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# INTERNET RESEARCH AND GOOD PROJECTS & PRACTICES OF PROJECT PARTNERS

## WORK-PACKAGE -1

February – March – April, 2023





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# 1. Introduction

One of the main outputs/products of the “Let us Think Green” project is the transfer of the good projects & practices to project and project countries and EU countries.

Good green projects & practices transferred will be a reference of inspiration for project countries and European Union countries for new projects for the future.

Good Green Projects & Practices; It will be shared with the participants and local and national stakeholders of the project partner countries through project website, social media pages and both at the Dalyan Meeting and the Antalya Conference, Green Exhibition and Green Awareness Activities

## Project partners and their Good green projects & practices

### 1-Good project & Practice, TEK-SAV

- 1.1.Koycegiz-Dalyan Special Environmental Protection Area
- 1.2.Konyaaltı Beach and Lara Beach in Antalya

### 2. Good project & Practice , Association Walk Together

- 2.1.The Green Sofia Project
- 2.2.The Bulgarian Biodiversity Foundation (BBF)

### 3. Good project & Practice, Kalistratia

- 3.1.Calabria Coast to Coast
- 3.2.Calabria ECO FEST

### 4. Good project & Practice, TAVO Europa

- 4.1.GreenACT
- 4.2.Ecology Act 2

### 5. Good project & Practice, K.A.NE

- 5.1.Blue Alonissos
- 5.2. Bottles2Boats – B2B

5 Non-Governmental Organizations from 5 different regions of Europe are sharing 10 green projects & practices both in their own countries and EU countries within the scope of the “Let us think green” project by using ICT Technologies and internet. Project outputs / products will contribute to the Green Deal targets of the European Union in all project countries.





**INTERNET RESEARCH  
AND  
GOOD PROJECT & PRACTICES**

**TEK-SAV  
Türkiye**



# INTERNET RESEARCH

**TEK-SAV**  
**Türkiye**



## 2. Internet Research, Good Project & Practices ( TEK-SAV)

### 2.1. Environment Management, Coordination, Regulation, Inspection and Monitoring in Türkiye.

The Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change is the highest authority in Türkiye on environmental regulations, inspections and monitoring. There are Provincial Directorates of the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change in every province of Türkiye.

The General Directorate of Environmental Management, affiliated to the Ministry, is the unit related to the protection of the environment [1].

The Turkish government has signed important international Agreements on the environment and the seas. The Turkish government signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 2003 and the Kyoto agreement in 2009. Turkey became a party to the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol on the Protection of the Ozone Layer in 1991. The Turkish government signed the Bucharest agreement in 1996 for the protection of the Black Sea and its coasts, and signed the Barcelona agreement in 2002 for the protection of the Mediterranean Sea and its coasts.

The Instrument for Pre-Accession Financial Assistance Environmental Operations Program (IPA-I, IPA-II , IPA-III ) with the European Union has realized environmental projects[2].

There are some special environmental protection areas in Türkiye . Their number is 19. One of them is Köyceğiz-Dalyan Special Environmental Protection Area and it is one of the best practices to be transferred to “**Let us think Green**” project[3]. The European Union called for a project of 5 million Euros in February 2023 to increase the capacities of civil society organizations in Turkey to support the achievement of the ambitious goals of the European Green Deal[4].

### 2.2. Municipalities and Environment

Municipalities have responsibilities and authorities on the protection of green environment and clean water resources. The Environmental Protection and Control Department in Municipalities was established to manage and monitor environmental activities[5]. Some municipalities provide services to citizens with education and innovation centers related to the environment[6].

#### 1.1. Environmental Engineering Departments at Universities

There are Environmental Engineering departments in 29 universities in Turkey [7]. Majority of the graduates work in the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change, Universities and Governmental Organizations and Municipalities.

#### 1.2. Some Associations and Foundations concerning Environment in Türkiye.

The names and websites of important environmental and nature associations in Turkey are as follows.

1- TEMA Foundation

<https://www.tema.org.tr/>

2- Environment Foundation

<https://www.cevrevakfi.org.tr/>

2- Foundation for the Protection and Promotion of Environmental and Cultural Values / ÇEKÜL

<https://www.cekulvakfi.org.tr/>

3-Turkish Environmental Protection Foundation

<https://tucev.csb.gov.tr/>

4- Nature Association

<https://www.dogadernegi.org/>

6- Green Thought Association

<https://www.yesildusunce.org>

7.Türkiye Doğal Hayatı Koruma Vakfı,wwf

<https://www.wwf.org.tr/>



# GOOD PROJECT & PRACTICES

**TEK-SAV**  
**Türkiye**

## GOOD PROJECT & PRACTICE- I

### Köyceğiz-Dalyan Special Environmental Protection Area



Fig.2.1. Iztuzu Beach

General Characteristics: The Iztuzu beach area in the region is one of the most important breeding grounds for sea turtles (*Caretta caretta* and *Chelonia mydas*) and Nile tortoises (*Trionyx triunguis*) in the Mediterranean. In addition, the region is the breeding and living area of the otter species (*Lutra lutra*). 126 bird species, 282 marine fauna and flora species have been identified in the region.



Fig.2.2. Dalyan

Köyceğiz-Dalyan Special Environmental Protection Area; Muğla province, Köyceğiz district and 4 towns connected to it, consists of 13 villages. Köyceğiz is a town 75 km away from Muğla province. The region consists of different landforms located around the Köyceğiz depression lake.



The northeast and southeast of the lake are flat, while the other parts are surrounded by hilly areas. The section between Köyceğiz Lake and the sea is covered with 4 small lakes and numerous canals. The coastline consists of a 4.5 km long shore arrow. It is one of the most important breeding grounds for sea turtles (*Caretta Caretta*) in the Mediterranean.



Fig.2.3. Junction Point of Dalyan River and Iztuzu Beach -Dalyan



Fig.2.4. *Caretta Caretta* Turtle in the Iztuzu Beach

There is a fault line in the northwest - southeast direction south of Öycegiz Lake. Depending on this fault, there are various thermal springs known as Sultaniye, Çavuş (Rıza Çavuş) and Gel Girme (Kokar Girme). The parts of Muğla province other than Fethiye and Kınık are the region called Caria (Caria) in ancient times. B.C. Founded in the 8th century, Caria first came under the rule of Helen, then Lydia, Persia, Egypt, Syria, Pergamum, and finally Byzantium. It joined the borders of the Menteşe Principality in 1425 and the Ottoman Empire in 1535.

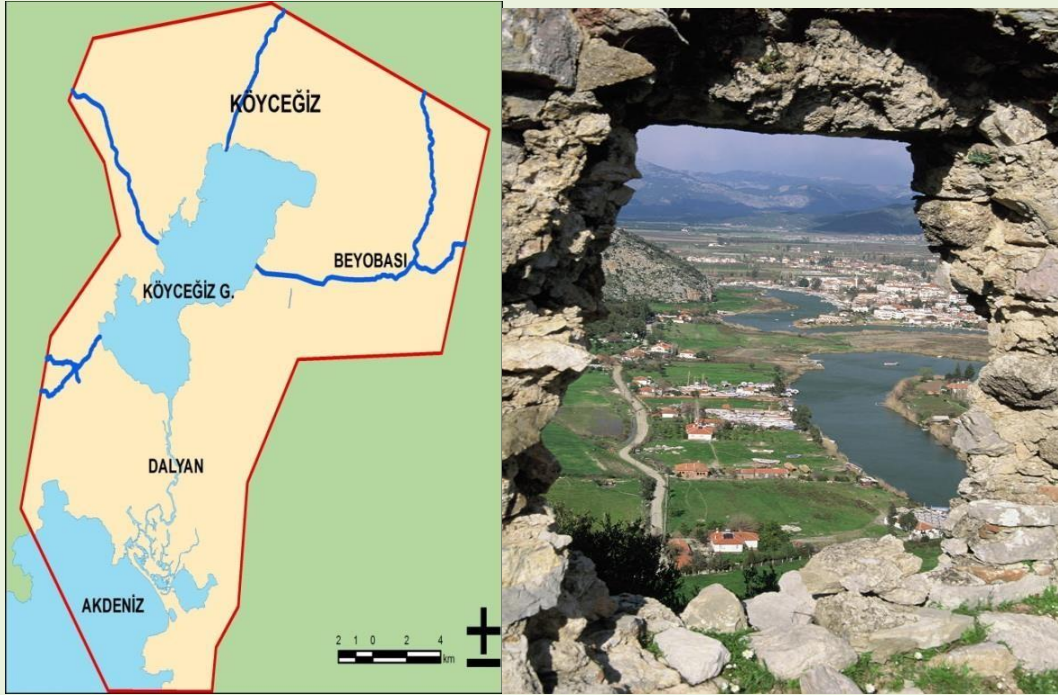


Fig.2.5. Dalyan Map and Top View of Dalyan

The most common vegetation in the Köyceğiz Special Environmental Protection Area consists of red pine and log forests, shrubs and shrub plants belonging to maquis and frigana, as well as herbaceous plants growing in the wet and barren swamps around Köyceğiz Lake. Pine pine (*Pinus Pinea*) is also seen on the coast. dominates.



Fig.2.6. Boat Tours for Tourists on Dalyan River

*Caretta caretta*, which use the Iztuzu beach as a breeding ground, are also under protection as they are under the threat of extinction. Lake surroundings, canals and forests have a rich potential as breeding and sheltering places for various animals.



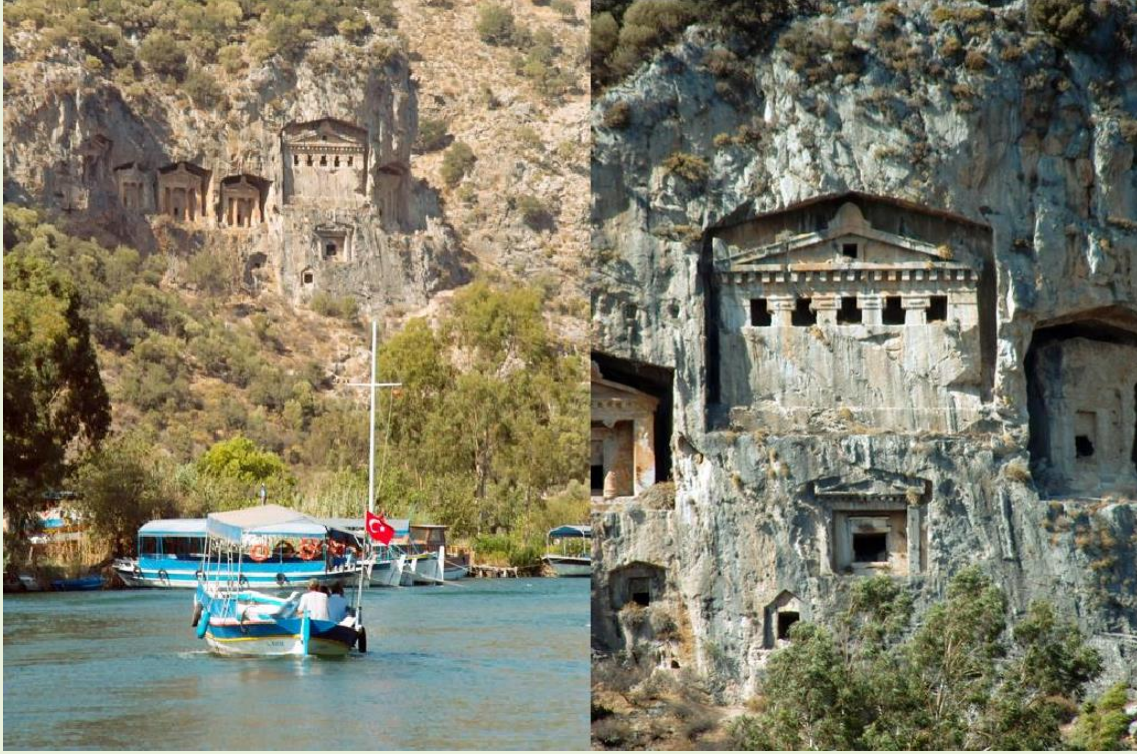


Fig.2.7. Dalyan river and historical places from Roman Time

Sakarmeke, stork, Izmir kingfisher, swallow, reed nightingale, laughing tern, snake eagle, bee-eater, seagull, paddyfish, little white heron and various other bird species use the region as wintering and hatching areas.

A planning approach, which is based on the preservation of the natural qualities of Öyceğiz Lake and Dalyan Strait and parallel to the general principles, has been followed. Dalyan and Köyceğiz, which are completely sensitive, are very valuable both in natural, historical and ecological terms.

At the same time, Dalyan is a settlement where tourism investments are concentrated. Köyceğiz Lake, rivers, Dalyan Canal, Dalyan mouth and the sea are particularly vulnerable to pollution and are areas that need to be protected.

It was aimed to grow the settlements of Köyceğiz and Dalyan in their own development areas, with intensive construction in these areas, especially tourism, traditional production, hostel business, farm tourism, recreational use of Köyceğiz lake, development of spa tourism, protection of citrus orchards, and plan decisions were developed to support these topics.

An exemplary project has been developed by developing an arrangement that enables the use of sea turtles in the Dalyan mouth / Iztuzu area and the protection of their breeding areas, but the use of this area, where people also use sea and sand, by day people by night turtles.





Fig.2.8. Iztuzu Beach and Green Area of Iztuzu

The areas outside the settlement are natural areas, log forests, sand dunes and reeds on the lakeshore are under protection [8].



Fig. 2.9. Dalyan River and Green Area of Dalyan





Fig.2.10. Dalyan River and Green Area of Dalyan



Fig.2.11. Dalyan river view on the boat

Why we select Köyceğiz-Dalyan Special Environmental Protection Area as good transferable practices for Let us Think Green project are as follows.

- 1- It is a special junction region where Green and Blue meet,
- 2- Caretta Caretta turtles laying their eggs on the Iztuzu beach in the region,
- 3- The region has rare animal ( Mainly birds) and plant species

## GOOD PROJECT & PRACTICE II

### Konyaalti Beach and Lara Beach in Antalya

#### Konyaalti Beach

Antalya is one of the most important tourist centers of both Turkey , Europe and the world. The closest beaches to Antalya's city center are Konyaalti and Lara Beaches. Thousands of people swim in these 2 beaches for about 7 months of the year and relax in their green areas and parks[9].

The important feature of both beaches is the combination of blue and green. When people come out of the sea, they have the opportunity to rest on the green ground under their green trees when they pass the beach. In both beaches, the beach is kept clean and the green area is protected as green and clean. With these features, both Konyaalti beach and Lara beaches are included as good practice in the Let us think Green Project.

As one of Turkey's most famous beaches, Konyaalti Beach serves visitors with its approximately 7 km coastline. Besides the public beach, Konyaalti Beach, which has more than 30 beaches run by different businesses, is mostly covered with small pebbles, although there is fine sand in some parts. Adorning the blue shore of the Mediterranean with its beauty, the beach offers you all the opportunities to enjoy the sea all day long. You can easily reach Konyaalti Beach, one of the symbols of Antalya, from all points of the city centre[ 10,11].



Fig.2.12.Konyaalti Beach and Green Recreation Area





Fig.2.13. Konyaaltı Beach and Green Recreation Area



Fig. 2.14. Konyaaltı Beach and Green Recreation Area

## Lara Beach

Lara, which takes its name from the Hittite language, means sand in this language. The sand structure of the region stands out with its fine grain. Located 12 km from Antalya city centre, Lara Beach hosts a 2 km sandy road. The beach, which fascinates visitors with its nature surrounded by pine forests, is also a public beach. Lara Beach is one of the most important beaches of Antalya and the world, where the sea and green meet the beach[12].

The pine forests adjacent to the beach offer a magnificent breathing space and can be used for activities such as tent camping or picnics. Most preferred by the people in the center of Antalya  
It is one of 2 beaches. One of the reasons for this is the cleanliness of the sea and the beach, and the picnic areas under the trees next to the beach.



Fig.2.15. Lara Beach and Green Recreation Area

The last meeting (Conference) of the project will be held in Antalya. Together with our project partners, we will organize the Blue sea green environmental awareness event in this region together with our stakeholders from Antalya.

After the conference in Antalya, awareness events will be held at Konyaalti beach for the green environment and clean sea with our project partners and stakeholders, and a cleaning workshop will be held at Lara beach.





## References

- 1- <https://cygm.csb.gov.tr/en/units>
- 2- <https://ab.csb.gov.tr/en/ipa-1-i-104587>
- 3- <https://ockb.csb.gov.tr/koycegiz-dalyan-ozel-cevre-koruma-bolgesi-i-2753>
- 4- [https://www.ab.gov.tr/guncel-hibeler\\_50801.html](https://www.ab.gov.tr/guncel-hibeler_50801.html)
- 5- <https://www.mugla.bel.tr/birim/cevre-koruma-ve-kontrol-dairesi-baskanligi>
- 6- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MsS0tdfoAmc>
- 7- <https://yokatlas.yok.gov.tr/lisans-bolum.php?b=10042>
- 8- <https://ockb.csb.gov.tr/koycegiz-dalyan-ozel-cevre-koruma-bolgesi-i-2753>
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- 10- <https://tolerance-homes.com/articles/the-best-beach-in-antalya/>
- 11- <https://antalyatouristinformation.com/things-to-do/beach/konyaalti/>
- 12- <https://antalyatouristinformation.com/things-to-do/beach/lara/>



# **INTERNET RESEARCH AND GOOD PROJECT & PRACTICES**

**WALK TOGETHER  
Bulgaria**



# INTERNET RESEARCH

**WALK TOGETHER**  
**Bulgaria**



### 3. Internet Research, Good Project & Practices ( Association Walk Together)

#### 3.1. Environment Management, Coordination, Regulation, Inspection and Monitoring in Bulgaria

Environmental management, coordination, regulation, inspection, and monitoring in Bulgaria are governed by a number of laws and regulations aimed at protecting the environment and promoting sustainable development.

The main legislation governing environmental protection in Bulgaria is the Environmental Protection Act. The act establishes the legal framework for environmental protection and sets out the roles and responsibilities of government agencies, businesses, and individuals in managing the environment. The Ministry of Environment and Water is the primary agency responsible for implementing environmental policy in Bulgaria.

Environmental coordination is handled by the National Council for Sustainable Development, which is responsible for coordinating policies and programs related to sustainable development. The council brings together government agencies, businesses, NGOs, and other stakeholders to develop and implement policies aimed at promoting sustainable development.

Environmental regulation is enforced by the Bulgarian Environmental Inspectorate, which is responsible for ensuring compliance with environmental regulations and conducting inspections of businesses and other entities that may have an impact on the environment. The inspectorate is empowered to issue fines and other penalties for non-compliance with environmental regulations.

Environmental monitoring in Bulgaria is carried out by a number of agencies, including the National Institute of Meteorology and Hydrology, the National Environmental Monitoring System, and the National Center for Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety. These agencies monitor air quality, water quality, soil quality, and other environmental factors to ensure that environmental standards are being met and to identify potential environmental risks.

Overall, Bulgaria has a comprehensive framework for managing the environment and promoting sustainable development. However, like many other countries, it faces ongoing challenges in balancing economic development with environmental protection, particularly in the areas of air and water pollution and waste management.

#### 3.2. Municipalities and Environment

In Bulgaria, municipalities play an important role in managing and protecting the environment. Municipalities are responsible for implementing environmental policies and programs at the local level, including managing waste, monitoring air and water quality, and promoting sustainable development.

One of the key responsibilities of municipalities is managing waste. Municipalities are responsible for collecting and disposing of municipal solid waste, including household and commercial waste. They also oversee the operation of landfills and waste treatment facilities within their jurisdiction.



Municipalities also play a role in regulating the use of land and natural resources. They are responsible for issuing permits for activities that may have an impact on the environment, such as construction projects or the use of natural resources. Municipalities also work to promote sustainable land use practices, such as protecting natural habitats and promoting the use of green spaces.

### 3.3. Environmental Engineering Departments at Universities

Many universities in Bulgaria have environmental engineering departments that offer under-graduate and graduate programs in this field. Environmental engineering departments in Bulgarian universities often have strong connections with industry and government agencies. Students may have opportunities to work on research projects or internships with companies or government agencies, gaining hands-on experience and practical skills.

### 3.4. Some Associations and Foundations concerning Environment in Bulgaria

There are several associations and foundations in Bulgaria that are dedicated to environmental protection and conservation. Here are a few examples:

- 3.4.1.** Bulgarian Biodiversity Foundation: This foundation is dedicated to the conservation and restoration of Bulgaria's biodiversity. They work on a range of projects, including habitat restoration, species conservation, and public education.
- 3.4.2.** Green Balkans: Green Balkans is a non-governmental organization (NGO) that focuses on conservation and restoration of natural habitats and species in Bulgaria. They work on a range of projects, including wildlife rehabilitation, wetland restoration, and public education.
- 3.4.3.** Bulgarian Society for the Protection of Birds: This NGO is dedicated to the conservation of birds and their habitats in Bulgaria. They work on a range of projects, including bird monitoring, habitat conservation, and public education.
- 3.4.4.** Eco Partners: This is an association of environmental experts and organizations that work together to promote sustainable development in Bulgaria. They focus on issues such as waste management, energy efficiency, and environmental education.

### References:

<https://www.biodiversity.bg/en/>

<https://greenbalkans.org/en/>

<https://bspb.org/en/>

<https://ecopartners.bg/>

<https://www.bepf.bg/en/>



# GOOD PROJECT & PRACTICES

## WALK TOGETHER Bulgaria



# GOOD PROJECT & PRACTICE- I

## THE GREEN SOFIA PROJECT

**Project Title:** The Green Sofia Project

**Project web address:**

<https://sofiagreen.bg>

**Social Media pages:**

<https://www.facebook.com/SofiaGreenCity>

<https://www.instagram.com/sofiagreencity/>

**Application Years:** 2016-now

**Objectives and Targets:**

This project aims to increase the number of green spaces in the city of Sofia, Bulgaria's capital. It includes the planting of new trees, the construction of green roofs and walls, and the creation of new parks and green corridors.

### Target Groups

Citizens, municipalities, NGOs, businesses.

### Learning Model : Non-Formal ? Informal ? or Formal ?

It depends on the specific activities and programs within the Green Sofia project. Non-formal and informal learning are likely to be the primary learning models, as the project involves engaging citizens and stakeholders through volunteer programs, citizen science projects, and educational initiatives outside of traditional formal educational settings.

### Outputs / Products

Green Sofia project's outputs and products are aimed at promoting sustainable urban development practices, increasing the number of green spaces in Sofia, improving the city's air and water quality, promoting biodiversity conservation, and creating a more livable and sustainable city for all citizens. This includes the physical changes and improvements made to the city's green spaces and infrastructure. Examples of physical outputs include the planting of new trees and shrubs, the creation of new parks and green corridors, the installation of green roofs and walls, and the reduction of pollution and urban heat islands.

## Success of the Projects (Any Prize and Sustainability etc)

- The European Green Capital Award in 2020, which recognizes cities for their commitment to sustainable development and environmental protection
- The UN-Habitat Scroll of Honor Award in 2019, which recognizes outstanding contributions to sustainable urban development
- The Green Apple Award in 2017, which recognizes environmental best practices and innovations

## Pics



Fig. 3.1.Planting plants and trees.



Fig.3.2. Produced Flowers





# GOOD PROJECT & PRACTICE II

## The Bulgarian Biodiversity Foundation

**Project title:** The Bulgarian Biodiversity Foundation (BBF)

**Project web address:** <https://biodiversity.bg/en/>

**Social Media pages:** [www.facebook.com/biodiversity.bg](http://www.facebook.com/biodiversity.bg)

**Application Years:** 1997 - now

### Objectives and Targets:

The Bulgarian Biodiversity Foundation (BBF) is a non-profit organization that was established in 2007 with the goal of promoting the conservation and sustainable use of Bulgaria's biodiversity. The foundation works to support scientific research, education, and public awareness campaigns, as well as to facilitate the development of policies and strategies for the conservation of biodiversity in Bulgaria.

The BBF's activities focus on several key areas, including:

1. **Protected Areas:** The BBF works to support the effective management and conservation of protected areas in Bulgaria, including national parks, nature reserves, and other designated areas of high conservation value.
2. **Species Conservation:** The BBF supports research and conservation efforts aimed at protecting endangered and threatened species in Bulgaria, including the Balkan lynx, the Egyptian vulture, and the European otter.
3. **Sustainable Development:** The BBF promotes sustainable development practices that are compatible with biodiversity conservation, including eco-tourism, organic farming, and the sustainable use of natural resources.
4. **Environmental Education:** The BBF supports environmental education initiatives aimed at raising public awareness about the importance of biodiversity conservation and promoting a culture of sustainability.

### Target Groups:

Scientists and researchers, NGOs, Environmental groups, local communities



### Learning Model:

The BBF's educational initiatives can be classified as non-formal learning, as they are designed to raise awareness and provide information about environmental issues to the general public, rather than being part of a formal educational curriculum.

### Outputs / Products:

The Bulgarian Biodiversity Foundation (BBF) has produced several outputs and products as part of its conservation and research activities. These include:

1. Scientific Reports and Publications: The BBF produces scientific reports and publications aimed at improving our understanding of Bulgaria's biodiversity and identifying threats to its conservation.
2. Conservation Strategies and Action Plans: The BBF works to develop and implement conservation strategies and action plans aimed at protecting and conserving Bulgaria's biodiversity.
3. Public Awareness Campaigns: The BBF produces public awareness campaigns aimed at raising public awareness about the importance of biodiversity conservation and promoting a culture of sustainability.

### Developed Green Environment Courses and Materials

- The organization does produce video educational materials and resources related to biodiversity conservation and sustainable development in Bulgaria.

### Success of the Project:

The Bulgarian Biodiversity Foundation (BBF) has not received any major awards for its work on biodiversity conservation and sustainable development. However, the organization has been recognized for its contributions to conservation research and advocacy in Bulgaria. For example, in 2012, the BBF was awarded a grant by the European Union's LIFE program for its work on the conservation of priority habitats and species in Bulgaria. The organization has also received funding and support from a variety of international organizations, including the World Bank, the United Nations Development Programme, and the Global Environment Facility.

**Pics:**



Fig. 3.3. Botanical Course



Fig.3.4. Bird watching

**Videos:**

<https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=228138253049954>

**References:** <https://biodiversity.bg/en> , <https://sofiagreen.bg>



# INTERNET RESEARCH AND GOOD PROJECT & PRACTICES

**Kalistratia OdV**

**Italy**



# INTERNET RESEARCH

**Kalistratia OdV**

**Italy**



## 4. Internet Research, Good Project & Practices (Kalistratia )

### 4.1. Environment Management, Coordination, Regulation, Inspection and Monitoring in Italy

The Ministry of the Environment and Energy Security is a department of the Italian government. It is in charge of environmental protection and energy security. Established in 1986 as the Ministry of the Environment, over the years it has taken on various denominations and responsibilities. The current minister is Gilberto Pichetto Fratin, in office since 22 October 2022. [1]

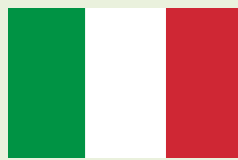
The consolidated text of environmental and waste management regulations in Italy is a law of the Italian Republic issued through Legislative Decree No. 152 of 3 April 2006. In Italy, however, there are several bodies that take charge of environmental regulations. Specifically, it is about:

- Ministry of the Environment and the protection of the territory and the sea;
- ISPRA (Higher Institute for Environmental Protection and Research): established in 2008, following the merger of APAT (Environmental Protection Agency and Technical Services) with other institutes (ICRAM for the sea and INFS for wildlife), performs technical and scientific functions. These functions are both in support of the Ministry of the Environment and directly, through monitoring, evaluation, control, inspection and management of environmental information;
- SINA (National Environmental Information System): carries out environmental monitoring and control actions, according to the MDIAR scheme (acronyms for Data Monitoring - Information - Analysis/Evaluation - Reporting), collecting data and information useful for describing and understanding environmental phenomena. It aims to provide support to government action on environmental issues. The SINA network has a further branch within it:
  - PFR (Regional Focal Points): they act as territorial references of the network where regional data and information of interest to the SINA are collected;
  - IPR (Main Reference Institutions): centers that contribute to the implementation of the rules of the environmental knowledge base;
  - ARPA/APPA (System of Environmental Agencies): they are organized in National Thematic Centers and Inter-agency Technical Tables. They have the task of providing technical and scientific support with reference to certain environmental issues.

Moreover, Italy is focused on pursuing the Sustainable Development Goals of the Agenda 2030, signed in September 2015 by the governments of the 193 UN Member States, and the goals of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.

As of January 2022, Italy has regained membership of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) for a three-year period. ECOSOC, which comprises 54 member states, plays a pivotal role in coordinating the sustainable development sector and all the debates on socio-economic themes. Italian Ambassador Maurizio Massari will hold the vice-presidency of ECOSOC until July 2023.

At ECOSOC election, Italy garnered the most votes among Western Countries, which bears witness to the strong reputation our country has built through its long-standing commitment in support of issues related to environment and sustainability. This commitment was the driving force behind the event Youth 4 Change, which Italy hosted in Milan in 2021, when it was co-chair of the COP26 on climate change with the UK, and that gathered more than 400 youth from all over the world.



In the same spirit, Italy scaled up its efforts during the 2022 High Level Political Forum for Sustainable Development – HLPF 2022. In its framework, Italy co-facilitated with Nauru a long and complex negotiation on the Ministerial Declaration on the status of implementation of Agenda 2030 and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals – the SDGs, adopted on 18 July 2022 by ECOSOC. [2]

The environment is integrated into many of the national and international funding programs. Here are some:

- LIFE European program for the environment and climate action – finances projects for environmental protection;
- H2020 Horizon 2020 – funding of applied research projects;
- ERDF European Regional Development Fund – finances cooperation between similar territories and their growth;
- ESF European Social Fund – finances employment, work and training, also in environmental matters;
- EAFRD European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development – finances the development of agricultural areas with particular attention to the environment;
- EMFF European Maritime and Fisheries Fund – finances the development and protection of coastal areas.

## 4.2. Municipalities and Environment

In Italy, The regions (as Region Calabria) that mainly monitor environmental protection. Coordinated by the Ministry of the Environment. Naturally, municipalities also have responsibilities for environmental protection.

## 4.3. Environmental Engineering Departments at Universities

The approach adopted in Italy foresees a hierarchical classification based on a territorial division in units featuring an increasing degree of homogeneity, consistent with specific combinations of climate, biogeographical, geomorphological and hydrographic factors that influence the presence and distribution of species, communities and ecosystems.

In order to achieve a suitable classification of the Municipalities according to the Italian Eco regions, a collaboration was established between the Central Department for Territorial and Environmental Statistics (DCAT) of ISTAT and the Interuniversity Research Centre “Biodiversity, Ecosystem Services and Sustainability” (CIRBISES), Department of Environmental Biology, “La Sapienza University” of Rome[3].

Moreover, There are Environmental Engineering departments in Italian universities. Majority of the graduates work in the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change, Universities and Governmental Organizations and Municipalities.



#### 4.4. Some Associations and Foundations concerning Environment in Italy

The names and websites of important environmental and nature associations in Italy are as follows:

1. Legambiente <https://www.legambiente.it>
2. WWF <https://www.WWF.it>
3. Greenpeace <https://www.greenpeace.it>
4. Marevivo <https://www.marevivo.it>
5. FAI [www.fai.it](http://www.fai.it)
6. Club Alpino Italiano – CAI [www.cai.it](http://www.cai.it)
7. Accademia di Permacultura Italia <https://www.permacultura.it>
8. Amici della Terra <https://www.amicidellaterra.it/>
9. LAV [www.lav.it](http://www.lav.it)

#### References

- 1- <https://www.mase.gov.it/pagina/ministero>
- 2- <https://italyun.esteri.it/en/italy-and-the-united-nations/sustainable-development/>
- 3- <https://www.istat.it/en/archivio/224797>





# GOOD PROJECT & PRACTICES

**Kalistratia OdV**

**Italy**



# GOOD PROJECT & PRACTICE- I

## Kalabria Coast to Coast

**Project Title:** Calabria Coast to Coast

**Project we address:** <https://www.kalabriatrekking.it/il-cammino-coast-to-coast/>

**Social Media pages:**

<https://www.facebook.com/KalabriaCoasttoCoast/>

<https://www.instagram.com/camminokalabriacoasttoeast/>

**Application Years:** 2013 – to present

### Objectives and Targets

The **Kalabria Coast to Coast Trail** is a path which starts from the city of **Soverato** and the white Ionian beaches of the **Costa degli Aranci**, and ends in the picturesque **Pizzo**, perched on a tufaceous rock that rises sheer to the golden Tyrrhenian beaches of the Costa degli Dei.

It crosses the mountain territory of **Preserre Calabre**, passing through the suggestive villages of **Petrizzi**, **San Vito sullo Ionio**, **Polia** and **Monterosso Calabro**.

The **Kalabria Coast to Coast Trail** is a naturalistic route of 55 km, better enjoyed at a slow pace among old olive trees, vines, fields of wheat and prickly pears, woods of centuries-old chestnut and beech trees, granite stones shaped by time and the magnificent natural oasis of **Lake Angitola**.

The trail is above all an emotional and sensorial journey, off the usual touristic track where ancient flavors, fragrances and traditions can be discovered. These places in this wonderful land are rich in history and millenary culture and it seems like time has stopped.



## Target Groups

Nature lovers, hikers, people who want to learn more about the Mediterranean flora and fauna

## Learning Model : Non-Formal ? Informal ? or Formal ?

Until now there is above all formal way to do trekking (by ass. Calabria Trekking) and informal way to do this path alone.

## Outputs / Products

From 2013 to today now there are over a thousand tourists and excursionists a year. Along the route that starts from Soverato (Ionian sea) to arrive at Pizzo Calabro (Tyrrhenian sea), new accommodation facilities have been created and the existing ones have increased their production capacity.

## Developed Green Environment Courses and Materials

Calabria trekking association has sensitized the other associations (including Kalistratia) and public bodies. There has recently been a mobilization that has prevented the construction of other existing wind farms.

## Success of the Projects (Any Prize and Sustainability etc)

In addition to being one of the best known nature trails in Italy, there was recently an article in the famous TIME magazine [1].



## Pics



Fig. 4.1 example of signage along the path

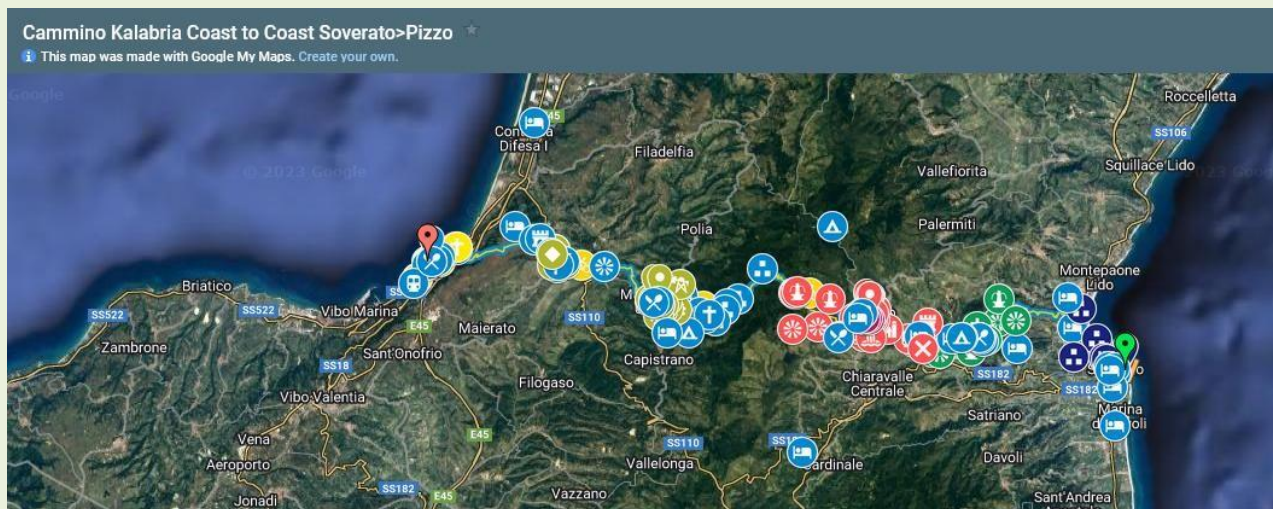


Fig.4.2 list of attractions, tourist activities etc. present along the trail.

## Video Links

<https://youtu.be/GiWTRvmvDKE>



## GOOD PROJECT & PRACTICE- II

### Kalabria ECO FEST

**Project Title:** Calabria ECO FEST

**Project web address:** località Gigliara di Poli (VV)

**Social Media pages:**

<https://www.facebook.com/kalabriaecofest/>

<https://www.instagram.com/kalabriaecofest/>

**Application Years:** 2021, 2022 and so on

#### Objectives and Targets

The main objectives of the festival are to raise awareness among local communities in enhancing the territory from an environmental point of view. Furthermore, we want people of diametrically opposed cultures to converge in a unique way in respect of Calabria as an area of high environmental value.

#### Target Groups

Children, adults, public bodies, associations, farms, accommodation facilities, etc.

#### Learning Model: Non-Formal? Informal? or Formal ?

Non formal informal way, on website there are all information, video etc.

#### Outputs / Products

By numerous symposiums, communities have arisen that go beyond the festival. In this sense, the intent of these days is to bring out a network of people who can meet again to cultivate permaculture activities or simply dialogue to protect the territory in various forms with low environmental impact.

#### Developed Green Environment Courses and Materials

On website you can see numerous brochures of symposiums and video

#### Success of the Projects (Any Prize and Sustainability etc)

Each a more than a thousand people come. In addition, the representatives of public bodies pay homage to the success of this festival. Also, several local newspapers speak positively of this festival. It is expected that this event will have a national characterization. Kalistratia OdV is the main association to make this big festival but a success it's to do partnership with public body and several associations [2].



Pics



Fig. 4.3. a symposium about permaculture



Fig.4.4. area for children "school of peace"



Fig.4.5. a musical event in the night

## Video Links

<https://kalabriaecofest.it/video/>

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yn-G\\_h30ghM](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yn-G_h30ghM)

## References

1-<https://time.com/collection/worlds-greatest-places-2022/6194498/calabria-italy/>

2-<https://www.italiachecambia.org/2021/07/kalabria-eco-fest/>



# **INTERNET RESEARCH AND GOOD PROJECTS & PRACTICES**

**TAVO EUROPA**

**Lithuania**





# INTERNET RESEARCH

**TAVO EUROPA**

**Lithuania**



## 5. Internet Research, Good Project & Practices (TAVO Europa)

### 5.1. Environment Management, Coordination, Regulation, Inspection and Monitoring in Lithuania

The basic principles of environmental protection are established in the Constitution of the Republic of Lithuania. The Constitution stipulates that the state and the individual must protect the environment from harmful influences and the state shall take care of the protection of the natural environment, wildlife and plants, individual objects of nature and areas of particular value and shall supervise a sustainable use of natural resources, their restoration and increase. Environmental protection shall be based on comprehensive, correct and timely ecological information. The degradation of land, the pollution of water and air, radioactive impact on the environment as well as depletion of wildlife and plants are prohibited by law.

The Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania (in Lithuanian: *Lietuvos Respublikos aplinkos ministerija*) oversees the environment and natural resources in Lithuania. Its mission is:

- To implement the principle of sustainable development;
- To set preconditions for rational utilization, protection and restoration of natural resources;
- To ensure provision of information about the state of environment and its forecasts to the public;
- To create conditions for the development of construction business and the provision of residents with housing;
- To ensure a proper environmental quality, taking into account the norms and standards of the European Union.

The Ministry has numerous divisions and subordinate institutions responsible for protected areas, environment protection, geological survey, forestry, metrology, meteorology services, and marine research.

In 1996, the first Lithuanian Environmental Strategy and, in 1998, the Lithuanian Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan were developed. The current main strategic document for the environmental, as well as social and economic, development of the Republic of Lithuania is The National Sustainable Development Strategy, approved in 2003 and focused on long-term sustainable development of the Lithuania state and society until 2020.

Furthermore, environmental policy in Lithuania is harmonized with EU policy and the respective rules and regulations.

The main legal act for environmental issues, the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on environment protection, defines environmental governance as the activities of national and municipal environmental authorities ensuring effective environment protection and the rational use of natural resources. The law states that, in the Republic of Lithuania, environmental governance is the concern and duty of the Parliament, the Government, the Ministry of Environment, and the municipalities at the respective levels.

The Parliament of the Republic of Lithuania sets the main guidelines for the national and international environmental policy of the state, and the government coordinates environmental laws, which are implemented by the Ministry of Environment as the main environmental governance institution, using various means and measures.

The means and measures foreseen in the environmental laws are managed and enforced, at the respective levels, by the Ministry of Environment and its subordinate institutions: the Regional Environment Protection Departments of the Ministry of Environment, the Environment Protection Agency, the State Service for Protected Areas under the Ministry of Environment, the Lithuanian Geological Survey under the Ministry of Environment and the Lithuanian Hydro meteorological Service under the Ministry of Environment.

**The Law on environmental monitoring is the main national act establishing the environmental monitoring system in Lithuania.** The current system includes three levels of environmental monitoring: national (state) monitoring, municipal monitoring and environmental monitoring of economic entities. The law assigns the responsibility for organizing and coordinating national environmental monitoring to the Ministry of Environment.



The measures listed in the Law on environmental monitoring are managed and enforced at the respective levels, mainly by the Environmental Protection Agency and other institutions under the Ministry of Environment.

In 2016, Lithuania signed the **Paris Agreement**, in which it (along with other EU members) committed to reducing greenhouse emissions by 40% in comparison to 1990. Compared to 2005, Lithuania has committed to reduce emissions by 9% by 2030 (excluding sectors which participate in the EU Emissions Trading System).

There is a discrepancy between the country's ambitious medium- and long-run climate- change goals and existing policies, which are deemed insufficient to achieve them. In particular, taxation is used in a very limited way to tackle pollution and climate-change externalities. The Ministry of Environment has proposed a new (and higher) level of taxation on automobiles, but the proposals have met with considerable criticism, and were in fact rejected by the parliament in early 2022 (at least in their current form). Furthermore, Lithuania does not provide adequate financing for environmental needs – in fact, environmental protection expenditure as a share of GDP has been declining over recent decades, and is substantially below the EU average.

The proportion of energy produced from renewable sources in Lithuania reached 25.5% in 2019, above the country's Europe 2020 target of 23%. The National Strategy for Energy Independence (amended in 2018) includes further regulatory and financial incentives for the use of wind and solar energy, with the goal of having all domestic production of energy be based on renewables by 2050.

Considerable progress made in reducing reliance on landfills, and shifting to recycling and composting.

## 5.2. Municipalities and Environment

The authorities of local municipalities implement and monitor environmental measures at municipal level. Every municipality has a department related to environmental protection and waste management.

## 5.3. Environmental Engineering Departments at Universities

There are two universities in Lithuania who work on research on Environmental engineering or Environmental protection engineering and provide bachelor and master studies:

Vilnius Gediminas Technical University and Kaunas University of Technology.

However the majority of the universities offer bachelor and master programs related to environmental studies: Environmental studies and environmental protection, Environmental law, Natural systems management, Sustainable management and production and similar.

Most of the degrees can be studied both in Lithuanian and in English.

## 5.4. Some Associations and Foundations concerning Environment in Lithuania

- Ancient woods foundation
- <https://www.sengiresfondas.lt/en/>
- Lithuanian fund for Nature
- <http://www.glis.lt/?site=5>
- Mes Darom events
- <https://www.mesdarom.lt/>
- Find more on official list of organizations and foundations provided by the Environmental ministry of Lithuania:
- <https://am.lrv.lt/lt/nuorodos/aplinkosaugos-nvo>



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# GOOD PROJECTS & PRACTICES

**TAVO EUROPA**

**Lithuania**



**Project Title:** GreenACT

**Project Number:** 2020-3-RO01-KA205-094853

**Project website:** <https://greenactproject.eu>

**Social Media pages:**

<https://www.facebook.com/projectgreenact>

[https://www.instagram.com/greenact\\_project/](https://www.instagram.com/greenact_project/)

**Application Years:** 2021-2022

### Project Partners and Countries



**Tavo Europa (Lithuania)**



**Drustvo Bodi svetloba (Slovenia)**



**D.G.T. (Romania)**



**Brigada Do Mar (Portugal)**



**Walk Together (Bulgaria)**



## Objectives and Targets

### Overall objective:

To support further these YOUTH INITIATIVES and raise more awareness in the 6 countries, through the organization of the SUMMER SCHOOLS, an innovative learning methodology for educating young people on environmental issues, inspire them in developing a firm ecological mindset, and engage them in having a positive impact in their communities as active agents.

### Specific objectives

Furthermore, our project aimed to:

- set up the GreenACT MOVEMENT (a network of young activists) for coordinating their actions and engaging citizens;
- build /increase the capacity of partner organizations to take action regarding reducing waste in the partner countries by encouraging local communities to recycle and re-use.
- equip youth workers with a TOOLBOX for setting up the SUMMER SCHOOLS
- facilitate brainstorming on challenges and possible solutions on alternative energy resources, biodiversity, and food production, sustainable production, and consumption, transport, etc.
- promote the idea of eco- friendly cities in urban regions

### – Target Groups:

- Young people and youth workers

### – Learning Model :

- Non-Formal

### Outputs / Products

- a Competence Framework for increasing environmental awareness and responsible behavior;
- an Educational Pack which will facilitate innovative learning practices based mainly on non-formal methods;
- a Green-ACT platform where young people and youth workers will use as a way of interacting, sharing information, experience, and knowledge;
- a Toolbox, with A-Z guides for setting up the GreenACT SUMMER SCHOOLS.



## Developed Green Environment Courses and Materials

1. Partners developed the Educational Pack with all the learning material that will help young people engage in environmental actions and have a positive impact. At this stage the consortium also created a Data Bank with tools, resources, teaching material, videos, reports etc. to support youth workers and young people. Additionally, a training course was developed for youth workers which were used during the short training in Slovenia (C1) and as a KA1 Learning Mobility.

The overall products that were produced:

- An EDUCATIONAL PACK for youth workers targeting young people (Learning modules using PPT, animated videos, and training guidelines);
  - DATA BANK;
  - Development of presentations/activities for C1 activity.
2. An online platform was created to provide to young people and youth workers with a powerful, dynamic and interactive tool based on cutting edge technology that serves various purposes. It was developed using open source technologies in order to be easily maintainable, transferable, extensible and adaptable to other contexts after the end of the project implementation period. Moreover, the tool is user-friendly and was linked to the social media of the project and the official website.

The platform incorporates the following functionalities:

- the e-LEARNING area with all material developed in IO2 EDUCATIONAL PACK;
  - the ECO-CITIES AUDIT TOOL that evaluates the sustainability and eco-friendliness of each city;
  - GreenACT MOVEMENT where young people, youth workers, professionals are able to network, coordinate their actions and exchange good practices;
  - The e – DATA BANK that includes a collection of good practices: articles on European policies, similar green projects and other support material for youth workers.
3. A-Z TOOLBOX (with guidelines, templates, good examples, monitoring tools, practical tips etc.) which is necessary for the implementation of the SUMMER SCHOOLS for young people and the launch of the PLATFORM. During this stage partners promoted the Summer Schools to youth organizations. Additionally, they produced video tutorials to ensure the project will have an impact after its completion.



## Pictures



Fig.5.1. Green Act Meeting



Fig.5.2. Green Act Final Meeting



Fig.5.3. Green Act "MOTTO"



## Meet Bordalo II

Raising awareness of the human impact on life on planet Earth

This Portuguese artist upcycles plastic and other garbage to create amazing small and large scale pieces of art that he has spread around the cities of Portugal and around the world in exhibitions.

Photo: Miguel Portelinha



Fig.5.4. Green Act "Awareness Event"



**Project Title:** Ecology Act 2

**Project Number:** 2020-1-FR02-KA105-017375

**Application Years:** 2020-2022

### Project Partners and Countries



Tavo Europa (Lituania)



UNITED SOCIETIES OF BALKANS (Greece)



Maison de l'Europe des Landes WIPSEE (France)

### Objectives and Targets

This project followed the desire of the young people around us to develop an exchange and common actions with other young people from different backgrounds around a common concern: to make ecology part of everyday life. The aim was to offer ways of setting up international zero waste meetings. Ecology and climate issues come up in each of our exchanges with the young people around us.

Based on the ideas and reflections shared with the first group of young people organizing the exchange in Bulgaria, the new group of young people from Landes proposed a different exchange experience to deepen the experience of mobility. They wanted to build on this first exchange to go further, using the difficulties.

They wanted to build on this first exchange to go further, using the difficulties encountered in achieving the zero waste objectives.



**The objectives** of this project are:

- to promote and give concrete meaning to the European values of respect, tolerance, solidarity and responsibility;
- to develop diversity in all its forms (gender, social, cultural, etc.);
- to encourage autonomy and critical thinking;
- to enable concrete actions of sharing and ecological transition;
- to continue, diversify and improve concrete and reflective work on international zero waste exchanges.

### **Target Groups**

Young people

### **Learning Model :**

Non-Formal

### **Outputs / Products**

- Developing a methodology of gestures, actions and decision-making to make the ERASMUS+youth exchanges (and others) zero waste (or almost);
- Videos, testimonies, podcasts;
- Zero waste guides in English and French.



## Success of the Projects

### Michalis' Erasmus+ story

22 Sep 2022



**My Erasmus+ Experience**

**Michalis**

Last month, between August 17-23, I took part in a youth exchange entitled "Ecology Act II" in Bordeaux, France. During the program I had the chance to work with people from 3 different countries (Lithuania, France, Greece) with whom we discussed issues related to ecology. The main topic of our discussions was how we can, both individually and as countries, limit ecological destruction and switch to renewable energy sources. My favorite activities were the intercultural nights, through which we came into contact with different cultures as well as their traditional foods. This week has definitely been something special and I am extremely happy that I was able to be a part of this whole program.

Michael

Fig.5.5. Green Act "Erasmus+ Story"

## Nikos' and Andreas' Erasmus+ experience

21 Sep 2022



We participated in the Ecology Act 2 program that took place from 8/18 to 8/22 in Vieux Boucau, France. It was a very beautiful experience. We made new friends and learned a lot about the culture of other countries. We ate food from France and Lithuania, listened to music from these countries and danced their dances. Also, each of the participants gained ecological awareness and we learned new things about volunteering. Finally we surfed in the Atlantic Ocean and the lifeguard informed us about the dangers of the ocean. It was a very beautiful experience.

Thank you very much,  
Andreas and Nikos

Fig.5.6. Green Act “Erasmus+ Experience”

## Ecology Act in France with Georgia

22 Sep 2022



Ecology act 2 in Bordeaux, France was a youth exchange with a particularly summery character. In Vieux Boucau near Bordeaux in a small seaside camp, French, Lithuanian and Greek participants of the program discussed various aspects of ecology and shared our local realities on this topic. In the intercultural evenings we learned about other people's culture and customs and shared ours. Finally, in the last days of the program, we organized a clean-up action, and cleaned the beach and the city of litter.

Oui oui!  
Georgia

Fig.5.7. Green Act “Erasmus+ Experience in Georgia ”





Pictures



there is NO PLANET B



MAISON DE L'EUROPE DES LANDES WIPSEE  
18 AU 23 AOÛT | FRANCE/VIEUX-BOUCAU

# ECOLOGY ACT II



GRÈCE



FRANCE



LITUANIE



Fig.5.8. Ecology Act II "Erasmus+"



# **INTERNET RESEARCH AND GOOD PROJECT & PRACTICES**

**K.A.N.E**  
**Greece**



# INTERNET RESEARCH

**K.A.N.E**

**Greece**



## 6. Internet Research, Good Project & Practices (K.A.NE)

### 6.1. Environment Management, Coordination, Regulation, Inspection and Monitoring in Greece

There is an increasing trend to building on current capacity for environmental management, through the development of research and information bodies and the employment of highly qualified experts and scientists. Environmental issues now are discussed not only at Ministry level (Ministry of Public Works and Environment (YPEHODE) e along sectoral lines) but through committees at inter-ministerial level, which basically is an indication of the efforts to reform. Through certain indicators, government may foresee its direction on an annual basis. Already some environmental issues go through cross sectorial practices. For example, there were long and inter-ministerial preparations for the Greek “after Rio” report at the Johannesburg Summit (September 2002).

The average Greek citizen has never heard of “sustainable development” (Viosimi, Aiforiki, Ypostiriksimi), let alone the concepts they embody, their goals, or the implications of a sustainable development strategy. At a verbal level, sustainable development is like a slogan! At an action level, it is uncertain. It is shown further that non-governmental organisations (NGO’s) and companies that campaign for the same purpose, i.e. promotion of a particular scheme, on many occasions have no common language as tools like ISO14001 are not really known to the public. There are quite a few bodies (mainly stemming from academia) that have participated actively in the promotion of urban environmental management and ISO14001. The protection of the urban environment and measures for minimizing environmental impacts (such as for example, a strategy based on sustainable development) are vague concepts to all actors. Consequently, there is a general lack in specific content as to how sustainable development and environmental management practices are to be attained or who is responsible for achieving them. Thus they remain on the margin. Second, besides the novelty of the concept, a lack of organized effort to inform the public on such issues points to extremely low levels of awareness. Far from the state initiatives and rhythms of achieving targets, it is claimed that there is a dearth in an organized, social interest for environmental matters. Actions are fragmentary and on certain occasions doubtful. Although stricter procedures in particular stages of environmental management have been enacted, practices are generally lagging behind and vague. There has been limited development on this subject from socio-economic, productive and educational dimensions, and little sign of a sustainable industrial strategy. The reason why these issues have not progressed is because of the Greek governments’ lack of industrial planning. Measures from Greek government are considered superficial and not really distinguished for professional and detailed knowledge of environmental management.

### 6.2. Municipalities and Environment

Five Greek cities – [Heraklion](#), [Ioannina](#), [Kalamata](#), [Trikala](#) and [Kozani](#) – have filed a nomination to be part of the European Commission’s “100 Climate Neutral Cities by 2030” venture. Reaching 100 climate-neutral cities by 2030 is the objective identified by the EU’s Mission Board for climate-neutral and smart cities. The Mission supports, promotes and showcases 100 European cities in their systemic transformation towards climate neutrality by 2030. As underlined in an announcement by the Greek Environment Ministry, the EU will select the 100 cities through a demanding process. “Therefore, the proper preparation of the five Greek cities is considered of significant importance,” the ministry said. The 100 European cities will participate in a comprehensive plan of holistic interventions with a defined budget and a timeline of 10 years. They will also have the opportunity to redefine their identity (city re-branding) as well as carry out large-scale investments and create new jobs with the use of EU funding tools. The goal of the Mission Board is for these cities to cooperate and operate as innovation hubs for all European cities by developing a set of good practices and full-scale investment projects.

In addition, the Mission Board will cover the regeneration needs of urban areas in efforts to contribute to the improvement of energy efficiency and quality in buildings and the urban environment as well as to the reduction of pollution from daily transportation.

Furthermore, it will help save natural resources and facilitate the digital transformation of urban areas.

### 6.3. Ministry of Environment and Energy (MEEN)

The Ministry of Environment and Energy is mandated to preserve and improve the environment, spatial and urban planning and advance the energy and mineral resources sectors, in accordance with the principles of sustainable development. The Ministry has executive and coordinating competences and thus fulfills its mandate through development and promotion of environmental policies, such as the national climate policy.

With regard to climate change adaptation, MEEN is mandated to develop, evaluate and revise the National Adaptation Strategy (NAS) by Law 4414/2016, articles 42-45 (GG A'149/2016). In addition, the Minister of Environment and Energy is appointed to chair the National Climate Change Adaptation Committee (NCCAC). The responsibility for adaptation falls under the Directorate of Climate Change and Air Quality (Climate Change Department). The Directorate of Climate Change and Air Quality is required to submit proposals for legislative and administrative acts to improve resilience and strengthen adaptive capacity to climate change, to examine and monitor the Regional Adaptation Action Plans, as well as to support the work and activities of the National Climate Change Adaptation Committee.

The Directorate of Climate Change and Air Quality has coordinated and co-authored the National Adaptation Strategy, which was formally endorsed through Law 4014/2016 (article 45). It also coordinates mainstreaming adaptation across the sectoral policies of other central government departments.

The MEEN coordinates the LIFE-IP AdaptInGR project and participates in almost all project actions. For MEEN, the LIFE-IP AdaptInGR project is an important instrument to deliver the National Adaptation Strategy and the 13 Regional Adaptation Action Plans and in general to adapt Greece to climate change.

Municipal authorities are responsible for:

- The development of local programmes to protect and enhance the natural, architectural and cultural environment, in the framework of national and European policies;
- The operation of the municipal forests;
- Assisting the relevant fire department by all appropriate means available to tackle fires, especially in forest areas;
- The protection and management of the regional (soil and inland) water resources from extensive fisheries and pollution
- Local water supply, irrigation, and sewage systems;
- The establishment and operation of municipal laboratories;
- The cleanliness of all common areas of their territorial area,
- The removal and the management of waste;
- The sanitation of all common spaces;
- Waste management and the construction, maintenance and management of sewer systems;
- Managing solid waste
- Preventive and repressive measures to protect public spaces, especially the dumpsite, in the event of fire;
- The establishment and operation of slaughterhouses;
- The study, management and execution of housing and urban development programmes;
- Measures for the restoration and rebuilding of local areas where mineral resource exploitation has occurred or areas where facilities of waste management are installed;
- Issuing building permits;
- Participating in town planning, regional planning and land use as provided by law;



- Monitoring architecture, structural, electrical and thermal studies as well as maintaining tax records for industrial buildings;
- Definition of sites for cemeteries and provision of an opinion for setting cremation sites;
- The issuance of building permits, control studies and imposition of fines for making illegal constructions in the legislation;
- Monitoring the “Clean Beaches - Clean Seas Programme” which is launched by the Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change; and
- The preliminary proposal for the redevelopment of a certain area.
- Dealing with outdoor advertisement in order to ensure environment protection.
- The Municipalities also have consultative responsibilities:

Before government authorities issue any administrative regulation concerning environmental protection, regulatory or spatial plans, decision on plant location and other activities, they should consult the municipal councils of the municipalities or communities or the boards of Associations of Municipalities and Communities in the region in which the measure will apply;

The central government cannot decide on expropriation, disposition, or any kind of intervention or restriction in the administration and disposal of municipal or communal lands, works, services and water for irrigation or drinking without prior consent of the relevant municipal council (Art. 77).

#### 6.4. Environmental Engineering Departments at Universities

Back in the 1990s, at the Greek universities, “environmental issues” were already being covered within civil engineering degree programs. The resulting courses were used as the main vehicle, with some coverage of related matters in other modules. Formally the method by which environmental issues were covered in the curriculum was reported to the university annually, as part of the annual course quality assurance reporting processes. In redesigning the university’s civil engineering programs in 2002–2003, sustainability started to be viewed in a broader sense, not labeled as “environmental issues,” but embedded into the learning outcomes of compulsory modules throughout all courses of the degree programs. The need arose from European Community programs and the related courses aim to equip engineering students with a wider horizon of concepts in terms of environmental, economic, and social attributes, for decision making in issues sensitive to sustainability. Incentives and barriers for implementation of the curriculum are addressed. In this respect, “sustainability” had moved from being a discrete coverage of environmental issues to embedding social, economic, and environmental aspects of sustainability alongside other civil engineering courses of the program. Students would learn about and view sustainability as an integrated part of civil engineering education, not as an added extra; sustainability had become part of the mainstream curriculum.

Accordingly, this paper outlines some of the ways in which the University of Thessaly has responded to this growing public and professional interest in sustainable development education. More specifically, it describes the way of teaching sustainable development in the University of Thessaly to undergraduate engineering students. In doing so the program objectives are to impact the engineering skills to meet this aim; to understand social and economic processes and integrate them with the practice of engineering, to participate in multidisciplinary teams and engage in social processes; and to use these skills and knowledge to develop a holistic understanding of environmental problems and solutions for a more sustainable society. The latter was one of the most important features of the program design. Rather than asking students to explore one specific form of sustainability for example, environmental or financial sustainability, this assessment activity requires Students to address the topic from a holistic perspective. Hence, the activity has been designed for students to recognize the potential for either synergy or conflict between socioeconomic and environmental sustainability and sustainability from a financial and market perspective.



Based on the thorough examination of the universities with remarkable integration of sustainability principles, the efficient incorporation of SD (Sustainable Development) in universities should include the:

- ❑ Development of a strategy and/or an action plan in order to incorporate and promote SD. This should be expressed through the official policy of the university and a commitment that sustainability is a high priority.
- ❑ Participation and/or creation of synergies and networks with other universities in order to promote SD and exchange knowledge. Collaborations with industries could also benefit the university through work project groups on sustainability.
- ❑ Adoption of an in-campus Environmental Management System (EMS).
- ❑ Incorporation of an elementary course in their curriculum in order to introduce SD principles to students, although this may be a hard step concerning the already crowded engineering curriculum.
- ❑ Incorporation, where possible, of sustainability related aspects in every undergraduate- postgraduate course using appropriate case studies, in such a way that it fits with the nature of the course
- ❑ Development of actions such as workshops, excursions and lectures.
- ❑ Creation of a special Sustainability Group in order to develop, organize and implement sustainability related actions.
- ❑ Communication and promotion of the above mentioned actions outside of the university environment. Sustainability should not only be an internal matter.

## 6.5. Some Associations and Foundations concerning Environment in Greece

### Hellenic Society for the Protection of Nature (HSPN)

This is the oldest national environmental NGO in Greece, founded in 1951, and strives continuously for the protection of Greek nature since. It is active along four axes: environmental intervention; nature conservation; environmental education; sustainable management and general public awareness raising.

The HSPN is constantly involved, alone or in cooperation with other national NGOs, in countering the serious threats to the natural environment of Greece, such as the infamous water-diversion project of the Acheloos River and the illegal use of poisoned baits, and has participated in important actions, resulting in formal complaints to the European Commission or legal action at the Greek Council of State. It has also implemented, alone or in partnership with other NGOs, a variety of conservation projects.

The HSPN represents in Greece the international Foundation for Environmental Education (FEE) and is the national operator of its famous international eco-labels “Blue Flag” for beaches and marinas and “Green Key” for tourism facilities. Since 1995 the HSPN coordinates five Environmental Education Networks, in cooperation with the Ministry of Education, in some 1,600 schools all over Greece; three are international (Eco-Schools, Young Reporters for the Environment, Learning about Forests) and two are national (Garbage-free Nature, Green Neighborhoods).

The HSPN has regularly published, since 1975, the quarterly periodical “I FYSI” (Nature) featuring articles on a variety of nature and wildlife subjects, as well as books and other information material. Over the years it has also organized many local and national conferences, seminars and workshops on environmental subjects and current issues.

It has established the “Byron Antipas” prize, which is awarded to an individual or organization that has decisively contributed to the protection of Greek nature; among its recipients are the renowned environmentalist Luc Hoffmann (2005), and the Ecumenical Patriarch Bartholomew (2011).

It is a member of major international conservation organizations, such as the IUCN, and has been honored for its work, it by the Academy of Athens, the Council of Europe and the Ford Foundation.



## Athens Environmental Foundation (AEF)

This is a non-profit, non-governmental organization established to organize, support and promote global environmental awareness, education, responsibility and sustainability associated projects such as the 2004 Olympics in Athens, Greece and the Oakland lead remediation project.

## Thalassa Foundation

They support and promote policies for the restoration and preservation of marine natural resources of the Mediterranean Sea. Degradation of marine ecosystems due to intensive human activity calls for urgent action for their future survival. They are at the forefront against habitat destruction, overfishing and human-induced climate change.

They put particular emphasis on the conservation of marine resources for the benefit of nature and its inhabitants. Marine protected areas, rare species, sensitive ecosystems; they are all in the center of our initiatives.

Through participation and environmental engagement they aim at sustainability, where communities are able to attain economic development without draining their marine natural reserves.

They also enhanced development of community entrepreneurship in a way that is fully harmonized with nature. They enhance awareness especially in communities that are in greatest need of environmental protection, so that they adopt a more responsible attitude towards nature. Through education and informative campaigns they communicate their vision and values to sensitize the public on several environmental issues.

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# GOOD PROJECT & PRACTICES

**K.A.N.E**  
**Greece**



**Project Title:** Blue Alonissos

**Social Media pages:**

<https://twitter.com/thalassafound>;

<https://www.facebook.com/thalassafoundation/timeline/>

**Application Years:** 2015-2016

**Project Partners and Countries (Web Links)** The Hellenic Society for the Study and Protection of the Monk Seal, The Mediterranean SOS Network

**Objectives and Targets** Enhancing conservation and environmental awareness in Alonnisos

**Target Groups** Approximately 3.000 individuals, small producers' associations, ecotourism agencies

**Learning Model: Non-Formal? Informal? or Formal ?**

Non-Formal

**Outputs / Products:**

Plastic bags need hundreds of years in order to break down and constitute a serious threat to the marine environment. Like most kinds of litter they follow waterways and end up into the sea where marine mammals, seabirds and other species often mistake them for food and die from suffocation, malnutrition or even toxicity... This project puts particular emphasis on the sensitization of the local community in order to reduce the use of plastic bags.

Fabric bags will be distributed to all households of the island so that the use of plastic ones can be avoided. The project includes educational and numerous participatory activities i.e. beach cleanup trips combined with litter monitoring and recording based on scientific protocols.

As a result, the local community, tourists and visitors will have the opportunity to actively participate in the mitigation of their impact on the marine ecosystem and the island will be highlighted as an environmentally friendly destination.

Our ambition is to make Alonissos the FIRST plastic bag free island in Greece, where the locals turn to a more balanced lifestyle in order to preserve nature.

The Blue Alonissos project includes several conservation actions that refer to the monitoring and study of local marine mammals. Volunteers are going to play a key role in the success of this initiative and their contribution is crucial for maintaining the various projects' outcomes after their implementation period.



### Developed Green Environment Courses and Materials:

[https://surfrider.eu/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/guide\\_good-practices\\_web\\_en.pdf](https://surfrider.eu/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/guide_good-practices_web_en.pdf)

### Success of the Projects (Any Prize and Sustainability etc):

- a. [Dec. 2015: Alonissos: the first island without plastic bags in Greece! \(Press Release\)](#)
- b. [Apr. 2016: Formation of a Coordinating Committee by the Municipality of Alonissos](#)
- c. [Apr. 2016: Three-day participatory actions in Alonissos](#)
- d. [July 2016: Alonissos says "Yes" to actions but "No" to Plastic Bags](#)
- e. [Sept. 2016: Info-Day "The Plastic Bag Problem in Greece: Present Situation, Challenges and Best Practices"](#)
- f. [Nov. 2016: Alonissos featured in the "Good Practices Guide" by Surfrider Foundation Europe](#)

### Video Links

<http://www.thalassafoundation.com/en-GB/initiatives/blue-islands-of-greece/blue-alonissos>



**Project Title:** Bottles2Boats – B2B

### **Social Media pages:**

<https://www.facebook.com/DREAMkanekalamata/>

<https://twitter.com/KANEKalamata>

<https://www.instagram.com/kanekalamata/>

<https://b2b.ngokane.org/>

### **Project Partners and Countries ( Web Links):**

K.A.NE. Social Youth Development - <https://ngokane.org/en/home-page/> ;

R.A.D.I.Kal.A., Recycling Awareness Design Innovation Kalamata Association - <http://radikala.org/news/home/> ;

Bougas Private Schools - <https://bougas-school.gr/%CE%B9%CE%B4%CE%B9%CF%89%CF%84%CE%B9%CE%BA%CE%AC-%CF%83%CF%87%CE%BF%CE%BB%CE%B5%CE%AF%CE%B1/?lang=en> ;

Nautical Club of Kalamata (NOK) - <http://nok.gr/index.php/en/>

Neotherm – <http://e-kalamata.gr/>

Messinian Boats – <https://www.facebook.com/profile.php?id=100031221672890>

MUNDUS Association – Spain – <https://asociacionmundus.com/what-is-mundus/>

VIA e.V. – Germany - <https://www.via-ev.org/>

YouNet – Italy - <https://www.you-net.eu/younet/>

Mais Cidadania Association – Portugal - <http://www.maiscidadania.pt/>

Brocēnu novada jauniešu centrs KOPĀ – Latvia - <https://www.facebook.com/jckopa/>

Administration for allocation of Social Welfare – Sweden

### **Objectives and Targets:**

The bottles2boats project was born as an Erasmus + short term group EVS project that aims to involve European youth and the participating organizations in order to act as multipliers in local societies but also in their wider pan-European or international network of the importance and impact that mobility programs and participation in non-formal learning processes can have as well as the need for protection and respect for our natural environment, the search for creative and innovative ways to protect it, and the need for a more active and healthy lifestyle.

### Success of the Project:

The bottles2boats project was awarded by the Energy Globe Foundation in 2021. The project was selected by a pool of more than 2500 projects aiming at protecting our environment, that were submitted by more than 180 countries to the ENERGY GLOBE AWARD, which is the most significant environmental award worldwide.



Fig. 6.1. 2021 Winner Award

### Pics



Fig.6.2. bottles2boats project





Fig.6.3. bottles2boats project



Fig.6.4. bottles2boats project



Fig. 6.5. bottles2boats project



Fig. 6.6. bottles2boats project

### Video Links

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=I09bPcQUM14>



## 7. Conclusion

In the project, both good projects & practices and internet research on green environment in the countries where the project is implemented are presented as a summary.

“**Let us think Green**” project, the following Good Projects & Practices are disseminated in the countries where the project is implemented through both the exchange of good practices among the project partners and the local partners in the project countries.

Dissemination processes are shared with the participants on the project website, social media pages, project Dalyan-Mugla Transnational meeting, Final Antalya Conference & Green Conference.

Good project & Practice of “**Let us think green**” projects are as follow:

1. Koycegiz-Dalyan Special Environmental Protection Area
2. Konyaaltı Beach and Lara Beach in Antalya
3. The Green Sofia Project
4. The Bulgarian Biodiversity Foundation (BBF)
5. Calabria Coast to Coast
6. Calabria ECO FEST
7. GreenACT
8. Ecology Act 2
9. Blue Alonissos
10. Bottles2Boats – B2B

Good Projects & Practices will be discussed in detail at the Dalyan –Türkiye transnational meeting to be held between 22-27 October 2023 and the evaluation results of good projects & practices will be shared on the project website and project social media pages for local-stakeholders and followers.

The project contributes to both the project countries and the European Union countries to reach the European Green Deal targets.

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