# IN RESPONSE TO NATURAL AREAS **VULNERABILITIES**

a look at two European projects on the governance of the Land-Sea Interface

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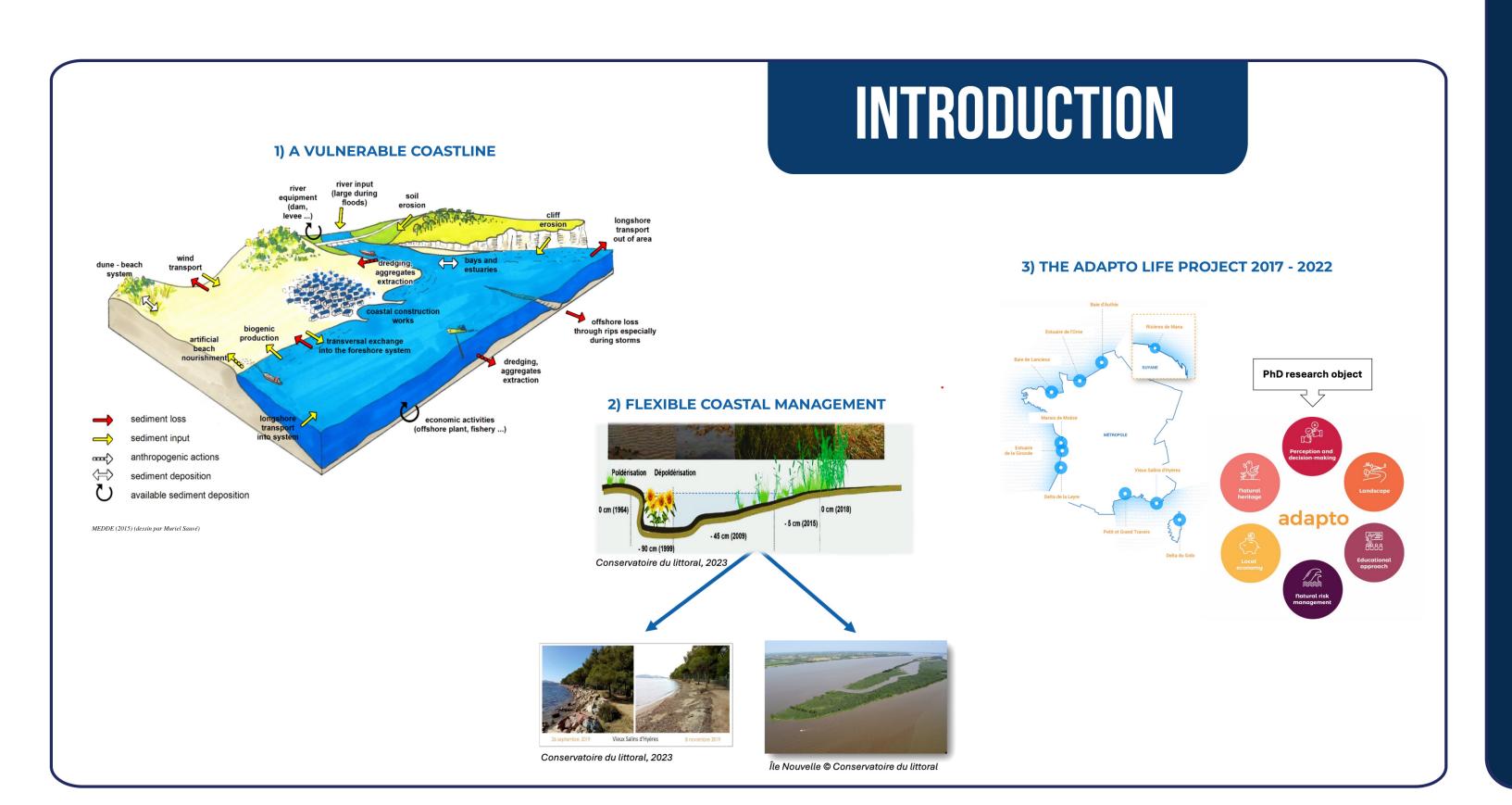
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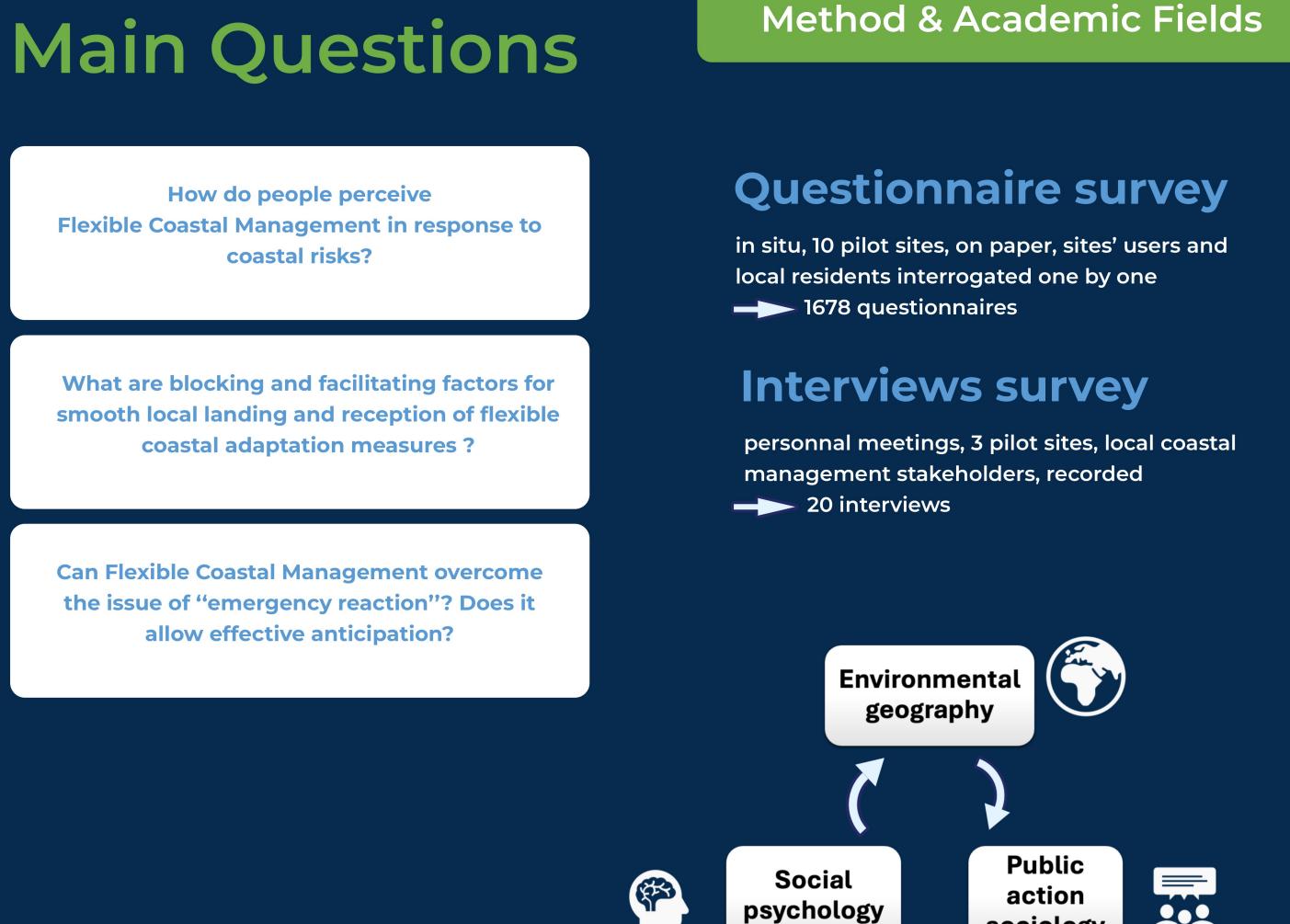


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#### **RESULTS** And what effects in particular? Trust in strategies that call for natural coastal areas to Industrial/nuclear... mitigate risks by creating Less rainfall Marine submersion Do you think climate land and sea The coastline is a coastal areas? and mobile environment ■ Yes ■ No ■ Don't know ■ Agree ■ Disagree ■ Neutral ■ Yes ■ No ■ Don't know Did you see transformations If yes, do you perceive happening on the site since you've transformations positively or Answers of 5 Adapto sites on a local negatively? Do you feel well coastal management issue informed on current Would you like to local dynamics to be more informed? adapt to climate Yes ■ No ■ Don't know Mortagne-sur-Gironde dyke Both Don't know ■ Hard management: resist/elevate/new infrastructure **SAMPLE CHARACTERISATION** Flexible management: adapt/controled-moderate Profession: mostly retired population (31%) ■ Don't know ■ Don't know No intervention: endure/let it happen/free evolution Don't want to answer Don't feel concerned Frequency of attendance: 36% from 1 or + per week Other 30% have been visiting for more than 20 years

#### CONCLUSION

- 1. Flexible Coastal Management:
- "an adaptive process, in which the final form that the management choice will take is not predefined"
- 2. On the Conservatoire natural sites: adaptation is considered as a prerequisite for future management thinking 3. (Organized) retreat is now a horizon to aim for: addressing variability of time perception by stakeholders

### REFERENCES

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#### DISCUSSION ON THE SURVEYS' RESULTS

- 1. The perception of the coastline's mobility is strong, but this is a population that mainly lives by the sea and enjoys strolling through areas with a "natural" aesthetic
- 2. Trust in mitigating coastal risks through the creation/restoration of natural buffer zones (mangrove, dunes, salt marshes, ..)
- 3. Moderate intervention on coastal defenses on natural areas is favored by majority
- 4. The need for adaptation is widely accepted, provided that it meets the human/social and ecological challenges
- 5. While confidence and interest in adaptation emerge from the questionnaire survey, respondents themselves say they are not sufficiently informed about strategies for adapting to coastal risks
- 6. Confidence is placed in local stakeholders whose role it is: local elected representatives, natural area managers, etc. Confidence in the institutions in charge of these issues
- 7. International context: emergence of the need to adapt in international and national guidelines
- 8. The Conservatoire du littoral: between vertical coordination (governance) and horizontal cooperation (policies)
- 9. Efficiency of the Conservatoire du littoral Manager Local Elected Officials triptych
- 10. Conservatoire du littoral: one player, two approaches (scale: owned lands ≠ territory)
- 11. Key role: the Adapto project team working in the ground and creating links between local actors (NGOs, elected officials, natural areas managers, ...)
- 12. Communication: adapted strategies to specific local contexts

#### **FUTURE WORK**

**BlueGreen Governance on the One Ocean Science Congress** 

BlueGreen Governance is a Horizon Europe and the UK Research and Innovation funded project that aims to develop innovative land-sea governance schemes. Therewith the BlueGreen Governance project responds to the need for better-informed decision-making processes, social engagement and digital innovation while promoting more harmonious and effective science-policy-society interfaces in the context of ocean, marine and coastal governance.

The BlueGreen Governance project is presented in a series of posters.

































