Seek to reduce the amount of waste generated and make full use of the waste management system in place in the city.
Impact	The deliberate minimisation of packaging materials when shopping and the subsequent consistent segregation of waste has led to a significant reduction in the amount of mixed municipal waste produced.

Results	The family has stopped buying bottled water in PET bottles, uses their own shopping bags, uses swaps and donates items to charity. They sort their waste using the door-to-door system - in coloured bags (plastics, paper, tetrapack and small metal waste). They then take glass, used edible fats and oils, small electrical and hazardous waste and bulky waste to collection bins or to the collection yard in the city. The family composts organic waste in their own garden.
Sources and information	https://www.tsrk.cz/odpadove-hospodarstvi/

Good practice 2.

Component	Energy-efficient and environmentally friendly housing
Project	Building a passive house
Country	Czech Republic
Participants	Family with 4 members
Financing	Private, annual running costs approx. CZK 5,000
Period	1974-1992
Objective/s	iSavings in heating costs and healthier home environment.
Description	The passive house is rectangular in plan, the longer side faces south - passive solar heat gain. It is a wooden building made of NOVATOP panels with insulation made of extruded polystyrene. The windows are plastic and are fitted with external blinds. Heating is provided by an integrated heat storage heated by electricity from the rooftop FTV power plant. Controlled ventilation and air heating is provided by a DUPLEX RA3 hot air ventilation unit. Surplus energy from the FTV plant is supplied to the grid.
Impact	Due to the quality construction and orientation of the house, the energy consumption for heating is very low.
Results	Advantages of a passive house: low heating costs, constant supply of fresh air, high thermal comfort in the room.
Sources and information	www.rokytnicevoh.cz

Good practice 3.

Component	Energy efficiency, Renewable energy
Project	Centralised district heating provided by wood chips and other wood materials
Country	Czech Republic
Participants	Town Rokytnice v Orlických horách
Financing	Town budget, subsidies
Period	1999 - 2022

Objective/s	Processing and use of waste wood and woody debris from the surroundings of the village and maintenance of public green areas into wood chips and their subsequent energy use.
Description	The original lignite and fuel oil boilers were replaced by biomass boilers. Wood chips from waste wood cover 40% of consumption, the rest is wood pellets. The heat is then distributed to heat 90 housing units.
Impact	Wood is used to produce heat for domestic heating - a local renewable resource.
Results	The energy use of waste biomass in the central heating plant has solved the problems of disposal of waste wood from green maintenance and illegal burning on private land.
Sources and information	www.centep.cz

Good practice 4.

Component	Energy from renewable sources
Project	Biogas station Brocná
Country	Czech Republic
Participants	Farm Brocná, s.r.o.
Financing	Own resources (60 million CZK)
Period	2011 - 2020
Objective/s	Utilisation of residual heat from the production of electricity in the biogas station for heating households.
Description	A biogas station with an output of 0.6 MW has been built on the Brocná farm. The main reason for the construction was to generate electricity and use it for heating the farm buildings, for drying grain and for selling the energy to the grid. The production uses manure from livestock production, wastewater, haylage, maize silage and crop residues and waste from grain cleaning. The energy is produced by anaerobic digestion without air in closed reactors. The process results is biogas, which is used to generate electricity and heat, and digestate, which can be used as a high-quality fertiliser (similar to compost).
Impact	The manure is no longer improperly stored loose in the fields and thus does not leach nitrates into the soil and groundwater. The energy from the farm's waste products is used to generate heat and electricity to run the farm and 10 houses in the village. Digestate (a residual product of biogas production) is used to fertilise fields and pastures, thus significantly reducing the amount of fast-soluble mineral fertilisers used.

Results	The residual heat from the operation of the biogas station is distributed to the local part of Brocná, where it is used to heat two municipal buildings and nine family houses.
Sources and information	Farm Brocná s.r.o., 517 03 Skuhrov nad Bělou

Good practice 5.

Component	Waste management
Project	Collection yard in the village of Záměl
Country	Czech Republic
Participants	Municipality Záměl - 600 inhabitants
Financing	Grant support from various programmes of the Regional Authority, the Ministry of Environment and the EU
Period	2012 – 2022
Objective/s	Establishment of a functional waste management system in
Description	The municipality of Záměl has decided to create a collection yard with a composting plant and has built its own collection of sorted waste. This allows residents to conveniently and easily manage the disposal of all waste within their municipality by consistently sorting it into individual commodities. In addition to the usual components (plastics, paper, glass, metals), the collection yard also offers the possibility of handing over other types of waste for subsequent use, such as: electrical waste, bulky waste, wood (laminate, window frames, etc.), construction debris, tyres, textiles, edible oils, hazardous waste (residues of paints, thinners, pharmaceuticals, oils, etc.). Bio-waste is deposited by citizens in brown bins and is taken directly from their homes once a fortnight. It is then composted in large piles in the local composting plant together with waste from public green maintenance.

Impact	The sorted commodities are passed on to specialist companies for further processing. The processors pay for some of the raw materials and the municipality uses these funds to run the waste management system. High-quality compost from bio-waste is offered to citizens for use in their gardens and is also used for maintenance and new planting in the municipality.
Results	As a result of the functioning waste management system in the municipality, there are no black (illegal) dumps in the area.
Sources and information	www.obeczamel.cz

LOCAL ACTION GROUPS - PROJECT PARTNERS

POMORIE

BULGARIA

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Local action group Pomorie was established in 2015. The association implements Contract No. РД5010/25.01.2017 for a multi-funded strategy with the support of the European agricultural fund for rural development (EAFRD), the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) and European Social Fund (ESF) during the programming period 2014-2020.

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GOOD ENVIRONMENTAL PRACTICES, INNOVATIVE APPROACHES AND MODELS EXPLORED BY LAG POMORIE

Good practice 1.

Component	Water
Project	CITYWATER - Comparative analysis on conservation on water in cities 2012-2015
Country	Finland
Participants	City Helsinki ; City Turku ; City Tallinn and Tallinn university
Financing	Program Life+ on The European one commission and of Finnish ministry on the environment environment
Period	01/10/2012 - 30/09/2015
Objective/s	Application of ecologically relevant and cost effective measures for conservation on water in the municipalities in the region on Baltic sea moře.
Description	Urban flooding and sewage overflows have become a common problem, causing safety risks, causing extensive damage and financial losses.
Impact	Achieved social effects from the project are: motivation of the local people to be active and to participate in conservation of the Baltic sea
Results	Facilities for purification and retention on rainy water have been implemented in Helsinki and Botany _ garden in Tallinn

Sources and information	https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/life/publicWebsite/project/details/3538 http://www.citywater.fi https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/life/publicWebsite/project/details/3538

Good practice 2.

Component	Air; Impact on soil, landscape, biodiversity
Project	Integrated silvopastoral management plan: An innovative tool to preserve biodiversity and prevent wildfires
Country	Spain
Participants	Diputaci de Barcelona
Financing	Life+ program of The European one commission
Period	07/01/2014 - 06/30/2019
Objective/s	Develop ecosystem-based measures to increase the resilience and stability of forests against fires
Description	LIFE Montserrat has created a green infrastructure to protect against major forest fires and help to conserve the natural heritage in 14 municipalities around Montserrat.
Impact	Restoration of woodland, better air quality ,fire prevention, improving biodiversity
Results	During the project, work on woodland restoration was carried out in an area exceeding 1,300 hectares.
Sources and information	https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/life/publicWebsite/project/details/4161] https://lifemontserrat.eu/

Good practice 3.

Component	Biodiversity
Project	Actions for the conservation of coastal habitats and significant avifauna species in NATURA 2000 network sites of Epanomi and Aggelochori Laggons, Greece (ACCOLAGOONS)
Country	Greece - the lagoons Epanomi and Agelochori
Participants	Organization for general plan and conservation on the environment in Thessaloniki , Greece ; District on Central Macedonia ; Balkan _ ecological center "; "OMIKRON Environmental Consultants SA ."
Financing	Life+ program of The European one commission
Period	01/10/2010 - 30/09/2015
Objective/s	Enhancing the conservation of priority habitats in coastal lagoons, Mediterranean salt steppes and Posidonia beds
Description	The area is characterized by a large number of priority bird species and underwater meadows of the protected plant species Posidonia oceanica.
Impact	Increasing habitat diversity in both lagoons
Results	Creation on system for monitoring on the species sea habitats
Sources and information	http://www.accolagoons.gr/

Good practice 4.

Component	Waste Management
Project	Integrated solid waste management for Al Fayoum and Etsa
Country	Egypt
Participants	Dr. Ahmed Abdel-Warit Consulting engineers
Financing	Life+ program of The European one commission
Period	01/12/2004 - 31/05/2007
Objective/s	Development and recommendation on the most suitable system (s) for waste management
Description	The cities of Fayoum and Etza currently suffer from the effects of poor solid waste management, including both the collection of municipal solid waste and its disposal in desert dumps.
Impact	The transfer on know-how between the EU and Egypt, the adjustment on the needs on the project to the locals conditions and overcoming on the obstacles contributed for the success of the project
Results	Working meetings and trainings for local representatives
Sources and information	https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/life/publicWebsite/project/details/2467https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/life/publicWebsite/project/details/2467

Good practice 5.

Component	Soil
Project	"Soil conservation in the Mediterranean regions by growing new varieties of almond tree"
Country	Spain
Participants	Instituto Murcianode Investigación y Desarrollo Agrario y Alimentario ., La Alberca , Spain
Financing	Life+ program of The European one commission
Period	01/10/2005 -31/03/2009
Objective/s	Demonstrating the usefulness of growing new varieties of almond trees as an ecological approach to soil conservation
Description	Environmental management based on the cultivation of new varieties of native crops suitable for these conditions can lead to a sustainable system to prevent soil degradation.
Impact	The project demonstrated the benefits of almond trees cultivation to prevent erosion, and defined the most adapted farming system based on organic amendments and implying low production costs.
Results	The ALMOND PRO SOIL project succeeded in confirming the agricultural viability of new almond tree varieties in semi-arid areas, as well as their positive effect on soil quality
Sources and information	https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/life/publicWebsite/project/details/2551

Good practice 6.

Component	Economic activities
Project	Environmentally friendly tourism in the Rokua region
Country	Finland
Participants	Municipality Precipitate
Financing	Life+ program of The European one commission
Period	01/09/2002 - 30/06/2005
Objective/s	The main goal of the project was to look for ways to protect the environment and maintain employment levels in the region.
Description	The project is divided into the following parts: control and guidelines for environmental protection; development of sustainable tourism; eco-friendly business strategies and eco-design products; and promoting employment.
Impact	Identify and demonstrating different types of models for repairing damage already done to the landscape and preventing new damage.
Results	The project met its objectives, helping to significantly further the implementation of ecologically-sound tourism.
Sources and information	https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/life/publicWebsite/project/details/1990

Good practice 7.

Component	Waste management
Project	Green flag for greener hotels
Country	Austria / France / Germany / Greece / Italy / Spain
Participants	Agence de l'Environnement et de la Maîtrise de l'Energie (ADEME) - Hotels Verts , Osterreichisches Forschungszentrum Seibersdorf (ARCS), Center for Renewable Energy Sources (CRES), Institut Catala d'Energia (ICAEN), SOFTECH srl , Institut fur Energiewirtschaft und Rationelle Energieanwendung (IER)
Financing	Life+ program of The European one commission
Period	01/10/1998 -01/12/2000
Objective/s	To develop an environmental assessment method for hotels
Description	The project consists of two main parts: the development of a set of minimum requirements, which will then be tested on a limited number of hotels, as well as the preparation of a voluntary ecolabel scheme.
Impact	The project concludes that cost reduction will only be possible when products and services with low environmental impact cost less.
Results	The results of the project show that the diffusion of National Eco-labels for the hotel sector within the different European countries is not yet able to penetrate into the sector without
Sources and information	https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/life/publicWebsite/project/details/1080

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LOCAL ACTION GROUPS PROJECT PARTNERS

МИГ - РАЗЛОГ

МИГ Поморие