



LIFE02 ENV/S/000355
TECHNICAL FINAL REPORT

Covering the project activities from June 1, 2002 to March 31, 2007

Reporting date
June 12, 2007

Integrated Coastal Zone Management in Forests by the Baltic Sea

Coastal Woodlands

Project Data

Project location	The coastal zone of SE Sweden, Estonian, Finnish and Latvian coastal zones
Project start date	June 1, 2002
Project end date	March 31, 2006
Project extension date	March 31, 2007
Total project duration	46 months
Project extension months	12 months
Total budget	2431954 Euro
EU contribution	1205570 Euro
% of total costs	49, 57%
% of total eligible costs	50%

Beneficiary Data

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1. List of contents	
2. KEY WORDS AND ABBREVIATIONS	4
3. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	5
4. INTRODUCTION	6
4.1 Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM), with focus on the coastal woodlands.....	6
4.2 Project objective	7
5. LIFE – PROJECT FRAMEWORK.....	7
5.1 The working methods, the activities and the planning	7
5.1.1 The working methods.....	7
5.1.2 The activities	8
5.1.3 The planning	8
5.2 The partners, their actions and the project organisation	9
5.2.1 Swedish Forest Agency (SFA)	9
5.2.2 The County Administration, Oestergoetland County (RG E).....	9
5.2.3 The County Administration, Kalmar County (RG H).....	9
5.2.3 The municipality of Norrkoeping (Norrkoeping).....	10
5.2.4 The forest owners association Soedra Skog (Sodra).....	10
5.2.5 The NGO Swedish Society for Nature Conservation (SNF).....	10
5.2.6 Oestsam (Otsam).....	10
5.2.7 The NGO World Wildlife Foundation (WWF)	11
5.2.8 Project organization	11
5.3 Modifications according to the initial project proposal.....	11
5.3.1 The January storms 2005 and 2007, in combination with insect problems.....	11
5.3.2 Reorganisation of the Swedish forestry administration	11
5.3.3 Budget modifications	12
5.3.4 The application for modifications	12
5.3.5 Minor modifications.....	12
6. TECHNOLOGY	13
7. PROGRESS, RESULTS	13
Task 1: Expert advisory group for an ICZM strategy and the project demonstrations	13
Task 2: Demonstration of models for integrated inventories and conservation actions.....	15
Task 3: Models for more effective use of existing methods and legislation for nature conservation.....	22
Task 4: Models for local participation and influence.....	26
Task 5: Integrated forestry methods	30
Task 6: Models for development of environmentally conscious attitudes.....	32
Task 7: Project management and reporting.....	35
Task 8: Dissemination of the project results.....	37
8. DISSEMINATION ACTIVITIES AND DELIVERABLES	40
Task 1: The International Expert Advisory Group (IEAG).....	40
Task 2: Models for integrated inventories	41
Dissemination activities.....	41
Task 3: Models for more effective use of existing methods and legislation.....	43

Task 4: Models for local participation and influence	44
Task 5: Integrated forestry methods	45
Task 6: Models for development of environmentally conscious attitudes.....	46
Task 7: Project management.....	48
Task 8: Dissemination.....	49
9. EVALUATION AND CONCLUSIONS	54
9.1 Project implementation.....	54
9.2 Analysis of the long-term benefits	57
10. AFTER-LIFE COMMUNICATION PLAN.....	64
10.1 After –Life effects of the project	66
11. COMMENTS ON FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT	67
11.1 The project budget.....	67
11.2 Audit.....	67
ANNEXES.....	68

2. Key words and abbreviations

ICZM	Integrated Coastal Zone Management
IEAG	International Expert Advisory Group
IR	Interim Report
MBI	Market Based Incentive
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
Norrköping	Municipality of Norrköping
Ostsam	Oest sam
PR	Progress Report
PSB	Project Supervisory Board
PWG	Project Working Group
PWKH	Potential Woodland Key Habitat
RGE	Regional Government Östergötland län
RGH	Regional Government Kalmar län
SFA	Swedish Forest Agency
SNF	Svenska Naturskyddsförbundet Östergötland
Södra	Södra Skog
WKH	Woodland Key Habitat
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

3. Executive summary

The Life project “Coastal Woodlands” carried out demonstrations of Integrated Coastal Zone Management in forest by the Baltic Sea. The approach is based on the eight principles of Integrated Coastal Zone Management, as formulated by the Commission (COM(2000) 547, 27 Sept. 2000). Eight partners completed the project actions during 2002-2007. The Swedish Forest Agency was the beneficiary for the project and responsible for the project management. The total project budget has been 2.432.000 Euro. The Life Environment Fund granted approximately half of this sum.

The project applied a wide-ranging view on inter-related forest problems in the area. The actions in the project have been aiming on to gather information and knowledge that can make it possible to base decisions and guidelines on good data and information. The partners formulated recommendations for ICZM in forests by the Baltic Sea. At the same time, these recommended methods and guidelines must be flexible to allow unforeseen future developments. Local interests are always in the focus for improvements in coastal regions. However, to ensure the best solutions the local actions need coordination with regional, national and European strategies.

It has been fundamental to organize participatory processes for involvement of all stakeholders and relevant parts of administrations on different levels. Through coastal meetings, workshops, extension service, field tours, newsletters, personal contacts with key persons, e.g., the interest for participation from all directions has been keen and productive.

By using a range of instruments, and focusing on specified goals (in this case the coastal zone forests), the project has shown that if you combine different legal “tools”, environment policies, promotion of good practices, the outcomes of environmental actions can improve the situation dramatically. A set of information and dissemination activities supported these actions.

The existing economic instruments for conservation and other environment actions (landowner grants, voluntary agreements and NGO grants) have been successfully used, but need to be further developed and diversified, to meet different desires and interests from landowners, managers, NGO:s and other forest users.

Forest related activities in the coastal zones are contributing to the possibilities for permanent living. As wide parts of the coasts are sparsely populated, great efforts are needed to keep as many job options as possible and to develop them. Forestry, eco-tourism, holidays on farms are examples on activities that need support to keep them profitable and sustainable. Extended management of protected nature can create good jobs for permanent residents in these rural areas. The project has produced some materials that support eco-tourism and the understanding of why some nature needs protection and what types of nature adventures the coastal zone offers.

The project has obtained a good overview of problems and satisfactory parts in the environmental situation of the coastal forests. In the core project area in southeast Sweden, the project has contributed to fulfil the objectives of a regional programme called “Sustainable archipelago”, the objectives of other national, regional and local environmental objectives. The Swedish government has formulated a set of environmental goals that are evaluated annually. The situation in the coastal zone was for 2006 considered to be improved but several objectives are still not fulfilled.¹

The project demonstrations have contributed to the implementation of the following parts of the EU environment policy²: Climate Change, Environmental Economics, Enlargement and Neighboring Countries, Industry and Technology, Land Use, Nature and Biodiversity, Soil, Sustainable Development and Waste.³

¹ www.miljomal.nu

² All headings, except waste, are clickable for additional information

³ <http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/index.htm>

4. Introduction

4.1 Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM), with focus on the coastal woodlands

The coast of the Baltic Sea represents great varieties in geology, climate, vegetation, wildlife, human population and exploitation. Sand dunes, rocky archipelagos, limestone and chalk cliffs, shallow bays with clay or sandy bottoms; all varieties, in different combinations, have resulted in a wide range of nature types. Wherever not used for other purposes, woodlands and forests are growing mainly in contact with the water, creating a rich interface between inland and sea. From dry pine forests, deciduous forests, densely planted spruce forests, mixed coniferous forests, to shrubby chalk cliff woodlands and wooded meadows etc., there are woodlands to manage for different economical purposes and to protect as biologically valuable nature areas.



*View from Stendörren,
Södermanland*

Coastal woodlands are also important parts of the social environment, for permanent living and for tourists from all Europe. These woodlands are contributing to the environmental protection of sensible coastal zones, reducing the risks for erosion and effects of storms.

Baltic Sea coastal woodlands have since thousands of years been integrated with the life of coastal people. Also today, the forest sector represents both an essential source of income for coastal inhabitants, as well as areas with very rich biodiversity and cultural values that need different types of protection and management. A large proportion of the coast is owned by private persons. This means that policies and guidelines for management of the land must be communicated not only with authorities, but also with thousands of private persons, whose management decisions have direct impact on the environment.

As forestry is one of the major land use activities in a many of the Baltic Sea region countries, it easily can create severe environmental problems in certain coastal areas if carried out carelessly. Some of the largest forest industry concentrations in northern Europe are situated on the Baltic Sea coast or along rivers that end up in the Baltic Sea. There is no EU policy for forestry. The EU policies and actions will refer to other policies, in particular regional, transport, environment and agriculture, as soon as different activities has influence on forests and woodlands.

These facts motivated the partners to develop this project with several demonstrations and guidelines for management and protection of coastal woodlands, in the spirit of the eight principles of Integrated Coastal Zone Management, as formulated by the Commission (COM(2000) 547, 27 Sept. 2000)

The main actions were organised in the coastal zone of southeast Sweden, from Norrköping to Kalmar. In addition, some activities were carried out in, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Germany and Denmark. Contacts are established with the Russian forest authority and NGO:s in the St Petersburg area. The land management at the Russian coast of the Finnish Gulf, as well as in the river Neva catchment, both have large impact on the total environmental situation of the Baltic Sea.

4.2 Project objective

The overall objective of this project has been, as described in the proposal 2002, to demonstrate ways and draft guidelines on how to include woodlands by the Baltic Sea in ICZM. The meaning of the eight principles of ICZM have been demonstrated and have contributed to the six actions in chapter III of Com(2000) 547, 27 Sept. 2000.⁴

5. LIFE – PROJECT FRAMEWORK

The project has formally been managed within the frames of the Standard Administrative Provisions (SAP), decided on by the EU Commission 2 August 2002.⁵

The Swedish project name	Swedish acronym
Integrerad kustområdesförvaltning i skogar vid Östersjön	Skogen vid kusten

5.1 The working methods, the activities and the planning

5.1.1 The working methods

The focus has been on the following working areas and methods, under the umbrella of the general objectives of the project.

- Development of recommendations for coastal zone management guidelines, both nationally and for the entire Baltic Sea region, with focus on the coastal woodlands
- Practical testing and demonstrations of innovative land management solutions and extended communication with stakeholders along the coasts, in cooperation between national and regional authorities, NGO:s and municipalities.

⁴ S1. Project Summary in the Proposal for this project, May 2002

⁵ C(2002)2907final9/3 LIFE02 ENV/S/000355

- Surveys of nature and cultural values in coastal zones. The fresh results (maps, land data, management recommendations) are going to be used for extended protection and management of the values.
- Actions for legal protection of more woodland in the coastal zones. The Life project has put focus on coastal woodlands. Responsible authorities have used a larger proportion of their resources than normally for protection actions and extension in the coastal zones
- Continued training and extension for staff from the partners, forest managers, contractors, forest owners and other groups, by organising workshops, seminars, field tours and study tours in the project areas as well as to neighbouring countries.
- Communication and dissemination of “the coastal zone environment message” by distribution of information and communication through exhibitions, newsletters, stakeholder meetings, grants to NGO actions, CD and DVD based information, web site information, extension actions, as well as establishing contacts with a wide range of authorities, NGO:s and persons with responsibilities and interests in the coastal zones of the Baltic Sea.
- The project management and planning has been a responsibility for both the beneficiary and the partners. The storms 2005 and 2007 caused difficulties for the planning, as staff from many of the partners had to focus on solving the problems with damaged forest instead of dealing with the project. These problems, added to the workload after the reorganisation of the Swedish forest administration, forced the partners to apply for extended project duration.
- The project management organisation is described more in detail in other chapters. The general structure has been: The project Management Group, dealing mainly with the practical actions and implementation, had meetings three-four times a year. The Project Supervisory Board, consisting of heading persons from the partners, had meetings twice a year. This Board had the function of monitoring and taking principal decisions. The daily project management had mainly been carried out by the project manager from the beneficiary and one colleague from each partner.

5.1.2 The activities

The project actions were organised in eight main tasks, each consisting of several activities. The tasks are described more in detail in the enclosed schedule “Coastal Woodlands, Tasks and subtasks”. This structure was to a great help through all the project time. The eight main, rather abstract, tasks were concretized in several activities. Every action could then be linked to one or more of the activities and be easily understood by persons also not dealing with the project on full-time.

The concretization of the main tasks has been an extended process. The development of new ideas needs time and from this point of view it is good with the long project period that is offered in Life projects. Once you have initiated some activities, new ideas are coming up. Heading persons were involved and ready to take the necessary decisions.

5.1.3 The planning

The general planning structure is attached as annex ¹. All the activities were scheduled here, as well as the status of the single activities at the different progress reporting dates. From time to time, we had to revise the time planning for certain activities. These modifications were all commented on in the

progress and interim reports. For further comments, see under the headline “Evaluation and conclusions”.

5.2 The partners, their actions and the project organisation

The eight project partners are representing a collection of national, regional and local authorities, municipalities and NGO:s, with strong interests in the coastal zone of southeast Sweden.

5.2.1 Swedish Forest Agency (SFA) ⁶

The Forest Agency has been beneficiary of this project. This agency is a state authority. It is responsible for the supervision of the Swedish Forestry Act and its two main goals, *to use the forestland for sustainable and valuable forest production and at the same time protect existing nature values, culture values and other values*. This wide field of responsibilities makes the Forest Agency involved in many different planning activities on both regional and local level. The duties are carried out in close co-operation with forest owners and their organisations, municipalities, regional governments, NGO:s. The duties also include tasks like administration of grants directed to the forestry sector, making agreements with forest owners for so-called biotope protection areas and voluntary agreements for nature protection.

The Forest Agency offers different services to forest owners, other authorities, companies and municipalities in the fields of forestry, nature inventories and management planning.

The Forest Agency is the national expert authority on forests and forest policy. The mission is to work for a sustainable utilisation of the Swedish forests, according to the guidelines given by the Parliament and the Government. During the project duration, the two former partners Skogsvaardsstyrelsen Östra Goetaland and Skogsstyrelsen merged to one single agency.⁷

Activities

The SFA was the beneficiary of the project and responsible for the project management. SFA was involved in all tasks and many of the activities.

5.2.2 The County Administration, Östergötland County (RG E) ⁸

and

5.2.3 The County Administration, Kalmar County (RG H) ⁹

The County administrations are versatile authorities on regional levels in the Swedish governmental system. Some of the assignments and tasks for the County Administrations are regional planning, environmental monitoring, supervision and protection. Others are farming and agriculture, fishing, preserving of cultural values. International co-operation, especially in the Baltic Sea region, is of growing interest for the Government and the county administrations too.

Activities

The partners RG E and RG H have been involved in the tasks no. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8.

⁶ www.skogsstyrelsen.se

⁷ PR 7

⁸ www.e.lst.se

⁹ www.h.lst.se

5.2.3 The municipality of Norrköping (Norrköping)¹⁰

This municipality is the seventh largest municipality in Sweden, situated at the Baltic Sea, with a unique archipelago. Norrköping was a partner in the project, demonstrating how their newly developed nature protection programme was implemented during the years 2002 - 2006.

Activities

Norrköping has mainly been involved in the task 2, but to some extent also in the tasks 5, 6 and 8.

5.2.4 The forest owners association Soedra Skog (Sodra)¹¹

Soedra is an economic association owned by 34.000 members in southern Sweden.

Together, the members own 2 million hectares of forestland. Soedra is the largest forest-owner association in Sweden. The tasks are to promote active, profitable and ecological forest farming, to carry out timber trading and industrially process logs into sawn timber, to trade paper pulp and bio fuels. The task also includes taking an active part in political monitoring of the economical interests of the members.

Activities

Sodra has been active in the task 4, 5 and 8.

5.2.5 The NGO Swedish Society for Nature Conservation (SNF)¹²

Today the SNF is the largest nature conservation and environmental organisation in Sweden, with over 140.000 members and 274 local branches. The project partner is the regional branch of Östergötland of SNF. It is a democratic organisation, ruled by its members.

Activities

SNF was active mainly in the tasks 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8.

5.2.6 Oestsam (Ostsam)¹³

Oestsam Regional Development Council works towards the achievement of an enduring economic, social and cultural development of Östergötland and contributes to give the inhabitants a good life. The council also works for the protection of important nature areas, threatened species and biodiversity. The foundation promotes information about these values. Very important target groups are children and teenagers. Initially, the partner's name was Oestgoetastiftelsen. This organisation has merged with Oestsam during the project duration. See PR 2 and 3 for more details.

Activities

Oestsam has contributed to the realization of the new toilets, one of the activities in task 6 of the project.

¹⁰ www.norrkoping.se

¹¹ www.sodra.com

¹² www.snf.se

¹³ www.ostsam.se

5.2.7 The NGO World Wildlife Foundation (WWF)¹⁴

The World Wildlife Foundation WWF is an independent and non-political nature organisation founded 1961, in Sweden 1971. The goal is to carry out nature protection actions all over the world, where acute or long-term actions are necessary to save endangered species or nature types. The global forest actions of WWF are focusing on three main objectives. They are protection, sustainable management and restoration.

Activities

WWF made it possible to contract the University of Linköping for the study under task 3, as well as to print the booklet about forestry in areas with sea eagle, task 5.

5.2.8 Project organization

The project organogram is attached as appendix no ². A special reference group for the project was not established. The Management Group and the Supervisory Board, as well as the different meetings with different stakeholders, have been functioning as good reference groups. A special reference group would probably have limited our contacts. For certain activities, the partners created informal working groups. Several external consultants with different specialities had contracts with the project to deliver specified solutions on specified activities (Films, translations, surveys, studies, exhibitions, layout and writing of texts, workshop services, audit, printing, transports, and e.g.)

5.3 Modifications according to the initial project proposal

Some adjustments in different activities have been necessary to do, to adapt to the sometimes quickly changing reality. In 2005, the partners decided to develop an application for modification of the project plan. There were factors in the forestry sector that developed in unfavourable directions from the project's point of view.

5.3.1 The January storms 2005 and 2007, in combination with insect problems

A severe storm hit southern Sweden in January 2005. Thousands of hectares of forest were broken down. For quite some time, all available forestry staff had to concentrate on the extraction of all this timber and very little time and energy remained for the project activities. The result was that the partners needed one year more for the project implementation.

As if the 2005-year storm was not enough, another storm appeared in January 2007. Many millions of cubic metres were wind thrown. After a long and hot summer, the populations of *Ips typographus* have been growing strongly. The forest companies, owners and contractors are now carrying massive efforts to harvest as much as possible of the attacked spruce forest.

5.3.2 Reorganisation of the Swedish forestry administration

During 2005, the Swedish government decided to make a general reorganisation of the Swedish forestry administration. From 2006, there should be only one national forest agency instead of the existing eleven regional administrations. As the original Beneficiary, Regional Forestry Board of Östra Götaland should merge with the new Swedish Forest Agency, we needed to get the new beneficiary formally accepted by the Commission.

¹⁴ www.wwf.se

5.3.3 Budget modifications

In the same process of modification, the partners also applied for budget modifications and a revision of the partners co-financing levels. The revised budget will be included among the documents in the Financial Final Report.

5.3.4 The application for modifications

In line with the SAP:s, the Beneficiary applied for the described project modifications during the late autumn 2005. The modifications were approved as requested by a letter from the Commission to the beneficiary on March 30, 2006¹⁵, as the First Additional Clause.

5.3.5 Minor modifications

In addition, some other minor project modifications were necessary to do.

- The partner Oestgoetastiftelsen merged with the organisation Oestsam
- The plans for a design contest for information boards were modified (Task 6.2 and 6.4)
- The opinion polls among coastal zone inhabitants were modified (Task 6.5)

These project modifications did not have any significant impact on the project activities or results. The Commission has been informed in the Progress reports about these modifications, in accordance with § 13.5 in the SAP:s.¹⁶

In the letter from the Commission of 17 October 2006¹⁷, we were asked to explain in detail the reasons for modifications in task 6.2, 6.4 (planned playground at Skaftekarr) and 6.5 (Opinion poll). Please see under chapter 7 and task 6, where we have entered the explanations requested for 6.2 and 6.4.

About the opinion poll and the outcomes, 6.5, there is more to read under the chapter 7, task 6.5, as well as in the enclosed report “Inventorying humans in the forest”.



On the way to Möns klint, Denmark

¹⁵ ENV.D.1/JM/nb/D(2006) 5927

¹⁶ C(2002)2907final9/3, LIFE02 ENV/S/000355

¹⁷ E.4/JM/nb D(2006) 20785

6. TECHNOLOGY

This project was designed and planned to result in demonstrations of how ICZM can be applied on the coastal zone of the Baltic Sea with focus on coastal woodlands. As the coastlines are obviously dominated by different types of wooded land of many types - from planted, fast-growing spruce forests, dry and sparsely wooded pine forests, to grasslands with old oaks, it was natural for the beneficiary to develop a project that should try to improve the management systems for these forests, to fit into the concept of ICZM.

The details of the “Coastal Woodlands” technology are further described under the different task headlines below. In addition, several actions have been reported on in earlier PR:s and the IR. Everything from these reports is not repeated here, but frequently referred to.

Definition of the coastal zone

The “coastal zone” is not clearly defined in nature or on maps. Each country, project, authority, e.g. are making their own interpretations of the concept. In this project, we decided to use the unit “parish” to find a border for the project actions. In the project area, we included all parishes with contact with the Baltic Sea. The results are not straight lines on the map. The borders are traditionally winding, from the Middle Ages, but still in practical administrative use.

7. PROGRESS, RESULTS

Under this headline, the objectives and all detailed deliverables for each of the eight main tasks of the project (as described in the project proposal from May 2002) are compared with the outcomes. The further evaluation and conclusions concerning the project results are compiled under headline no. 11.

Under the headline 8, “Dissemination activities and Deliverables”, the outcomes from the project are compared strictly with the data in the project proposal, with tables of Deliverables and Milestones.

In addition, there is a list of all deliverables attached to the report as annex ³.

Task 1: Expert advisory group for an ICZM strategy and the project demonstrations

Action 1.1 and 1.2: The project management group invited a couple of persons to become members of the Expert Advisory Group for the international part of this project. In January 2003, the project manager formally invited them. The project organised the first State-of-the-Art workshop and field tour with the group and some other specialists in Sweden late April 2004.

During the summer 2004, the Group participated in study tours to Estonia and Latvia. The third international study tour brought the group to the Finnish archipelago in Åboland. One group from the partner Norrkoeping made a study tour to Poland in 2005, to create better understanding on forest dynamics from a nature conservation point of view. Reports from these activities were delivered in an alone standing report from the tour to Poland.¹⁸

Finally, some of the group members visited the German and Danish coasts in September 2006, together with other persons from the staff of the partners. Special attention was paid to investments in new information centres. Both countries are developing centres (Rügen and Møns klint) on a quite advanced level, with the latest technical equipment. There will be possibilities for interaction on individual basis with music, computer info, light, water, sounds. All the study tours were quite positive

¹⁸ PR 7

and fruitful experiences. In all three countries, the local hosts organised workshops on the actual theme, ICZM in forests by the Baltic Sea.

The project manager has visited St Petersburg, to get insights in how the Russian forestry and environment authorities are managing the coastal forests in the Finnish Gulf and the southern Karelia area. The situation in the Russian forestry sector is currently hard to overview. A new forest code is under introduction and the Russian Federal Forest Agency will be reorganised during 2007. However, there are many initiatives carried out to increase the protection of nature values in the Russian forests. Some NGO:s in the Leningrad region has extended cooperation in EU funded and other projects with neighbouring countries. One of the objectives for the ongoing Russian-Swedish Cooperation Programme is to support the modernization of forestry education. The Swedish Environmental Protection Agency is currently funding a project for the development of a forest survey methodology to identify the biodiversity values in the forest.

The group members established very good contacts with the German and Danish representatives of the group. For example, both these countries now are investing in very ambitious information centres at Rügen and Møns klint. There was a great interest from the group members to try to learn from the German and Danish examples.

During 2004-2006, the group by and by developed proposed recommendations for an ICZM strategy in forests by the Baltic Sea. The final period for comments on the recommendations from the expert group was January 3 - February 15, 2007. The final version of the report on ICZM recommendations is attached to this report as annex ⁴.

The Swedish government is discussing ICZM in a document from 2006 ¹⁹. In the government document, it is emphasised that ICZM solutions must be adapted the regional and local conditions. The project has delivered comments to the government that we hope that they will regard when planning new steps towards a better integration of the management of the coastal zones. Our recommendations, guidelines and demonstrated solutions on participatory processes have all been designed to fit the situation in the project area.

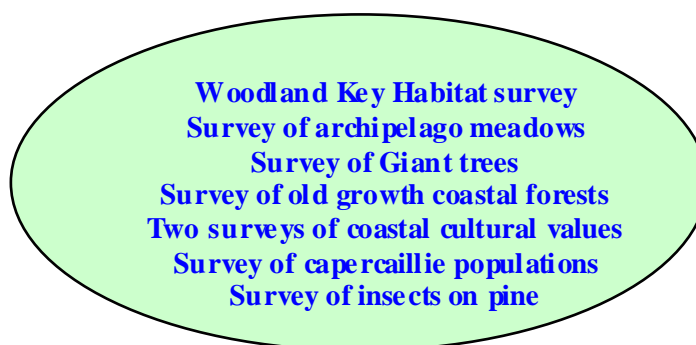
In January 2007, the working group for development of the Central Baltic Programme 2007-2013 invited to a public consultation. All stakeholders were invited to deliver comments and proposals. "Coastal Woodlands" have delivered proposals for future forest related projects in the programme area. Examples mentioned:

- Forest in Schools
- Bio-energy from the forest
- Recycling of wood fuel ashes
- Timber and wood fuel transports in the archipelagos
- New ICZM based projects

We sent the report with recommendations for ICZM in forests by the Baltic Sea. In the letter we also stressed that forestry should be mentioned in the programme as being important from economical, environmental and social points of view ⁵.

¹⁹ *Green-book on a future marine policy, 2006/07:FPM 17*

Task 2: Demonstration of models for integrated inventories and conservation actions



Action 2.1: Integrated surveys

When planning the project, the partners stated that we needed to strengthen the knowledge about the nature- and culture values of the coastal zone. Surveys should be the tools. The question was how to make surveys that are carried out by different stakeholders more effective and better coordinated? Both municipalities and regional authorities were planning to survey forests for different purposes. In this project, we tried to create a real practical cooperation between the partners. We prefer to call the action “survey” instead of “inventory”, which can be understood more as a mathematical approach. The actions 2.1 and 2.2 are interlinked, as the surveys of cultural values are parts of the integrated inventories.

1 and 2. Surveys of Woodland key habitats and archipelago meadows

The Forest Agency and the Swedish Board of Agriculture carried out two parallel surveys in the archipelago. The surveys should identify woodland key habitats and valuable meadows on the islands of the archipelago. The staff let a small house together and coordinated their boat trips to the islands. During the evenings, they exchanged information and solved problems with areas that were hard to classify, e.g. In addition, they organised landowner meetings together after the surveys, to disseminate the information and explain how the results may be used for planning of EU agriculture grants, for the selection of objects for future biotope protection and for normal nature considerations in the forestry.

The Woodland key habitat survey report is enclosed to this report²⁰. In the report, the survey is analyzed in detail and results are presented quite detailed. The summarized results are also entered in the table below.

3. Giant trees

There was another initiative taken by the partner RG E, with focus on mapping of biologically valuable forest by the coast. Old and hollowed trees are important for the biodiversity. Gradually, mainly as a result from changing land management, such trees are declining in numbers and the distances between them are increasing. The partner RG E has conducted the project. They have trained the survey staff, provided with aerial photo interpretation and data base facilities. In the northern part of the project coastal zone, almost 31.000 trees have been identified and registered. The trees are classified after diameter, hollowed or not, and the types of holes in the tree. Oak is the dominating species with 11285 registered individuals. Lime tree is another obvious species. The island Aespholm carries over 500 lime trees with a diameter ≥ 70 cm. Most of these lime trees have been pollarded, which mostly means that they are more or less hollowed and hosting a rich flora and fauna. For more details, see the diagram below.

In addition to the giant tree survey, the staff also registered the rate over overgrowing of the giant trees and the partner RG H organized activities to cut away competing trees and bushes. Over 500 trees

²⁰ Se annex to this report

have now been cleared from the overgrowing vegetation in the project area. For all details, see the report.²¹

4. Old growth coastal forests

The partner Norrkoeping has made a survey to identify biologically valuable coastal coniferous forests; privately owned, state owned and with other owners. The identified WKH:s were described in accordance with the SFA methodology and on their field forms. They forwarded the information to the SFA. This staff will enter the information into the databases of the SFA and the Regional Government, where all WKH:s are registered. See more at task 2.3.

5 and 6. Surveys on coastal cultural values

See below under the action 2.2.

7. Surveys of capercaillie population

The capercaillie (*Tetrao urogallus*) population in Sweden has been declining during the last decades (70% from 1940-1990). Norrkoeping municipality has since 1993 followed the local situation for this bird. In addition, some local inventories have been carried out to gather knowledge about the population and to create a discussion with stakeholders in the forestry sector about how to adapt the operations in favour of the capercaillie. For details, see headline 2.3.

8. Survey of insects on pine

The aim of this survey study was to estimate how and where conservation resources will have the largest effect in preserving viable insect populations. The presence of dead wood in *Pinus sylvestris* forests is vital in conserving the flora and fauna connected to this type of ecosystem. Insects dependent on logs of *P. sylvestris* are a group that contains many red-listed species. There are large gaps in the knowledge of these insect's demands. The insects were trapped on certain sites in dry pine forests with conspicuous amounts of dead wood. Some conclusions from the study are that conservation measures will have a greater effect preventing forest fragmentation rather than protecting single sites of good quality. The logs should have a large diameter and be located in different degrees of sun exposure. The study was finally reported on in the Interim Report²².

Action 2.2: Mapping of culturally valuable sites

There are certain **cultural values** in the coastal zones that need extra attention when carrying out land management. In the northern part of the archipelago, the partners RGE and RGH carried out surveys to map the still unregistered ancient monuments. The surveys are now the basis for conservation initiatives and will serve as information for contractors and forest owners when planning logging and other forestry operations. Especially when making so-called soil scarification and preparing the land with heavy machinery, to facilitate the reforestation, it is of outmost importance to know if there are for example ancient graves, fields or former living areas that can be destroyed.

²¹ Annex: Report on Giant trees

²² IR



Pine and oak are the key species among the trees for a rich biodiversity in the coastal woodlands of the Baltic Sea

In the northern part of the archipelago, the surveyor from RG E identified 161 new objects. Several of these objects are possible to find only in the archipelago (former ports, navigation marks, moorings, hunting shelters)

In the southern part of the project area, At Oeland, the survey from RG H has registered 60 new objects on a limited part of the island. The reports are enclosed as annexes no.⁶ and ⁷. The new objects are now registered and it is possible to study them on the website.²³

²³ <http://www.kms.raa.se/cocoon/fmis-public/search.html>

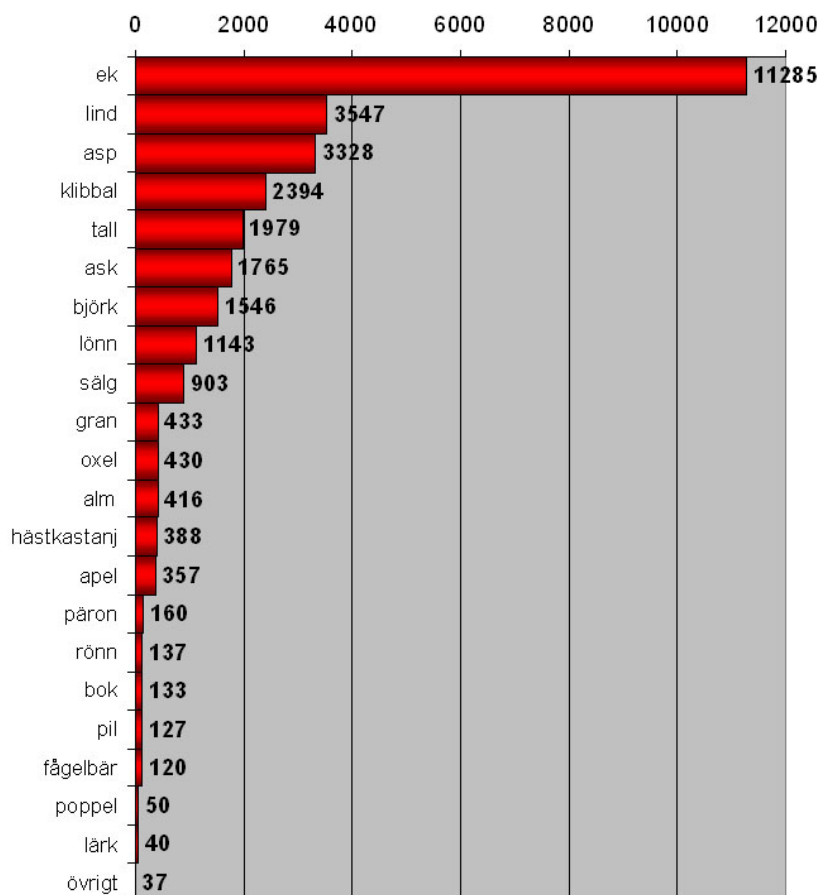
Output task Action 2.1-2						Delivered by	Planned output
Surveys	Type of object	Number of objects	Total area, hectares (if applicable)	Median area, hectares	Remarks		
Woodland Key Habitat Survey	WKH:s and PWKH:s	2352	6036	2,6	360 objects are so called spot objects (Single trees, e.g.) Report ⁸ annex	SFA	As delivered
Survey of archipelago meadows	Meadows classified as agriculture land	-	-	-	The figures are not relevant in this table for forest and trees.	RG E and the Swedish Board of Agriculture	As delivered
Survey of Giant trees	Giant trees	30718	-	-	See diagram below for distribution of species Report ⁹ annex	RG E	As delivered
Survey of old growth coastal forests	Forests with high nature values	439	794	1,8	Report ¹⁰ annex	Norrkoeping	As delivered
Survey of coastal cultural values in Kalmar county	Ancient monuments	60	-	-	Report, annex ²⁴	RG H	As delivered
Survey of coastal cultural values in Oestergoetland county	Ancient monuments	161	-	-	Report, annex ²⁵	RG E	As delivered
Survey of the capercaillie population	-	-	-	-	Report, annex ¹¹	Norrkoeping	As delivered
Survey of insects on pine	-	-	-	-	Results in IR ²⁶ The figures not relevant in this table	SFA and the university of Linkoeping	As delivered

²⁴ Annex: Survey of cultural values in the coastal zone of Kalmar laen. Also enclosed to the PR 6

²⁵ Annex: Survey of cultural values in the coastal zone of Oestergoetland

²⁶ Results were presented in the IR

Giant tree survey: Diagram showing the number of trees and the distribution of species



Action 2.3: Conservation actions in Norrköping to demonstrate how a municipality environment programme is carried out efficiently

In the year 2002, Norrköping formally approved the current nature conservation programme for the municipality. Within the frames of the Life project, as demonstrations of practical ICZM, the municipality has shown how a programme can come into real actions. These are the major actions carried out by Norrköping. Some actions are reported on in separate reports, mentioned below. Others are reported on in annex¹²

1. Survey of old growth coniferous forests

This action is linked to the above-mentioned integrated inventories. Old growth coniferous forests in the coastal woodlands were quite low represented in previous surveys and there were indications on that many value pine forests had been undiscovered. Now, 500 km² were surveyed. The result is more than what you could expect. Over 439 sites, totally 794 hectares, were classified as forests with high

nature values. From these sites, 181 fulfil the requirements for WKH:s and 144 are potential WKH:s. The result is a good sign on that the resources were used effectively. The model will be recommended also for other parts of this municipality and other municipalities in the country. See all details in the report.²⁷

2. Nature conservation and fire in the forest

Historically, the forests in the Baltic Sea region were burning. The burning intervals depended on the type of forest. Dry pine forests were burning often compared to more moist forests. The fire is one evolution factor and several species are depending on burnt wood and forest fires. To improve the regeneration of fire depending species, an area of 8 hectares was burnt. Inventories of species are going to be carried out. As forest fires are quite alarming events, the information to the public, to neighbours, to the emergency central and other authorities, was a top priority. This type of burning of forests is included in the forest certification criteria. Therefore, it is of outmost importance to gather experiences from these actions.

3. Attractive nature in the Norrkoeping city and its surroundings

Several nature areas in the city were made accessible through bush cleaning and thinning among trees, widening of gaps e.g. Some new trails (totally 15 km) were built with new information boards. 75 new hectares of “city nature” is now more attractive for recreation and nature studies to the public. In addition, the municipality staff has tested different ways to inform people about planned actions in their neighbour forest. The conclusion is that the most effective way to inform is to distribute information leaflets in people’s mailboxes, in combination with posters in the forest. Knowledge about that something is going to happen and why is crucial for the communication and understanding.

4. Adventure trail in the Vrinnevi forest – The Cone trail

This trail is an adventure trail for kids. There is a Start and Finish, logs to jump on, wires to walk on, swings to swing in, walls to climb on. The trail is stimulating to physical activity in a beautiful environment. In the central part of the area, there is a fireplace. The objective is to get the kids to the forest, to facilitate for teachers and parents to motivate excursions by creating an activity- and meeting ground. In cooperation with the municipality, members from a nearby orienteering club are supervising the trail. It is important to keep the equipment safe and well functioning.

5. School forests

This initiative is another way to stimulate outdoor activities, by offering schools an area “of their own”. There they can arrange a fireplace, shelters e.g. Also, the municipality organised training for teachers in outdoor pedagogic. 50 teachers took part. The trainings resulted in very good contacts between teachers and the nature conservation management staff.

6. Opinion polls

The municipality distributed questionnaires in three nature reserves during 2005 and 2006. The forms were available in boxes at the information boards and the completed forms could then be returned in locked boxes nearby. More than 150 forms were completed and evaluated. The answers gave many

²⁷ Annex: Survey of Old Growth Coastal Forests

good ideas on how to improve the management. This is a simple but effective way of communication with the visitors. This action is also linked to task 6, activity 5. See more under this headline.

7. Nature conservation information

The municipality staff worked hard with a wide range of dissemination actions. They are also linked to task 6 and 8. See more under these headlines. Norrkoeping has two main reasons for the ongoing improvement of the nature information.

- Sustainable nature conservation and biodiversity protection is depending on that the public has an interest in and knowledge about nature.
- It is positive for the public health with outdoor and nature activities.

People frequently visit the nature close to where they live. More than 40 such areas have been described in folders and distributed to all households in Norrkoeping. There is website information. In the local newspaper, excursion information was presented for 30 places during 2005 and 2006. To communicate through the newspaper means that you cannot fully control the information. On the other hand, the text is professionally formulated and the costs are limited to fees for the own staff.

More than 900 persons took part in 42 guided tours during 2006: Among them, the “Seal safari” and “Bat expedition” were quite popular. The staff organised 20 seminars on nature and nature conservation with in total 1000 participants.

There have been exhibitions about “Oak and Biodiversity” in the City museum (5700 visitors during three months) and a Baltic Sea exhibition “I love the Baltic Sea” with 1600 visitors during one month.

8. Study tour to the Białowieża forest in Poland

As a combination of staff training and gathering of ideas for the conservation actions at home, a group from the staff in Norrkoeping visited the famous Białowieża forest in Poland. The tour gave important impressions on forest dynamics and management of intensively visited nature areas. The tour is reported on in annex¹³.

9. Surveys of capercaillie populations

The staff from Norrkoeping has surveyed and monitored the capercaillie populations in forests to the northeast of the city during the period 1993-2006. When the “Coastal Woodlands” was initiated, the survey was linked to the project activities.

The results have now been published in a report²⁸. The number of males that are participating in the so called courting, has declined with in total 50% on the 21 courting places that have been monitored. Beside this survey in Norrkoeping, some different courting areas have been identified and evaluated. The general problem is that the capercaillies prefer old growth forest for the courting, which means that the actual forest often is planned for final felling. There are frequent conflicts between the interests to protect and favour the capercaillie and the logging interests. However, as the capercaillie issue is not a unique coastal woodland problem, the project has not tried to develop detailed guidelines for logging in capercaillie sites.

10. Oak landscape planning

Southern Sweden contains some of Europe’s most valuable oak landscapes. In Norrkoeping there are some oak areas close to the city. The partner Norrkoeping has here demonstrated how nature conservation and city planning can be integrated in the ICZM spirit. In addition, the staff from

²⁸ Annex: Capercaillie Survey in Norrkoeping 1993-2006

Norrköping and SFA carried out extension actions to inform and involve landowners in the oak landscape planning. The city planning action was reported on in PR 3 and 6.



Task 3: Models for more effective use of existing methods and legislation for nature conservation

The Baltic Sea region countries have all some different, nationally decided, legal instruments for protection and environmentally directed land management actions. In addition, there are initiatives from the European Union that during the last decade had wide impact on the nature protection in the region. Grants within the frames of different EU projects helped to bridge over obstacles like lack of financing, administrative and national borders, cultural differences and other limiting factors.

Within this project, the aim has been to increase the pace of forest nature conservation in coastal zones of southeast Sweden. As previously reported²⁹, the protection situation is on extremely different levels from one municipality to another. Of course, the nature is richer in some places than in others, but the protection situation is also strongly depending on the efforts carried out by local and regional responsible authorities.

²⁹ PR 3

Action 3.1 – 3.3 Instruments for legal protection of forest

The available legal methods are the use of the following instruments:

Legal instrument	Type of decision	Compensation
<i>Voluntary agreement for nature conservation</i> No restrictions for the size of the area	An agreement is signed, after normal negotiations between the landowner and the Forest Agency No change of ownership Agreement for maximum 49 years	Rather low compensation is paid from the state, in one lump sum after signing the agreement Maximum compensation for the entire period is approximately 1500 Euro/hectare
<i>Biotope protection area</i> Maximum five hectares	The Forest Agency takes the decision The landowner is informed and there are negotiations on the conditions for compensation No change of ownership The decision is valid for all future There are negotiations on the conditions for compensation	Full compensation is paid to the landowner for the timber value of the forest, deducted with calculated costs for normal forest planting and normal conservation of parts of the forest. An average compensation for old growth forest is 11.000 Euro /Hectare One lump sum is paid as soon as possible after the decision.
<i>Nature reserve</i> More than five hectares	The Regional Government takes the decision Negotiations about the compensation and the future ownership of the land The decision is valid for all future Sometimes the state is buying the land	Compensation to the landowner for restrictions in land use. Payment for the land, if the state is buying the nature reserve area
<i>Management plans for nature reserves</i>	A management plan is developed as a part of the Regional government's administration of the nature reserve	-
<i>Conservation Plan Natura 2000</i> <i>Nature Conservation Programmes</i>	SPA and pSCI areas. Selected, in accordance with the Species and Habitat Directives, by the Regional Governments, in cooperation with the local inhabitants and landowners Compilations of surveys and plans for nature conservation	The threat and conservation status for species and nature types are described. A conservation plan is developed for each habitat. Not applicable

These existing legal tools were used more systematically and in ways that are more flexible. The two partners RG E and RG H have, within the frames of this project, developed the way to produce management plans for nature reserves. The management is formally a responsibility for the Regional Government. However, as the practical management normally is carried out by some local owner, farmer or contractor, the best result of the management plan is achieved when these persons are involved from the beginning. Logically, the partners now are applying a participatory model for involving for example the actual forest owner as soon as possible in the process of creating a new nature reserve. The action was previously mentioned in the progress reporting³⁰. An additional report on this is enclosed as annex¹⁴.

³⁰ PR 6

The partners RG E and RG H also carried out substantial actions to complete ten management plans for the northern part of the project area and four plans for the southern area. Two examples are attached to this report as annex¹⁵ and¹⁶. In addition, the RG E staff has compiled a Conservation plan Natura 2000 for the northern part of the project area, covering 830 hectares of the coastal landscape.¹⁷

In combination with the inventory results from the actions under task 2, it was possible to achieve the presented outputs. The partner RG E had plans to create some more nature reserves. However, the negotiation processes have been extended and more time consuming than foreseen. Presented in the table, is what was possible to finalize during the project period.

Nature Conservation programme for the archipelagos of Gryt and S:t Anna

In the county Östergötland, the partner RG E has compiled a nature conservation programme for the northern part of the archipelago, the parishes of Gryt and S:t Anna. In detailed compilations, the single objects with certain nature values have been described and management recommendations have been formulated. The programme will now be further used in coming nature conservation programmes for municipalities by the coast, Soederköping and Valdemarsvik. They are now producing similar programmes as in Norrköping. As mentioned above, the programme for Norrköping has now been put into real actions within the Life project. The conservation programme from RG E is enclosed to this report as annex¹⁸.

Forest areas in coastal woodlands, formally protected during 2002-2006

Delivered output task 3:1 - 3				Delivered by	Planned output
Type of object	Number of objects	Total area of the objects, hectares	Medium area per object, hectares		
<i>Voluntary agreements</i>	114	850	7,5	SFA	Not specified numbers or areas in the proposal
<i>Biotope protection areas</i>	74	240	3,2	SFA	Not specified in numbers or areas
<i>Nature reserves</i>	6	537	228	RG E	
<i>In total</i>	194	1627	-		Not specified in numbers or areas

Action 3.4 -3.5: What do threatened species need and do we protect the right areas?

To try to find answers on these questions, the University of Linköping and its Department of Biology has been involved in the project. As conservation actions should be based on plans that are developed in accordance with scientific conclusions, it was necessary to find a relevant researcher who could assist the project. Karl-Olov Bergman, PhD in biology, carried out this project and the results are now finally reported on in annex ¹⁹. Below, there is a quotation from the report. To understand the full extent of these problems, the report must be studied in full version.

Summarized, the report indicates that we need to protect larger areas of oak wooded grasslands systematically, as being of key interest for biodiversity protection in the coastal region. Old and hollowed oaks and other species (veteran trees) are hosting a huge number of rare species. You also need to support and release rather young and semi-old oaks, to create a basis for additional veteran trees for coming centuries.

“The results from this study also have important implications for the conservation of coastal pine woodlands. Firstly, this study indicates that the priority in protecting pine forest should be concentrated on the islands close to other areas with coniferous forest and close to the mainland and that large areas should be protected and created rather than small-scattered sites. The results also showed that all of the coniferous forests contributed to the species richness, not just the top quality sites, implying that management of all of the forests is important for the biodiversity in the area.

Forest management practices that maintain biodiversity should be encouraged over the whole area, which may also decrease the need for strictly protected areas. It is important to leave large pines and logs regularly distributed over the area that are allowed to develop naturally when logging.

At the tree level, the results indicate that it is important to have sites with a varied amount of sun exposure when conserving a rich beetle fauna and to conserve sites with a high density of large logs.”
(K-O Bergman)



Karl-Olov Bergman in action during a field tour, explaining some of the findings about coastal pine and oak woodlands and wooded grasslands

ICZM Balance Sheet

To sum up, illustrate and give an overview of the environmental situation in the project coastal zone, we have compiled an “ICZM balance sheet”. Which are the positive and negative factors in the area? What type of actions should be given priority? This project has filled some of the previous gaps. However, what is remaining to do and which new issues have recently been coming up? Just to mention a few examples:

- Will the global warming have negative impact on the coastal zones of the Baltic Sea?
- Planning for windmill power construction has been initiated in this coastal zone. Is this planning carried out in the spirit of ICZM?
- How can society contribute to a vivid archipelago, with permanent population and functioning services, and to keep the development of the living conditions in pace with the main land situation?

The ICZM balance sheet is enclosed as annex ²⁰

Task 4: Models for local participation and influence

As described above in the introduction, essential parts of the coastal woodlands, both on the main land and in the archipelago, are owned by private persons. 9.380 persons are coastal forest owners in the project area. 30 % of these persons are living somewhere else and not on their properties. 34 % are women. The total forest area involved in the coastal zone is 169.000 hectares. This means that a huge number of persons are involved in the land management. However, the levels of involvement are strongly fluctuating. Some persons are devoted managers of their own forest, doing everything by themselves and spending all possible time on forestry activities. Other variants are the persons that use the property as a weekend place or for a few excursions every year. Professional managers carry out the management and the owner is not that interested in the practical forestry. As an important ingredient in ICZM, the responsible authorities have a core task to try to get as many as possible of all these persons involved and participating. Without their involvement, there will be little integration and less good actions for the environment.

Action 4.1 and 4.3: Decision-makers workshops and coastal meetings

A well-known fact when “working with people”, trying to organise workshops etc, is that the most interested persons always appear. There are elderly, experienced, key forest owners and persons with positions in other organisations that are used to attend meetings and express their opinions. Some professional managers and contractors think that it as a part of their job to keep themselves informed. Of course, in the project we met the same problems. We tried to match this traditional participation pattern by organising meetings and workshops for other groups of forest users. One example is field tours and study evenings for weekend house owners. In the project area, there are some weekend villages with up to several hundred houses. These villages are also owners of forest, to be used for recreation and to be managed by the village boards. We got quite positive response during these meetings. They could get answers on their own specific forest problems and the organisers could disseminate information about modern forestry and environmental problems and protection actions.

After finalising the surveys (Task 3), several meetings were organised to show what had been found and how the new knowledge may be used. The surveying organisations made common meetings and in this way, they could avoid to give digressing information. Several field tours brought many hundreds of interested persons to the forest. The biggest was a tour to the island Vinoekalv, where more than 200 persons took part.

By meeting village organisations and their members, we got in touch with other persons than the traditional meeting attendants. Norrkoeping organised guided tours, attracting new groups. Successively, more women are appearing as forest owners. Many of them are ambitious and seeking form information and contacts in new ways. The project tried to meet this trend and adapt its actions. This is more described under task 8, dissemination.

The partners organised several workshops and coastal meetings during the project. 23 meetings were outlined in the project proposal and 25 were delivered. As there is no clear border between the two activities 4.1 and 4.3 (people belong to both groups) the results from these activities are presented together. See more in the enclosed report from this action ²¹.

Delivered output task 4:1 and 4:3			Delivered by	Planned output
Meetings/workshops	Type of participants	Number of participants		Meetings/workshops
Project workshop, Vaestervik, April 2003	Landowners, managers, officials from national and other authorities, municipality people	60	All partners	As delivered
Meeting on the island "Vinoekalv" for nature reserve planning, autumn 2003	Landowners, Regional Government, NGO:s, Forestry Board staff	7	RG H and SFA	As delivered
Meeting with landowners in Gryt, for information about the coming inventory, May 2003	Forest owners, staff from the Forestry Board and the Regional Government	40	RG E and SFA	As planned
Coastal evening with survey information to owners and other interested persons, January 2004	Forest owners and other local people, the Forestry Board and the Regional Government	30	RG E and SFA	As planned
Coastal meeting with members and staff from the Forest Owners Association	Landowners and forestry staff	15	Soedra and SFA	As planned
2 meetings, in Torsaas and Kalmar, with landowners, March 2004	Landowners and staff from the Forestry Board	55	SFA	As planned
Field tour with NGO members for demonstration of the inventories, August 2003	Staff from the Regional Government, the Forestry Board, WWF and SNF)	15	SNF, Norrkoeping, WWF, SFA, RG E, RG H	As planned
2 meetings on transport issues, March 2004	In total 21 persons Landowners, transporters, forestry staff	21	Soedra and SFA	As planned

2 meetings with the forestry organisation Soedra (Association for forest owners) March 2004	Landowners and forestry staff	20	Soedra and SFA	As planned
Field tour with local weekend house owners, May 2004, forestry discussions, Skaeggenaes, Kalmar	The Forestry Board, local weekend house owners	40	SFA	As planned
2 meetings for information and discussion on nature protection, June 2004	Landowners and staff from the Forestry Board	40	SFA	As planned
Meeting on nature reserve planning, Borga Hage, Oeland, June 2004	Regional Government, the municipality, staff from the royal castle, the Forestry Board	10	RG H and SFA	As planned
4 meetings with owners of weekend houses at Horn, forestry information and training, February-July, 2004	The Forestry Board and landowners	14	SFA	As planned
Field tour at Vinoekaly, August 2004	Forest owners, forestry staff, weekend house owners	210	RG H, Soedra and SFA	As planned
Field tour, Moensteras	Forest owners, forestry staff, NGO:s	40	SFA, RG E, RG H, SNF, WWF	As planned
Field tour, St Anna	Forest owners, forestry staff, NGO:s	25	SFA, RG E, RG H, SNF, WWF	As planned
Final Seminar	Landowners, forestry staff, NGO representatives, municipality staff, project partners	65	All partners	As planned
Final field tour	Landowners, forestry staff, NGO representatives, municipality staff, project partners	55	All partners	As planned
25 Coastal Meetings/Workshops		762 participants		23 Coastal Meetings/Workshops

Action 4.2: Volunteer coastal zone environment grants

As one of the actions to create local participation and understanding when striving to support the improvement of the environmental situation, the project offered grants for local actions. The guidelines for grants were advertised in the local newspapers and information disseminated through the partners' networks.

The total sum applied for was approx. 28.000 Euro. The Project Supervisory Board has decided to accept applications for 13.455 Euro. The difference depends mainly on the fact that some applications were unrealistic in their demands for grants for salaries and transports. The accepted applications have been concentrating on costs for material and training. In total, seven different projects were finally carried out.

A drawback was that schools and other organizations where young people are active didn't apply for more projects. The ambition was to receive at least 30 applications. The action was reported on in the Inception Report³¹. A separate task report is enclosed to this report too, as annex²².

Delivered output task 4:2	Application from	Coastal zone grants	Delivered by	Planned output
Restoration of wooded grasslands	Faagelsudd samfaelighets forening Project Aengoe	3200 €	SFA	-
Capercaillie monitoring	Thomas Gustavsson	3200 €	SFA	-
Training course for weekend house owners in forestry	Horns samfaelighets forening	1450 €	SFA	-
Shelter for scouts, close to a trail	Rinkabyholms scoutkaar	800 €	SFA	-
Recycling of ashes on a popular barbeque place	Forest owner K-G Wiren feldt	1075 €	SFA	-
Construction of an information place at Bjoerkoe	Forest owner Alf Alvarsson	3200 €	SFA	-
Forest and nature conservation information to golf players	Mauritzberg AB Golfbana	530 €	SFA	-
7 projects		13455 €		30 projects

³¹ IR

Task 5: Integrated forestry methods

Action 5.1: New guidelines for coastal zone forestry

Guidelines

During the autumn 2003, the Project Management Group decided about a work plan for development of “Guidelines for coastal zone forestry”. An extended participatory process was carried out, with field tours and seminars for discussions. Consultations via e-mail with different stakeholders lasted for more than one year. The new guidelines have now been printed and were formally published on the Seminar in September 2006²³. The project has also produced a DVD film with extended information about the coastal forestry and the guidelines.³²

In September 2005, we made a documentation of the demonstration areas for forest regeneration on sandy soils. The areas are located in the coastal zone north from Riga, Latvia. The situation in the southern and south-eastern part of the Baltic Sea coastal woodlands are quite different from what you mainly find in the project area of Sweden. The Latvian foresters have long experience of forest regeneration, and protection, of the dry pine forests on dunes and steep parts of the coast. A separate report is available about this action, where the problems are illustrated and discussed.³³

Multifunction forestry methods

For successful coastal forestry, it is important to be able to know and apply adapted methods when carrying out operations. Depending of type of forest, the size of islands, abundance of biodiversity and cultural values, erosion risks, aesthetical and social aspects, the way to manage the forest should be done in different ways. The problem is highlighted in the booklet with guidelines and is further developed in a report.²⁴ The staff of the partners carried out extension service linked to the methods. The staff of the beneficiary visited approximately 320 private owners to discuss their forestry and how to adapt it to the coastal zone environment.

The management planning in forestry has been adapted to coastal conditions as demonstrated in a report from Mats Jansson, University of Agricultural Sciences. By dividing the land into management units after the nature types, instead of the conventional division after ages or production capacity, the management will be more natural and necessary nature and culture consideration will be easier to explain and understand. See annex to PR 6 for the full text.

As one separate and important part of these forestry methods, the partners have developed a booklet about the problem *Forest management and protection of sea eagle*.²⁵

³² See annex to the report

³³ PR 7



The challenge is to find effective and environmentally friendly forestry methods and to adapt them to the conditions of coastal woodlands.

To restore overgrowing grasslands with oak is one of the priorities among the actions for nature conservation.

Action 5.2: Desk study of Motala stream

This action was somewhat modified, as reported in the PR 2, page 11. It was impossible to collect relevant data for the quite big river basin of Motala stream. The solution was to carry out a similar study in south-western Sweden to study the seasonal variation in nitrate leakage. The study was carried out in cooperation with the University of Linköping. The results from the study are presented in detail in the enclosed report from this action, as annex ²⁶.

Action 5.3: Coastal transports

For the year round island population, the transports are the overriding problem. Not only the forestry suffers, but also every activity where you need contact with the main land is a problem, especially during the winter. Children need transports to and from the school, the families need access to shops, health care and all other society facilities. Craftsmen and farmers need to transport machinery, equipment and materials. Compared to the main land situation, the island inhabitants are lacking more and more behind as regards transport service from the society. If there is a serious ambition from the society to support what we call “a living archipelago”, these issues must be given priority on the authorities’ agenda. This is further commented on also in the ICZM recommendations report.³⁴

The Finnish forestry sector is now going to investigate the possibilities for more sea and lake based timber transports. It may hide new ways to reduce the costs per ton and kilometre for these transports and a way to reduce the air pollution from diesel engines. In the project area, the partners carried out a few tests of different logging operations to try to find out the most effective and environmentally friendly methods. Especially the transport of tops and branches (wood chip material) is problematic. The collection and transport to heating centrals is very hard to get profitable. Two projects that Sodra has been responsible for showed this. On the other hand, if you carry out well-planned logging operations, the timber and pulp transports on larger ferries or carriers shows good economy, especially if you can bring the wood directly to coastal-based industries. The low standard of ports and bridges in the archipelago is a major problem. They are mostly not adapted to transports of wood material and this is a strong limiting factor. The situation is illustrated on two posters and the action report, annex ²⁷

³⁴ See annex to this report



The bridge to Öland from Kalmar

Delivered output task 5	Delivered by	Planned output
Modified and replaced by a report on seasonal variation on nitrate leakage	SFA and the University of Linköping	Desk study Motala stream
Report on timber transports	SFA, RGH, Soedra	As delivered
Report on guidelines for coastal forestry	All partners	As delivered
Report on forestry and sea eagle	Soedra, WWF, SFA	Not initially planned
Report on multi-function forestry methods	SFA	As delivered
Modified and replaced by demonstration areas in Latvia	SFA and State Forest Service of Latvia	Demonstration areas in Estonia
Report: Model for integrated forestry in the archipelago – a case study at the island Kallsoe	SFA and Mats Jansson at the University of Agricultural Sciences	Not initially planned
Extension service to 320 forest owners in the coastal zone	SFA	As delivered (The number of owners to visit was not planned in detail in the proposal)

Task 6: Models for development of environmentally conscious attitudes

The task 6 and 8 (Dissemination) are partly overlapping each other. So, for more details about the actions under task 6, see also under task 8.

Action 6.1: A design contest for designers and artists

This action was cancelled after some long considerations among the partners. The partners RGE and RGH had their own traditions and special types of information boards that had worked well through the years. We could foresee some hard problems with the final selection of a winning proposal that might create negative publicity for the project if some opinion leading persons felt unsatisfied with the

winning proposal for design. As this action was planned rather early in the project period, we did not know the situation so well in the project area. You take a risk to create a public discussion on whether the winning design was the best or not, was the contest fairly organised, and so on. Where the “mine fields” are, you slowly get to know after being active in the area for some time. The final design of the mobile exhibitions was finally a result of discussions among the partners and with contracted specialists. The result was fine and we avoided an infected discussion about the design.

Action 6.2 and 6.4: Exhibitions

The project organised several activities under this actions that are overlapping each other.

- In the Kolmaarden Zoo, we renovated the exhibition in the so-called Forest Farm, to reflect the themes of the project.
- At the frequently visited places Vaestervik, Soederkoeping and Arkoesund, we had mobile exhibitions about the coastal zone environment and the project.
- An information shelter was built on the island Bjorkoe
- New exhibition at Raagoe
- New exhibition at northern Oeland
- The partners RG E and RG H have refreshed and extended their information along the coast and in the archipelago with new information boards and new maps
- The playground “Cone trail” in Norrkoeping

The playground in combination with information boards

As reported in a progress report ³⁵, there were plans together with the Swedish state forest company “Sveaskog” to establish a combination of playground and information boards on Oeland. However, the decisions of Sveaskog for the planned action were delayed and the action was instead arranged within the frames of the Norrkoeping actions. They have built what they call a “Cone trail”, where children can have a forest adventure in combination with physical activities.³⁶



*The exhibition house
at Kolmården Zoo*

Action 6.3: Nature information to foreign visitors

The information on the boards from RG E and RG H was translated into English and German

³⁵ PR 7, page 15

³⁶ See annex to this report about the actions in Norrkoeping

SFA organised a field tour for immigrants in Norrkoeping for persons that are native in Eastern Europe, Asia and Africa.

The booklet about Bjoerkoe was translated into English, German, French and Serbian languages.

The website information was in English and French Several reports and project films are in English.

For reports, see annex ²⁸.

Action 6.5: Opinion poll

This action was partially modified during the project. Instead of widely distributed questionnaire, we decided to carry out:

- A deep interview project with coastal forest owners. It was carried out by Tora Strandberg, and reported on in PR 3. The report is also enclosed to this report ³⁷.
- A local opinion poll in Norrkoeping among the users of local forests. See more about this under headline 7 and task 2.3, the Norrkoeping actions.

The deep interview project addresses the issue of communication and the risk of just “informing” people without listening to their opinions. Foresters need to learn more about how to listen and how to explain forest policy. To read more about the results from this opinion poll, please see the enclosed report “Inventorying humans in the forest” ²⁹.

Action 6.6: Tests with extended coastal zone waste management

Two newly invented outdoor toilets have been tested within the project. The “Terra Munda” toilet is now installed on the island Raagoe and by the lake Raanen in Valdemarsvik. There is a special report enclosed about the Terra Munda toilet, both in Swedish and English languages ³⁰.

Action 6.7: Extended culture information by the coast

Mainly through the partner RG H, several activities under these actions were carried out.

- A book about the archipelago
- An information poster about the cultural values of the coastal forests
- A special map over Bjoerkoe with traditional names on places of the island
- A project calendar for 2007, with pictures from the project area
- New information about the island Vinoe

Rosendal iron age village

The partner RG H has organised a restoration of an ancient village area called “Rosendal” on Oeland. The objectives with this action are to protect and inform about a unique village area from the Iron Age, to facilitate scientific studies and education, to promote tourism and recreation. The action is reported on in annex ³¹

Information about the island “Vinoe” in the southern part of the archipelago

Vinoe is one of the permanently populated islands in the southern part of the archipelago. On the island, the SFA organised information boards about the cultural values and produced a map for boat tourists, showing interesting routes near Vinoe.

Overview of the main deliverables from task 6

Delivered output task 6	Delivered by	Planned output
Nine newsletters	SFA	As delivered
See special table above	Newspapers, journals and radio	Mass media information
Partly modified	SFA and the University of	Report from opinion poll

³⁷ See annex to this report

Report “Inventorying humans in the forest”	Linkoepping	
Collection of opinions among forest users in Norrkoeping	Norrkoeping	Not initially planned
Action presented in report to PR 2 by RG E, and action presented by RG H in annex ³² to this report.	RG E and RG H	Nature information plans from County administrations
Modified action. The design was developed within the PMG	All partners	Invitation to a design contest
Folder and map about “Bjoerkoe” in English, German, French and Serbian languages	SFA and the land owner	Information folders for foreign visitors
Information in English and German on information boards and maps	RG E and RG H	As planned
Project leaflet in English	All partners	As planned
Life exhibition at Kolmaarden Zoo	All partners	New exhibitions on frequently visited places
Mobile summer exhibition in Arkoesund, Soederkoeping and Vaestervik		
Exhibition at Raagoe		
Project calendar 2007	SFA	Not initially planned
Information materials on cultural values in the coastal zone	RG H	As planned
Information about Vinoe	SFA	Not initially planned
Playground arrangements	Norrkoeping	Not initially planned
Field tour for immigrants	SFA	As planned
Information shelter at Bjoerkoe ³⁸	SFA	Not initially planned
Two environmentally friendly toilets in the project area	RG E and SFA	Extended coastal zone waste management
Vinoe information	SFA and land owners	As planned
ICZM information Hub	SFA	As planned
Restoration of the iron age village area Rosendal at Oeland	RG H	As planned

Task 7: Project management and reporting

Action 7.1, 3 and 4: Organisation and coordination

The formal organisation of the project structure has been organised in the following way:

- The Project Supervisory Board (PSB), where the heads of the respective organisations have represented the partners. Meetings were organised twice a year.
- The Project Working Group (PWG), where the partners have been represented by persons directly involved and responsible for the practical project actions. Meetings were organised every 3-4 months.
- The Project Manager from the Beneficiary’s staff, with assistance and support from the Forest Agency administration

For all details, see the attached organogram ³⁹.

³⁸ Also commented on under outputs 4.2 and the grants

³⁹ Annex: Organogram

The project management has been carried out from the beneficiary's office in Linköping. This city has very good communications with the places where the project partners have their offices. The beneficiary's regional office is situated in Vaestervik, 100 km from Linköping. Most of the formal meetings with partners, the PSB and the PWG were organised in Vaestervik.

The planned Reference group was never established. Soon we found out that the opinions and the influence on the project from stakeholders worked more effectively through contacts via e-mail communication, personal meetings during extension, communication during seminars and field tours, e.g. An informal group of reference persons was formed. These reference persons have been private landowners, authority employed specialists, NGO members, scientists and forest company specialists. As described above, these key persons' support is of vital importance for the success of any project.

The main tasks for the project management

- To organise the contracts with all partners for the project implementation. An example is enclosed to the report as annex³³
- To initiate and follow up the project activities of the Beneficiary. The practical implementation was to a large extent carried out by the Forest Agency district staff.
- To follow up the project activities of the partners and collect their reports from the fulfilled actions
- To serve as a consultant and support person for the project partners when searching implementation solutions for the planned actions.
- To coordinate some of the actions where two or more partners were involved, for example the development of proposed guidelines for ICZM, the production of a booklet with guidelines for coastal zone forestry and the booklet about the eagle.
- The coordination of the dissemination actions (task 8) has been another responsibility for the project manager.
- The reporting to the Commission was one of the key tasks for the project manager. This has been done in close cooperation with the Monitoring Team, which has been providing us with relevant and timely support.
- The economy administration has been another major task for the administrative staff of the Beneficiary and the project manager.



Mrs. Åsa Ström, SFA, here with colleagues, has been active in the project. She is responsible for environment issues at one of the forest districts in the project area, in Högsby.

Action 7.2: The project website

There it is a general heading for Life projects under the ordinary website of the beneficiary, www.skogsstyrelsen.se. From this, you easily find “Coastal Woodlands”. The basic information was in Swedish, English and French. The major documents (forestry guidelines, ICZM reports, ICZM information hub, booklet on Sea eagle problems, photo collections, list on deliverables to order from the project) have been published for shorter or longer periods.

Task 8: Dissemination of the project results

General comments

In the project proposal 2002, there was a dissemination plan presented. For details, see the proposal form T 3⁴⁰. In this plan, we presented the main objectives for the dissemination.

1. Transfer new knowledge concerning the EU perspective on ICZM
2. To obtain local participation in planning processes
3. To contribute to the change of attitudes to land use in a more environmentally conscious direction
4. To contribute to a deeper understanding of the principles for sustainability
5. To fulfil the project tasks

Overview of the dissemination actions and target groups

Target groups	Dissemination action/type and target group direction
---------------	--

⁴⁰ Project proposal LIFE02 ENV/S/000355

	Meetings and work- shops	Field tours	Newspapers Journals	CD/DVD- info	ICZM information Hub	Exhibitions	Printed materials	Reports from the project
Organisations concerned by coastal woodlands in the Baltic Sea region	x	x	x	x	x		x	x
Land owners, forestry professionals and other coastal zone decision makers and their organizations	x	x	x	x	x		x	
Coastal zone people and their organisations	x	x	x		x	x	x	
The public in general			x		x	x	x	
Immigrants and foreign visitors		x			x	x	x	
Non-governmental organisations and volunteers	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Weekend and holiday visitors		x			x	x	x	
The European commission				x			x	x

Action 8.1: Public tender for a TV-program on coastal woodlands and ICZM issues

As reported in the IR (page 22), the ambition to be able to get the project film broadcasted on TV had to be cancelled. The channel TV 4, with whom we had ongoing discussions about this, suddenly decided to close down this branch of their regional programs. The project films now have been distributed on DVD to key persons and stakeholders in the project area as well as internationally.

Action 8.2: Excursions (field tours) for immigrants to the Baltic Sea woodlands and production of information materials in foreign languages

This action is overlapping with action 6.3 and the activities are described there. In addition, the ICZM report has been translated into Estonian and Latvian languages.

Action 8.3: Production of coastal zone folders and newspaper attachments

The project initially produced a folder about the project, ICZM and the local involvement needed to make the project successful. During the project duration, 22 newspaper and journal articles have been published about the project and the issues dealt with. 5 attachments/special pages have been published in the nationally distributed journal "Skogs-Eko". It is distributed for free to all private forest owners

in Sweden. Booklets on forestry guidelines, nature protection and cultural values have also been distributed. For more details, see below under the headline 8, Dissemination, and task 8.

Action 8.4: Training of the project staff

The project staff from all partners took part in study tours to Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Latvia and Poland, to learn more about how the neighbour countries are dealing with ICZM matters. During the study tours, we organised workshops and field tours. The staff also took part in the two main seminars/workshops of the project, as well as in a series of partners' internal training meetings.

Action 8.5: The NGO partners of the project produce a report on their opinions concerning ICZM

The partner SNF has produced a report of his own about the project and ICZM. In the report from action 8.6, the opinion of SNF is expressed. The opinion from WWF was expressed in the ICZM report from this project "Recommendations for an ICZM strategy in Forests by the Baltic Sea", page 9-10.

Action 8.6: Compilation of a report "State of the Art for ICZM in Europe"

SFA has compiled a report called "Integrated Coastal Zone Management in Europe – an overview with insights into the Swedish process", written by Tora Strandberg. See annex ³⁴.

Action 8.7: Compilation of the results

This action is overlapping with the task 7, Project management. For details, see headline 7, task 7.



Mönsterås Bruk is one of the large pulp and saw mills by the coast in the project area.



As one of the project activities for training of the staff, the project organized a study tour to Germany and Denmark, to learn more about how nature information and guided tours can be organized effectively.

8. DISSEMINATION ACTIVITIES AND DELIVERABLES

List of deliverables

We have enclosed list of deliverables to this report, to give an overview and to facilitate the comparison with the project proposal.⁴¹

Task 1: The International Expert Advisory Group (IEAG)

Disseminations activities

The international group for this task carried out a set of dissemination activities. Continuously, the progress of this task has been reported on in all PR:s from the project.

- Five seminars for information and discussions on ICZM issues and coastal forestry.
- Distribution of the report from the group to stakeholders in neighbour countries

⁴¹ See annex 2 to this report

- Translation of the report into Estonian and Latvian languages
- Presentations on international meetings during study tours and other occasions
- Continuous contacts with other ICZM initiatives in Sweden and internationally

Deliverables and milestones

Deliverable dates in project proposal	Deliverable description	Delivered by	Delivered date	Report: Annex no.
01/11/2002	Invited group members have accepted to participate	All partners	15/01/2004	----
01/04/2003	Group members suggestions for project adaptation	All partners	15/04/2004	-----
01/04/2004	Group members contributions to mid-term report	All partners	01/07/2005	----
01/12/2005	The ICZM strategy recommendations have been accepted by the group	All partners	05/08/2006	4

Milestones

Milestone dates in the project proposal	Milestone description	Participating partners	Final milestone date	Remarks
31/03/2003	Group contributions to the State-of-the-Art Workshop	All partners	15/04/2004	During the workshop in Stafsjoe, Sweden
15/06/2003	Group participation in Finnish study tour	All partners	28/05/2005	Due to logistic reasons, the order of how the countries were visited had to be changed
15/09/2003	Group participation in Estonian study tour	All partners	15/06/2004	----“-----
15/09/2003	Group participation in Latvian study tour	All partners	30/08/2004	----“-----
01/11/2005	Group contributions to the International Final Workshop	All partners	06/09/2006	During the final workshop in Vaestervik, Sweden

Task 2: Models for integrated inventories

Dissemination activities

- All landowners have got information by mail about the surveys being carried out in their forests. Prior to the field activities, they were informed about objectives, methods, time schedule and how to get in personal contact with the survey staff.
- After the accomplishment of the inventory, each landowner got a personal description and a map for example of the found WKH:s on his land.

- Furthermore, each concerned landowner, being in the possession of WKH:s, has been invited to information meetings about the result, consequences and benefits of the inventory. The meetings have been well attended and very useful for the knowledge and understanding of the biodiversity values in the coastal woodlands.
- Information about the identified valuable sites is publicly available for everyone interested. For WKH:s, all details about every single object, which was found in the inventory, can be studied on the websites mentioned below.
- The results from the surveys are frequently used when planning further conservation actions. Legal protection of forests, considerations before carrying out forest operations, planning of infra structure constructions like roads and electric power windmills; all is checked beforehand against the databases from the surveys.
- For the national planning of the Government's environmental targets, the information is used when monitoring the development and for planning the revisions of targets.

Deliverables and milestones

Deliverable dates in project proposal	Deliverable description	Delivered by	Delivered date	Report, Annex no.
01/06/2002	Workgroup starts with training and information to the inventory staff	SFA, REG E, RG H, Norrkoeping, SNF, WWF	01/06/2002	-----
01/10/2005	Reports from the actions in Norrkoeping	Norrkoeping	31/12/2006	12
01/10/2005	Reports from the inventories of culturally valuable sites	RG E and RG H	01/02/2007	6, 7
01/10/2005	Reports on models for integrated nature inventories	SFA, RG E, RG H, Norrkoeping	01/02/2007	8, 9, 10, 11

Milestone dates in the project proposal	Milestone description	Participating partners	Final milestone date	Remarks
01/06/2002	Task work group and inventory staff starts the development work	SFA, RG E, RG H, SNF, WWF, Norrkoeping	01/06/2002	
31/08/2004	Field tours for demonstrations of developed models for integrated inventories	SFA, RG E, RG H, SNF, WWF, Norrkoeping	30/08/2003	
28/02/2006	Presentations on the international final workshop	SFA, RG E, RG H, SNF, WWF, Norrkoeping	06/09/2006	

Additional details on surveys and websites for information about survey results

- All surveys (except the survey of meadows) have been reported on separately and are enclosed to the report as annexes.⁴² . The survey of meadows was not included in this project but still carried out in close cooperation.
- Eight integrated surveys. The results are presented in figures under the headline 2.1.
- The survey results (except the report on insects on pine) have been entered into databases and are available on websites as shown in the list below.

Survey	Owner of website	Link
Survey of meadows	Swedish Board of Agriculture “Tuva”	www.sjv.se
Survey on Giant Trees	Regional Government of Oestergoetland “Aspmap”	www.e.lst.se http://www5.e.lst.se/matdata/aspmmap/aspmmap.htm
Culturally valuable sites in Kalmar laen	Regional Government of Kalmar laen	www.h.lst.se http://www.kms.raa.se/cocoon/fmis-public/search.html
Survey of Woodland Key Habitats	Swedish Forest Agency “Skogens parlor”	www.skogsstyrelsen.se
Culturally valuable sites in Oestergoetland	Riksantikvarieämbetet “FMIS Fornsök”	www.e.lst.se http://www.kms.raa.se/cocoon/fmis-public/search.html
Survey on capercaillie in Norrköping	Norrköping municipality	www.norrkoping.se
Survey on old growth coastal forests in Norrköping	Norrköping municipality	www.norrkoping.se

Task 3: Models for more effective use of existing methods and legislation

Dissemination activities

- Information about the legal tools and what it means to the forest owners to enter the different agreements.
- Elaboration of agreements / contracts in close cooperation with the owner
- Demarcation in field of the protected areas
- Information boards and website information about the protected areas

⁴² See annexes to the report

As presented in the table under the headline 7, task 3, the existing tools for legal protection of forest has resulted in many new protected areas:

- Voluntary agreements for nature conservation: 114 objects, totally 850 hectares of forest
- Biotope protection areas: 74 objects, totally 240 hectares of forest
- Nature reserves: 6 objects, totally 537 hectares of forest
- ICZM balance sheet ⁴³, with a graphic presentation of the environment situation
- Website information about the protected areas

Deliverables and milestones

Deliverable dates in project proposal	Deliverable description	Delivered by	Delivered date	Report, Annex no.
30/09/2005	Reports on the models for more effective nature protection actions	SFA, RG E, RG H, SNF, Norrkoeping, WWF	01/02/2007	14, 15, 16, 17, 18
31/05/2005	Report from the evaluation	SFA, RG E, WWF, SNF	01/02/2007	19
30/09/2005	Report on the ICZM Balance Sheet	SFA, RG H	15/03/2007	20

Milestone dates in the project proposal	Milestone description	Participating partners	Final milestone date	Remarks
01/06/2002	Task work groups starts their activities	SFA, RG E, RG H, SNF, Norrkoeping, WWF	01/06/2002	
31/08/2005	Excursions to the pilot area for the ICZM Balance Sheet	All partners	31/08/2005	
28/02/2006	Presentations of the results on the international final workshop	All partners	06/09/2006	During the workshop in Vaestervik

Task 4: Models for local participation and influence

Dissemination activities

The dissemination activities are largely in this case the same as the deliverables; the invitations and the carried out workshops and coastal meetings.

In addition, individual extension meetings have been carried out as a part of the extension service to forest owners. This service is linked to the supervision of the Forestry Act and is aiming on to support the owners to understand and carry out their forestry in accordance with the Forestry Act. The extension service is also giving valuable feedback to the authorities about how laws and regulations are understood and adapted to the local conditions. These meetings are also an important part of next task, the integrated forestry methods. In these meetings, the staff may explain and create a dialogue with forest owners, contractors and forest managers, on how to develop good forestry solutions and agree on them. This is a list of the main actions carried out under task 4:

⁴³ See annex to the report

- 14 Workshops organised with in total 545 participants
- 11 Coastal meetings organised, with in total 217 participants
- 320 individual extension meetings with forest owners
- An opinion poll (The deep interview project)
- A local poll among 150 forest users in Norrkoeping
- Website information and dialogue
-

Deliverables and milestones

Deliverable dates in project proposal	Deliverable description	Delivered by	Delivered date	Report, annex no.
31/12/2002	Draft programme for “ Volunteer Environment Action Grants” is presented to the project partners	SFA, RG E, Norrkoeping, SNF	03/04/2003	----
01/11/2005	Report on “Local influence actions”	SFA	01/03/2007	21
30/06/2005	Report on the draft programme for Volunteer grants	SFA	01/03/2007	22

Milestone dates in the project proposal	Milestone description	Participating partners	Final milestone date	Remarks
01/09/2002	The task work group is established	SFA, RG E, Norrkoeping, SNF	01/09/2002	
01/10/2005	Forest meetings and decision-makers workshops has been carried out a first round	SFA, RG E, RG H, Norrkoeping, SNF	20/12/2005	
28/02/2003	Presentation of the draft programme for volunteer grants to the public	SFA, RG E, Norrkoeping, SNF	08/05/2003	
28/02/2006	Presentations of the results on the international final seminar	All partners	06/09/2006	

Task 5: Integrated forestry methods

Dissemination activities

- Distribution of booklets with guidelines for coastal forestry
- Distribution of booklets for forest management and sea eagle problems
- Distribution of DVD film copies on coastal zone forestry
- Individual extension meetings carried out by the partners’ staff

Some of the main results that were delivered as a part of task 5 are:

- 3000 booklets with guidelines for coastal zone forestry⁴⁴
- 3000 booklets for forest management and sea eagle problems⁴⁵
- 110 DVD film copies with guidelines for coastal zone forestry⁴⁶

⁴⁴ Booklet, see annex to the report

⁴⁵ Booklet, see annex to the report

⁴⁶ DVD film, see annex to the report

Deliverables and milestones

Deliverable dates in project proposal	Deliverable description	Delivered by	Delivered date	Report, Annex no.
31/12/2003	Report from the desk-study of Motala stream	SFA	01/07/2003	26
31/12/2004	Report on the model for timber transports	SFA, Sodra, RGH	15/03/2007	27
30/11/2005	Report on the draft guidelines for coastal forestry	All partners	15/08/2006	23, 25
01/05/2005	Report on the multi-function forestry methods	SFA, Sodra	15/03/2007	24
31/08/2005	Report on the Estonian demonstration areas	SFA	30/06/2006	44

Milestone dates in the project proposal	Milestone description	Participating partners	Final milestone date	Remarks
01/09/2002	The task work group is established	All partners	01/09/2002	
31/08/2005	Excursions to study methods in river basins	All partners	30/04/2004	
31/08/2005	Excursion to study multi-function forestry methods	All partners	30/08/2005	
31/03/2005	Meeting on draft guidelines for coastal forestry	All partners	30/06/2006	
20/02/2005	Presentations on the international final workshop	All partners	06/09/2006	

Task 6: Models for development of environmentally conscious attitudes

Dissemination activities

- Organisation of workshops and seminars
- Organisation of field tour for immigrants
- Extension activities towards private landowners
- Production of exhibitions, information boards and shelter
- Contacts with media
- Organisation of opinion polls
- Writing and distribution of newsletters
- Investigations about new type of toilets
- Writing of books and booklets about the culture environment
- Production of photo CD:s and DVD films
- Distribution of printed materials, CD:s and DVD's
-

The following main deliverables are the outcomes from the actions under task 6:

- Exhibition in Kolmaarden Zoo
- New information boards by the coast
- Books and booklets about the cultural values by the coast
- Mobile exhibition in Vaestervik and Soederkoeping
- Mobile exhibition in Norrkoeping and Arkoesund
- Information shelter at Bjorkoe

- Newspaper and journal articles
- One radio interview
- Field tour for immigrants in the archipelago
- ICZM information hub
- Newsletters from the project
- New toilets
- Website information
- Results from the study “Inventorying humans in the forest” (opinion poll through interviews)
- Results from the opinion poll in Norrkoeping

Deliverables and milestones

Deliverable dates in project proposal	Deliverable description	Delivered by	Delivered date	Report, Annex no.
30/09/2003	A report from the opinion poll is published	SFA	03/07/2003	29, 12
01/11/2002	The first part of the nature information plans of the County Administrations have been completed	RG E, RG H	22/07/2003	See PR 2, annex 10
15/04/2003	Invitations to the design contest are delivered to media, institutions, e.g.	SFA	Revised action	See IR, page 24
01/06/2003	Information folders for foreign visitors are presented	SFA, RG E		28
01/06/2004	New exhibitions on frequently visited places	SFA, Norrkoeping	07/05/2004	-----

Milestone dates in the project proposal	Milestone description	Participating partners	Final milestone date	Remarks
01/09/2002	The task work group starts its planning actions	SFA, RG E, RG H, Norrkoeping	01/09/2002	
01/03/2003	The opinion poll is carried out	SFA	01/03/2003	
30/11/2003	The result from the design contest is ready for presentation	SFA	Cancelled	See IR, page 24 for explanation
01/12/2005	The task outcomes are ready for presentation at the international final workshop	SFA, RG E, RG H, Norrkoeping	06/09/2006	
01/11/2004	Results from culture information actions are ready for presentation	RG E, RG H	01/02/2007	Annex 31, 39, 40
01/10/2005	The demonstrations of extended waste management have been completed	RG H, SFA, Ostsam	01/12/2005	Annex 30

Task 7: Project management

Dissemination activities

- The building and administration of the website
- Coordination of production of dissemination materials
- Coordination of all dissemination activities in the project
- Distribution of progress reports
- Organisation of workshops, field tours, e.g.

Deliverables and milestones

Deliverable dates in project proposal	Deliverable description	Delivered by	Delivered date	Reports, Annex no.
01/06/2002	The project has its formal start	All partners	01/06/2002	-----
01/04/2006	Regular reports (after every 6 months) to the EC	SFA	In accordance with the SAP:s	Delivered Progress Reports
01/04/2006	Final report to the EC	SFA	28/04/2007	Due to the extended project duration for 12 months
20/06/2002	The task work groups (for tasks starting at June 1) have been established	All partners	20/06/2002	-----
15/09/2002	The task work groups (for tasks starting at September 1) have been established	All partners	15/09/2002	-----
01/06/2004	The Project Interim Report is delivered to the Commission	SFA	02/08/2004	Delivered Interim Report

Milestone dates in the project proposal	Milestone description	Participating partners	Final milestone date	Remarks
01/06/2002	Project starting date	All partners	01/06/2002	
01/04/2006	Project closing date	All partners	01/04/2007	Extended project duration 12 months
31/05/2003	State-of-the-Art Workshop	All partners	29/04/2003	
31/05/2006	Project Final Workshop	All partners	06/09/2006	Due to the extended project duration

In addition to the above-mentioned deliverables are outcomes from the project under task 7:

- A website for the project under www.skogsstyrelsen.se → Projects → Life → Coastal woodlands, including the administration of the webpage. Read more about this activity under task 8.
- Comments to the Swedish Government on a “Green Book on a sea policy for EU”
- Comments to the working group for the Central Baltic programme 2007-2013⁴⁷.

⁴⁷ See annex to this report

Task 8: Dissemination

Dissemination activities

Mass media information

To get in touch with the target groups of the project we used both the local newspapers and more specialised journals with focus on forest owners and environmentally interested people. Under the headline for dissemination, there is a list of the known articles published.

Newsletters from the project

During the project period the project distributed in total nine newsletters. We sent out the letters to listed interested persons by both e-mail and ordinary mail. The letters are also available on the website. During the project duration, the use of e-mail and internet has increased also among elderly persons in the countryside. The newsletters have regularly been included in the progress reports. One example is enclosed as annex³⁵.

The website

As soon as the project was initiated, the beneficiary put up a webpage for the project under the main website of the beneficiary⁴⁸. The numbers of visitors were as shown in the table below.

<i>Total number of website visitors 2002-2007 (227 weeks)</i>	5852
<i>Website visitors/week in average</i>	26
<i>Maximum number of visitors during one week</i>	80

Deliverables

All dissemination materials (booklets, films, posters, reports e.g.) that the project has produced, was delivered free of charge to the target groups.

Personal meetings with landowners

More than 300 individual landowners have got personal information and advisory service within the frames of the project. These personal contacts have been important, to support the owners to solve their forestry and environment issues related to planned forest operations and nature conservation.

Film documentation

When the project was planned, there was one very good possibility to project information broadcasted on TV by the channel TV 4 East, to a low cost. The plan was to broadcast the film documentation through this channel. However, suddenly the TV 4 was reorganised and this part of the program table was cut away. This was of course a drawback.

On the other hand, the films could now be produced in different lengths, some in English and some in Swedish, more adapted to what the different reports were dealing with. In 2006, there was a message from the Commission, that it now was more or less obligatory to use the DVD format, instead of the old VHS technique⁴⁹. This was a good decision for the project. This made the copying and the distribution of the films cheap and effective.

During the project period, seven different progress report films were produced. In addition, one film was produced as a part of the guidelines for coastal zone forestry. This is the most important film. It has both new film material and parts that were used in some of the earlier films. One copy of each

⁴⁸ www.skogsstyrelsen.se

⁴⁹ E-mail 4 August, 2006 from Philip Owen/Katerina Deniesova, Life unit

film is attached to the report as annex³⁶ Copies of the films have been distributed to project partners, NGO:s in the project area, interested landowners, forest companies and also to an international audience in the Baltic Sea region. About 50 copies of the shorter films have been distributed. The guideline film was distributed in more than 100 copies. The films have been used on the exhibition at the Kolmaarden Zoo.

The exhibitions

Six major exhibition activities have been used for dissemination of the project results and the matters dealt with.

1. *The Kolmaarden Zoo* is one of the most visited tourist sites in southern Sweden. Here, the Forest Agency has a forest house for disposal, where there has been a Life – Coastal Woodlands exhibition since the summer 2004. During the years, the exhibition has been updated with additional information. Booklets and other information about the project have been available for visitors in the forest house. The numbers of visitors are from time to time counted as reported previously. The following numbers of annual visitors are based on counting, and the experience that approximately 10% of the Zoo visitors also are coming to the exhibition.

Numbers of visitors

Year	Number of visitors	Comments
2004	49000	Opening in May 2004
2005	50 000	
2006	60000	
Sum	159000	

2. *A mobile outdoor exhibition* was produced for the summer 2005. It was exposed on two places by the coast where large numbers of people pass by every summer; Vaestervik Marina and the Goeta canal in Soederkoeping. Also during the summer 2006, it was exposed in Soederkoeping.

3. *Oeland*, the long island to the east from Kalmar, is probably the most popular camping area in southeast Sweden. On the northern part of the island, there is a fascinating protected pine forest where the County administration of Kalmar has a visitor centre. Here the project has exhibited Coastal Woodland information during two years.

4. *Norrkoeping*: Within the frames of task 2.3, the partner Norrkoeping carried out a set of exhibitions. Together with the Agenda 21 office, they organised an *Oak Exhibition* on the theme “Biodiversity linked to old oaks”, in the central library of Norrkoeping. During the first three months, 5700 visitors took part of the information. As oak is a key species for the coastal nature, the exhibition theme fits well into the project. During the summer 2006, they also organised an exhibition and information office at Arkoesund, a coastal village with intensive summer tourism. The theme here was “*I ♥ the Baltic Sea*”. Visitors were invited to study plants and other species of the sea with water binoculars and to catch them with nets. The staff also organised guided tours. During one month, 1600 persons visited the Baltic Sea action.⁵⁰

5. *Bjoerkoe*: This island is one of the rather few that still is populated year round. Three families are living here, representing all ages and living from farming, forestry, house building, tourist service, boat taxi, etc.

During the year, many visitors come for just a few hours or some days, for a family excursion, vacation, riding or hunting. On the highest point of the island, the Life-project has co-financed a shelter house, where visitors can step in, have some information and enjoy the view over the

⁵⁰ See annex for all details

archipelago. The shelter was completed last autumn. Maps, Life-information and Coastal Woodlands booklets are now on place and the shelter will be in full use 2007.

6. *Raagoe*: On this island, new information and tourist centre is currently established with financing from the Swedish Environmental protection Agency (Naturvaardsverket). In one of the old agriculture buildings, Coastal Woodlands has partly financed an exhibition on the coastal environment. The exhibition will be opened during the summer 2007.

*Newspaper and journal articles*³⁷

Newspaper/Journal	Articles published	Distribution to	Comments
Vaestervikstidningen	2	Central part of the project area	General information about the project and the final seminar
Barometern	4	Southern part of the project area	Information about
Skogs-Land	2	Nationally in Sweden to forest owners and other interested subscribers	Information about a field tour and practical coastal forestry
Skogs-Eko	5	Nationally to forest owners, managers e.g.	General information about the project, transport issues, forest management
Vimmerby tidning	1	Western part of the project area	Information about the final seminar
Norrköpings tidningar NT	4	Northern part of the project area	General project information
Folkbladet	1	Northern part of the project area	Information boards
Lantbruk Öst	1	The project area	General project information
Personal-Eko	1	All staff of the beneficiary in Sweden	General project information
Radio Sweden	1	The project region	Guidelines for coastal forestry
Sum	22		

Photo collections

The beneficiary had one photographer on part time employed for working with the dissemination for "Coastal Woodlands". He has produced in total nine different CD:s with collections of photos from the coastal zone. We have produced a set of CD:s with pictures from the project area, including one CD with pictures from the study tour to Germany and Denmark. Seven DVD films were produced. Six were enclosed to the progress reports and one is a special film about the guidelines for coastal forestry. The report films were distributed to partners and the Commission. Of the special film about the guidelines, we made 110 copies. They have been distributed to partners, key persons, different NGO:s, students and other interested persons. The photos have been used for the website, for books, booklets, posters and other printed information materials. The pictures have also been frequently used in Power Point presentations during meetings and workshops, as well as background pictures on computers. The picture collection is enclosed as annex³⁸

An ICZM information Hub

A list with links to the most important websites with ICZM information was compiled in a list and published on the website. Here all visitors had possibilities to make their own internet surfing to learn more about ICZM.

The project website

The website has been activated during 227 weeks, with a medium sum of 26 visitors per week. The top figure for one week is 80. More than 5800 visitors were registered totally.

Workshops and coastal meetings

During 25 meetings and workshops, the messages from the project were delivered to more than 700 persons. This group probably includes persons that have attended more than one meeting or workshop. However, we are convinced that the core group of persons that have influence on coastal zone development and management have received information about and have reflected on the ICZM approach.

Reports

All types of reports have been available from the project manager, both electronically and in paper format. The main distribution events were on the different seminars and workshops. Materials have been sent to a wide range of interested persons in Sweden and Finland.

In March 2007, the Forest Agency will participate in a seminar for 25 students in Stockholm on ICZM. There several different materials from the project will be used for the training, in English.

Books

The partner RGH presented two books as a dissemination of their special areas; the cultural values of the coastal zone environment. They are enclosed as annex³⁹ and⁴⁰.

Contacts with other ICZM initiatives

EurOcean -European Centre for Information on Marine Science and Technology - has completed an inventory of 516 projects partly or entirely related to marine science and technology and funded by various European mechanisms. It is the first time that such a comprehensive inventory, named EurOcean-MaP, of marine research projects funded in Europe has been achieved. This inventory gathers information on projects funded by COST, EUREKA, EUROCORES (ESF), 6th Framework Programme (DG Research), INTERREG III (DG Region), LIFE and SMAP (DG Environment). The Info-Base EurOcean MaP is available on-line, free of charge.⁵¹ "Coastal Woodlands" is included in this database.

CoPraNet : It is a project with co-financing from the Interreg III C West Programme. Our project has established contacts with this project for exchange of information and contacts.

Finland, Latvia, Estonia, Germany and Denmark: Through several study tours and cooperation on reports, we have established very good contacts with relevant authorities dealing with coastal zone forestry and nature protection in these countries.

Conference in Germany: The project was presented by Nina Gad-Burgman at a conference in Rostock, Germany, organised by the project Balt Coast 2004, as one of the contact-creating activities from us.

*ICZM – An overview with insights into the Swedish process*⁵²: Tora Strandberg wrote a report for the project on this theme. In this report, the problems and possibilities with the ICZM approach are

⁵¹ <http://www.eurocean.org/contents.php?id=423>

⁵² See annex to PR 7

highlighted. The solution will not be found by waiting, in policies and discussion, but by confirming who will do what and when. The process character of ICZM is underlined and the importance of a holistic approach. The regional influence must be obtained and new forms for participation created. The opinions of the NGO:s WWF and SNF about ICZM and the project are reflected in this report too.

Deliverables and milestones

Deliverable dates in project proposal	Deliverable description	Delivered by	Delivered date	Report, Annex no.
01/11/2002	Website for the project is ready to use	SFA	15/01/2003	-----
31/10/2004	TV-program is ready for distribution	SFA	Revised action. Films delivered continuously with the progress reports	36
01/11/2003	Report "State of the Art of ICZM in Europe"	SFA, SNF, WWF	01/11/2005	34
31/10/2005	Attachment to Skogs-Eko and some of the local newspapers	SFA	Attachments, newsletters and articles delivered continuously during the project duration	37, 43
03/03/2004	The ICZM Information Hub is ready to test	SFA	24/02/2004	-----

Milestone dates in the project proposal	Milestone description	Participating partners	Final milestone date	Remarks
30/05/2003	State of the Art workshop	All partners	29/04/2003	
31/01/2003	A plan for the immigrant excursions and translation of information is ready	SFA, RG E, RG H	01/06/2003	
01/06/2003	Excursions for immigrants starts. Information in foreign languages is distributed	SFA, RG E, RG H	30/09/2004	
28/02/2006	The task work group is reporting on the international final workshop	All partners	06/09/2006	
01/09/2002	A task work group is organised	All partners	01/09/2002	



The project has tested different methods to take care of wood residues for heating purposes. This is at Äspö, where tops and branches from trees, after restoration of wooded grasslands, were processed to wood chips.

9. EVALUATION AND CONCLUSIONS

9.1 Project implementation

A. The process

The ICZM concept represents an approach of working across administrative borders with dynamic processes. It is not just for environmental purposes. *“ICZM also seeks to improve the economic and social well-being of coastal zones and help them develop their full potential as modern, vibrant communities. In the coastal zone, these environmental and socioeconomic goals are intrinsically interconnected.”* (EU focus on Coastal Zones, EU Commission 2001).

Within this project, the involved partners now have created a better understanding of the ICZM processes. By working with cross border activities, some administrative limitations were bridged over. By creating good contacts with authorities in Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Germany and Denmark, as well as different ICZM actors in Sweden (The National Board for Housing, Building and Planning, universities, and municipalities) the working group was able to cover a wide spectrum of ICZM aspects. By visiting the countries, the working group achieved real hands-on understanding for the situation in each country. The project activities created a strong *Baltic Sea spirit* among the working group members and good insights in the rapid development in the visited countries, not the least in the forestry and wood processing sectors. A fresh, active and inspiring network of people from all involved organisations has contributed to this. We carried out demonstrations and we established linkage to other ICZM initiatives.

The legal aspects (planning legislation) on coastal zone management are quite different from one country to another. This should be reflected in the national approaches on ICZM. On the same time, the basic ideas of ICZM should be kept in mind. Planning processes with a broad participation are

essential. The conclusions from the working group for this task in the project are presented in a separate report as annex. A set of recommendations for an ICZM strategy related to forestry and nature protection issues are developed. They are translated into Estonian and Latvian too. These versions are enclosed as annexes⁴¹ **a and b**.

B. Project management

C. Technical and commercial application

During the project duration, the use of GIS-based map systems, including digitized images, and the exchange of digitized information between authorities, has dramatically increased. Also, new staff with fresh education in using GIS is successively employed. In the project, we have had a great help from the ongoing development in this field. But you are still depending on that staffs from different structures try to cooperate and find effective ways to carry out the field surveys. The methods used in this project are more or less standard solutions for GIS-applications. The exchange of information between different stakeholders is crucial for ICZM and successful application on other coastal zones.

The ideas and plans had to be implemented in the partner organisations before you could expect people to carry out good actions. Therefore, one important conclusion afterwards is that you should put a very strong focus on the dissemination of the project ideas within the partner organisations during the inception phase. It took some time to get this done in all partners structures. Naturally, this cannot be done before the project has been finally approved by the Commission.

A reflection is that there should be a more extended revision period for new projects after the formal approval, to elaborate the practical plans for actions that cannot be so detailed and well structured in the first version of an application. This project revision could also include information about and implementation of the coming project in planned partner organisations.

An overall problem during the planning of the project was to create realistic plans for practical actions for the rather long project period, four years. There are so many external factors influencing the possibilities to carry out planned actions some years into the future. Gradually, the concrete plans of our project partners were formed during the first six months of the project in 2002. The understanding of the Life project structure, and the possibilities it was offering, increased during this period and created good enthusiasm for the coming actions. On the whole, the ICZM concept is now much better understood and the cross-border thinking have resulted in new cooperation and stronger networks. The fundamental idea of the project, to regard the Coastal Woodlands as one important resource to manage in the coastal zone integrated with other resources and interests, was strong enough to carry the project through five years of hard work.

D. Comparison against the project objectives

Under the headlines Progress, Results, all project plans have been compared in detail with what finally have been delivered.

The project had to apply for a revision during the autumn 2005, due to reorganization of the beneficiary and forestry problems after the storm in January 2005. In addition, the budget was revised at this occasion.

Except from the project revision, only minor changes and adaptations have been done.

E. Effectiveness of dissemination activities

The personal meetings between forestry professionals and owners are unsurpassed as contact creating activity. As the table above is showing, the partners carried out many meetings and workshops to create these “meeting arenas”. The contact creating activities must be a never-ending action. Approximately 5% of the forest properties change ownership every year. In many cases, there are new and inexperienced persons that become the owners. The staff in authorities and other organisations are also in constant circulation to other jobs and positions or retiring. Therefore, the owner and relation situation is never the same from one season to another.

We paid extra attention to create good contacts with what you may call the “Key Land and Forest Owners” and “Key Forest and Land Managers”. These persons are often local and regional creators of public opinions. If these persons accept and support what you try to disseminate, the majority also will be accept what you try to market and disseminate. They were on mailing lists for the newsletter and they got the draft guidelines for comments, personal copies of printed booklets. We tried to include as many of them as possible in the field tours arranged, when the guidelines for coastal forestry were developed.

A combination of the personal meetings and a well-managed website, with at least weekly updating, is necessary to meet the demands from the forest managing target groups. The website management is still under development and through the project; we realized the importance of this channel to coastal zone decision makers. The growing interest for internet and access to it among rural people is opening a new arena. In average, 26 visitors/week were registered on the project website. The website was open during 227 weeks.

A constantly ongoing dissemination activity has been contacts with journalists about articles in newspapers and journals. In total, 22 articles (that we have seen) were published about the project. The articles are reflecting the project rather good. One of the problems has been to explain that the project has been just demonstrating possible solutions and not offering new types of permanent service to land owners and other forest users.

There are an increasing number of so-called urban forest owners. The management of properties are frequently not their main income source, but a place for recreation, excursions and family reunions. They are often highly educated people, used to look for information on the internet. For them the personal meeting is less important, or impossible, due to the distance. Local managers and contractors carry out the day-to-day forest management. We tried to meet this interest by keeping the website updated and by responding immediately on e-mails related to the project. This group probably likes to read, and read about the forest and the nature. By distributing printed project material generously, we tried to satisfy this presumed interest.

F. The future

- For the future development of ICZM related to the forest sector, the basic way for success will be to manage the coastal forests in close consultation with landowners, local and regional authorities and other stakeholders. As many of these stakeholders are non-governmental organisations, their involvement must also be adapted to the local situations, in local coastal councils e.g.
- By carrying out surveys of nature and culture values, there will be good information available for further planning and conservation actions, including the development of guidelines for forestry.

- The Baltic Sea region has an international responsibility for coastal woodlands dominated by pine and oak as unique types of woodlands and related species dependent on pine and oak.
- The identity of certain coastal zones can be enhanced by developing new information centres, good websites, green tourism, also by applying the concept of social carrying capacity.
- Infrastructures for transporting of heavy goods are generally poor in the coastal zones, which constitutes a major problem for the development of the areas. To maintain and develop the coastal zones it is imperative to solve this problem, especially in the archipelagos.
- The authorities, companies and NGO:s with responsibilities and interests in coastal woodlands need to activate themselves to be invited and involved into the planning processes carried out by municipalities and regional bodies. There is a tendency among planning institutions to leave the forest sector out of account. In addition, there are some participatory processes (local coastal councils e.g.) where stakeholders representing forest interests strive for involvement.

9.2 Analysis of the long-term benefits

A. Environmental benefits

1. The project partners have developed a practical model for integration of inventories. Practically, this has been cooperation in training of staff, field survey, calibration field tours, dissemination and database administration of the results. Very good cooperation was established with the University of Linköping, Department of Biology, which conducted the insect study. Within the administration of the regional governments, the surveys carried out by the nature protection departments and the Swedish Authority for Agriculture partly have been coordinated. For the contacts with the landowners, this united appearance from the authorities was positive. It saved time, with fewer meetings. It facilitated the understanding among owners for restrictions or certain advice about the land management, when the entire property is surveyed in the same process.

As you can see in the table for survey results above, more than 3.000 new valuable areas have been identified as results from the surveys. More than 30.000 giant trees are identified and put on the map. The knowledge level for biodiversity and cultural values is now quite high in the project area compared to other forest regions around the Baltic Sea. The survey results are presented on different websites.

Co-operation has been implemented between different authorities involved, which have made the coastal woodlands surveys more efficient. The only truly reliable method is field survey. This is unfortunately a rather resource consuming method but it is creating a database that you can trust for future conservation actions.

The Swedish parliament has set up sixteen environmental objectives to be achieved in 2010, which also are in line with the EU environmental policies. The environmental objective for forest states that *“The value of forest land for biological production must be protected, at the same time as biological diversity and cultural heritage and recreational assets are safeguarded.”* The results from the coastal woodland key habitat survey will facilitate the achievement of the forest environmental objectives laid out for the future.

Furthermore, the information gained by the survey will hopefully conduce a better understanding and co-operation between different interests within the coastal woodlands, since facts and information about the most valuable habitats for biological biodiversity and cultural sites have been laid down.

A “united appearance” from authorities when presenting the survey results to land owners is one important step taken during the project. You can easier manage the discussions during open meetings. People don’t look at the forest and the rest of their land as different parts of their properties, as the authorities tend to do. Several such meetings were organized in the project.

The municipality Norrkoeping has successfully demonstrated how a municipality nature conservation plan is launched and how the outlined ideas in the plan are transformed into real actions. The staff has developed uncomplicated methods for the actions with good dissemination to the forest users in the municipality.

More than 1600 hectares have got a formal protection in the coastal woodlands during the project period. Thanks to good cooperation between forest owners and the forest authority staff, and resources for compensation, the administrative routines are not that time-consuming and results have been delivered continuously. In addition, by giving certain persons in the staff special training in management of the protection routines and the assessment methods, the work is running smoothly.

The ongoing certification of forestry (FSC and PEFC) has supported the protection process. More attention is paid to biodiversity in the forests in general which facilitates the communication. However, there are conflicts about a few cases, where production and biodiversity interests are heading for a collision. The background to the conflict is often new ownership of the forest. Logging operations are planned to create incomes when loans should be paid off as soon as possible.

The surveys of cultural values have created maps and databases with fresh information about ancient monuments, coastal history, social and economical aspects on the coast. This information is essential for all activities in the coastal zone; forestry, agriculture, tourism, infrastructure planning e.g. The information also strongly contributes to create strong identities for certain parts of the coast and the archipelago.

Development of guidelines for coastal forestry from different aspects, demonstrations of good coastal eco-tourism and information actions are essential parts of the project. They have all direct environmental benefits and will contribute to a well-functioning ICZM in the Baltic Sea coastal zones.

2.

The developed guidelines, methods, new protected areas and participatory processes have put focus on coastal woodlands and the environmental issues linked to these areas. The project has created a good platform for successful continued activities in the coastal zones. The results have contributed to fulfil local, regional, and national as well as EU policies for the environment.

Some of the major wood-based industries are located to the coast. They are largely provided with wood from the project area. To keep the timber supply sustainable and not destroying the coastal zone environment, the new guidelines for coastal forestry has filled a gap.

Involved staffs have now a better understanding of EU and the benefits of working in cross-bordering projects and enhanced interest of environmental actions and issues.

The actions from the partners Norrkoeping have demonstrated how a municipality nature conservation programme has been put into real actions.

The regional environment targets for the involved counties Östergötland and Kalmar are close to be reached in the coastal zones as a result from this project. (70% of valuable nature and cultural areas should have a legal protection)

The project has developed guidelines for how oak meadows and coastal pine forests should be managed to develop and protect the biodiversity values.

Contribution to the EU environment policy

Methods for the implementation of EU environment policies have been demonstrated and developed within the project in several fields:

Climate Change

The impacts of climatic changes will hit locally and regionally in different ways. The majority of adaptation actions will therefore need to be decided and to be undertaken at the local, regional and national level. Such possible actions are outlined in “*European Climate Change Programme, Working Group II, Impacts and Adaptation, Agriculture and Forestry, Sectoral Report*”⁵³. As mentioned in this report, a balance needs to be found between top-down planning at the national level and bottom-up stakeholder led action, but it is not the role of the EU to define the proper balance between these approaches. Local level stakeholders will have the capacity and experience to manage short-term climatic changes but there is a role for joined up thinking to the regional, national and EU-level in relation to the longer-term changes.

“Coastal Woodlands” have contributed with demonstrations of such actions to be carried out when planning further adaptation actions.

Environmental Economics

In this project some different *market based instruments* (MBIs) for biodiversity protection and environmental actions for enhancing public awareness and public health has been demonstrated.

In the report “*The Use of Market Incentives to Preserve Biodiversity*”, Final Report (A project under the Framework contract for economic analysis ENV.G.1/FRA/2004/0081 July 2006) the matter is thoroughly analyzed.⁵⁴

The project found that market based instruments are increasingly discussed in the political debate over future strategies for biodiversity conservation. The reasons for this are twofold. Firstly, MBIs offer policy-makers new ways to reach conservation objectives more cheaply, as MBIs use market forces to pass on incentives. Secondly, MBIs can complement traditional regulatory measures, for example, by generating revenue to fund public conservation management. Overall, the majority of EU countries appear to have some MBIs of relevance to biodiversity conservation in place. Practice varies across the EU though: subsidies/support (slightly more than taxes) is the most commonly used instrument in Northern and Western Europe (e.g. UK and Belgium). The Netherlands stands out as having implemented a wider range of different instruments than other countries. In Central and Eastern Europe, taxes and charges appear to be more common though this varies between countries (e.g., taxes are widely used in Poland but subsidies/support are more common in the Czech Republic). Southern Europe appears to make less use of market-based instruments.

There is no single type of MBI that should always be used in preference to others, but rather many different types that can work better or worse depending on the particular circumstances and the specific context. When properly designed and used in a suitable context, MBIs can be more cost-efficient than traditional CAC approaches, due to the greater amount of flexibility allowed to the actors. Nevertheless, the implementation of MBIs and the creation of a working market remains a challenge, not least for the administration bodies responsible, and they are often applied on a fairly small or local scale. Many examples of MBIs show that they work best not as a substitute to regulatory

⁵³ <http://ec.europa.eu/environment/climat/pdf/eccp/impactsadaptation/agri%20forestry.pdf>

⁵⁴ <http://ec.europa.eu/environment/enveco/others/mbi.pdf>

approaches, but complementary to them. Given that this is the case, it is worth considering the various options and using some combination of MBIs and regulatory approaches to achieve the desired aims.

The MBI:s demonstrated and studied in this project were

- Compensation to forest owners through voluntary nature conservation agreements
- Grants for voluntary environmental actions to NGO:s and land owners
- A Finnish system for “selling” nature conservation to forest owners

All actions can be further developed and can contribute to increased cost effectiveness of biodiversity protection and environmental awareness raising actions.

Enlargement and Neighboring Countries

In October 2006, in Helsinki, the **EU and the Russian federation** ⁵⁵ agreed on cooperation to move ahead with concrete steps to implement the objectives and priorities of the EU-Russia Common Economic Space Road Map. In accordance with this, “Coastal Woodlands” has established contacts with Russian forestry and nature conservation authorities and NGO:s in St Petersburg and Leningrad region. A new Russian-Swedish project on biodiversity protection is currently launched, funded by Russian authorities and the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency. This cooperation has created a very good platform and network for future initiatives, both in Russia as well as in other relevant countries. The ICZM approach from this project may be used also during other circumstances where you are aiming at a wide cooperation and participation.

Industry and Technology

As part of the EU's policy towards encouraging voluntary action for the environment, the Commission set up the **Eco-Management and Audit Scheme** (EMAS)⁵⁶ - a management tool to help companies and other organisations to evaluate, report and improve their environmental performance.

The guidelines and actions developed in this project will facilitate for companies in the coastal region with production based on wood material to live up to the environmental goals of the EU policy. The partner Soedra Skog, Region East, is a department of one of the largest forest companies in southern Sweden, delivering 3,4 million solid cubic metres/year of wood to its own saw mills and paper mills. They are using the PEFC certification system for the certification of their members forestries (forest owners) and the contractors that are working for Sodra skog. 68 % of the members are certified, as well as all contractors.

⁵⁵ http://ec.europa.eu/environment/enlarg/pdf/terms_ref_en.pdf

⁵⁶ http://ec.europa.eu/environment/industry/index_en.htm



Land Use

Land use planning and management decisions are usually made at local or regional level. However, the European Commission has a role to play in ensuring Member States take environmental concerns into account when putting together their land use development plans. The Commission has four major goals in this area. One of these four goals is dealing with coastal zones. The EU is working to introduce a *coordinated policy for the Union's coastal zone regions*.⁵⁷ The main instrument to promote this approach is the 2002 EU Recommendation that urges Member States to put in place national strategies for ICZM.

The “Coastal Woodlands” is based mainly on this part of the EU environmental policy. As reported above, a set of demonstrations and environmental applications have been demonstrated and tested.

Nature and Biodiversity

On 4th February 1998, the European Commission adopted a *Communication on a European Biodiversity Strategy*.⁵⁸ This strategy aims to anticipate, prevent and attack the causes of significant reduction or loss of biodiversity at the source. This will help both to reverse present trends in biodiversity reduction or losses and to place species and ecosystems, including agro-ecosystems, at a satisfactory conservation status, both within and beyond the territory of the European Union.

As reported, this project has demonstrated conservation actions, the effective use of legislation and incentives, development of guidelines and information actions as contributions to the fulfilment of the EU policy on nature and biodiversity.

⁵⁷ <http://ec.europa.eu/environment/iczm/home.htm>

⁵⁸ <http://ec.europa.eu/environment/docum/9842sm.htm>

Soil

In September 2006, the Commission adopted a comprehensive EU strategy specifically dedicated to *soil protection* ⁵⁹. The strategy is one of seven Thematic Strategies. The findings and solutions presented by this project, have relevance when it comes to soil protection, especially in coastal zones with sandy soils and along rivers that pass areas with soils sensitive to erosion. The demonstration of forest regeneration on sandy soils in Latvia is one example. The report is enclosed to this report as an annex ⁴². This report is also linked to the enclosed report on multifunction forestry methods ⁶⁰.

Sustainable Development

The European Council of June 2006 adopted an ambitious and comprehensive *renewed Sustainable Development Strategy (SDS) for an enlarged EU*. It builds on the Gothenburg strategy of 2001 and is the result of an extensive review process that started in 2004.

The result was a renewed strategy adopted by Heads of State and Governments at the European Council of 15-16 June 2006. ⁶¹, ⁶². The project demonstrations have contributed to fulfil the principles of the SDS from several aspects:

- Involvement of citizens
- Involvement of businesses and social partners
- Policy coherence and governance
- Policy integration
- Use best available knowledge

Waste

The EU is aiming for a significant cut for rubbish generated, through new waste prevention initiatives, better use of resources, and encouraging a shift to more sustainable consumption patterns. ⁶³

The Member States have a number of choices that they can take in terms of alternative treatment for this biodegradable waste, taking into account local conditions such as climatic conditions to the composition of the collected biowaste. One potential option is composting. Actions that need to be taken at the EU level to promote composting include the definition of quality standards for compost so that markets for compost can develop. The Commission will start working on the standards in 2007, so that they are available when the revised Waste Framework Directive enters into force following adoption by the Council and the European Parliament. This will play an important role in helping the Member States to overcome one of the biggest obstacles to composting policies, the lack of user confidence and market acceptance. It is also necessary to develop high environmental standards that can apply to facilities in which biological treatment takes place. This will be achieved through the upcoming review of the *Directive on Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (96/61/EC)* under which national authorities issue permits for major industrial and agricultural installations based on the concept of Best Available Techniques (BAT).

The project has in one demonstration showed a *new type of toilet*. The Terra Munda construction is reported on in one of the PR:s from the project. It is combining a strong and easy-to-clean construction with advanced technology for composting. (See annex to the report)

⁵⁹ <http://ec.europa.eu/environment/soil/index.htm>

⁶⁰ Report on "Multifunction forestry methods for the Baltic Sea coastal woodlands"

⁶¹ <http://ec.europa.eu/sustainable/>

⁶² http://ec.europa.eu/sustainable/docs/renewed_eu_sds_en.pdf

⁶³ <http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/index.htm>

B. Long-term sustainability

1. The project had a good influence on the protection situation. It demonstrates that the existing tools for protection of the highest prioritised, biologically valuable, forest areas, are frequently in use and well adapted to the real situation. Landowners have accepted that certain parts of land must be set aside for biodiversity. This reflects also a growing interest and understanding for environmental issues.
2. The compensation system to land owners for formally protected areas has been accepted by the landowners, as good enough, not neglecting their economical interests. Most of the forest owners accept and appreciate that a part of their forest is protected for all future. The actual sites have often been voluntary protected before. In other cases, the steep terrain has made it more or less impossible to carry out logging there, before modern harvesters and forwarders were introduced.
3. ICZM in general, and in this case the project “Coastal Woodlands”, is one prerequisite for a positive development of the coastal zones. Without forestry, the coast will have fewer possibilities to provide people with jobs and service. Management of nature and cultural values in the area can create good employments for both men and women. Eco-tourism is much depending on “to have something to show” and to have a good story to tell about certain areas. The identity of the coastal zones needs to be strengthened.

C. Replicability, demonstration, transferability and cooperation

The best way to continue this work is to follow the results from the inventories reported under task 2 and systematically continue to organise protection of the valuable (and frequently threatened) areas. A transparent and easily accessible information system for protected areas, and valuable areas that are actual for protection in the future, can contribute to fewer conflicts. Nobody should need to say that no information was available. Websites are perfect for this purpose and the access for rural people is growing when now the internet connections are improved in the countryside.

D. Innovation

Substantial efforts should be done to create good contacts with key forest owners and forest managers as well as with other local and regional creators of opinions. In this project, this has been one of the successful ways to make progress and achieve acceptance. For example, when the guidelines for coastal zone forestry were developed, substantial efforts were made to get in touch with these persons.

The increasing group of urban forest owners need certain attention. The way to inform and communicate with them should be further analyzed. They don't have the daily contact with their property as they are often living far away. Their objectives for being a forest owner are quite often untraditional and individually essentially different. In this project, we carried out an action with so-called “deep interviews” with a group of these persons.

The partners have improved their way to cooperate with the forest owners. When planning new protected areas, the owners are now regularly involved from the beginning of the process. This is to create real influence on the results and to use all local knowledge, traditions and experiences. When making management plans, the owners and the coming managers have been involved from day one. The management plans are in this way anchored in real situations, understood and accepted.

You can always discuss if the state should be the leading partner when developing policies for different business. Isn't this an issue for companies and other organizations to solve as one of many the market driven matters? We think that you within the frames of a Life project have favorable

opportunities to deal with policy problems. You cooperate on rather neutral basis and the project creates resources for all involved to put into the actions. The Life project was a good arena for cooperation concerning Coastal Woodlands.

The landscape values are important parts for the growing eco-tourism. As mentioned under some of the task descriptions, new types of excursions are of growing interest; seal safaris, guided forest tours, bird watching, lichens and mosses studies, canoeing, guided boat trips e.g. Good information in combination with physical activity in any form is an effective and cheap contribution to the public health.

The project demonstrations have showed that if you make efforts to integrate field cooperation between different actors, the following administrative exchange of information is facilitated. Good personal relations are established and the mutual understanding for different internal cultures will be improved. Continued cooperation will be facilitated and other synergy effects will probably also appear. The ongoing development of internet access to databases is also facilitating the cooperation with NGO:s and individual landowners. Close cooperation with scientists is essential.

The MBI:s demonstrated and studied in this project were:

- Compensation to forest owners through voluntary nature conservation agreements
- Grants for voluntary environmental actions to NGO:s and land owners
- A Finnish system for “selling” nature conservation to forest owners

All actions can be further developed and can contribute to increased cost effectiveness of biodiversity protection and environmental awareness raising actions. The Finnish system is currently discussed in northern Sweden and may be something to test also in other countries.

10. AFTER-LIFE COMMUNICATION PLAN

A major report on municipality and regional planning for Swedish coastal zones was published in 2006 by the Swedish agency “National Board of Housing, Building and Planning” (Boverket)⁶⁴. The summarized conclusions for the future in this report are:

- Continued development of the planning in society, by combining different types of planning, better coordination and cooperation between existing planning tools and processes, and additional resources for planning in regional and local bodies.
- National initiatives for better planning and cooperation
- Better linkage between planning and management
- Development of regional strategies for coastal zones
- Derive advantage from EU projects

The results from “Coastal Woodlands” are fitting well into the above listed conclusions.

As a “Thank you” to the most devoted participants in the project, we distributed a calendar for 2007 to 50 persons⁴³. We think that these persons have a key role for the future progress for ICZM and the implementation of the EU policies in field of the environment.

⁶⁴ Boverket 2006: *Vad händer med kusten?* www.boverket.se

The **Public Report** from the project is enclosed as annex ⁴⁴. It will be distributed both in the project areas and internationally, in Swedish and in English. We propose the following actions for a sustainable development in coastal zones to communicate the Life results from this project after completion:

1. Continued guideline development for coastal forestry and habitat protection by creating multi-specialized cooperation between authorities and other bodies around the Baltic Sea
2. Information about and testing of adapted forestry operations in the coastal zones to keep the forestry profitable and sustainable
3. Analysing and testing of effective and environmentally friendly timber transports in the archipelago. Finland is now investigating the logistics for timber transports. Extended floating of timber is one of the options for the future
4. Municipality actions within the frames of conservation programmes, to achieve understanding and involvement from the local inhabitants, to test innovative solutions, to use the forest for improving of the public health situation
5. Continued information actions, discussions on workshops and coastal meetings for better understanding of ICZM and development of the ICZM spirit in authorities with responsibilities for coastal zone planning and management
6. ICZM Network building on all levels, with involvement from the forestry sector, from international cooperation to local NGOs and village organisations, forest owners associations and municipalities
7. Continued studies and development of how to organise to local influence and participation, related to both planning and practical management situations
8. Continued testing of grants to local environmental actions, to enhance the involvement and environmental understanding and the interest to participate in the process of ICZM
9. Continued advisory and extension service, probably with more focus on key persons in the forestry sector, to use resources in the most effective way
10. Development of how forest management plans are produced for protected nature and culture areas, in cooperation with land owners and other local stakeholders
11. Forestry sector participation in local and regional participatory groups, for consultations with other interests in the coastal zones.
12. Learn from opinion polls and improve the communication with new types of forest owners and the public forest users. There is material from this project to study and to develop.
13. Continued information on the web, with good visibility and active management of the website. Survey results must be much easier to find on some of the web pages.
14. Last, but very essential, continued dissemination and up-dating of materials and other results from the project

10.1 After –Life effects of the project

The partners can foresee the following After – Life effects of the project on the coastal zone environment. The list could be much longer, but here are the main expected effects:

1. Continued activities related to the ICZM strategy for planning in Baltic Sea coastal zones, with better involvement of the nature conservation and forestry sectors.
2. An updated network of persons in the Baltic Sea region that easily can cooperate about ICZM issues
3. Results from surveys that will be crucial for the future planning and protection of nature in coastal woodlands
4. Improved municipality ICZM actions in coastal towns and villages, as a result of demonstrations carried out in Norrköping
5. Long-lasting new network of protected coastal woodland areas in south-eastern Sweden
6. The use of improved knowledge about how to organise the local participation in ICZM planning and management of coastal woodlands
7. The use of improved knowledge about new types of land-owners, with non-traditional objectives for land-owning
8. The implementation of new knowledge of what threatened species need, and which areas to give priority when protecting coastal woodlands in the future
9. The use of developed new guidelines for coastal forestry and timber transports
10. The use of demonstrated models for information and influence on environmental consciousness
11. Extended use of new type of environmentally friendly toilets for outdoor use
12. Continued exchange of knowledge and personal contacts with the neighbour countries in the Baltic Sea region
13. A better position for ICZM ideas and initiatives when planning new projects in the Baltic Sea region
14. New and more environmentally friendly attitudes among forestry staff to coastal forestry and the protection of nature and culture values in the area
15. Much better understanding among staff from the project partners, forestry staff, landowners and the public for the European Union and the possibilities with joint actions between countries and partners in the union
16. Better understanding for the situation of permanent residents in sparsely populated coastal areas, including the necessity of continued land management here; management of land for the protection of environmental values and as forestry for production of wood



Highland cattle are effective nature conservation workers, contributing to the open landscape. They are well adapted to the Baltic region climate.

The future management of forest, nature and cultural values in coastal woodlands is finally depending on that there must be a future for young farmers and their families in the area, with the same service and support from society as people living on the mainland.

11. COMMENTS ON FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

The Final Financial Report, including comments, is enclosed to the report separately, as annex ⁴⁵.

11.1 The project budget

The follow-up of the project budget is included in the Final Financial Report, which is enclosed as annex to this report.

11.2 Audit

The contracted audit company for the project is Deloitte & Touche, Vaestervik, Sweden. www.deloitte.se, ph +4649036360. Their last audit was carried out and reported on to the Beneficiary in June 2006. A final audit report from the audit company is enclosed to the final financial report as annex.

Annexes

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- ¹ Excel sheet: General planning structure for the project – Timetable, tasks and actions
 - ² Excel sheet: Project organogram
 - ³ Report: List of deliverables from the project
 - ⁴ Report: Proposed recommendations for ICZM in forests by the Baltic Sea
 - ⁵ Letter: Oestsam about the Central Baltic – Public Consultation
 - ⁶ Report: Survey of cultural values in the archipelago of Oestergoetland
 - ⁷ Report: Survey of cultural values in the coastal zone of Kalmar laen
 - ⁸ Report: Key Habitat Inventory Report 2006
 - ⁹ Report: Giant Trees (Skyddsvärda träd i skärgård och kustsocknar)
 - ¹⁰ Report: Old Growth Coastal Forests (Kustskogar)
 - ¹¹ Report: Survey of the capercaillie populations in Norrkoeping
 - ¹² Report: Conservation actions in Norrkoeping within the conservation programme for 2002-2006
 - ¹³ Report: Study tour to Bialowieza, Poland
 - ¹⁴ Report: New management plan for nature reserves – Deeper land owner participation in the process
 - ¹⁵ Report: Management plan for the nature reserve Vaeggoe in Oestergoetland (RG E)
 - ¹⁶ Report: Management plan for the nature reserve Vinoekalv, Loftahammar (RG H)
 - ¹⁷ Report: Conservation plan for Natura 2000 (Bevarandeplan)
 - ¹⁸ Report: Conservation programme for the archipelagos of S:t Anna and Gryt
 - ¹⁹ Report: K-O Bergman – Living Coastal Woodlands
 - ²⁰ Report: ICZM Balance Sheet
 - ²¹ Report: Models for local participation and influence
 - ²² Report: Coastal Zone Environment Grants
 - ²³ Booklet: Guidelines for coastal forestry (Riktlinjer för hållbart skogsbruk i skogen vid kusten)
 - ²⁴ Report: Forest management methods in the coastal woodlands
 - ²⁵ Booklet: Forest management and protection of sea eagle (Bruka skogen och klara havsörnen)
 - ²⁶ Report: Peter Osgyani - Seasonal variation in nitrate leakage
 - ²⁷ Report: Coastal transports and ports
 - ²⁸ Booklet and CD: Björkoe, in English, German (Paper version), French and Serbian (CD version)
 - ²⁹ Report: Tora Strandberg - Inventorying humans in the forest
 - ³⁰ Report: New Terra Munda toilet by lake Raanen
 - ³¹ Report: Rosendals järnåldersby
 - ³² Report: Improvement of access and information at protected areas in Kalmar county (Swedish)
 - ³³ Contract: Partner contract example
 - ³⁴ Report: ICZM in Europe – An overview with insights into the Swedish process
 - ³⁵ Newsletter: Example (no 1/05) from Coastal Woodlands
 - ³⁶ DVD: Films from the project (Seven progress report films and one final film)
 - ³⁷ Copies: Newspaper and journal articles
 - ³⁸ CD: Photo collections from the project area and the project actions (Eight different CD:s)
 - ³⁹ Book: Smålandskustens skärgård
 - ⁴⁰ Book: Sjöbodar och båthus
 - ⁴¹ Reports: a: Latvian version, and b: Estonian version, of the ICZM recommendations
 - ⁴² Report: Forest regeneration on sandy soils in Latvia
 - ⁴³ Calendar: Life Coastal Woodlands Calendar 2007
 - ⁴⁴ Report: Public report
 - ⁴⁵ Report: Financial Final Report with comments to the budget