

MUSES PROJECT

CASE STUDY 3A: DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM AND FISHING IN THE SOUTHERN ATLANTIC SEA (SOUTH COAST OF MAINLAND PORTUGAL - ALGARVE REGION - EASTERN ATLANTIC SEA)

MUSES DELIVERABLE: D3.3 - CASE STUDY IMPLEMENTATION - ANNEX 5

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Acknowledgements: Michele Silva for contributing to the preparation of interviews and all the stakeholders who actively participated in WP3 of the MUSES project

30 November 2017



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Introduction

This report is integrated in Work Package (“WP”) 3 – Case Studies, of the Multi-Use in European Seas (“MUSES”) Project. It presents the case study report for the Southern Atlantic Sea (Algarve region), one of two study areas included in the Portuguese case study. A parallel case study report is also being developed for the Southern Atlantic Sea in the Azores archipelago.

1 GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION AND GEOGRAPHICAL SCOPE OF THE ANALYSIS

The Algarve is the region occupying the southernmost range of mainland Portugal. It is a well-individualized geographical unit with an administrative definition and adjusted to the natural borders (Turismo do Algarve, 2015). The Algarve is surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean on its western and southern border, the Alentejo region to the north and the Guadiana River to the east, which separates this region and Portugal from Spain (Strand & Bergh, 2017; Turismo de Portugal, 2014). The region occupies over 5,000 km² and is home to about 440,000 inhabitants, which accounts for 4.3% of the Portuguese population approximately (European Commission, 2017).

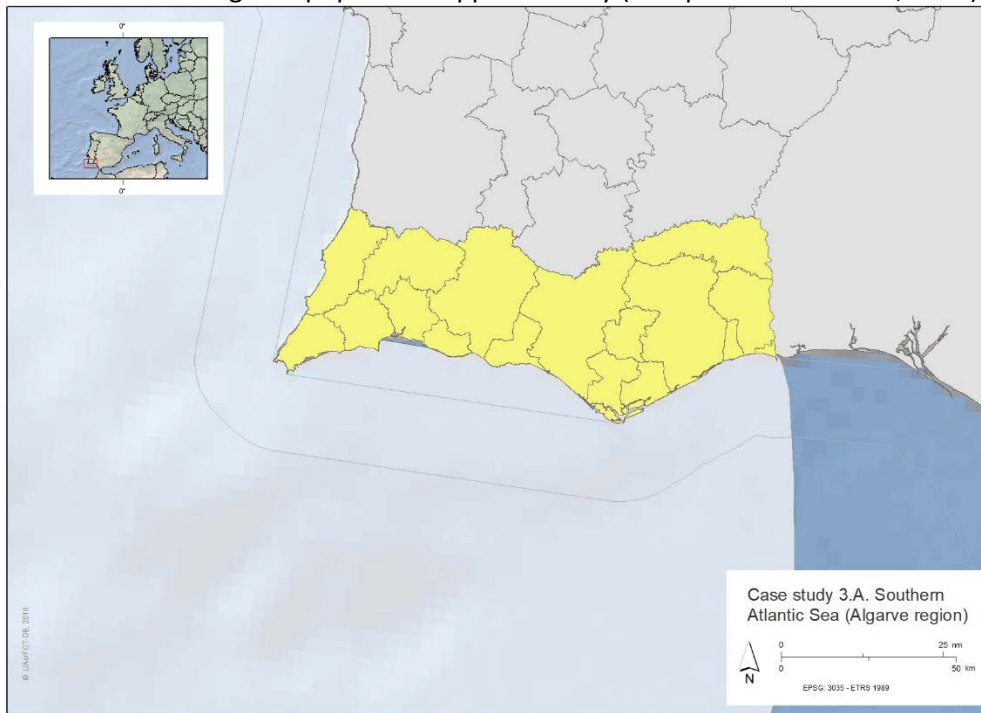


Figure 1 Location of the Algarve region (source: authors from Claus et al., 2017).

Located between the Mediterranean Sea, North Africa and the Eastern Atlantic, the Algarve has a coastline of approximately 220 km whose waters are among the most productive of the Iberian Peninsula (Stelzenmüller et al., 2013). The convergence of water masses from the Mediterranean, temperate Atlantic and tropical Atlantic Seas along the Algarve coast allows marine organisms with northern and southern affinities to meet. These marine organisms then benefit from highly productive waters favoured by upwelling phenomena, especially in the Algarve Barlavento and Costa Vicentina. The variety of rocky, sandy and silt seafloors and landforms such as sea stacks, bays, capes, lagoons and estuaries, provide habitats for shelter, feeding, reproduction and growth of many different marine species (Turismo do Algarve, 2015).

2 CURRENT CHARACTERISTICS AND TRENDS IN THE USE OF THE SEA

The Algarve presents a strong link with the ocean, as a result of its natural conditions, history, culture and notorious know-how related with traditional maritime activities (Valadas-Monteiro, 2014).

Historically, fisheries and fish processing industry have been crucial economic activities with a strong tradition in the region (Valadas-Monteiro, 2014). However, fisheries are heavily exploited due to the generally calm ocean conditions and high diversity of resources (Stelzenmüller et al., 2013). Industrial fishing is undertaken by larger trawlers and pelagic purse seiners. Artisanal fishers use a large range of gear and fishing devices. Catches are mainly high valued finfish or bottom species and cephalopods (Bolman, 2012). The fish conservation industry in this region has its origin in the 19th century when the first fish processing factory of Portugal was built in the town of Vila Real de Santo António in the Algarve. In the early 1960s there were 60 active fish processing factories across the Algarve (Guedes Soares & Santos, 2015). However, the strongly specialized development of the Algarve in recent decades has led this major traditional sector, together with shipbuilding and naval repair, to a situation of general decline. This is partially explained by the fishing sector's inability to adapt to new operating requirements of the market (Valadas-Monteiro, 2014).

The catching of tuna in this area can be traced back to before the Roman occupation (Valadas-Monteiro, 2014). At the beginning of the 20th century, there were more than 15 tuna traps released in the Algarve near-shore areas. This activity, which is a descendent of the ancient Arab almadras, was restored in the 1990s in the Algarve, after several decades of disuse. Currently, the tuna caught are fed for several months in order to gain weight before being sent to market (Guedes Soares & Santos, 2015), through the activity of fish farming.

The Algarve has excellent natural conditions for the development of aquaculture production (Valadas-Monteiro, 2014), occupying an important place in the national aquaculture production with 54% in volume and 65% in value of the national totals in 2008 (Guedes Soares & Santos, 2015). Most of the aquaculture activities are related to bivalve culture in inshore estuarine lagoons (Stelzenmüller et al., 2013) where the preferred species are clams and oysters. Long-lines for mussel culture is a more recent activity. Finfish culture, using extensive rearing systems in inland waters, exists but is mainly for self-consumption. Fish culture in ponds using semi-intensive rearing systems is still low scale (Bolman, 2012). Since 2008, the region is attracting significant investments, especially on longlines for bivalve molluscs such as mussels, oysters and scallops, bluefin tuna traps, and fish cages for gilthead bream and sea bass (Valadas-Monteiro, 2014), which is supported by the Portuguese Government.

Both the fisheries and the aquaculture sectors have a reduced expression in the Algarve's total GVA – around 2% in 2008. This figure has decreased from around 20% in the period 1995 to 2008. However, the relevance of these activities transcends the purely economic value to the social significance, as this region has a higher proportion of employees in fishing, aquaculture, processing and marketing of fish products. Their contribution to the respective sectorial GVA nationally is 25% in 2007 (Guedes Soares & Santos, 2015).

The Algarve is one of the main tourism areas of the country, which is recognised world-wide as a holiday destination (European Commission, 2017). This region became a popular tourist destination



tion from the 1960s. It is also a place for retirement and secondary/holiday homes for Northern Europeans (Petrov et al., 2009; WTTC, 2003). This population increase has led to increased pressure for construction of both residential areas and tourist facilities, which is especially high at the shoreline (Petrov et al., 2009). Nautical activities, such as recreational boating, have been gaining increasing importance. One major external positive of nautical tourism, particularly concerning yachting and nautical sports, is the potential mitigation of tourism seasonality in the region (Valadas-Monteiro et al., 2014). The expected trend of this scenario is the continued development of touristic activities, possibly with an increase in the diversity of offered activities. Diving and underwater tourism has the potential for growth in the region and this is being explored by creating artificial reefs and the first Portuguese underwater museum (Valadas-Monteiro, 2014). The environment of the Algarve has special characteristics which has led to the protection of several spaces. Ria Formosa Natural Park is one of the most outstanding natural spaces of the Algarve and is a humid zone of international importance. The Ria Formosa estuary is a complex of canals, islands, marshland and sandy beaches that extend 60 km along the Algarve coast (Turismo de Portugal, 2013). The Natural Park of Sudoeste Alentejano e Costa Vicentina extends along 110 km of the southwest coast of Portugal from the Algarve to the Alentejo region. This land-sea interface area has a high diversity of landscapes and flora and fauna biotopes (ICNF, 2017).

Marine renewable technologies are almost non-existent in the region, although prototypes of tidal energy generation are being tested in Ria Formosa by the Centre of Environment and Marine Research (“CIMA”) of the University of the Algarve (Naves, 2016). The University of the Algarve and CIMA, together with the Marine Sciences Centre (“CCMAR”) are leading marine scientific research in the region. Concerning non-renewable energy, there were attempts to develop Oil and Gas in the south coast which has been stopped by the Portuguese Government who recently revoked exploration licences (Petiz & Baldaia, 2016). Maritime transportation is an important sector in the region since the Algarve is located near the Strait of Gibraltar, which is the maritime entrance to the Mediterranean Sea, leading to heavy maritime traffic in the area.



3 MULTI-USE OVERVIEW

The Algarve has not developed multi-use (“MU”) to a large extent. Even high technological maritime activities are not yet in place but are being promoted in some cases. Existing MUs are mainly related to “soft” or traditional uses of the maritime space, such as aquaculture (tuna farming) associated with tourism, or underwater cultural heritage (“UCH”) associated with tourism and environmental protection. Therefore, MU consists mainly of combinations of geographical, human and biological resources. Information about MU in this area is limited. Several steps were undertaken to overcome this lack of information, mainly based on desk analysis and stakeholder engagement.

3.1 Desk Research

Desk research was defined to be the starting point for the analysis. Desk research included analyses of past or on-going projects related to MU. There are few projects that have focused their attention on the Algarve region, specifically COEXIST and AQUASPACE, which both have a case study in the area.

Table 1 Screened projects (data for MUSES, 2017)

	COEXIST	AQUASPACE
Project title	Interaction in European coastal waters: A roadmap to sustainable integration of aquaculture and fisheries	Ecosystem Approach to making Space for Aquaculture
Leader and involved actors	Institute of Marine Research (IMR) (Norway) and 13 partners from 10 countries	The Scottish Association for Marine Science and 22 partners across the world
Type of project	FP7; Collaborative project (small or medium-scale focused research project)	EU Horizon 2020
Start	April 2010	March 2015
End	June 2013	February 2018
Aim	Provide a roadmap to better integration, sustainability and synergies across the diverse activities taking place in the European coastal zone	Provide increased space for aquaculture by identifying key constraints limiting development
MU combination	Coastal fisheries and aquaculture	Co-use and optimising space allocation
Scope	Cross-sector, but especially coastal fisheries and aquaculture	Offshore aquaculture
Demonstration/pilot activities	Case study in the Algarve	Case study in the Algarve
Location	European Seas	Worldwide

COEXIST offers a deep analysis of conflicts and synergies between aquaculture and fisheries and other different activities existing in the examined coastal areas like the Algarve. Synergies in the Algarve concern mainly with fisheries/aquaculture and environmental conservation (ecological and oceanographic research benefits from data obtained from the tuna trap firm), and also vessel construction and fisheries (Stelzenmüller et al., 2013.). AQUASPACE studies key issues in the Al-



garve such as co-use, optimising space allocation or disease connectivity. A limited level of planning for implementation of aquaculture and other activities offshore is identified as a weakness for the case study. However, a possibility of installing offshore concessions which can be combined with other activities has been identified as an opportunity.

Furthermore, desk research included the exploration and analysis of the main policy documents regarding uses and activities in the maritime space of the Algarve, and related policies such as Maritime Spatial Planning (“MSP”), sectorial legislation, and other relevant documents. Examples of these are listed below:

- National Ocean Strategy 2006-2016
- National Ocean Strategy for 2013-2020
- Law 17/2014 basis for the Policy of Planning and Management of the National Maritime Space
- Spatial Plan for Maritime Space (POEM)
- Situation Plan of the Maritime Spatial Planning (PSOEM)

Portugal has developed several policy documents aimed at regulating the Portuguese maritime space. The Portuguese Government approved two National Ocean Strategies (PG, 2006; PG, 2013); and developed the Spatial Plan for Maritime Space in 2012 (“POEM”) (DGPM, 2017a). Law 17/2014, approving the basis for the Policy of Planning and Management of the National Maritime Space (“LBOGEM”), is the fundamental law for MSP in Portugal. These documents do not make explicit references to the concept of MU. However, LBOGEM refers to MU when conflicting uses arise, stating that priority should be given to uses or activities with higher social and economic advantages for the countries or to those that present the maximum coexistence of uses or activities (Vergílio et al, 2017).

The National Ocean Strategy for 2013-2020 is the policy instrument for the sustainable development of the economic sectors related to the sea (PG, 2013), based on the “Blue Growth” paradigm. The Action Plan – Plan Mar-Portugal – defined in the National Ocean Strategy aims to promote the economic, social and environmental enhancement of the national maritime space through the execution of sectorial and inter-sectorial projects. The Portuguese Situation Plan of the POEM (“PSOEM”) promotes the compatibility between uses or activities, contributing for a better and higher economic exploitation of the national maritime space. PSOEM is also the instrument that defines how private citizens may use maritime space, allowing the national administration to issue the permits for use of public maritime space, called Titles for the Private Use of the National Maritime Space (“TUPEM”) (PSOEM, 2017). Portugal has also developed a one-stop-shop for all maritime uses and activities. Licensing is centralized in one single online platform, however sometimes it is more difficult for investors to follow the process, as different entities analyse the licences. Portugal created the Blue Fund (Fundo Azul), aimed at developing the blue economy, supporting scientific and technological research, among others, through the creation or strengthening of funding mechanisms for entities, activities or projects that meet these objectives (Vergílio et al, 2017; DGPM, 2017b).



3.2 Stakeholder Engagement

Stakeholder engagement, as one of the principle sources of information in the MUSES project (Zauchá et al., 2017), was the main source of information for the Algarve, where MU is either not yet well known or not yet implemented enough to a large extent. For this reason, great efforts were made to gather information, according to stakeholder’s knowledge on the MU and time availability. A detailed description of the stakeholder engagement methodology is described in **Section 7.1: Stakeholder Engagement Methodology**.

Based on desk research, a total of 13 combinations were pre-selected for the analysis. These MUs were presented to stakeholders and separated in two categories: those identified as MU currently in place and those which have the potential to be developed in the near future (Table 2).

Table 2 Current and potential MU identified in Algarve (data for MUSES, 2017)

Current MU	Potential MU
Fisheries + Tourism and Recreation	Blue Biotechnology + Environmental Protection*
Tourism and Recreation + UCH + Environmental Protection*	Renewable energy + Environmental Protection*
Tourism and Recreation + Environmental Protection*	Renewable energy + Fisheries
Scientific Research + Environmental Protection*	Renewable energy + Tourism
Scientific Research + Defence	Renewable energy + Aquaculture
Scientific Research + UCH	Aquaculture + Tourism
	Aquaculture + Environmental Protection*

* Conservation is a "use" in the sense that sufficient value is attributed to conserved resources that placing restrictions on other possible uses is consider or in place

The stakeholders interviewed checked the list in Table 2, choosing between “Yes” or “No” on the pre-selected MU, and changing MUs between the two categories “Current MU” and “Potential MU”. Stakeholders then suggested additional MUs to be added to the two categories, according to their local knowledge. Table 3 shows the final result of the responses given by interviewees to the pre-selected MU, together with new combinations identified by them as current or potential MU. A green colour shows MU considered as being currently in place while an orange colour means MU is perceived as potentially occurring in the near future. A total of 19 MUs were identified in total, with six being added to the original MU list by interviewees. From the original list, five MUs were agreed to be existing in the Algarve, and four MUs were agreed to be likely to occur in the near future. There was disagreement on whether or not four MUs were currently or had the potential to be. However, these four are considered to be current MUs because at least one interviewee knows about the implementation of these MUs in the case-study area, except for one MU where the interviewee who considered as current did not provide more details or specific location. Among the six MUs added by interviewees, three were identified as potential and three as current. This gives a total of 11 current MUs and 8 potential MUs in the Algarve.



Table 3 Overview of responses given to current (green colour) and potential (orange colour) MUs by stakeholders and final consideration (data for MUSES, 2017)

MU Combination	Int. 1	Int. 2	Int. 3	Int. 4	Int. 5	Int. 6	Int. 7	Int. 8	Int. 9	Final consideration
Fisheries + Tourism and Recreation	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	White	Green	Orange	Green	Current MU
Tourism and Recreation + Underwater Cultural Heritage + Environmental Protection	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	White	Green	Green	Green	Current MU
Tourism and Recreation + Environmental Protection	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	White	Green	Current MU
Scientific Research + Environmental Protection	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Current MU
Scientific Research + Defence	White	Green	Green	White	White	White	White	White	Green	Current MU
Scientific Research + UCH	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	White	Green	Green	Green	Current MU
Blue Biotechnology + Environmental Protection	White	Orange	White	Orange	Orange	Orange	White	Green	Orange	Current MU
Renewable energy + Environmental Protection	Orange	Orange	White	Orange	White	White	Orange	White	Orange	Potential MU
Renewable energy + Fisheries	White	Orange	White	White	White	White	Orange	White	Orange	Potential MU
Renewable energy + Tourism	White	Orange	Orange	Orange	White	White	Orange	White	Orange	Potential MU
Renewable energy + Aquaculture	Orange	Orange	Orange	White	White	White	White	White	Orange	Potential MU
Aquaculture + Tourism	Orange	Green	Orange	Green	Green	Orange	White	Orange	Orange	Current MU
Aquaculture + Environmental Protection	White	Green	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	White	Orange	Orange	Potential MU
Scientific Research + Fisheries	Green	White	White	White	White	White	White	White	White	Current MU
Aquaculture + Scientific Research	Orange	White	White	White	White	White	White	White	White	Potential MU
Blue Biotechnology + Scientific Research	Orange	White	White	White	White	White	White	White	White	Potential MU
Aquaculture + Blue Biotechnology + Tourism	White	White	White	White	Green	White	White	White	White	Current MU
Oil&Gas + Scientific Research	White	White	White	White	White	White	White	White	Green	Current MU
Oil&Gas + Tourism + Aquaculture	White	White	White	White	White	White	White	White	Orange	Potential MU



Interviewees performed their own analysis of MUs identified in Algarve. Table 4 shows the number of analysis per MU performed by interviewees. Out of the 19 MUs identified, a total of seven MUs have been analysed by interviewees, with three of these being analysed by more than 1 interviewee:

- Aquaculture + Tourism and Recreation;
- Tourism and Recreation + Environmental Protection;
- Fisheries + Tourism and Recreation;
- Tourism and Recreation + UCH + Environmental Protection;
- Scientific Research + Environmental Protection;
- Aquaculture + Environmental Protection, and;
- Oil I& Gas + Tourism + Aquaculture.

Table 4 Number of analysis per MU by interviewees (data for MUSES, 2017)

MU	Status	Number of analysis
Aquaculture + Tourism and Recreation	Current	4
Tourism and Recreation + Environmental Protection	Current	4
Fisheries + Tourism and Recreation	Current	3
Tourism and Recreation + UCH + Environmental Protection	Current	1
Scientific Research + Environmental Protection	Current	1
Aquaculture + Environmental Protection	Potential	1
Oil & Gas + Tourism + Aquaculture	Potential	1
Scientific Research + Defence	Current	0
Scientific Research + UCH	Current	0
Blue Biotechnology + Environmental Protection	Current	0
Renewable energy + Environmental Protection	Potential	0
Renewable energy + Fisheries	Potential	0
Renewable energy + Tourism	Potential	0
Renewable energy + Aquaculture	Potential	0
Scientific Research + Fisheries	Potential	0
Aquaculture + Scientific Research	Potential	0
Blue Biotechnology + Scientific Research	Current	0
Aquaculture + Blue Biotechnology + Tourism	Current	0
Oil & Gas + Scientific Research	Current	0

The interviewees therefore analysed these seven MUs, providing information about the activities they consist of, the resources used in common and their location. These seven MUs are described in the following subchapters. Tables of Drivers, Barriers, Added values and Impacts (“DABIs”) for each relevant MU are presented in Appendix 1.

3.3 Relevant MU Combinations

Aquaculture + Tourism and Recreation

This combination was identified by half of the interviewees as a potential MU. However, it is considered a current MU because some of the interviewees revealed where the MU is implemented, and what was also corroborated by desk research. This MU consists of aquaculture facilities which are



used as a touristic attraction, or where recreational activities are also taking place associated to the aquaculture activity. In this case, aquaculture includes different types of activity, namely fish farming, together with fish, mussel and algae aquaculture. Decree-Law 10/2017 establishes the legal regime for the installation and exploration of marine aquaculture sites.

This MU is implemented offshore of Ria Formosa (Figure 3) via the joint activities of fish farming (e.g. tuna farming) and tourism, where visitors develop recreational activities such as diving related to farming exploration. It is developed by the company Tuna Dive Tours, subsidiary of the company Tunipex. The combination of both activities allows tourists to enjoy the observation of large tuna shoals and other fish in their natural habitat (Tunipex, 2011). Companies of nautical tourism include the visiting of mussel cultivations of the company Companhia de Pescarias do Algarve in Olhão and Culatra (Ria Formosa) and of the company Testa & Cunhas along the coasts of Sagres and Portimão. Synergies between the two activities are present, but also conflicts are also apparent, namely with fishing communities. Aquaculture is a priority for the national government of Portugal and the areas to develop this activity are the areas where traditional fisheries are, which means conflict with this sector (MUSES Stakeholder interviews, 2017 com.per.).

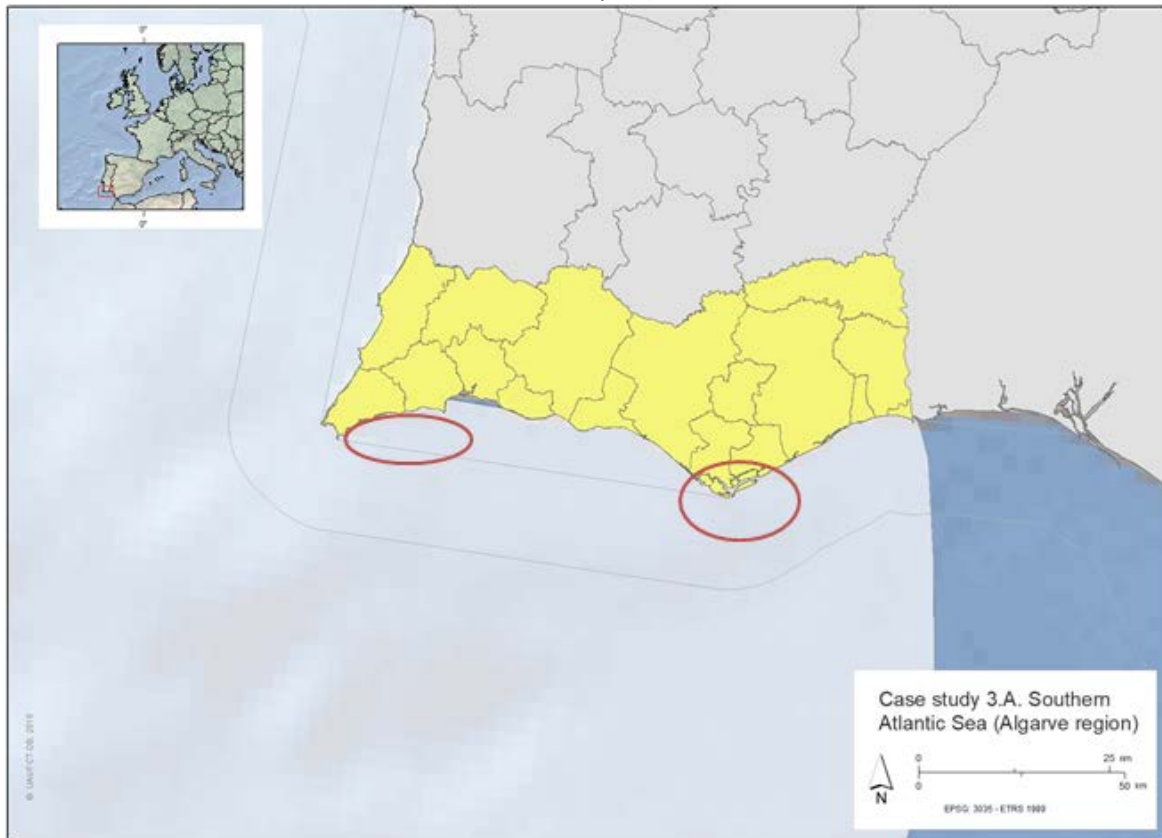


Figure 2 Location of the MU Aquaculture + Tourism and Recreation in the case-study area (data for MUSES, 2017)



Tourism and Recreation + Environmental Protection

This combination was agreed to be a current MU by all interviewees. It consists of the development of touristic activities inside designated marine areas, managed with the goal to preserve natural resources. For the purposes of the MUSES project, “Environmental Protection” is defined as any area-based management solution for the marine space where measures are set up to achieve long-term conservation objectives, while other uses are managed within a clearly defined geographical scope. This definition includes, but is not limited to, Marine Protected Areas (“MPAs”), Natura 2000 sites, biosphere reserves and Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas (“EBSA’s”). This MU was identified to be currently in place in the areas surrounding important towns in the Algarve such as Sagres, Lagos, Portimão, Albufeira, Vilamoura, Faro, Olhão, Tavira e Vila Real de Santo Antonio, and specifically in the natural protected areas of Ria Formosa and Costa Vicentina (Figure 4) (MUSES Stakeholder interviews, 2017 com.per.).

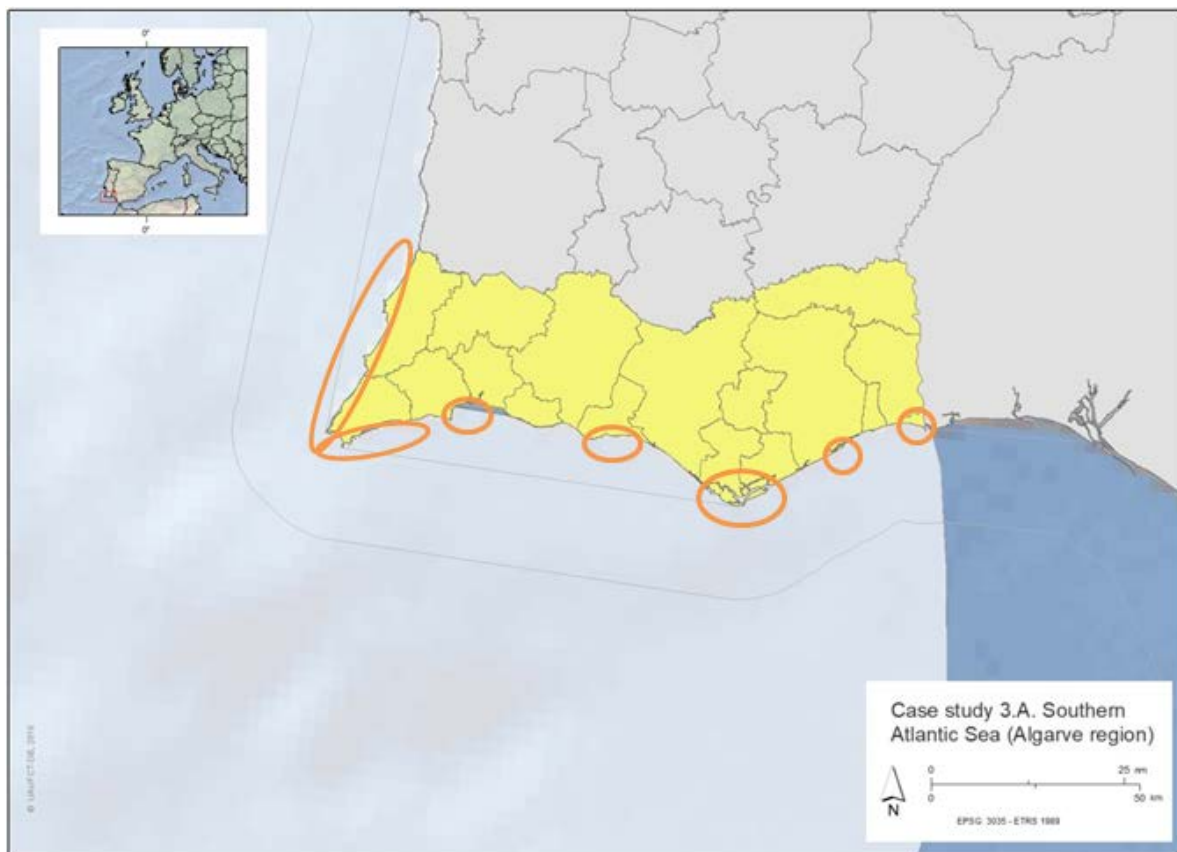


Figure 3 Location of the MU Tourism and Recreation + Environmental Protection in the case-study area (data for MUSES, 2017)



Fisheries + Tourism and Recreation

This combination was identified as a current MU by all interviewees except for one who considered it as a potential MU. The reason for this is that in mainland Portugal there is no specific regulation that allows tourists going on fishing boats to develop the activity known as “pesca-tourism”, which exists in the autonomous region of the Azores (MUSES Stakeholder interviews, 2017 com.per.). Pesca-tourism is characterized by professional small-scale fishers welcoming tourists on their boats to go along with fishers and watch, or even participate, in the traditional fishing activity. This combination is different from recreational fishing as it really involves fishers and fishing vessels and people participating as tourists in the activity. This combination was identified around the main ports of the Algarve: Sagres, Portimão, Albufeira, Vilamoura, Faro, Olhão, Tavira and Vila Real de Santo Antonio as well as in along Ria Formosa and Costa Vicentina (Figure 5).

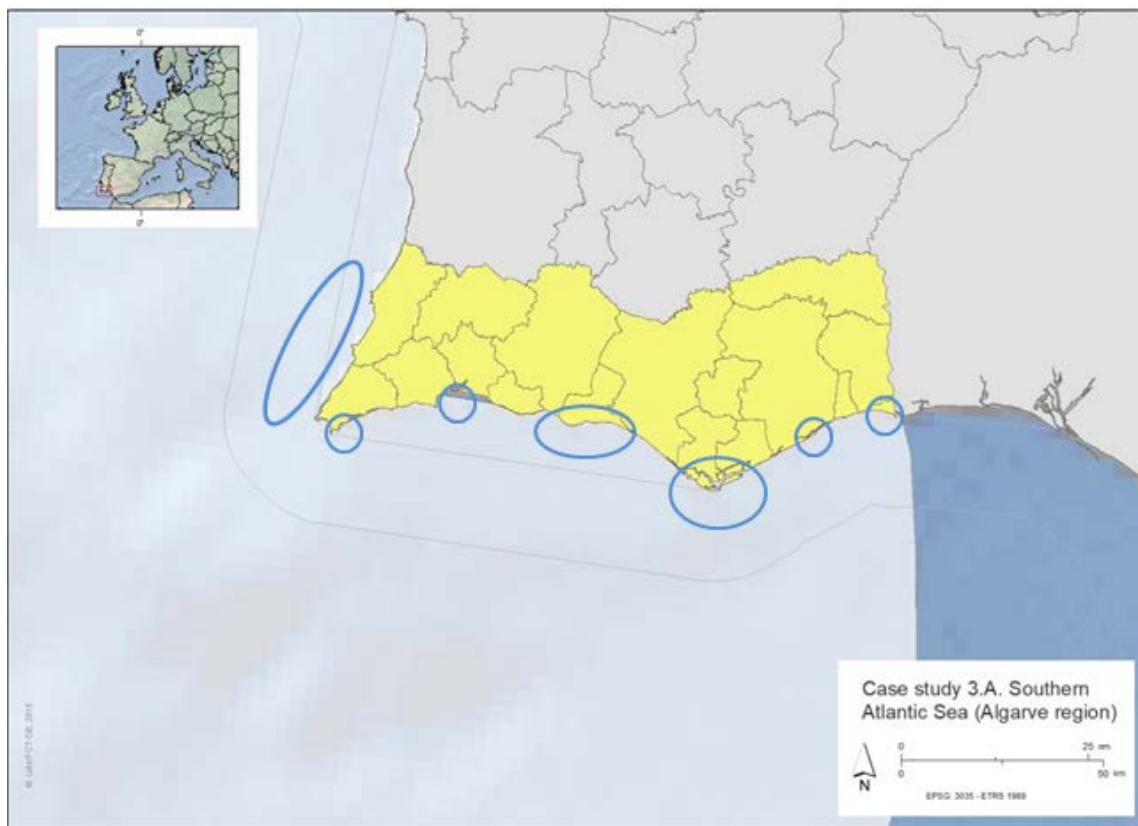


Figure 4 Location of the MU Fisheries + Tourism and Recreation in the case-study area (data for MUSES, 2017)



Tourism and Recreation + UCH + Environmental Protection

This combination was agreed to be a current MU by all interviewees. This combination consists of UCH being used as a resource for tourism and recreation inside designated marine areas, managed with the goal of preserving natural resources. UCH is understood in the MUSES project as “all traces of human existence having a cultural, historical or archaeological character which have been partially or totally under water, periodically or continuously, for long (UNESCO, 2001) or shorter periods of time, usually designated as Historical Relevant Sites” (Haponiuk, 2015). Examples of traces of human existence are structures, buildings, artefacts and vehicles, such as vessels and aircraft. Portugal ratified that Convention in 2006 (Decree of the President of the Republic 65/2006). For the purposes of the MUSES project, “Environmental Protection” is defined as any area-based management solution for the marine space where measures are set up to achieve long-term conservation objectives, while other uses are managed within a clearly defined geographical scope. This combination has been located in two areas where UCH has an important presence in the region, the coasts between Sagres and Portimão and Ria Formosa (Figure 6).

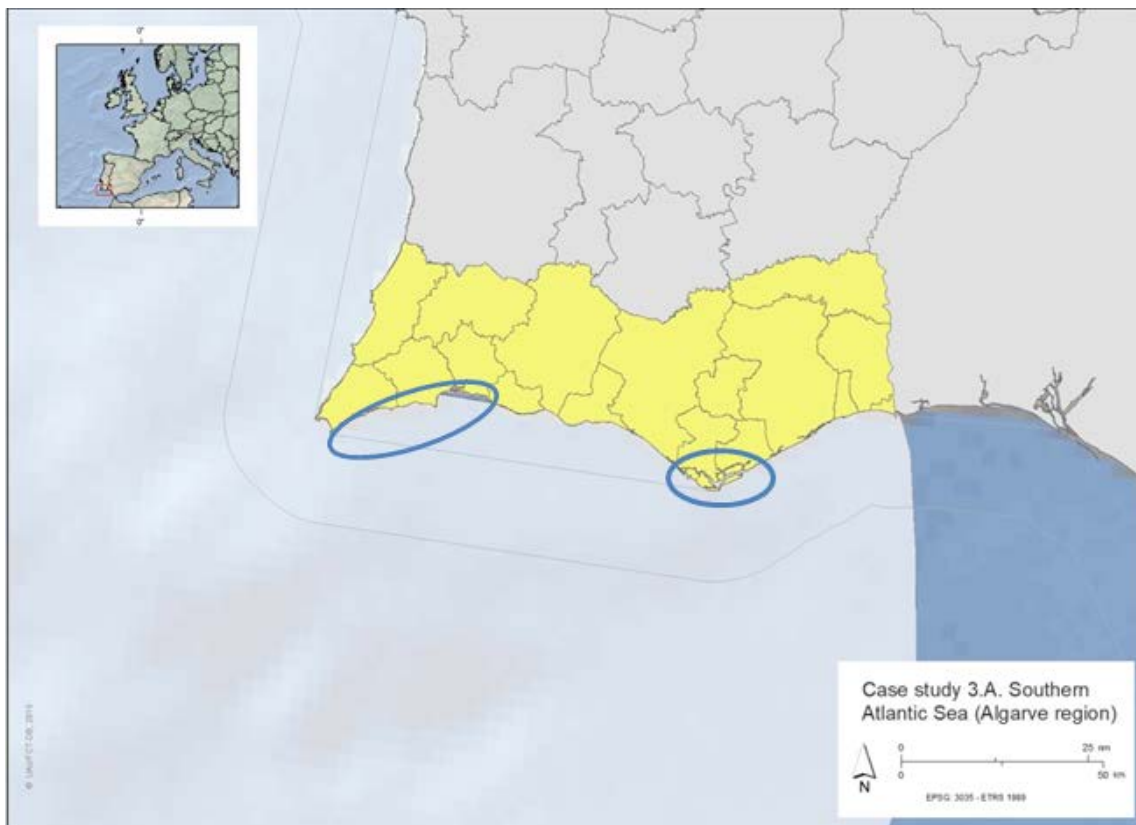


Figure 5 Location of the MU Tourism and Recreation + UCH + Environmental Protection in the case-study area (data for MUSES, 2017)

Ocean Revival is one of the more interesting locations for this combination. Ocean Revival is an underwater museum where four vessels of the Portuguese Navy were sunk to attract divers. It also works as an artificial reef (MUSES Stakeholder interviews, 2017 com.per.).



Scientific Research + Environmental Protection

This combination was agreed to be a current MU by all interviewees. This combination is characterized by scientific research activities being developed inside designated marine areas managed with the goal of preserving natural resources. Interviewees identified this combination to be present especially in the areas of Ria Formosa, Sagres, and offshore in Costa Vicentina (Figure 7).

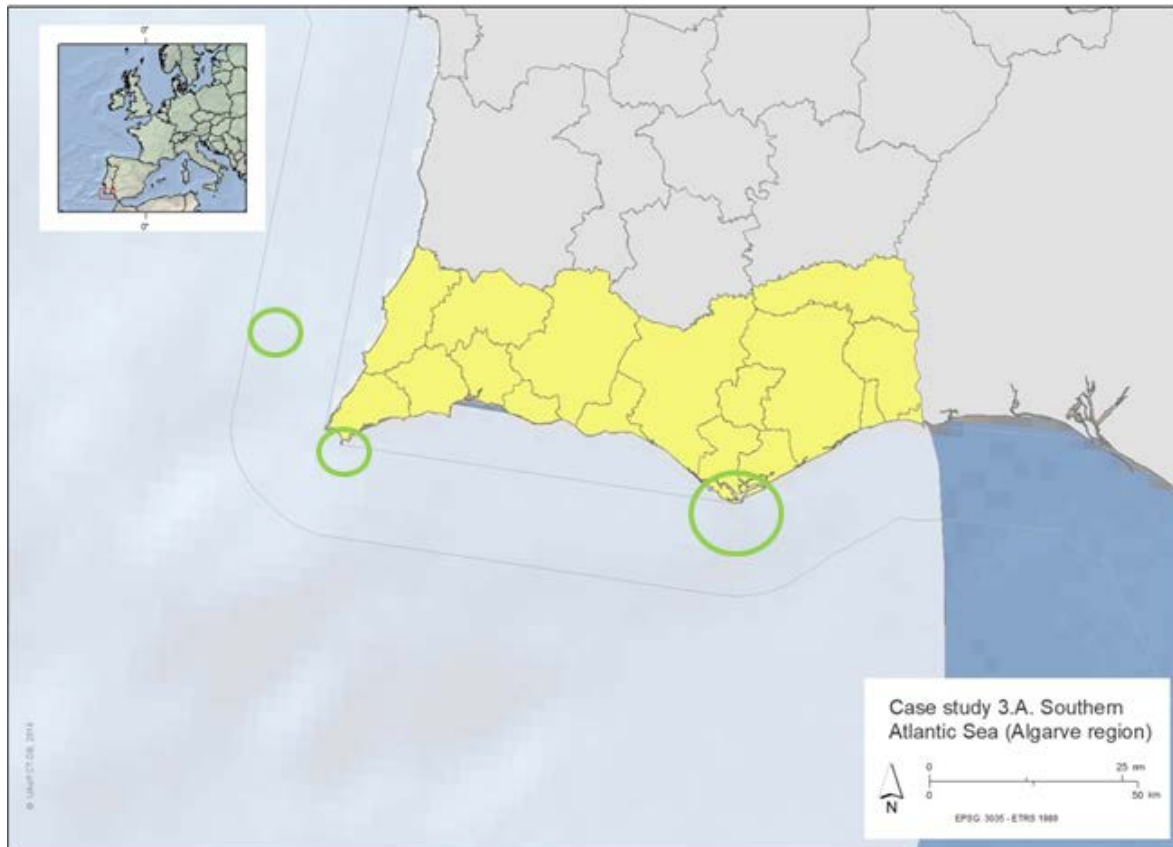


Figure 6 Location of the MU Scientific Research + Environmental Protection in the case-study area (data for MUSES, 2017)

Aquaculture + Environmental Protection

This combination was identified for most of the interviewees as a potential one. It was also considered as a current MU by one of interviewees. However, since this interviewee did not provide a specific location or more detail about the implementation of the MU in the Algarve, the combination is considered to be potential MU. This combination refers to aquaculture facilities developed within designated areas managed with the goal of preserve natural resources. This combination might also refer to aquaculture developed with species that might improve environmental conditions of spots where they are located (e.g. some species of mussels and algae).

Oil and Gas + Tourism + Aquaculture



This combination was identified by one interviewee as potential in the Algarve. Oil and gas exploration and exploitation have been partially stopped with the recession of the contracts with the companies Portfuel and Repsol-Partex at the end of 2016 (Petiz & Baldaia, 2016). The company Eni Portugal has an offshore concession in Algarve, along the coast of Alentejo and Costa Vicentina (western coast of Algarve) (MUSES Stakeholder interviews, 2017 com.per.), which may be important for the development of MU related to the Oil & Gas activity as the present one. The interviewee did not provide any specific location for this MU.

3.4 Combinations Selected to be Analysed Further

The number of analysis is considered to be representative of the importance of each MU for the case-study. Three MUs stand out for the number of analysis performed by interviewees: Aquaculture + Tourism and Recreation; Tourism and Recreation + Environmental Protection, both receiving four analysis each; and Fisheries + Tourism and Recreation with three analysers. The rest of the MU combinations only received one analysis (Table 5). These three combinations will be further analysed in the following chapters.

Table 5 Number of analysis per MU obtained from performed interviews (data for MUSES, 2017)

MU	Number of analysis
Aquaculture + Tourism and Recreation	4
Tourism and Recreation + Environmental Protection	4
Fisheries + Tourism and Recreation	3
Tourism and Recreation + UCH + Environmental Protection	1
Scientific Research + Environmental Protection	1
Aquaculture + Environmental Protection	1
Oil & Gas + Tourism + Aquaculture	1



4 CATALOGUE OF MU DRIVERS, BARRIERS, ADDED VALUE, IMPACTS

The starting point for the completion of catalogues of Drivers, Barriers, Added Values and Impacts (“DABI”) was the MUSES internal document of general DABI for the 14 most relevant MU combinations identified under WP2 – Sea Basin Overview. Thus, for the 13 MU pre-selected for the Algarve, DABI factors have been incorporated to each MU from the general DABI document. Before their integration, general DABIs have been checked and adapted to the context of Portugal, and specifically to the Algarve region context. In addition to this, more DABI factors have been included for those important factors that were missing in the general DABI or found by desk research. In this way, 13 catalogues of DABI have been compiled and prepared to present to stakeholders during interviews. Interviewees have been asked to comment and add more DABIs to these catalogues. The final catalogues of the three most important MUs in the Algarve are presented here, along with the contribution of interviewees.

4.1 MU Aquaculture + Tourism and Recreation

The catalogue of factors of the MU Aquaculture + Tourism and Recreation was verified by four interviewees, who contributed and evaluated these DABI factors (Table 6). This catalogue integrates the original DABI factors of the present MU combination, together with some of the factors of the MU combination Fisheries + Tourism and Recreation. The reason for this is that some interviewees evaluated the activity fish farming, which is integrated as part of the Aquaculture + Tourism and Recreation MU, on the catalogue of DABI for the Fisheries + Tourism and Recreation MU. Since fish farming have elements of both aquaculture and fisheries, DABI factors of both combinations were suitable for the analysis. Those DABI elements from the Aquaculture + Tourism and Recreation MU evaluated by interviewees concerning fish farming have been integrated in the present catalogue.

Table 6 Catalogue of factors: MU Aquaculture + Tourism and Recreation (data for MUSES, 2017)

DRIVERS = factors promoting MU	BARRIERS = factors hindering MU
<p>Category D.1 – policy drivers</p> <p>Factor D.1.1 Co-location of uses recommended by strategic plans</p> <p>Factor D.1.2 Dedicated regional funds specific for the activity</p> <p>Factor D.1.3 “European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF)” for 2014-2020 has an aim of diversifying the activity</p> <p>Factor D.1.4 Strategic measures with the aim to diversify the activity with tourism</p> <p>Factor D.1.5 Limitation (e.g. quotas, closed seasons and not allowed areas)</p>	<p>Category B.1 – legal barriers</p> <p>Factor B.1.1 Lack of specific guidelines/regulatory aspects</p> <p>Factor B.1.2 Possible concession/licensing barriers, limiting tourism activities</p> <p>Factor B.1.3 Legal aspects concerning hygiene and security of passengers on the vessel</p> <p>Factor B.1.4 Need for a second Licence</p> <p>Factor B.1.5 Funding schemes are decentralized (e.g. national funds are subjected to specific regional development priorities)</p> <p>Factor B.1.6 Repeated licences</p>
<p>Category D.2 – interactions with other uses</p> <p>Factor D.2.1 Tourism growth</p> <p>Factor D.2.2 Competition for space</p> <p>Factor D.2.3 High number of maritime activities in the area – need to limit conflicts</p>	<p>Category B.2 – administrative barriers</p> <p>Factor B.2.1 No existence of administrative Simplex</p> <p>Factor B.2.2 Complexity of procedures</p>
<p>Category D.3 – economic drivers</p> <p>Factor D.3.1 Financial incentive systems</p> <p>Factor D.3.2 Tourism growth</p>	<p>Category B.3 – financial barriers / risks</p> <p>Factor B.3.1 Concurrence of other tourism sectors</p> <p>Factor B.3.2 Lack of investors, also due to the limited expertise</p>



DRIVERS = factors promoting MU	BARRIERS = factors hindering MU
Factor D.3.3 Low potential for fisheries' growth Factor D.3.4 Ensure all year activity for aquaculture/farming and tourism Factor D.3.5 Find new sources of income Factor D.3.6 Increasing eco-tourism	Factor B.3.3 Lack of adequate funding for start-up of activity (e.g. buy material for ensuring security or pay a second Licence and insurances)
Category D.4 – societal drivers Factor D.4.1 Need to diversify activity to maintain communities' identity	Category B.4 – barriers related to technical capacity Factor B.4.1 Need to adapt aquaculture/farming vessels for tourism activities Factor B.4.2 Limited expertise of actors involved in this combination Factor B.4.3 Lack of expertise to deal with tourists (e.g. language and communication skills) Factor B.4.4 Lack of expertise to develop organized economic business Factor B.4.5 Need of logistic infrastructure in land (it can be a partner) Factor B.4.6 Lack of advertisement/publicity of the MU
Category D.5 – legal drivers Factor D.5.1 Simplification of licensing of the MU Factor D.5.2 National legislation Factor D.5.3 Regional legislation Factor D.5.4 Licence is issued in short time Factor D.5.5 Licence's process is similar to the process for commercial activity	Category B.5 – barriers related to social factors Factor B.5.1 Resistance to change in small fishing communities Factor B.5.2 Risks on board (e.g., fall during recovering gear)
Category D.6 – environmental drivers Factor D.6.1 Need to reduce tourist pressure on the coast Factor D.6.2 Public awareness to responsible activities Factor D.6.3 Reduction of fisheries exploitation	Category B.6 – barriers related to environmental factors Factor B.6.1 MU is more dependent on environmental conditions Factor B.6.3 Restriction/dependence on fishing ban periods Factor B.6.4 Restriction/dependence on weather conditions

ADDED VALUES = positive effects of MU	IMPACTS = negative effects of MU
Category V.1 – economic added value Factor V.1.1 Increase of local economy Factor V.1.2 Specialized jobs creation Factor V.1.3 Development of new market opportunities for both aquaculture/farming and tourism (e.g. integrative income) Factor V.1.4 Improvement of commercialization of local products Factor V.1.5 Diversification of tourism sector Factor V.1.6 Extension of income season for both tourism and aquaculture/farming	Category I.1 – economic impacts Factor I.1.1 Concurrence for other tourism sectors (e.g. whale watching and recreational fishing)
Category V.2 – societal added value Factor V.2.1 Consumer awareness Factor V.2.2 Involving family to help onshore Factor V.2.3 Conservation of traditional activity and their culture Factor V.2.4 Education and public awareness about state and issues of fisheries, as well as fisher culture Factor V.2.5 Promotion of seafood diet Factor V.2.6 Opportunity for tourists to present a high degree of satisfaction	Category I.3 – environmental impacts Factor I.3.1 Multiplication of cumulative impacts if tourism is too intensive



ADDED VALUES = positive effects of MU	IMPACTS = negative effects of MU
faction (e.g. Sardinia – Italy)	
<p>Category V.3 – environmental added value</p> <p>Factor C.3.1 Environmental awareness</p> <p>Factor C.3.2 Reinforced environmental protection</p> <p>Factor C.3.3 Education and public awareness about state and issues of marine environment</p> <p>Factor C.3.4 More sustainable than the single use of traditional fisheries because there is a limited catch</p> <p>Factor C.3.5 Reduction of tourists in the coast (e.g. traditional beach tourism)</p>	
<p>Category V.4 – better insurance policies and risk management</p> <p>Factor V.4.1 Shared responsibility</p>	
<p>Category V.5 - technical added values</p> <p>Factor V.5.1 Regional enterprises created</p> <p>Factor V.5.2 Improvement of technical skills (e.g. fishers become tourist actors)</p>	

Interviewees disregarded the driver “High number of maritime activities in the area – need to limit conflicts” by assigning it a value of zero. However, few interviewees mentioned the conflict between aquaculture producers, tourism operators and, the traditional users of the sea, fishers. These conflicts may have a more local component than regional, which would explain why is not perceived as a driver to promote the MU in this case. The degradation of marine resources (which might impair the MU) is not perceived as a barrier. This means that interviewees do not perceive the general marine environment as a problem to develop maritime activities such as aquaculture and tourism which rely strongly on the environment. This barrier might be seemed as a problem at the local level though. Contrary to the multiple added values identified, the impacts identified are scarce.

4.2 MU Tourism and Recreation + Environmental Protection

The catalogue of factors of the Tourism and Recreation + Environmental Protection MU was verified by four interviewees, who contributed and evaluated the DABI factors (Table 7). Interviewees added several new barriers to the catalogue. These were related to legal aspects (regional legislation or bureaucracy) or different economical, technical and social aspects, such as the lack of support and resources for tourist infrastructures and services, or the lack of nautical infrastructures and tourism facilities resulting in conflict with the local population space. The integration of these barriers shows interviewees’ experiences and knowledge related to the activities, which may be classified as real barriers. However, some barriers may be considered as perceived because of their generalisation, such as regional legislation. Interviewees also provided more added values such as combating seasonality in tourism or improving environmental responsibility by visiting the areas.



Table 7 Catalogue of factors: Tourism and Recreation + Environmental Protection MU (data for MUSES, 2017)

DRIVERS = factors promoting MU	BARRIERS = factors hindering MU
<p>Category D.1 – policy drivers Factor D.1.1 Strategic plan that promotes sustainable tourism and environmental conservation</p>	<p>Category B.1 – legal barriers Factor B.1.1 Nautical sports (e.g. recreational fisheries) need authorization or are not allowed in some designated areas Factor B.1.2 It is not allowed both people and boat access in some designated areas Factor B.1.3 Regional legislation Factor B.1.4 Bureaucracy</p>
<p>Category D.2 – interactions with other uses Factor D.2.1 Multiple synergies between tourism and environmental protection</p>	<p>Category B.3 – financial barriers / risks Factor B.3.1 Lack of support and resources for tourist infrastructures and services</p>
<p>Category D.3 – economic drivers Factor D.3.1 Financial incentive systems Factor D.3.2 Increasing eco-tourism Factor D.3.3 Increasing number of designated/managed sites to be explored Factor D.3.4 Incentives to diversify economy</p>	<p>Category B.4 – barriers related to technical capacity Factor B.4.1 Design of new equipment (vessels to observe sea floor) Factor B.4.2 Lack of nautical infrastructures and tourism facilities</p>
<p>Category D.5 – legal drivers Factor D.5.1 UNCBD & Natura 2000 Factor D.5.2 National legislation focused on conservation and management of natural resources Factor D.5.3 Regional legislation focused on conservation and management of natural resources</p>	<p>Category B.5 – barriers related to social factors Factor B.5.1 Population get in conflict with tourism for space</p>
<p>Category D.6 – environmental drivers Factor D.6.1 Need to expand environmental conservation Factor D.6.2 Increasing awareness for the value of natural resources Factor D.6.3 Need to reduce tourist pressure on the coast</p>	<p>Category B.6 – barriers related to environmental factors Factor B.6.1 Restriction/dependence on weather conditions</p>

ADDED VALUES = positive effects of MU	IMPACTS = negative effects of MU
<p>Category V.1 – economic added value Factor V.1.1 Increase of local revenues related to tourist services Factor V.1.2 Diversification of tourism sector Factor V.1.3 Combat seasonality in tourism</p>	<p>Category I.1 – economic impacts Factor I.1.1 Other activities are forbidden, except scientific research with authorization</p>
<p>Category V.2 – societal added value Factor V.2.1 Establishment of an ecosystem service for designated areas Factor V.2.2 Improve and environmental responsibility by visiting the areas Factor V.2.3 Creation of specialised job/professions</p>	<p>Category I.2 – societal impacts Factor I.2.1 Risk of congested sites might decrease level of satisfaction of tourists</p>
<p>Category V.3 – environmental added value Factor C.3.1 Lower impact use of environmental resources Factor C.3.2 Protection of natural resources Factor C.3.3 Education and public awareness about environmental protection Factor C.3.4 Improve environmental conditions of vessels</p>	<p>Category I.3 – environmental impacts Factor I.3.1 Damage on the local natural resources Factor I.3.2 Changes in behaviour and physiology of local fauna</p>



ADDED VALUES = positive effects of MU	IMPACTS = negative effects of MU
<p>Category V.5 - technical added values</p> <p>Factor V.5.1 More frequent presence of tourists can avoid irresponsible and intrusive access and unauthorized activities</p> <p>Factor V.5.2 Development of nautical equipment and vessels that enable appreciation</p>	

4.3 MU Fisheries + Tourism and Recreation

The catalogue of factors of the Fisheries + Tourism and Recreation MU was verified by three interviewees, who evaluated the DABI factors (Table 8). Interviewees did not add new factors to the catalogue, and agree with the presence of most DABI elements identified. Barriers related with economic availability/risk (such as concurrence from other tourism sectors or lack of adequate funding for start-up activity) are perceived very differently according to stakeholders' evaluation. This poses the question if these are real barriers or perceived. Contrary to the multiple added values identified, the impacts identified are a very few.

Table 8 Catalogue of factors: MU Fisheries + Tourism and Recreation (data for MUSES, 2017)

DRIVERS = factors promoting MU	BARRIERS = factors hindering MU
<p>Category D.1 – policy drivers</p> <p>Factor D.1.1 Dedicated regional funds specific for pescaturism activity</p> <p>Factor D.1.2 “European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF)” for 2014-2020 has an aim of diversify fishing activity</p> <p>Factor D.1.3 Strategic measures for fisheries sector with the aim to diversify fishing activity with tourism</p> <p>Factor D.1.4 Limitation (e.g. quotas, closed seasons and not allowed areas) in fisheries activities</p>	<p>Category B.1 – legal barriers</p> <p>Factor B.1.1 Legal aspects concerning hygiene and security of passengers on the vessel</p> <p>Factor B.1.2 Need for a second Licence</p> <p>Factor B.1.3 Funding schemes are decentralized (e.g. national funds are subjected to specific regional development priorities)</p>
<p>Category D.2 – interactions with other uses</p> <p>Factor D.2.1 High number of maritime activities in the area – need to limit conflicts</p>	<p>Category B.3 – financial barriers / risks</p> <p>Factor B.3.1 Concurrence from other tourism sectors</p> <p>Factor B.3.2 Lack of adequate funding for start-up of activity (e.g. buy material for ensuring security or pay a second Licence and insurances)</p>
<p>Category D.3 – economic drivers</p> <p>Factor D.3.1 Tourism growth</p> <p>Factor D.3.2 Financial incentive systems</p> <p>Factor D.3.3 Low potential for fisheries' growth</p> <p>Factor D.3.4 Ensure all year activity for fishermen and tourism</p> <p>Factor D.3.5 Find new sources of income</p> <p>Factor D.3.6 Increasing eco-tourism</p>	<p>Category B.4 – barriers related to technical capacity</p> <p>Factor B.4.1 Lack of expertise to deal with tourists (e.g. language and communication skills)</p> <p>Factor B.4.2 Lack of expertise to develop organized economic business</p> <p>Factor B.4.3 Need of logistic infrastructure in land (it can be a partner)</p> <p>Factor B.4.4 Lack of advertisement/publicity of the MU</p> <p>Factor B.4.5 Lack of on-line platform to contact the fishers</p>
<p>Category D.4 – societal drivers</p> <p>Factor D.4.1 Need to diversify fishing activity to maintain fishing communities' identity</p>	<p>Category B.5 – barriers related to social factors</p> <p>Factor B.5.1 Resistance to change in small fishing communities</p> <p>Factor B.5.2 Risks on board (e.g., fall during recovering gear)</p>
<p>Category D.5 – legal drivers</p>	<p>Category B.6 – barriers related to environmental factors</p>



DRIVERS = factors promoting MU	BARRIERS = factors hindering MU
Factor D.5.1 National legislation focused on pesca-tourism Factor D.5.2 Regional legislation focused on pesca tourism Factor D.5.3 Licence is issued in short time Factor D.5.4 Licence's process for pesca-tourism is similar to the process for commercial fishery	Factor B.6.1 Current degradation of marine resources might impair the activity Factor B.6.2 Restriction/dependence on fishing ban periods Factor B.6.3 Restriction/dependence on weather conditions
Category D.6 – environmental drivers Factor D.5.1 Public awareness to responsible fisheries and tourism activities Factor D.5.2 Need to reduce tourist pressure on the coast Factor D.5.3 Reduction of fisheries exploitation	

ADDED VALUES = positive effects of MU	IMPACTS = negative effects of MU
Category V.1 – economic added value Factor V.1.1 Increase of local economy Factor V.1.2 Development of new market opportunities for both traditional fisheries and tourism (e.g. integrative income for fishers) Factor V.1.3 Extension of income season for both tourism and fisheries Factor V.1.4 Diversification of tourism sector	Category I.1 – economic impacts Factor I.1.1 Concurrence for other tourism sectors (e.g. whale watching and recreational fishing)
Category V.2 – societal added value Factor V.2.1 Involving fisher's family to help onshore Factor V.2.2 Conservation of traditional fisheries and their culture Factor V.2.3 Education and public awareness about state and issues of fisheries, as well as fisher culture Factor V.2.4 Promotion of seafood diet Factor V.2.5 Opportunity for tourists to present a high degree of satisfaction (e.g. Sardinia – Italy)	
Category V.3 – environmental added value Factor C.3.1 Education and public awareness about state and issues of marine environment Factor C.3.2 More sustainable than the single use of traditional fisheries because there is a limited catch Factor C.3.3 Reduction of tourists in the coast (e.g. traditional beach tourism)	
Category V.5 - technical added values Factor V.5.1 Improvement of technical skills (e.g. fishers become tourist actors)	



5 RESULTS OF DABI SCORING: ANALYSIS OF MU POTENTIAL AND MU EFFECT

The methodology applied to the analysis presented in this section was developed for the WP3 - Case Studies (Bocci et al., 2017). The scoring system used to characterize DABI factors assumes that factors influencing positively, or positive impacts resulting from the implementation of the MU, are assigned with a positive value, while barriers and negative impacts resulting from the implementation of the MU are assigned with a negative value, in a four values scale. Thus, drivers and added values are assigned with values of 1, 2 or 3 and barriers and negative impacts are assigned with values of -1, -2 or -3. Values of 1 and -1 represent factors with the lower significance and values of 3 and -3 represent factors with the higher significance. A value of zero is assigned to factors that are not relevant or absent in the case study and no scoring was assigned if the stakeholder did not know or preferred not to answer. Results of scoring presented in this section are the scoring averages resulting from the individual scoring of all analysis of each of the three MUs with more relevance for the sub-case study: Aquaculture + Tourism and Recreation; Tourism and recreation + Environmental Protection; and Fisheries + Tourism and Recreation. Results of all DABI tables analysed by interviewees are included in APPENDIX 1.

In addition, MU potential and MU overall effect are also presented in this section. The MU potential is evaluated by averaging the average drivers' score and the average barriers' score, assuming values in the interval [-1.5, 1.5], where -1.5 reflects totally negative MU potential and 1.5 totally positive MU potential. In instances where MU potential is a zero value it is assumed that there is a balance between factors promoting MU development and factors hindering it. Similarly, the MU overall effect will be evaluated by averaging the average added value's score and the average impacts' score. The MU overall effect can assume values in the interval [-1.5, 1.5], where -1.5 reflects a totally negative effect of MU in the area and 1.5 a totally positive effect. In instances where MU overall effect is a zero value it is assumed that there is a balance between pros and cons of MU development.

5.1 MU Aquaculture + Tourism and Recreation

The MU potential and MU effect of the combination Aquaculture + Tourism and Recreation is based on the analysis performed by four interviewees. The tables below present the average score of all factors as well as the average score of all categories in order of importance by the average scoring. Not all the factors were analysed by all four stakeholders since some of them were not answered by interviewees for different reasons: lack of knowledge on the specific factor; the factor was added and evaluated by only one of the interviewees; or in the case of this combination, two DABI tables are integrated into one.

Aquaculture + Tourism and Recreation is a combination that is increasing in the Algarve. There are several drivers coming from the implementation of this activity but also several barriers that need to be overcome in order to fully create the conditions to promote the MU. The MU potential in this combination is therefore very little (0.07) because drivers and barriers are very compensated in terms of number and scoring, meaning that the relevance of drivers and barriers is very balanced. The MU overall effect of this combination is relatively higher (0.55) than MU potential, meaning that positive effects are more relevant than negative effects. This also shows the perception of the stakeholders who believe this MU is quite positive (Table 9).



Table 9 Scored DABI: MU Aquaculture + Tourism and Recreation (data for MUSES, 2017)

DRIVERS = factors promoting MU			BARRIERS = factors hindering MU		
Factor	Category	Average score	Factor	Category	Average score
Competition for space	D.2	3	Lack of specific guidelines/regulatory aspects	B.1	-3
National legislation	D.5	3	Possible concession/licensing barriers, limiting tourism activities	B.1	-3
Licence's process is similar to the process for commercial activity	D.5	3	Repeated licences	B.1	-3
Co-location of uses recommended by strategic plans	D.1	2.5	No existence of administrative Simplex	B.2	-3
Simplification of licensing of the MU	D.5	2.5	Complexity of procedures	B.2	-3
Public awareness to responsible activities	D.6	2.5	Restriction/dependence on fishing ban periods	B.6	-3
Financial incentive systems	D.3	2.25	Restriction/dependence on weather conditions	B.6	-3
"European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF)" for 2014-2020 has an aim of diversify the activity	D.1	2	Limited expertise of actors involved in this combination	B.4	-2.5
Limitation (e.g. quotas, closed seasons and not allowed areas)	D.1	2	Lack of adequate funding for start-up of activity (e.g. buy material for ensuring security or pay a second Licence and insurances)	B.3	-2
Tourism growth	D.2	2	Need to adapt aquaculture/farming vessels for tourism activities	B.4	-2
Tourism growth	D.3	2	MU is more dependent on environmental conditions	B.6	-2
Low potential for fisheries' growth	D.3	2	Resistance to change in small fishing communities	B.5	-1.7
Ensure all year activity for aquaculture/farming and tourism	D.3	2	Need for a second Licence	B.1	-1.5
Find new sources of income	D.3	2	Lack of investors, also due to the limited expertise	B.3	-1.5
Increasing eco-tourism	D.3	2	Need of logistic infrastructure in land (it can be a partner)	B.4	-1.5
Regional legislation	D.5	2	Lack of advertisement/publicity of the MU	B.4	-1.5
Licence is issued in short time	D.5	2	Legal aspects concerning hygiene and security of passengers on the vessel	B.1	-1
Strategic measures with the aim to diversify the activity with tourism	D.1	1.5	Funding schemes are decentralized (e.g. national funds are subjected to specific regional development priorities)	B.1	-1
Need to reduce tourist pressure on the coast	D.6	1.5	Concurrence of other tourism sectors	B.3	-1
Need to diversify activity to maintain communities' identity	D.4	1.5	Lack of expertise to develop organized economic business	B.4	-1
Dedicated regional funds specific for the activity	D.1	0.5	Risks on board (e.g., fall during recovering gear)	B.5	-1



DRIVERS = factors promoting MU			BARRIERS = factors hindering MU		
Reduction of fisheries exploitation	D.6	0.5	Lack of expertise to deal with tourists (e.g. language and communication skills)	B.4	-0.5
DRIVERS average score		1.92	BARRIERS average score		-1.78
MU POTENTIAL			0.07		

ADDED VALUES = positive effects of MU			IMPACTS = negative effects of MU		
Factor	Category	Average score	Factor	Category	Average score
Specialized jobs creation	V.1	3	Multiplication of cumulative impacts if tourism is too intensive	I.1	-2
Consumer awareness	V.2	3	Concurrence for other tourism sectors (e.g. whale watching and recreational fishing)	I.3	-0.3
Environmental awareness	V.3	3			
Reinforced environmental protection	V.3	3			
Shared responsibility	V.4	3			
Regional enterprises created	V.5	3			
Increase of local economy	V.1	2.5			
Development of new market opportunities for both aquaculture/farming and tourism (e.g. integrative income)	V.1	2.5			
Improvement of commercialization of local products	V.1	2.5			
Education and public awareness about state and issues of fisheries, as well as fisher culture	V.2	2.5			
Opportunity for tourists to present a high degree of satisfaction (e.g. Sardinia – Italy)	V.2	2.5			
Diversification of tourism sector	V.1	2.25			
Promotion of seafood diet	V.2	2			
Education and public awareness about state and issues of marine environment	V.3	2			
More sustainable than the single use of traditional fisheries because there is a limited catch	V.3	2			
Improvement of technical skills (e.g. fishers become tourist actors)	V.5	2			
Involving family to help onshore	V.2	1.5			
Conservation of traditional activity and their culture	V.2	1.5			
Reduction of tourists in the coast (e.g. traditional beach tourism)	V.3	1.5			
Extension of income season for	V.1	1			



ADDED VALUES = positive effects of MU		IMPACTS = negative effects of MU	
both tourism and aquaculture/farming			
ADDED VALUES average score	2.31	IMPACTS average score	-1.2
MU OVERALL EFFECT		0.55	

Categories of drivers do not differ much in average score, meaning that multiple types have similar importance to promote this MU, although economic and legal drivers are the most important drivers. Regarding barriers, different categories have importance but administrative and legal barriers are clearly highlighted by interviewees. Added values are also diverse in nature and have a high value according to interviewees while impacts are less diverse and important in general (Table 10).

Table 10 Scored DABI per category: MU Aquaculture + Tourism and Recreation (data for MUSES, 2017)

DRIVERS = factors promoting MU		BARRIERS = factors hindering MU	
Category	Average score	Category	Average score
Category D.3 - Economic drivers	1.9	Category B.2 - Administrative barriers	-3.0
Category D.5 - Legal drivers	1.9	Category B.1 - Legal barriers	-2.3
Category D.1 - Policy drivers	1.6	Category B.6 - Barriers related with environmental factors	-2.0
Category D.6 - Environmental drivers	1.2	Category B.4 - Barriers related with technical capacity	-1.6
Category D.2 - Relation with other uses	1.0	Category B.5 - Barriers related with social factors	-1.5
Category D.4 - Societal drivers	1.0	Category B.3 - Barriers related with economic availability / risk	-1.4
ADDED VALUES = positive effects of MU		IMPACTS = negative effects of MU	
Category	Average score	Category	Average score
Category V.4 - better insurance policies and risk management	3.0	Category I.3 - Environmental impacts	-1.3
Category V.2 - Societal added values	2.5	Category I.3.1- Economic impacts	-0.3
Category V.1 - Economic added values	2.3		
Category V.5 - Technical added values	2.3		
Category V.3 - Environmental added values	2.2		

5.2 MU Tourism and Recreation + Environmental Protection

The MU potential and MU effect of the combination Tourism and Recreation + Environmental Protection is based on the analysis performed by four interviewees. The tables below present the average score of all factors as well as the average score of all categories in order of importance by the



average scoring. Most of them were analysed by the four interviewees. However, a few of them were not answered by some of the interviewees since the factor was added and evaluated by a unique interviewee.

The MU potential in this combination is negative (-0.02) but almost zero, meaning that drivers and barriers are highly compensated. Barriers identified were less than drivers, however they are perceived as most important as the factors promoting the MU. This means that stakeholders perceived barriers to be difficult to overcome while drivers are less important relatively. The MU overall effect is little (0.2) but positive. However, a large difference in terms of number of added values which are many and impacts which are less is noticed. This also shows the perception of the stakeholders who believe this MU is little positive (Table 11).

Table 11 Scored DABI: MU Tourism and Recreation + Environmental Protection (data for MUSES, 2017)

DRIVERS = factors promoting MU			BARRIERS = factors hindering MU		
Factor	Category	Average score	Factor	Category	Average score
Need to expand environmental conservation	D.6	2.75	Bureaucracy	B.1	-3
Increasing eco-tourism	D.3	2.5	Lack of support and resources for tourist infrastructures and services	B.3	-3
National legislation focused on conservation and management of natural resources	D.5	2.5	Lack of nautical infrastructures and tourism facilities	B.4	-3
Increasing awareness for the value of natural resources	D.6	2.5	Nautical sports (e.g. recreational fisheries) need authorization or are not allowed in some designated areas	B.1	-2.25
Increasing number of designated/managed sites to be explored	D.3	2.25	Regional legislation	B.1	-2
UNCBD & Natura 2000	D.5	2.25	Population get in conflict with tourism for space	B.5	-2
Strategic plan that promotes sustainable tourism and environmental conservation	D.1	2	It is not allowed both people and boat access in some designated areas	B.1	-1.75
Multiple synergies between tourism and environmental protection	D.2	2	Restriction/dependence on weather conditions	B.6	-1.5
Incentives to diversify economy	D.3	2	Design of new equipment (vessels to observe sea floor)	B.4	-1.25
Regional legislation focused on conservation and management of natural resources	D.5	2			
Financial incentive systems	D.3	1.5			
Need to reduce tourist pressure on the coast	D.6	1.5			
DRIVERS average score		2.15	BARRIERS average score		-2.19
MU POTENTIAL			-0.02		



ADDED VALUES = positive effects of MU			IMPACTS = negative effects of MU		
Factor	Category	Average score	Factor	Category	Average score
Combat seasonality in tourism	V.1	3	Risk of congested sites might decrease level of satisfaction of tourists		-1.8
Improve and environmental responsibility by visiting the areas	V.2	3	Changes in behaviour and physiology of local fauna		-1.8
Diversification of tourism sector	V.1	2.2	Damage on the local natural resources		-1.6
Establishment of an ecosystem service for designated areas	V.2	2.2	Other activities are forbidden, except scientific research with authorization		-1.4
Education and public awareness about environmental protection	C.3	2.2			
Increase of local revenues related to tourist services	V.1	2			
Creation of specialised job/professions	V.2	2			
Lower impact use of environmental resources	V.3	2			
Protection of natural resources	V.3	2			
More frequent presence of tourists can avoid irresponsible and intrusive access and unauthorized activities	V.5	1.8			
Development of nautical equipment and vessels that enable appreciation	V.5	1.6			
Improve environmental conditions of vessels	V.3	1			
ADDED VALUES average score		2.1	IMPACTS average score		-1.7
MU OVERALL EFFECT			0.2		

Categories of drivers are very similar in average score, meaning that multiple types have similar importance to promote this MU, starting with legal and environmental drivers. Categories of barriers however present differences in relevance, being highlighted by barriers related with economic aspects. Added values are also diverse in nature and all have a high and similar value according to interviewees as well as impacts, where social impacts are highlighted (Table 12).



Table 12 Scored DABI per category: MU Tourism and Recreation + Environmental Protection (data for MUSES, 2017)

DRIVERS = factors promoting MU		BARRIERS = factors hindering MU	
Category	Average score	Category	Average score
Category D5. -Legal drivers	1.8	Category B.3 - Barriers related with economic availability / risk	-3
Category D.6 -Environmental drivers	1.8	Category B.1 - Legal barriers	-2.1
Category D.3 - Economic drivers	1.7	Category B.5 - Barriers related with social factors	-2
Category D.1 - Policy drivers	1.6	Category B.6 - Barriers related with environmental factors	-1.5
Category D.2 – Interactions with other uses	1.6	Category B.4 - Barriers related with technical capacity	-1.4
ADDED VALUES = positive effects of MU		IMPACTS = negative effects of MU	
Category	Average score	Category	Average score
Category V.1 - Economic added values	2.1	Category I.2. - Social impacts	-1.8
Category V.2 - Societal added values	2.1	Category I.3 - Environmental impacts	-1.7
Category V.3 - Environmental added values	2.0	Category I.1 - Economic impacts	-1.4
Category V.5 - Technical added values	1.7		

5.3 MU Fisheries + Tourism and Recreation

The MU potential and MU effect of the combination Fisheries + Tourism and Recreation is based on the analysis performed by three interviewees. The tables below present the average score of all factors as well as the average score of all categories in order of importance by the average scoring. All the factors were analysed by the three stakeholders since they responded to every factor presented and did not make any additions.

The MU potential in this combination is negative (-0.3) which means that barriers are clearly perceived as more important than drivers in this MU, despite more drivers have been identified than barriers. This means that there are multiple and important barriers to overcome in order to increase the potential of this MU. The MU overall effect is large (0.7). However, only one impact was identified while many added values were evaluated. This means that stakeholders perceived this MU to have multiple positive impacts and not many negative impacts (Table 13).



Table 13 Scored DABI: MU Fisheries + Tourism and Recreation (data for MUSES, 2017)

DRIVERS = factors promoting MU			BARRIERS = factors hindering MU		
Factor	Category	Average score	Factor	Category	Average score
Find new sources of income	D.3	2.3	Need for a second Licence	B.1	-2.7
Tourism growth	D.3	2.3	Need of logistic infrastructure in land (it can be a partner)	B.4	-2.7
Financial incentive systems	D.4	2.3	Legal aspects concerning hygiene and security of passengers on the vessel	B.1	-2.3
Ensure all year activity for fishermen and tourism	D.5	2.3	Funding schemes are decentralized (e.g. national funds are subjected to specific regional development priorities)	B.1	-2.3
Increasing eco-tourism	D.3	2.3	Lack of expertise to deal with tourists (e.g. language and communication skills)	B.4	-2.3
Need to diversify fishing activity to maintain fishing communities' identity	D.4	2.3	Lack of expertise to develop organized economic business	B.4	-2.3
Public awareness to responsible fisheries and tourism activities	D.1	2.0	Lack of advertisement/publicity of the MU	B.4	-2.0
Need to reduce tourist pressure on the coast	D.3	2.0	Lack of on-line platform to contact the fishers	B.4	-2.0
Reduction of fisheries exploitation	D.1	1.3	Current degradation of marine resources might impair the activity	B.6	-2.0
Strategic measures for fisheries sector with the aim to diversify fishing activity with tourism	D.1	1.3	Restriction/dependence on fishing ban periods	B.6	-2.0
Low potential for fisheries' growth	D.2	1.3	Restriction/dependence on weather conditions	B.6	-2.0
Dedicated regional funds specific for pesca-tourism activity	D.1	1.0	Lack of adequate funding for start-up activity (e.g. buy material for ensuring security or pay a second Licence and insurances)	B.3	-1.7
"European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF)" for 2014-2020 has an aim of diversify fishing activity	D.1	0.7	Resistance to change in small fishing communities	B.5	-1.7
High number of maritime activities in the area – need to limit conflicts	D.2	0.3	Risks on board (e.g., fall during recovering gear)	B.5	-1.7
Limitation (e.g. quotas, closed seasons and not allowed areas) in fisheries activities	D.1	0.3	Concurrence from other tourism sectors	B.3	-1.3
Licence is issued in short time	D.5	0.3			
National legislation focused on pesca-tourism	D.5	0.3			
Regional legislation focused on pesca-tourism	D.5	0.3			
Licence's process for pesca-tourism is similar to the process for commercial fishery	D.5	0.3			
DRIVERS average score		1.5	BARRIERS average score		-2.1
MU POTENTIAL			-0.3		



ADDED VALUES = positive effects of MU			IMPACTS = negative effects of MU		
Factor	Category	Average score	Factor	Category	Average score
Development of new market opportunities for both traditional fisheries and tourism (e.g. integrative income for fishers)	V.1	3.0	Concurrence for other tourism sectors (e.g. whale watching and recreational fishing)	I.1	-1.3
Conservation of traditional fisheries and their culture	V.2	3.0			
Education and public awareness about state and issues of fisheries, as well as fisher culture	V.2	3.0			
Opportunity for tourists to present a high degree of satisfaction (e.g. Sardinia – Italy)	V.2	3.0			
Increase of local economy	V.1	2.7			
Extension of income season for both tourism and fisheries	V.1	2.7			
Involving fisher’s family to help onshore	V.2	2.7			
Education and public awareness about state and issues of marine environment	V.3	2.7			
More sustainable than the single use of traditional fisheries because there is a limited catch	V.3	2.7			
Improvement of technical skills (e.g. fishers become tourist actors)	V.5	2.7			
Diversification of tourism sector	V.1	2.3			
Promotion of seafood diet	V.2	2.3			
Reduction of tourists in the coast (e.g. traditional beach tourism)	V.3	2.3			
ADDED VALUES average score		2.7	IMPACTS average score		-1.3
MU OVERALL EFFECT			0.7		

There are multiple categories of drivers but they highlight economic, societal and environmental drivers as the most important. Barriers are also diverse in nature and with an approximately similar value, with legal barriers standing out. Added values are all very relevant and with a similar score, while impacts are scarce in nature (Table 14).



Table 14 Scored DABI per category: MU Fisheries + Tourism and Recreation (data for MUSES, 2017)

DRIVERS = factors promoting MU		BARRIERS = factors hindering MU	
Category	Average score	Category	Average score
Category D.3 - Economic drivers	1.8	Category B.1 - Legal barriers	-1.8
Category D.4 - Societal drivers	1.8	Category B.4 - Barriers related with technical capacity	-1.7
Category D.5 - Environmental drivers	1.8	Category B.6 - Barriers related with environmental factors	-1.5
Category D.1 - Policy drivers	1.1	Category B.5 - Barriers related with social factors	-1.3
Category D.2 - Relation with other uses	1.0	Category B.3 - Barriers related with economic availability / risk	-1.1
Category D.5 - Legal drivers	0.3		
ADDED VALUES = positive effects of MU		IMPACTS = negative effects of MU	
Category	Average score	Category	Average score
Category V.2 - Societal added values	2.1	Category I.1 - Economic impacts	-1.0
Category V.1 - Economic added values	2.0		
Category V.5 - Technical added values	2.0		
Category V.3 - Environmental added values	1.9		



6 FOCUS AREAS ANALYSIS

This analysis is focused on certain characterizing elements of the case-study, with the purpose to identify the needs for developing MU, impacts (both negative, positive and cumulative), barriers and enablers, and actions to overcome barriers and max synergies. Answers to the following questions are based on stakeholder engagement and desk research and these are divided into three focus areas. The analysis of focus areas included the qualitative data analysis through MAXQDA software. More details about the stakeholder engagement methodology are included in Section 7.1 (Subsection Engagement Method).

6.1 Focus-Area-1 "Addressing Multi-Use"

The first focus area analyses MU development potentialities with the main objective of identifying and evaluating possibilities for (additional) MU development, ways to overcome barriers, to minimise limitations and maximise synergies.

1. Is it possible to establish / widen / strengthen MU in the case study area? (Y/N)

Since MUs in the Algarve are not developed to a large extent, there is much ground to develop and widen MU. The stakeholder engagement phase of MUSES in this region and in Portugal, and the outcomes of the present case-study, will be very relevant for raising awareness on the benefits of MU among stakeholders. MU involving traditional sectors like fisheries and aquaculture, besides tourism as the economic driver of the region, and outstanding "sectors" such as environmental protection or UCH have multiple possibilities concerning MU in the present and near future.

2. Is space availability an issue for MU development / strengthening in the case study area at present? (Y/N) Will space availability become an issue for your area in the future? (Y/N) For what elements space availability is / could become an issue?

Currently, space availability in the Algarve is not an issue for the development of MU in general terms. However, some interviewees identified that this may be an issue (Figure 8) in the near future and even currently in specific locations where the intensification of activities and the increase in tourism and recreational activities started to create conflicts with traditional users of the sea like fishers. Plans set out from MSP may be the solution to combat these conflicts in the future.

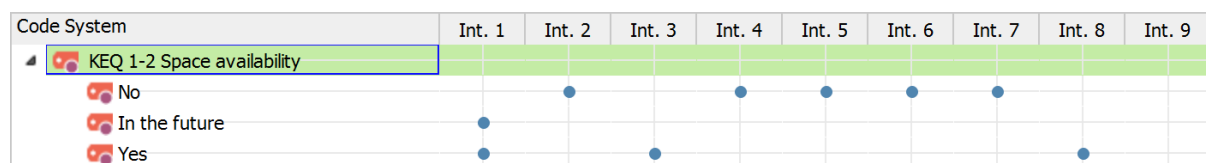


Figure 7 MAXQDA analysis for KEQ 2 of Focus-Area-1 (data for MUSES, 2017)

3. Are there MUs combinations and potentials that will share the same resources but in different times (e.g. reuse of an infrastructure after the end of its first life and original scope)? (Y/N) What are they?



MUs are a good solution to seasonality in this region. The Algarve relies on economic activities which strongly depend on climate and environmental conditions such as tourism or fisheries. These activities present high, medium and low seasons throughout the year, meaning that activities as well as the resources they use reflect peaks in activity and other periods of low performance where resources are underused. MUs such as pesca-tourism combat seasonality and make use of resources in times where they are underused for their primary activity, fisheries.

4. What would be the most important resources to be shared between uses (infrastructures, services, personnel, etc.)?

Human resources and infrastructures are the most important resources to share in the context of the Algarve. Services and equipment are also relevant in this regard (Figure 9).

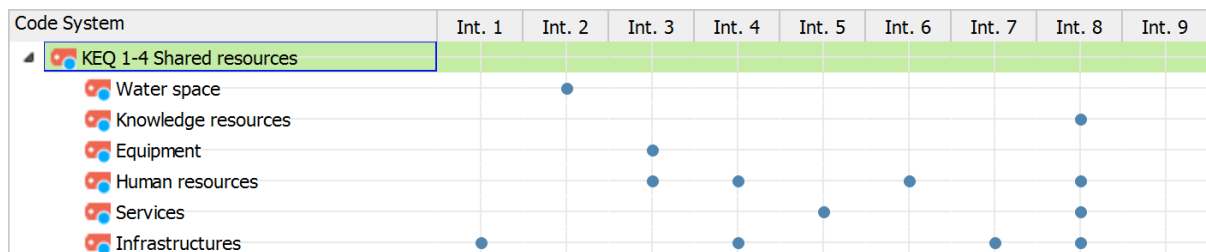


Figure 8 MAXQDA analysis for KEQ 4 of Focus-Area-1 (data for MUSES, 2017)

5. Are existing and/or potential MUs taken into account within the existing or under development Maritime Spatial Plans? (Y/N)

There are no specific references to cases where MU have been taking into account in MSP plans. Indeed, the Portuguese Situation Plan includes the mapping of maritime uses and activities but does not cover MU explicitly. The positive reply to this question by interviewees shows the importance of addressing MU in MSP plans in the future.

6. How are MUs connected or related to land-based activities?

MU including tourism and recreation have extensive needs of land-based infrastructures and installations. The needed services that tourism demands make this activity and consecutively the MU integrating it to be largely depending on land-based infrastructures, especially in the Algarve where this activity is the main economic driver.

7. Is the needed knowledge and technology for MU development/strengthening in the case study area already available? (Y/N) What is the level of maturity of available knowledge? What is the level of readiness of available technology? Are there still research needs? (Y/N)

Knowledge and technology to develop MU is available in a general way but is not extensively used. Promotion and dissemination of these, especially technologies and techniques, needs to be further developed. There is a need for further research, pilot projects and testing sites as well as dissemination of good practises.



8. What action(s) would you recommend to develop / widen / strengthen MU in the case study area? What actor(s) do you see particularly important to develop / widen / strengthen MU in the case study area?

There is a need of a legal framework to strengthen MU in the region, as well as strategic lines and licensing procedures (Figure 10). In this frame, one of the possible actions is the formulation of specific legislation for the pesca-tourism activity, as made by the Regional Government of the Azores. Also, establishing a proper MSP system was indicated as a way to widen MU. Improving communication as well as technical resources and changing attitudes are also seen as actions of importance. These actions highlights the need of getting both policy-makers/regulators and industry together to invest more resources in communication, dissemination and technology to further develop MU.

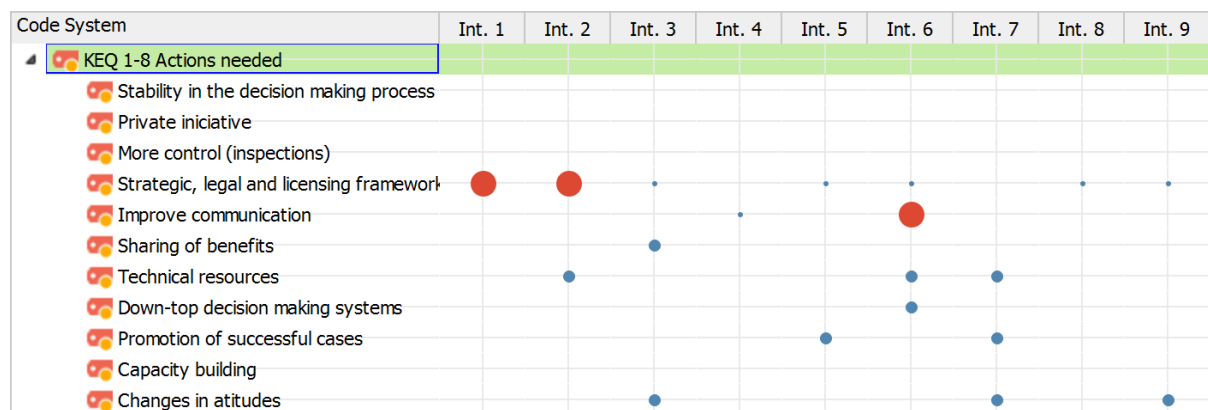


Figure 9 MAXQDA analysis for KEQ 8 of Focus-Area-1 (data for MUSES, 2017)

Fisheries, aquaculture, and tourism & recreation industries and associations are important promoters of MU in the region. Policy-makers and regulators, especially the Regional Development and Coordination Commission of the Algarve (“CCDR Algarve”) as well as others such as DGRM, DGPM, APPA, ICNF, Captancy or the Navy are relevant stakeholders in decision-making.

6.2 Focus-Area-2 "Boosting Maritime Blue Economy"

This Focus Area analyses those aspects of MUs strictly linked to the development of maritime economy.

1. Do you see added values for society and economy at large and/or for local communities of developing / widening / strengthening MU in the case study area? (Y/N). What are the most important ones?

The most important benefit is that MUs serve as an alternative income for the population. This is the case of fishers who may live from alternative activities such as pesca-tourism in bad periods for the fishing activity for example. Other benefits for the local society and economy are related to public awareness and valuation of traditional activities. The MU of pesca-tourism helps to better under-



stand and value traditional activities which have a long history and are part of the culture. Public awareness is also enhanced when MUs include environmental protection or UCH (Figure 11).

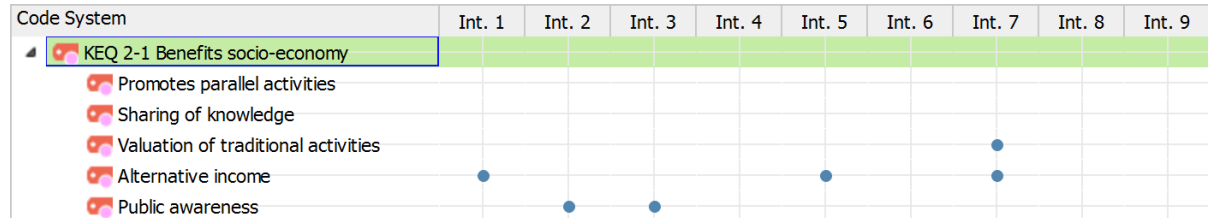


Figure 10 MAXQDA analysis for KEQ 1 of Focus-Area-2 (data for MUSES, 2017)

2. Is it possible to quantify the socio-economic benefits related to MUs and how they (could) contribute to the sea economy at local and regional/national scale? (Y/N) What tools, knowledge, experiences are available?

Quantifying the socio-economic benefits of MU is possible, but there are difficulties due to lack of reliable data. Employment and education statistics, maritime economy studies (e.g. GAL Pesca) or the mapping of fishing grounds and other uses constitute available resources for this purpose. Mapping tools such as GIS or data gathering tools too.

3. Would MU development / strengthening be an opportunity for job creation and / or job requalification in your area? (Y/N)

MU would be an opportunity to create new jobs directly. The importance of having alternative incomes and combating certain activities’ seasonality is very relevant in the Algarve context (Figure 12).

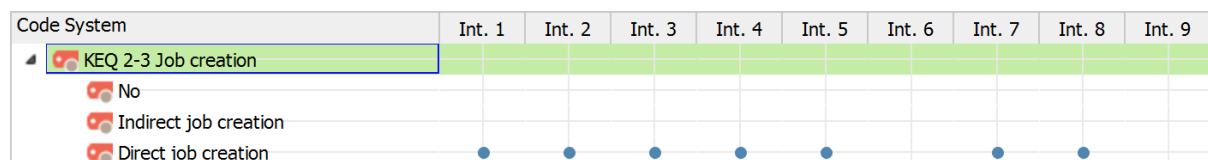


Figure 11 MAXQDA analysis for KEQ 3 of Focus-Area-2 (data for MUSES, 2017)

4. Do you see possible elements of attractiveness for investors in developing / widening / strengthening MU in the case study area? (Y/N) What are these elements?

The case-study area possesses attractive elements for investors develop MU. The nature of the region, together with the culture of traditional maritime activities such as fisheries, fish farming or mari-culture, are some of the elements which may attract potential investors.

5. What are possible investors interested in developing / widening / strengthening MU in the case study area?



Fisheries producers and associations, together with tourism industry, are the main possible investors for the future. Aquaculture, pharmaceutical, cosmetic and food industries are also possible investors. The tourism industry may have an important role in this sense because of their importance in the region and the presence of big tourism groups who may finance certain activities or infrastructures to increase the tourism offer and attractiveness of the region.

6. Is there sufficient dialogue between the stakeholder sectors for developing / widening / strengthening MU? (Y/N) Would dialogue facilitation be an asset? (Y/N)

Dialogue needs to be improved and enhanced in the region, especially between the industry and governmental actors (Figure 13). Decision-making processes need a more consensual approach.

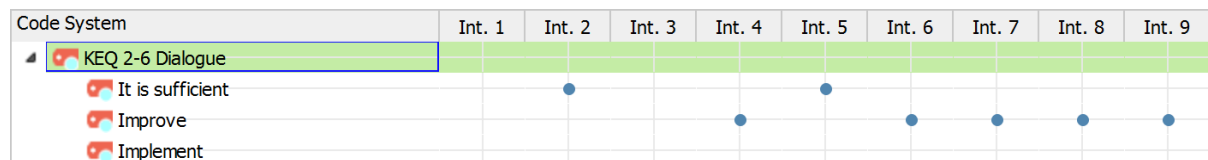


Figure 12 MAXQDA analysis for KEQ 6 of Focus-Area-2 (data for MUSES, 2017)

7. In order to promote MU development / strengthening in the case study area, would the availability of a vision/strategy (e.g. at national or sub-regional level) be helpful? (Y/N). Would a feasibility study including evaluation of alternative scenarios be helpful? (Y/N). Would detailed projects on already identified simulations be useful? (Y/N) do you see other enablers?

The region needs a vision/strategy, feasibility studies and pilot projects to further develop MU. These documents need to be accompanied by a share compromised among stakeholders as a process where they are consulted.

6.3 Focus-Area-3 "Improving environmental compatibility"

This focus area analyses those aspects of MUs linked to the protection of the marine environment and/or minimization of existing impacts.

1. What are / would be the environmental added values (= positive environmental impacts) of developing / widening / strengthening MU in the case study area?

Environmental awareness and education between the general public and users of the sea together with an improved protection of the environment are important added values. This last is partially explained by the previous action and also because of the need of a healthy environment for maritime activities to rely on.

2. Which tools (conceptual, operational) are used or should be further developed and used to better estimate environmental impacts and benefits of MU?



The set of tools include: GIS and remote sensing to monitor impacts geographically; environmental Impact Assessment, Cost-Benefit Analysis and plans to control regular actions; indicators of environmental quality and contribution of MU to the economy; dissemination of good practices.

3. Is saving free sea space for nature conservation a driver for MU the case study area? (Y/N). Are there evidences about the present and future benefits of reserving free sea space? (Y/N). What are they?

Saving free space for nature conservation is a driver for MU. Environmental protection is indeed one of the more relevant “uses” for this region and its current and potential MU. Some of the evidences of these are ecosystem services such as ecological functions (e.g. CO₂ sequestration), species (e.g. benefiting fisheries, biotech), and habitats or landscapes (e.g. benefiting tourism). The promotion of artificial reefs is important evidence too (Figure 14).

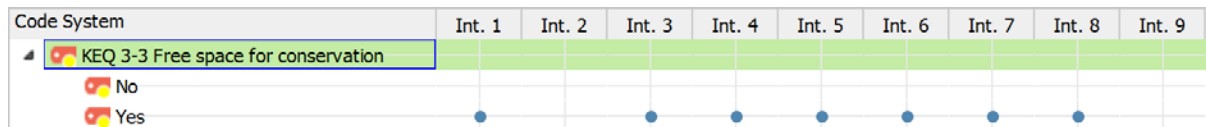


Figure 13 MAXQDA analysis for KEQ 3 of Focus-Area-3 (data for MUSES, 2017)

4. What practical actions would you undertake to link MU development / widening / strengthening to improved environmental compatibility of maritime activities?

Environmental awareness action among stakeholders and the general public would be the most important practical action (Figure 15). This includes promoting education, communication and training about benefits of MU for the environment, promoting good practises and pilot projects (especially for the interaction of fisheries and tourism with the environment) or improving dialogue between sectors to apply eco-friendly techniques and share knowledge. A strategic, legal and licensing framework is also seen as very relevant. In this regard, applying an ecosystem-based approach for the sustainable development of activities and promoting environmental impact assessment and marine planning would help to this purpose. Promoting the knowledge and scientific research need also be taken into account.

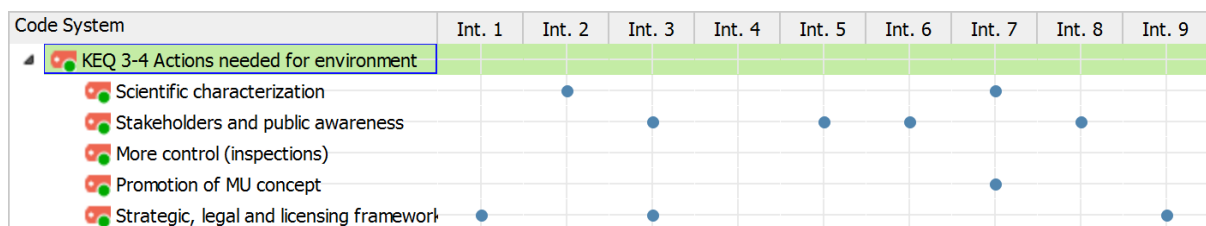


Figure 14 MAXQDA analysis for KEQ 4 of Focus-Area-3 (data for MUSES, 2017)

5. Are there win-win solutions triggering both socio-economic development and environmental protection already available for the case study area that MU should take up? (Y/N) What are they?



Yes. Experiences such as the deployment of vessels in the Ocean Revival project to attract divers and tourism, while creating artificial reefs, constitutes an outstanding example of a win-win solution.

6. Is the environmentally friendly knowledge / technology for MU development/strengthening in the case study area available? (Y/N). Which is the level of readiness of available solutions? Are there still research needs on blue/green technologies for MU? (Y/N)

Yes, environmentally friendly knowledge and technology in the Algarve is partially available to develop MU. However, there is an important need for research in blue (especially) and green technology since maritime activities in the Algarve do not have a strong technology component in a general way. Funding of technology and research, together with dissemination of good practises and training is needed.

7. Would it be possible to promote MU through SEA/EIA procedures? (Y/N). What modifications would you suggest at your national / local level to promote MU through SEA/EIA procedures?

Yes, promoting MU through SEA/IEA is possible. Establishing mandatory EIA for all activities at sea or creating working groups with private and public entities for the follow-up of these processes are modifications that would promote MU in this context.



7 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND LOCAL STAKEHOLDER PROFILES

The stakeholder engagement method is described in detail in this chapter, together with the characterisation of stakeholders’ profile in the Algarve.

7.1 Stakeholder Engagement Methodology

Mapping of stakeholders

Mapping of relevant stakeholders in the Algarve was the initial phase for the stakeholder engagement phase. The identification of stakeholders was based on different sources of information, namely from the screening of past and on-going MU projects as well as MSP projects. Stakeholders involved in MU and MSP projects were considered of special interest to fill the gaps of knowledge on MU in the region. In addition to this, desk research highlighted new stakeholders involved in current MU. Stakeholders competent on maritime activities in general, as well as those important for the maritime economic drivers of the region, were also identified.

Invited stakeholders

Nine stakeholders were selected to be invited to participate in the engagement phase. The selected stakeholders present a balance among maritime sectors, being representatives of important maritime activities of the region: fisheries, aquaculture, tourism, environmental protection, oil & gas and of cross-cutting nature. Furthermore, they were sorted in terms of stakeholders’ categories: regulators, commercial business, research organisations and clusters or associations. Preference on regulators was given instead of policy-makers in the case of the Algarve. The governmental system of Portugal centralises most of the competences in the national administration. However, the implementation of certain policies is administered by regulators at the regional or local level, who were the target of the interviews in order to collect their regional-local knowledge. Nevertheless, most of the stakeholders invited were commercial businesses from different sectors because of their current or potential involvement in MU. Figure 16 shows the number of planned and performed interviews from stakeholder category. All the invited stakeholders accepted the invitation to participate in MUSES.

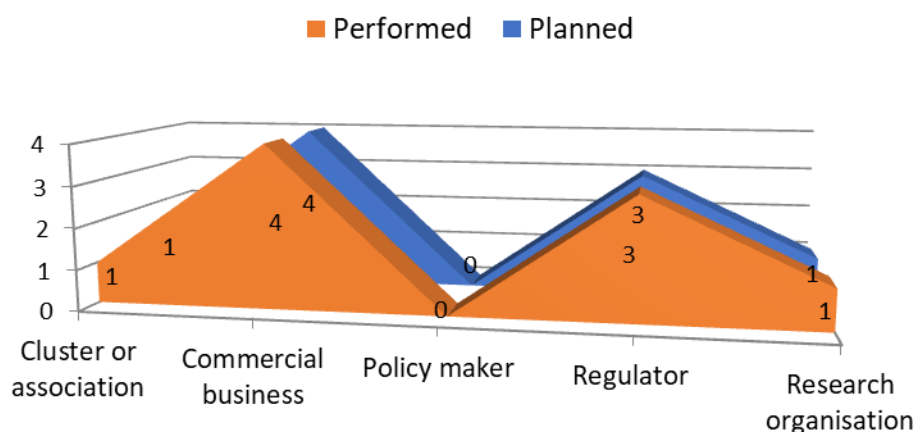


Figure 15 Number of planned and performed interviews (data for MUSES, 2017)

Engagement method

Interviews were selected as the preferable engagement method for this case-study because they are recognised as an excellent method of gaining access to information about experiences and opinions and help to fill the gaps in knowledge that other methods are unable to bridge (Dunn, 2005). As Pomeroy and Douvere (2008) states, conducting interviews is a comprehensive and efficient manner to collect data on stakeholders and their attributes, being the participatory research approach and working method most commonly used in the field of stakeholder analysis.

The method consisted of individual structured interviews supported by MUSES case-study sheets and documents, which were adapted to the context of the Algarve and the case-study objectives. Sheets and documents supporting interviews different from the sheets provided by MUSES are presented in **APPENDIX 2**. Interviews consisted of the following steps:

- i. Presentation: the MUSES project was presented to the interviewee as well as the information about their participation in the project. The MUSES leaflet and the Participant Information Sheet were used in this step.
- ii. Participation forms: interviewees filled the consent form of participation and the General Interviewee Information Sheet, to be able to participate and to gain general information about the interviewee.
- iii. Multi-Uses: interviewees were asked about current and potential MUs in the case-study area, their description and respective location. The definition of MU was previously provided to make sure they understand the MU concept of MUSES. Sheets with the list of MUs as well as a map of the case-study area supported this step (see **APPENDIX 2**).
- iv. DABI factors: interviewees were asked to analyse one or several MUs in detail and evaluate, add, discard and validate DABIs for the selected MU. Sheets of DABI factors per MU are pre-compiled to support this step (see example in **APPENDIX 2**).
- v. Research questions: interviewees are asked to discuss several KEQs regarding the general MU context in the case-study area. A sheet with the research questions is provided (see **APPENDIX 2**).

Interviews were completed in two rounds, the first during the month of July (four stakeholders interviewed) and the second in September (five stakeholders interviewed). Most of the interviews were conducted in Portuguese, except for two that were held in English.

The engagement phase included the following steps during and after the interviews:

- i. Recording: interviews were recorded with a recording device;
- ii. Notes: taken during and immediately after the interview to express the impressions and the most important points covered;
- iii. Transcription: interviews are transcribed from the recordings and notes taken;
- iv. Analysis: Transcriptions are subject to qualitative data analysis with MAXQDA software.
- v. Interpretation: reducing data collected to relevant information for case-study goals;
- vi. Reporting: integrating the relevant information obtained in the report.



Level of anonymity

According to WP6 (Ethics), all stakeholders were required to sign a consent form where the level of anonymity wished to keep was registered. Most stakeholders allowed to be identified in research data to be shared publicly and identified as contributors in reports and other documents, and also gave permission when referring to quotations and citations (Figure 17). References to stakeholders in the present report are made according to stakeholders’ desires.

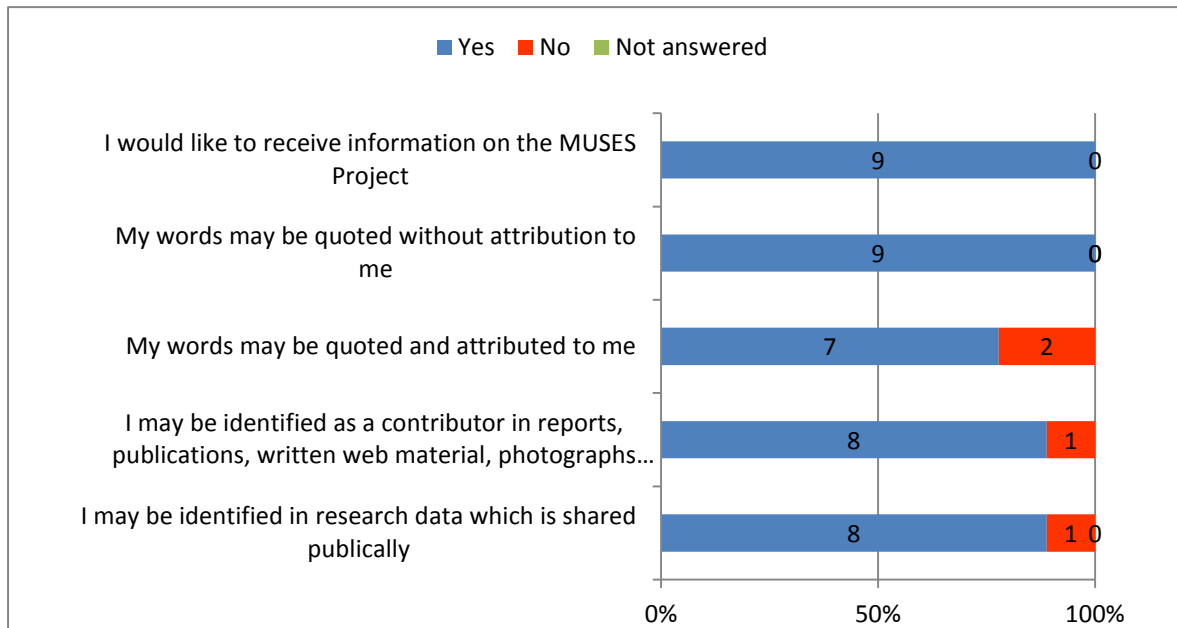


Figure 16 Level of anonymity required by stakeholders (data for MUSES, 2017)

7.2 Stakeholder Profile

This section provides an overarching view of the stakeholder profiles of the three most relevant combinations in the Algarve. The elaboration of the stakeholder profiles is based on the knowledge gained by the stakeholder engagement phase and desk research. Local stakeholder profiles are compiled by themes or sectors and categories of stakeholders (i.e. commercial Business or regulators). Information is provided concerning the following themes: overall interest in MU; overall attitude towards MU; geographical scale at which stakeholder has the powers to operate; organisation of stakeholders; level of power; and type of power to influence.

7.2.1 MU Aquaculture + Tourism and Recreation

Overall activity of relevant stakeholders in relation to the MU

Generally, aquaculture and tourism businesses in Algarve have a reactive interest in MU as they accepted the invitation to participate in MUSES. One of the aquaculture businesses has a proactive interest because it currently participates in MU projects and contributes to its promotion in the region. Tourism and cross-cutting regulators also show a reactive interest. Regional research organisations are proactive in this regard, being also involved in MU as well as MSP projects. Cross-cutting



intermediaries are also reactive.

Overall attitude towards MU

Commercial businesss, both from the aquaculture and tourism sectors, demonstrates a positive attitude towards MU in a general way. Regional regulators, research organisations and intermediaries also have a positive attitude and are driving forces towards MU. However, the role of aquaculture commercial business that are currently researching or implementing MU is especially important in the demonstration of the benefits of MU for the rest of regional stakeholders.

Geographical scale at which certain stakeholder has the power

Cross-cutting and tourism regulators have a regional or even sub-regional geographical scale implementing policies and strategies of the policy-makers, who have a national geographical scale. Commercial businesses have a strong local component that barely goes beyond their respective locations. Although some of them belong to large companies, the subsidiary company has a more local or regional scale. Intermediaries also have a regional scale, representing all maritime businesses in the region.

Organization of stakeholders

Aquaculture businesses are few in the region, while tourism businesses are many because this sector is the main regional economic driver. There are several cross-cutting regulators although the tourism regulator has a majority in the region. This is also the case for the intermediary cluster. Research organisations are few at the regional level.

Type of power

Commercial businesses have the power to influence indirectly through regional regulators and clusters. Regional regulators have the power to control the implementation of policies and regulate funding for businesses while clusters have the power to influence more directly on regulators and policy-makers, representing the industry interest. Research organisation has power to influence directly in this regional context where they are recognised as outstanding institutions.

Level of Power

Many of the aquaculture businesses and tourism companies are SMEs with a low level of power (although big group tourism is also present in the region). Clusters are also considered to have low power because they still not have a strong level of organisation or clustering. Regional regulators have medium power because they have certain control on decision-making but not much on policy-making. Research organisations also have low power.

7.2.2 MU Tourism and Recreation + Environmental Protection

Overall activity of relevant stakeholders in relation to the MU

As mentioned before, tourism businesses have a reactive interest in MU as they accepted the invitation to participate in MUSES. Tourism and cross-cutting regulators and intermediaries also showed a reactive interest. Research organisations are proactive in this regard, being also involved in MU as well as MSP projects.



Overall attitude towards MU

Tourism commercial businesses have positive attitude towards MU in a general way. Regional regulators and intermediaries also have a positive attitude. Research organisations have an important role in environmental protection in the region, being positive and driving forces for MU.

Geographical scale at which certain stakeholder has the power

Research organisations have a strong regional component although they are part of the national research system. Small and medium tourism commercial businesses have a local or regional scale in general. Cross-cutting and tourism regulators have a regional or even sub-regional geographical scale. Intermediaries also have a regional scale, representing all maritime businesses in the region.

Organization of stakeholders

Tourism businesses are numerous as tourism is the main economic sector in the region. Cross-cutting regulators are several although the tourism regulator exercises monopoly in the region. Similar is the case of the intermediary cluster. Research organisations are a few at the regional level.

Type of power

Tourism commercial businesses have the power to influence indirectly through regional regulators and clusters. Research organisation has power to influence directly in this regional context where they are recognised as outstanding institutions and consulted frequently.

Level of Power

Many of the tourism companies are small and medium enterprises with low level of power (big groups are also present). Clusters are also considered to have low power because they still not have a strong level of clustering. Regional regulators have medium power because they have certain control on decision-making. Research organisations also have low power in a general way.

7.2.3 MU Fisheries + Tourism and Recreation

Overall activity of relevant stakeholders in relation to the MU

Fisheries and tourism businesses have a reactive interest in MU as they accepted the invitation to participate in MUSES as well as regulators and intermediaries. Research organisations are proactive because they are involved in MU and MSP projects.

Overall attitude towards MU

Generally commercial businesses have positive attitudes and are the driving forces for MU, together with research organisations. Regional regulators and intermediaries also have a positive attitude in a general way and could have a more important role in promoting MU.

Geographical scale at which certain stakeholder has the power

Small and medium fisheries and tourism commercial businesses have a local or regional scale in general. Regulators have a regional or even sub-regional geographical scale as well as Intermediaries. Research organisations have a strong regional component although they are part of the national research system.



Organization of stakeholders

Fisheries and tourism businesses are numerous as both sectors are very important in terms of employment and activity. Cross-cutting regulators are several although the tourism regulator exercises monopoly in the region. Similar is the case of the intermediary cluster. Research organisations are a few at the regional level.

Type of power

Tourism and fisheries commercial businesses have the power to influence indirectly through regional regulators and clusters. Research organisation has power to influence directly in this regional context where they are positively valued.

Level of Power

Fisheries and tourism companies have low level of power in general. Clusters are also considered to have low power because they still not have a strong level of clustering. Regional regulators have medium power because they have certain control on decision-making. Research organisations also have low power in a general way.



8 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE ACTION PLAN

The Algarve has not developed MU's to a large extent. This is mainly explained by the fact that MU is a new concept for most of the maritime stakeholders in Portugal. Portugal does not have a general context for MU. The existing MUs arose primarily from opportunities to develop joint activities (Vergílio et al., 2017). Thus, MUs currently involve traditional activities such as fisheries, aquaculture or fish farming, besides tourism which is the main economic driver of the region. These activities are combined or present synergies between them and with outstanding "sectors" such as environmental protection, UCH or scientific research. The recent promotion of a more technological offshore aquaculture by the Portuguese Government and the predictable future investments on marine renewables (e.g. tidal energy is currently being tested) creates a ground for further development and widening of MU. However, the regional socio-economic context of the Algarve, dominated by the tourism sector, which relies on a healthy and favoured environment, needs to be taken into account. The attempts of the oil & gas industry to develop activities in the area have been largely contested by the economic actors and the society. Similar experiences may happen with activities seen as risky or potentially harmful for the environment and the general economy. Given this context, one of the main MUs with potential in the near future is Fisheries + Tourism and Recreation. This combination, despite being already in place, does not have a specific legislation regulating the pesca-tourism activity, which constitutes a barrier for its development. However, regional stakeholders are aware on the advances of the legislation in the Azorean context, meaning that a similar legal framework may be demanded soon. MU Aquaculture + Tourism and Recreation is also one of the most promising combinations for the future, given the experience currently in place of Tunipex/Tuna Dive Tours. Other MU combinations related to the aquaculture activity may arise in the future since there are incentives to develop this activity. Marine renewable energies might be one of the activities to be combined with aquaculture, due the promotion of offshore aquaculture, whose platforms might be used to test energy devices. Finally, the MU UCH + Tourism + Environmental Protection has a strong potential which has already been explored in sites like the Ocean Revival project. The strategy of diversification of the tourism sector promotes recreational activities and other types of tourism like the one present in this combination.

There are many actions that could contribute to enhancing and widening MU in the region. The creation of a general legal framework or a strategy for MU, facilitating licensing for joint activities or processes of risk assessment is a fundamental one. Besides the development of a legal and administrative context, which strongly rely on political will, there are simpler actions that may be undertaken to promote MU among stakeholders such as the promotion of pilot projects and testing sites and scientific research, dissemination of successful MU practises and knowledge or providing training and capacity-building for MU. Enhancing dialogue and creating mechanism for stakeholders getting together in order to participate in decision-making is one of the most important challenges in this case. The opportunity to do so may rise in the context of the MSP process. Important actors to develop and implement these actions are regional regulators such as the Regional Development and CCDR Algarve, GAL Pesca Sotavento, GAL Pesca Barlavento and Turismo do Algarve, together with policy-makers at the national level such as DGRM or DGPM, who may develop the legal and administrative context. The industries of fisheries, aquaculture and especially from the tourism and recreation sector, are also major actors regarding the interest for developing MU and sharing experiences. Research organisations like the University of the Algarve and CCMAR and CIMA research groups may



have an important role in pilot experiences and research. Maritime clusters such as MarAlgarve may serve as a forum for dissemination of best practises and knowledge.



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APPENDIX 1 OVERALL DABI SCORING TABLES

MU Aquaculture + Tourism and Recreation (data for MUSES, 2017)

Combination: Aquaculture + Tourism and Recreation (data for MUSES, 2017)		Interviewee 1	Interviewee 2	Interviewee 3	Interviewee 4	Factor average for all stakeholders	Category average (average of all factors averaged for all stakeholders)
		Score	Score	Score	Score		
DRIVERS							
Category D.1 - Policy drivers							
Factor D.1.1	Co-location of uses recommended by strategic plans	-	3.0	-	2.0	2.5	
Factor D.1.2	Dedicated regional funds specific for the activity	1.0	-	0.0	-	0.5	
Factor D.1.3	“European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF)” for 2014-2020 has an aim of diversify the activity	2.0	-	2.0	-	2.0	
Factor D.1.4	Strategic measures with the aim to diversify the activity with tourism	0.0	-	3.0	-	1.5	
Factor D.1.5	Limitation (e.g. quotas, closed seasons and not allowed areas)	1.0	-	3.0	-	2.0	
Average		1.0	3.0	2.0	2.0		1.6
Category D.2 - Relation with other uses							
Factor D.2.1	Tourism growth	-	2.0	-	2.0	2.0	
Factor D.2.2	Competition for space	-	3.0	-	3.0	3.0	
Factor D.2.3	High number of maritime activities in the area – need to limit conflicts	0.0		0.0		0.0	
Average		0.0	2.5	0.0	2.5		1.0
Category D.3 - Economic drivers							



Combination: Aquaculture + Tourism and Recreation (data for MUSES, 2017)		Interviewee 1	Interviewee 2	Interviewee 3	Interviewee 4	Factor average for all stakeholders	Category average (average of all factors averaged for all stakeholders)
		Score	Score	Score	Score		
DRIVERS							
Factor D.3.1	Financial incentive systems	1.0	2.0	3.0	3.0	2.3	
Factor D.3.2	Tourism growth	1.0	-	3.0	-	2.0	
Factor D.3.3	Low potential for fisheries' growth	1.0	-	3.0	-	2.0	
Factor D.3.4	Ensure all year activity for aquaculture/farming and tourism	1.0	-	3.0	-	2.0	
Factor D.3.5	Find new sources of income	2.0	-	-	-	2.0	
Factor D.3.6	Increasing eco-tourism	2.0	-	-	-	2.0	
Average		1.3	2.0	3.0	3.0		1.9
Category D.4 - Societal drivers							
Factor D.4.1	Need to diversify activity to maintain communities' identity	0.0	-	3.0	-	1.5	
Average		0.0	-	3.0	-		1.0
Category D.5 - Legal drivers							
Factor D.5.1	Simplification of licensing of the MU	-	2.0		3.0	2.5	
Factor D.5.2	National legislation	-	-	3.0	-	3.0	
Factor D.5.3	Regional legislation	-	-	2.0	-	2.0	
Factor D.5.4	Licence is issued in short time	-	-	2.0	-	2.0	
Factor D.5.5	Licence's process is similar to the process for commercial activity	-	-	3.0	-	3.0	



Combination: Aquaculture + Tourism and Recreation (data for MUSES, 2017)		Interviewee 1	Interviewee 2	Interviewee 3	Interviewee 4	Factor average for all stakeholders	Category average (average of all factors averaged for all stakeholders)
		Score	Score	Score	Score		
DRIVERS							
Average		-	2.0	2.5	3.0		1.9
Category D.6 -Environmental drivers							
Factor D.6.1	Need to reduce tourist pressure on the coast	1.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.5	
Factor D.6.2	Public awareness to responsible activities	2.0	-	3.0	-	2.5	
Factor D.6.3	Reduction of fisheries exploitation	0.0	-	1.0	-	0.5	
Average		1.0	2.0	2.0	1.0		1.2



Combination: Aquaculture + Tourism and Recreation (data for MUSES, 2017)		Interviewee 1	Interviewee 2	Interviewee 3	Interviewee 4	Factor average for all stakeholders	Category average (average of all factors averaged for all stakeholders)
		Score	Score	Score	Score		
ADDED VALUES							
Category V.1 - Economic added values							
Factor V.1.1	Increase of local economy	2.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.5	
Factor V.1.2	Specialized jobs creation	-	3.0	-	3.0	3.0	
Factor V.1.3	Development of new market opportunities for both aquaculture/farming and tourism (e.g. integrative income)	2.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.5	
Factor V.1.4	Improvement of commercialization of local products	-	2.0	-	3.0	2.5	
Factor V.1.5	Diversification of tourism sector	2.0	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.3	
Factor V.1.6	Extension of income season for both tourism and aquaculture/farming	2.0		0.0		1.0	
Average		2.0	2.6	2.0	2.6		2.3
Category V.2 - Societal added values							
Factor V.2.1	Consumer awareness	-	3.0		3.0	3.0	
Factor V.2.2	Involving family to help onshore	0.0	-	3.0	-	1.5	
Factor V.2.3	Conservation of traditional activity and their culture	0.0	-	3.0	-	1.5	
Factor V.2.4	Education and public awareness about state and issues of fisheries, as well as fisher culture	2.0	-	3.0	-	2.5	
Factor V.2.5	Promotion of seafood diet	1.0	-	3.0	-	2.0	
Factor V.2.6	opportunity for tourists to present a high degree of satisfaction (e.g. Sardinia – Italy)	2.0	-	3.0	-	2.5	
Average		1.0	3.0	3.0	3.0		2.5



Combination: Aquaculture + Tourism and Recreation (data for MUSES, 2017)		Interviewee 1	Interviewee 2	Interviewee 3	Interviewee 4	Factor average for all stakeholders	Category average (average of all factors averaged for all stakeholders)
		Score	Score	Score	Score		
ADDED VALUES							
Category V.3 - Environmental added values							
Factor V.3.1	Environmental awareness	-	3.0	-	-	3.0	
Factor V.3.2	Reinforced environmental protection	-	3.0	-	-	3.0	
Factor V.3.3	Education and public awareness about state and issues of marine environment	1.0	-	3.0	-	2.0	
Factor V.3.4	More sustainable than the single use of traditional fisheries because there is a limited catch	1.0	-	3.0	-	2.0	
Factor V.3.5	Reduction of tourists in the coast (e.g. traditional beach tourism)	1.0	-	2.0	-	1.5	
Average		1.0	3.0	2.7	-		2.2
Category V.4 - better insurance policies and risk management							
Factor V.4.1	Shared responsibility	-	3.0	-	-	3.0	
Average		-	3.0		-		3.0
Category V.5 - Technical added values							
Factor V.5.1	Regional enterprises created	-	3.0	-	-	3.0	
Factor V.5.2	Improvement of technical skills (e.g. fishers become tourist actors)	2.0	-	2.0	-	2.0	
Average		2.0	3.0	2.0	-		2.3



Combination: Aquaculture + Tourism and Recreation (data for MUSES, 2017)		Interviewee 1	Interviewee 2	Interviewee 3	Interviewee 4	Factor average for all stakeholders	Category average (average of all factors averaged for all stakeholders)
		Score	Score	Score	Score		
BARRIERS							
Category B.1 - Legal barriers							
Factor B.1.1	Lack of specific guidelines/regulatory aspects	-	-3.0	-	-3.0	-3.0	
Factor B.1.2	Possible concession/licensing barriers, limiting tourism activities	-	-3.0	-	-3.0	-3.0	
Factor B.1.3	Legal aspects concerning hygiene and security of passengers on the vessel	0.0	-	-2.0	-	-1.0	
Factor B.1.4	Need for a second Licence	0.0	-	-3.0	-	-1.5	
Factor B.1.5	Funding schemes are decentralized (e.g. national funds are subjected to specific regional development priorities)	-1.0	-	-	-	-1.0	
Factor B.1.6	Repeated licences	-	-	-3.0	-	-3.0	
Average		-0.3	-3.0	-2.7	-3.0		-2.3
Category B.2 - Administrative barriers							
Factor B.2.1	No existence of administrative Simplex	-	-3.0	-	-	-3.0	
Factor B.2.2	Complexity of procedures	-	-	-3.0	-	-3.0	
Average		-	-3.0	-3.0	-		-3.0
Category B.3 - Barriers related with economic availability / risk							
Factor B.3.1	Concurrence of other tourism sectors	-	-1.0	-2.0	0.0	-1.0	
Factor B.3.2	Lack of investors, also due to the limited expertise	-	-2.0	-	-1.0	-1.5	
Factor B.3.3	Lack of adequate funding for start-up of activity (e.g. buy material for ensuring security or pay a second Licence and insurances)	-1.0	-	-3.0	-	-2.0	



Combination: Aquaculture + Tourism and Recreation (data for MUSES, 2017)		Interviewee 1	Interviewee 2	Interviewee 3	Interviewee 4	Factor average for all stakeholders	Category average (average of all factors averaged for all stakeholders)
		Score	Score	Score	Score		
BARRIERS							
Average		-1.0	-1.5	-2.5	-0.5		-1.4
Category B.4 - Barriers related with technical capacity							
Factor B.4.1	Need to adapt aquaculture/farming vessels for tourism activities	-	-1.0	-	-3.0	-2.0	
Factor B.4.2	Limited expertise of actors involved in this combination	-	-2.0	-	-3.0	-2.5	
Factor B.4.3	Lack of expertise to deal with tourists (e.g. language and communication skills)	-1.0	-	0.0	-	-0.5	
Factor B.4.4	Lack of expertise to develop organized economic business	0.0	-	-2.0	-	-1.0	
Factor B.4.5	Need of logistic infrastructure in land (it can be a partner)	0.0	-	-3.0	-	-1.5	
Factor B.4.6	Lack of advertisement/publicity of the MU	0.0	-	-3.0	-	-1.5	
Factor B.4.7	Lack of on-line platform to contact the fishers	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	
Average		-0.2	-1.5	-1.6	-3.0		-1.6
Category B.5 - Barriers related with social factors							
Factor B.5.1	Resistance to change in small fishing communities	0.0	-2.0	-3.0	-	-1.7	
Factor B.5.2	Risks on board (e.g., fall during recovering gear)	0.0	-	-2.0	-	-1.0	
Average		0.0	-2.0	-2.5	-		-
Category B.6 - Barriers related with environmental factors							
Factor B.6.1	MU is more dependent on environmental conditions	-	-2.0	-	-	-2.0	
Factor B.6.2	Current degradation of marine resources might impair the activity	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	



Combination: Aquaculture + Tourism and Recreation (data for MUSES, 2017)		Interviewee 1	Interviewee 2	Interviewee 3	Interviewee 4	Factor average for all stakeholders	Category average (average of all factors averaged for all stakeholders)
		Score	Score	Score	Score		
BARRIERS							
Factor B.6.3	Restriction/dependence on fishing ban periods	-	-	-3.0	-	-3.0	
Factor B.6.4	Restriction/dependence on weather conditions	-	-	-3.0	-	-3.0	
Average		-	-2.0	-2.0	-		-



Combination: Aquaculture + Tourism and Recreation (data for MUSES, 2017)		Interviewee 1	Interviewee 2	Interviewee 3	Interviewee 4	Factor average for all stakeholders	Category average (average of all factors averaged for all stakeholders)
		Score	Score	Score	Score		
NEGATIVE IMPACTS							
Category I.1- Economic impacts							
Factor I.1.1	Concurrence for other tourism sectors (e.g. whale watching and recreational fishing)	0.0	-	-1.0	-	-0.3	
Average		0.0	-	-1.0	-		-0.3
Category I.3 - Environmental impacts							
Factor I.3.1	Multiplication of cumulative impacts if tourism is too intensive	-	-1.0	-	-3.0	-2.0	
Average		-	-1.0	-	-3.0		-1.3



MU Tourism and Recreation + Environmental Protection (data for MUSES, 2017)

Combination: Tourism and Recreation + Environmental Protection (data for MUSES, 2017)		Interviewee 1	Interviewee 3	Interviewee 4	Interviewee 7	Factor average for all stakeholders	Category average (average of all factors averaged for all stakeholders)
		Score	Score	Score	Score		
DRIVERS							
Category D.1 - Policy drivers							
Factor D.1.1	Strategic plan that promotes sustainable tourism and environmental conservation	2.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	2.0	
Average		2.0	3.0	2.0	1.0		1.6
Category D.2 - Interactions with other uses							
Factor D.2.1	Multiple synergies between tourism and environmental protection	2.0	2.0	3.0	1.0	2.0	
Average		2.0	2.0	3.0	1.0		1.6
Category D.3 - Economic drivers							
Factor D.3.1	Financial incentive systems	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	
Factor D.3.2	Increasing eco-tourism	2.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.5	
Factor D.3.3	Increasing number of designated/managed sites to be explored	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	2.3	
Factor D.3.4	Incentives to diversify economy	-	-	-	2.0	2.0	
Average		1.7	2.0	2.7	2.0		1.7
Category D5. -Legal drivers							
Factor D.5.1	UNCBD & Natura 2000	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	2.3	
Factor D.5.2	National legislation focused on conservation and management of natural resources	2.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.5	



Combination: Tourism and Recreation + Environmental Protection (data for MUSES, 2017)		Interviewee 1	Interviewee 3	Interviewee 4	Interviewee 7	Factor average for all stakeholders	Category average (average of all factors averaged for all stakeholders)
		Score	Score	Score	Score		
DRIVERS							
Factor D.5.3	Regional legislation focused on conservation and management of natural resources	2.0	3.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	
Average		2.0	2.7	2.3	2.0		1.8
Category D.6 -Environmental drivers							
Factor D.6.1	Need to expand environmental conservation	2.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.8	
Factor D.6.2	Increasing awareness for the value of natural resources	2.0	2.0	3.0	3.0	2.5	
Factor D.6.3	Need to reduce tourist pressure on the coast	1.0	1.0	1.0	3.0	1.5	
Average		1.7	2.0	2.3	3.0		1.8



Combination: Tourism and Recreation + Environmental Protection (data for MUSES, 2017)		Interviewee 1	Interviewee 3	Interviewee 4	Interviewee 7	Factor average for all stakeholders	Category average (average of all factors averaged for all stakeholders)
		Score	Score	Score	Score		
ADDED VALUES							
Category V.1 - Economic added values							
Factor V.1.1	Increase of local revenues related to tourist services	2.0	3.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	
Factor V.1.2	Diversification of tourism sector	2.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.2	
Factor V.1.3	Combat seasonality in tourism	-	-	3.0	-	3.0	
Average		2.0	3.0	2.7	3.0		2.1
Category V.2 - Societal added values							
Factor V.2.1	Establishment of an ecosystem service for designated areas	3.0	2.0	3.0	3.0	2.2	
Factor V.2.2	Improve and environmental responsibility by visiting the areas	-	-	3.0	-	3.0	
Factor V.2.3	Creation of specialised job/professions	-	-	2.0	-	2.0	
Average		3.0	2.0	2.7	3.0		2.1
Category V.3 - Environmental added values							
Factor V.3.1	Lower impact use of environmental resources	1.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	
Factor V.3.2	Protection of natural resources	1.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	
Factor V.3.3	Education and public awareness about environmental protection	2.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.2	
Factor V.3.4	Improve environmental conditions of vessels	-	-	2.0	-	1.0	
Average		1.3	3.0	2.8	3.0		2.0
Category V.5 - Technical added values							



Combination: Tourism and Recreation + Environmental Protection (data for MUSES, 2017)		Interviewee 1	Interviewee 3	Interviewee 4	Interviewee 7	Factor average for all stakeholders	Category average (average of all factors averaged for all stakeholders)
		Score	Score	Score	Score		
ADDED VALUES							
Factor V.5.1	More frequent presence of tourists can avoid irresponsible and intrusive access and unauthorized activities	2.0	2.0	2.0	3.0	1.8	
Factor V.5.2	Development of nautical equipment and vessels that enable appreciation	2.0	1.0	3.0	2.0	1.6	
Average		2.0	1.5	2.5	2.5		1.7



Combination: Tourism and Recreation + Environmental Protection (data for MUSES, 2017)		Interviewee 1	Interviewee 3	Interviewee 4	Interviewee 7	Factor average for all stakeholders	Category average (average of all factors averaged for all stakeholders)
		Score	Score	Score	Score		
BARRIERS							
Category B.1 - Legal barriers							
Factor B.1.1	Nautical sports (e.g. recreational fisheries) need authorization or are not allowed in some designated areas	-1.0	-3.0	-3.0	-2.0	-2.3	
Factor B.1.2	It is not allowed both people and boat access in some designated areas	-1.0	-3.0	-1.0	-2.0	-1.8	
Factor B.1.3	Regional legislation	-	-	-2.0	-	-2.0	
Factor B.1.4	Bureaucracy	-	-	-	-3.0	-3.0	
Average		-1.0	-3.0	-2.0	-2.3		-2.1
Category B.3 - Barriers related with economic availability / risk							
Factor B.3.1	Lack of support and resources for tourist infrastructures and services	-	-	-3.0	-	-3.0	
Average		-	-	-3.0	-		-3.0
Category B.4 - Barriers related with technical capacity							
Factor B.4.1	Design of new equipment (vessels to observe sea floor)	-1.0	-2.0	0.0	-2.0	-1.3	
Factor B.4.2	Lack of nautical infrastructures and tourism facilities	-	-	-	-3.0	-3.0	
Average		-1.0	-2.0	0.0	-2.5		-1.4
Category B.5 - Barriers related with social factors							
Factor B.5.1	Population get in conflict with tourism for space	-	-	-2.0	-	-2.0	
Average		-	-	-2.0	-		-2.0



Combination: Tourism and Recreation + Environmental Protection (data for MUSES, 2017)		Interviewee 1	Interviewee 3	Interviewee 4	Interviewee 7	Factor average for all stakeholders	Category average (average of all factors averaged for all stakeholders)
		Score	Score	Score	Score		
BARRIERS							
Category B.6 - Barriers related with environmental factors							
Factor B.6.1	Restriction/dependence on weather conditions	-1.0	-3.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.5	
Average		-1.0	-3.0	-1.0	-1.0		-1.5



Combination: Tourism and Recreation + Environmental Protection (data for MUSES, 2017)		Interviewee 1	Interviewee 3	Interviewee 4	Interviewee 7	Factor average for all stakeholders	Category average (average of all factors averaged for all stakeholders)
		Score	Score	Score	Score		
NEGATIVE IMPACTS							
Category I.1 - Economic impacts							
Factor I.1.1	Other activities are forbidden, except scientific research with authorization	-2.0	-1.0	-2.0	-2.0	-1.4	
Average		-2.0	-1.0	-2.0	-2.0		-1.4
Category I.2. - Social impacts							
Factor I.2.1	Risk of congested sites might decrease level of satisfaction of tourists	-2.0	-3.0	-2.0	-2.0	-1.8	
Average		-2.0	-3.0	-2.0	-2.0		-1.8
Category I.3 - Environmental impacts							
Factor I.3.1	Damage on the local natural resources	-2.0	-3.0	-1.0	-2.0	-1.6	
Factor I.3.2	Changes in behaviour and physiology of local fauna	-2.0	-3.0	-2.0	-2.0	-1.8	
Average		-2.0	-3.0	-1.5	-2.0		-1.7



MU Fisheries + Tourism and Recreation (data for MUSES, 2017)

Combination: Fisheries + Tourism and Recreation (data for MUSES, 2017)		Interviewee 5	Interviewee 7	Interviewee 8	Factor average for all stakeholders	Category average (average of all factors averaged for all stakeholders)
		Score	Score	Score		
DRIVERS						
Category D.1 - Policy drivers						
Factor D.1.1	Dedicated regional funds specific for pescaturism activity	0.0	1.0	3.0	1.3	
Factor D.1.2	“European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF)” for 2014-2020 has an aim of diversify fishing activity	0.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	
Factor D.1.3	Strategic measures for fisheries sector with the aim to diversify fishing activity with tourism	3.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	
Factor D.1.4	Limitation (e.g. quotas, closed seasons and not allowed areas) in fisheries activities	0.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	
Average		0.8	1.3	2.3		1.1
Category D.2 - Relation with other uses						
Factor D.2.1	High number of maritime activities in the area – need to limit conflicts	0.0	1.0	3.0	1.3	
Average		0.0	1.0	3.0		1.0
Category D.3 - Economic drivers						
Factor D.3.1	Tourism growth	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.3	
Factor D.3.2	Financial incentive systems	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.3	
Factor D.3.3	Low potential for fisheries’ growth	3.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	
Factor D.3.4	Ensure all year activity for fishermen and tourism	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.3	



Combination: Fisheries + Tourism and Recreation (data for MUSES, 2017)		Interviewee 5	Interviewee 7	Interviewee 8	Factor average for all stakeholders	Category average (average of all factors averaged for all stakeholders)
		Score	Score	Score		
DRIVERS						
Factor D.3.5	Find new sources of income	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.7	
Factor D.3.6	Increasing eco-tourism	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.3	
Average		2.8	2.0	2.2		1.8
Category D.4 - Societal drivers						
Factor D.4.1	Need to diversify fishing activity to maintain fishing communities' identity	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.3	
Average		3.0	2.0	2.0		1.8
Category D.5 - Legal drivers						
Factor D.5.1	National legislation focused on pescaturism	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.3	
Factor D.5.2	Regional legislation focused on pescaturism	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.3	
Factor D.5.3	Licence is issued in short time	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.7	
Factor D.5.4	Licence's process for Pescaturism is similar to the process for commercial fishery	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.3	
Average		0.0	1.3	0.0		0.3
Category D.5 - Environmental drivers						
Factor D.5.1	Public awareness to responsible fisheries and tourism activities	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.3	
Factor D.5.2	Need to reduce tourist pressure on the coast	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.3	
Factor D.5.3	Reduction of fisheries exploitation	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.3	
Average		2.3	2.0	2.7		1.8



Combination: Fisheries + Tourism and Recreation (data for MUSES, 2017)		Interviewee 5	Interviewee 7	Interviewee 8	Factor average for all stakeholders	Category average (average of all factors averaged for all stakeholders)
		Score	Score	Score		
ADDED VALUES						
Category V.1 - Economic added values						
Factor V.1.1	Increase of local economy	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.7	
Factor V.1.2	Development of new market opportunities for both traditional fisheries and tourism (e.g. integrative income for fishers)	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	
Factor V.1.3	Extension of income season for both tourism and fisheries	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.7	
Factor V.1.4	Diversification of tourism sector	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.3	
Average		3.0	2.8	2.3		2.0
Category V.2 - Societal added values						
Factor V.2.1	Involving fisher's family to help onshore	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.7	
Factor V.2.2	Conservation of traditional fisheries and their culture	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	
Factor V.2.3	Education and public awareness about state and issues of fisheries, as well as fisher culture	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	
Factor V.2.4	Promotion of seafood diet	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.3	
Factor V.2.5	opportunity for tourists to present a high degree of satisfaction (e.g. Sardinia – Italy)	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	
Average		3.0	2.8	2.6		2.1
Category V.3 - Environmental added values						



Combination: Fisheries + Tourism and Recreation (data for MUSES, 2017)		Interviewee 5	Interviewee 7	Interviewee 8	Factor average for all stakeholders	Category average (average of all factors averaged for all stakeholders)
		Score	Score	Score		
ADDED VALUES						
Factor C.3.1	Education and public awareness about state and issues of marine environment	3.0	2.0	3.0	2.7	
Factor C.3.2	More sustainable than the single use of traditional fisheries because there is a limited catch	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.7	
Factor C.3.3	Reduction of tourists in the coast (e.g. traditional beach tourism)	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.3	
Average		3.0	2.3	2.3		1.9
Category V.5 - Technical added values						
Factor V.5.1	Improvement of technical skills (e.g. fishers become tourist actors)	3.0	2.0	3.0	2.7	
Average		3.0	2.0	3.0		2.0



Combination: Fisheries + Tourism and Recreation (data for MUSES, 2017)		Interviewee 5	Interviewee 7	Interviewee 8	Factor average for all stakeholders	Category average (average of all factors averaged for all stakeholders)
		Score	Score	Score		
BARRIERS						
Category B.1 - Legal barriers						
Factor B.1.1	Legal aspects concerning hygiene and security of passengers on the vessel	-3.0	-1.0	-3.0	-2.3	
Factor B.1.2	Need for a second Licence	-3.0	-2.0	-3.0	-2.7	
Factor B.1.3	Funding schemes are decentralized (e.g. national funds are subjected to specific regional development priorities)	-3.0	-2.0	-2.0	-2.3	
Average		-3.0	-1.7	-2.7		-1.8
Category B.3 - Barriers related with economic availability / risk						
Factor B.3.1	Concurrence from other tourism sectors	0.0	-1.0	-3.0	-1.3	
Factor B.3.2	Lack of adequate funding for start-up activity (e.g. buy material for ensuring security or pay a second Licence and insurances)	0.0	-2.0	-3.0	-1.7	
Average		0.0	-1.5	-3.0		-1.1
Category B.4 - Barriers related with technical capacity						
Factor B.4.1	Lack of expertise to deal with tourists (e.g. language and communication skills)	-2.0	-2.0	-3.0	-2.3	
Factor B.4.2	Lack of expertise to develop organized economic business	-2.0	-2.0	-3.0	-2.3	
Factor B.4.3	Need of logistic infrastructure in land (it can be a partner)	-2.0	-3.0	-3.0	-2.7	
Factor B.4.4	Lack of advertisement/publicity of the MU	0.0	-3.0	-3.0	-2.0	
Factor B.4.5	Lack of on-line platform to contact the fishers	0.0	-3.0	-3.0	-2.0	
Average		-1.2	-2.6	-3.0		-1.7



Combination: Fisheries + Tourism and Recreation (data for MUSES, 2017)		Interviewee 5	Interviewee 7	Interviewee 8	Factor average for all stakeholders	Category average (average of all factors averaged for all stakeholders)
		Score	Score	Score		
BARRIERS						
Category B.5 - Barriers related with social factors						
Factor B.5.1	Resistance to change in small fishing communities	-1.0	-2.0	-2.0	-1.7	
Factor B.5.2	Risks onboard (e.g., fall during recovering gear)	-1.0	-2.0	-2.0	-1.7	
Average		-1.0	-2.0	-2.0		-1.3
Category B.6 - Barriers related with environmental factors						
Factor B.6.1	Current degradation of marine resources might impair the activity	-1.0	-2.0	-3.0	-2.0	
Factor B.6.2	Restriction/dependence on fishing ban periods	-1.0	-2.0	-3.0	-2.0	
Factor B.6.3	Restriction/dependence on weather conditions	-1.0	-2.0	-3.0	-2.0	
Average		-1.0	-2.0	-3.0		-1.5



Combination: Fisheries + Tourism and Recreation (data for MUSES, 2017)		Interviewee 5	Interviewee 7	Interviewee 8	Factor average for all stakeholders	Category average (average of all factors averaged for all stakeholders)
		Score	Score	Score		
NEGATIVE IMPACTS						
Category I.1 - Economic impacts						
Factor I.1.1	Concurrence for other tourism sectors (e.g. whale watching and recreational fishing)	-1.0	-2.0	-1.0	-1.3	
Average		-1.0	-2.0	-1.0		-1.0



MU Tourism and Recreation + UCH + Environmental Protection (data for MUSES, 2017)

Combination: Tourism and Recreation + UCH + Environmental Protection (data for MUSES, 2017)		Interviewee 3	Factor average for all stakeholders	Category average (average of all factors averaged for all stakeholders)
		Score		
DRIVERS				
Category D.2 - Relation with other uses				
Factor D.2.1	Multiple synergies between UCH, tourism and environmental protection	0.0	0.0	
Average		0.0		0.0
Category D.3 - Economic drivers				
Factor D.3.1	Financial incentive systems	1.0	1.0	
Factor D.3.2	Increasing eco-tourism	2.0	2.0	
Factor D.3.3	Need to diversify tourism sectors	3.0	3.0	
Factor D.3.4	Increasing number of sites of marine and UCH resources to be explored	3.0	3.0	
Average		2.3		2.3
Category D.4 - Societal drivers				
Factor D.4.1	Harmonize the protection of submerged heritage	3.0	3.0	
Factor D.4.2	Prevent the destruction of submerged archaeological sites	3.0	3.0	
Factor D.4.3	Increasing awareness for the value of cultural heritage	3.0	3.0	
Average		3.0		3.0
Category D.5 - Legal drivers				



Combination: Tourism and Recreation + UCH + Environmental Protection (data for MUSES, 2017)		Interviewee 3	Factor average for all stakeholders	Category average (average of all factors averaged for all stakeholders)
		Score		
DRIVERS				
Factor D.5.1	UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the UCH	2.0	2.0	
Factor D.5.2	National legislation focused on management of archaeological heritage	3.0	3.0	
Factor D.5.3	Regional legislation focused on management of archaeological heritage	3.0	3.0	
Factor D.5.4	UNCBD & Natura 2000	2.0	2.0	
Factor D.5.5	National legislation focused on conservation and management of natural resources	3.0	3.0	
Factor D.5.6	Regional legislation focused on conservation and management of natural resources	3.0	3.0	
Average		2.7		2.7
Category D.5 - Environmental drivers				
Factor D.5.1	Need to expand environmental conservation	3.0	3.0	
Factor D.5.2	Increasing awareness for the value of natural resources	3.0	3.0	
Factor D.5.3	Need to reduce tourist pressure on the coast	3.0	3.0	
Average		3.0		3.0
Category D.5 - Technical drivers				
Factor D.5.1	Preservation of UCH in situ is the first option and public access shall be promoted	3.0	3.0	
Average		3.0		3.0



Combination: Tourism and Recreation + UCH + Environmental Protection (data for MUSES, 2017)		Interviewee 3	Factor average for all stakeholders	Category average (average of all factors averaged for all stakeholders)
		Score		
ADDED VALUES				
Category V.1 - Economic added values				
Factor V.1.1	Increase of local revenues related to tourist services	2.0	2.0	
Factor V.1.2	Diversification of tourism sector	2.0	2.0	
Factor V.1.3	Opportunity for tourism green label certification	3.0	3.0	
Average		2.3		2.3
Category V.2 - Societal added values				
Factor V.2.1	Education and public awareness about UCH and its respective history	3.0	3.0	
Factor V.2.2	Prevent the destruction of submerged archaeological sites	3.0	3.0	
Factor V.2.3	Establishment of an ecosystem service for the UCH site	2.0	2.0	
Average		2.7		2.7
Category V.3 - Environmental added values				
Factor C.3.1	Lower impact use of environmental and cultural resources	2.0	2.0	
Factor C.3.2	Protection of natural resources associated to the archaeological material	2.0	2.0	
Factor C.3.3	Education and public awareness about environmental protection	3.0	3.0	
Average		2.3		2.3
Category V.5 - Technical added values				



Combination: Tourism and Recreation + UCH + Environmental Protection (data for MUSES, 2017)		Interviewee 3	Factor average for all stakeholders	Category average (average of all factors averaged for all stakeholders)
		Score		
DRIVERS				
Factor V.5.1	More frequent presence of divers can avoid irresponsible and intrusive access and unauthorized activities	2.0	2.0	
Factor V.5.2	Creation of specialized professions (e.g. diving guides specialized in UCH)	3.0	3.0	
Factor V.5.3	Development of nautical equipment and vessels that enable appreciation	3.0	3.0	
Average		2.7		2.7



Combination: Tourism and Recreation + UCH + Environmental Protection (data for MUSES, 2017)		Interviewee 3	Factor average for all stakeholders	Category average (average of all factors averaged for all stakeholders)
		Score		
BARRIERS				
Category B.1 - Legal barriers				
Factor B.1.1	UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the UCH	-3.0	-3.0	
Average		-3.0		-3.0
Category B.4 - Barriers related with technical capacity				
Factor B.4.1	Tourists might need specialized skills (e.g. diving certification)	-3.0	-3.0	
Factor B.4.2	Design of new equipment (vessels to observe sea floor)	-2.0	-2.0	
Factor B.4.3	Natural deterioration of the archaeological material	-3.0	-3.0	
Average		-2.7		-2.7
Category B.6 - Barriers related with environmental factors				
Factor B.6.1	Restriction/dependence on weather conditions	-3.0	-3.0	
Factor B.6.2	Tourism is not allowed if the area is high sensitive to negative impacts of the tourists	-3.0	-3.0	
Average		-3.0		-3.0



Combination: Tourism and Recreation + UCH + Environmental Protection (data for MUSES, 2017)		Interviewee 1	Factor average for all stakeholders	Category average (average of all factors averaged for all stakeholders)
		Score		
NEGATIVE IMPACTS				
Category I.1 - Economic impacts				
Factor I.1.1	Other activities are forbidden, except scientific research with authorization	-2.0	-2.0	
Average		-2.0		-2.0
Category I.2. - Social impacts				
Factor I.2.1	Risk of looting/stealing underwater archaeological sites and destruction of their contexts	-3.0	-3.0	
Factor I.2.2	Risk of congested diving sites	-3.0	-3.0	
Factor I.2.3	Risk of damage on the archaeological material caused by inexperienced divers	-3.0	-3.0	
Average		-3.0		-3.0
Category I.3 - Environmental impacts				
Factor I.3.1	Damage on the local natural resources by inexperienced divers	-2.0	-2.0	
Average		-2.0		-2.0



MU Scientific Research + Environmental Protection (data for MUSES, 2017)

Combination: Scientific Research + Environmental Protection (data for MUSES, 2017)		Interviewee 1	Factor average for all stakeholders	Category average (average of all factors averaged for all stakeholders)
		Score		
DRIVERS				
Category D.3 - Economic drivers				
Factor D.3.1	Continuous demand for new products and technologies	2.0	2.0	
Average		2.0		2.0
Category D.4 - Societal drivers				
Factor D.4.1	Demand for new scientific knowledge	2.0	2.0	
Average		2.0		2.0
Category D.5 - Legal drivers				
Factor D.5.1	Scientific research is one of the principles for the management of the Natural Parks	3.0	3.0	
Average		3.0		3.0
Category D.5 - Environmental drivers				
Factor D.5.1	Ecosystem conservation	3.0	3.0	
Average		3.0		3.0



Combination: Scientific Research + Environmental Protection (data for MUSES, 2017)		Interviewee 1	Factor average for all stakeholders	Category average (average of all factors averaged for all stakeholders)
		Score		
ADDED VALUES				
Category V.2 - Societal added values				
Factor V.2.1	New scientific knowledge (e.g., some discovery that can improve well-being)	3.0	3.0	
Average		3.0		1.5
Category V.3 - Environmental added values				
Factor C.3.1	Ecosystem conservation and services	3.0	3.0	
Factor C.3.2	Habitats, species, functions	3.0	3.0	
Average		3.0		1.5
Category V.5 - Technical added values				
Factor V.5.1	Ecotourism benefits of MU	3.0	3.0	
Average		3.0		1.5



Combination: Scientific Research + Environmental Protection (data for MUSES, 2017)		Interviewee 1	Factor average for all stakeholders	Category average (average of all factors averaged for all stakeholders)
		Score		
BARRIERS				
Category B.1 - Legal barriers				
Factor B.1.1	Scientific research needs authorization to be conducted inside designated areas	-2.0	-2.0	
Factor B.1.2	It is not allowed to collect organisms in some designated areas	-2.0	-2.0	
Average		-2.0		-2.0



Combination: Scientific Research + Environmental Protection (data for MUSES, 2017)		Interviewee 1	Factor average for all stakeholders	Category average (average of all factors averaged for all stakeholders)
		Score		
NEGATIVE IMPACTS				
Category I.1 - Economic impacts				
Factor I.1.1	Fisheries short-term and loss of fishing grounds	-2.0	-2.0	
Average		-2.0		-2.0
Category I.3 - Environmental impacts				
Factor I.3.1	Damage on the local natural resources during sample collection	-1.0	-1.0	
Average		-1.0		-1.0



MU Aquaculture + Environmental Protection (data for MUSES, 2017)

Combination: Aquaculture + Environmental Protection (data for MUSES, 2017)		Interviewee 6	Factor average for all stakeholders	Category average (average of all factors averaged for all stakeholders)
		Score		
DRIVERS				
Category D.1 - Policy drivers				
Factor D.1.1	IUCN Report encouraging aquaculture inside some designated areas	-	-	
Factor D.1.2	Government designated areas for aquaculture	3.0	3.0	
Average		3.0		3.0
Category D.2 - Relation with other uses				
Factor D.2.1	These two uses are highly synergetic - they need the same environment such as good water quality	3.0	3.0	
Factor D.2.2	Competition for space	1.0	1.0	
Average		2.0		2.0
Category D.3 - Economic drivers				
Factor D.3.1	Financial incentive systems	3.0	3.0	
Factor D.3.2	The possibility of implement an economic use in a designated area	3.0	3.0	
Factor D.3.3	Existence of APORMAR and programme 2020 that supports economically	3.0	3.0	
Average		3.0		3.0



Combination: Aquaculture + Environmental Protection (data for MUSES, 2017)		Interviewee 6	Factor average for all stakeholders	Category average (average of all factors averaged for all stakeholders)
		Score		
ADDED VALUES				
Category V.1 - Economic added values				
Factor V.1.1	Possible further combinations with tourism	2.0	2.0	
Factor V.1.2	Marketing products labelled as green	3.0	3.0	
Factor V.1.3	Extend available areas for aquaculture	1.0	1.0	
Average		2.0		2.0
Category V.2 - Societal added values				
Factor V.2.1	Responsible farming and quality food	3.0	3.0	
Average		3.0		3.0
Category V.3 - Environmental added values				
Factor C.3.1	Better control of nutrient input and confidence and transparency in reporting	0.0	0.0	
Factor C.3.2	Establishment of an ecosystem service for the designated areas	2.0	2.0	
Average		1.0		1.0
Category V.5 - Governance added values				
Factor V.5.1	Reduction of conflicts between uses	1.0	1.0	
Factor V.5.2	Contribution to implementation of MSFD	3.0	3.0	
Factor V.5.3	Contribution to implementation of WFD	3.0	3.0	
Average		2.3		2.3



Combination: Aquaculture + Environmental Protection (data for MUSES, 2017)		Interviewee 6	Factor average for all stakeholders	Category average (average of all factors averaged for all stakeholders)
		Score		
BARRIERS				
Category B.1 - Legal barriers				
Factor B.1.1	Regulations and laws regarding marine property and use	-3.0	-3.0	
Factor B.1.2	Aquaculture cannot take place in Natura 2000 sites	0.0	0.0	
Factor B.1.3	Aquaculture provide limitations in Natura 2000 sites	-1.0	-1.0	
Average		-1.3		-1.3
Category B.2 - Administrative barriers				
Factor B.2.1	Complicated permitting regulations (to ensure a healthy environment)	3.0	3.0	
Factor B.2.2	Lack of carefully planned monitoring and regulation	3.0	3.0	
Average		3.0		3.0
Category B.3 - Barriers related with economic availability / risk				
Factor B.3.1	Lack of investors because aquaculture will be inside designated areas	-1.0	-1.0	
Factor B.3.2	MU might make eco-labelling harder	-1.0	-1.0	
Factor B.3.3	Lack of collaboration from the industry side	0.0	0.0	
Average		-0.7		-0.7
Category B.4 - Barriers related with technical capacity				



Factor B.4.1	Need for additional infrastructures or procedures to ensure a healthy environment	-3.0	-3.0	
Factor B.4.2	Not enough maturity of offshore aquaculture	-2.0	-2.0	
Factor B.4.3	Increased risk of collision of marine vessels, causing environmental impacts	-1.0	-1.0	
Factor B.4.4	Lack of space on land to support industry	-3.0	-3.0	
Average		-2.3		-2.3
Category B.5 - Barriers related with social factors				
Factor B.5.1	Public perception against economic activities inside designated areas	-3.0	-3.0	
Average		-3.0		-3.0
Category B.6 - Barriers related with environmental factors				
Factor B.6.1	Potential negative impacts on the environment due to uncertainty about interaction between these two uses	0.0	0.0	
Average		0.0		0.0



Combination: Aquaculture + Environmental Protection (data for MUSES, 2017)		Interviewee 6	Factor average for all stakeholders	Category average (average of all factors averaged for all stakeholders)
		Score		
NEGATIVE IMPACTS				
Category I.3 - Environmental impacts				
Factor I.3.1	Visual impacts	-1.0	-1.0	
Factor I.3.2	Impacts during construction and operation phases	-1.0	-1.0	
Factor I.3.3	Marine litter in the beach that ruins infrastructures	-2.0	-2.0	
Average		-1.3		-1.3



MU Oil & Gas + Tourism + Aquaculture (data for MUSES, 2017)

Combination: Oil & Gas + Tourism + Aquaculture (data for MUSES, 2017)		Interviewee 9	Factor average for all stakeholders	Category average (average of all factors averaged for all stakeholders)
		Score		
DRIVERS				
Category D.1 - Policy drivers				
Factor D.1.1	Need of the state to know about its resources, including Oil & gas	3.0	3.0	
Factor D.1.2	Petroleum law that regulates the activity	3.0	3.0	
Average		3.0		3.0
Category D.2 - Relation with other uses				
Factor D.2.1	Number of platforms to be decommissioned in Italy, UK and Norway	-	-	
Average		-		-



Combination: Oil & Gas + Tourism + Aquaculture (data for MUSES, 2017)		interviewee 9	Factor average for all stakeholders	Category average (average of all factors averaged for all stakeholders)
		Score		
ADDED VALUES				
Category V.1 - Economic added values				
Factor V.1.1	Number of platforms to be decommissioned in Italy, UK and Norway	1.0	1.0	
Factor V.1.2	Improve image of O & G industry	2.0	1.0	
Factor V.1.3	Revenues and taxes increase	3.0	1.0	
Factor V.1.4	Less import of petroleum products	3.0	1.0	
Factor V.1.5	Diversification of the economy	2.0	1.0	
Average		2.2		2.2
Category V.2 - Societal added values				
Factor V.2.1	Generate employment and create of highly specialized work force	2.0	1.0	
Average		2.0		2.0
Category V.3 - Environmental added values				
Factor C.3.1	Preserve ecological integrity of the seafloor	1.0	1.0	
Factor C.3.2	Foster low carbon economy and activities	2.0	1.0	
Factor C.3.3	Less CO2 pollution and accident risk by producing oil & gas locally instead of long-distance	2.0	1.0	
Average		1.7		1.7
Category V.4 - Better insurance policy and risk management				
Factor V.4.1	Government learn proper management of MU	2.0	1.0	
Average		2.0		2.0
Category V.5 - Technical added values				
Factor V.5.1	Development of new technologies	1.0	1.0	
Average		1.0		1.0



Combination: Oil & Gas + Tourism + Aquaculture (data for MUSES, 2017)		Interviewee 9	Factor average for all stakeholders	Category average (average of all factors averaged for all stakeholders)
		Score		
BARRIERS				
Category B.2 - Administrative barriers				
Factor B.2.1	Worldwide no specific BAT or Best Practice on decommissioning in place	1.0	1.0	
Factor B.2.2	On EU level Hydrocarbons BREF (Best Available Techniques (BAT) Reference document) only	-	-	
Factor B.2.3	Efficiency of authorisation processes from regulators: timing need to improve	2.0	2.0	
Average		1.5		1.5
Category B.3 - Barriers related with economic availability / risk				
Factor B.3.1	Few specialised available professionals	1.0	1.0	
Average		1.0		1.0
Category B.5 - Barriers related with social factors				
Factor B.5.1	Public perception of the activity. Need of better information	3.0	3.0	
Average		3.0		1.0
Category B.6 - Barriers related with environmental factors				
Factor B.6.1	Harsh environment: waves, deep waters	1.0	3.0	
Average		1.0		1.0



Combination: Oil & Gas + Tourism + Aquaculture (data for MUSES, 2017)		Interviewee 9	Factor average for all stakeholders	Category average (average of all factors averaged for all stakeholders)
		Score		
NEGATIVE IMPACTS				
Category I.3 - Environmental impacts				
Factor I.3.1	Uncertain environmental impacts	0.0	0.0	
Factor I.3.2	Environmental impacts properly managed	-1.0	-1.0	
Average		-0.5		-0.5



APPENDIX 2 SHEETS USED IN THE STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PHASE

MU Definition and MU list Sheet (data for MUSES, 2017)

Multi-use definition

In the realm of marine resource utilisation, **multi-use should be understood as the intentional joint resource use by two or more different uses through one or more users.** It is an umbrella term that covers a multitude of combinations wherein a single user shares the same resource or different users operate side by side. The user/the users (if there is more than one party) or uses are mutually-connected - they have to take into consideration and understand each other’s inherent needs and capabilities. Hence, MU represents a radical change from the concept of exclusive resource rights to the inclusive sharing of resources by one or more users.

The shared marine resource in this context can be **geographical** (e.g. ocean space), **physical** (e.g. infrastructure or energy), **human** (e.g. same staff) or even **biological** (e.g. fish stocks). MU can vary in the degree of connection between users and uses as well as the drivers behind it. For a long-term success of the concept of MU it is important that sharing of resources is sustainable, efficient and fair and offers clear benefits either directly to the users themselves (e.g. economic benefits) and/or to society at large (e.g. ecological benefits).

Interviewee

Name:

Institution:

List of multi-uses

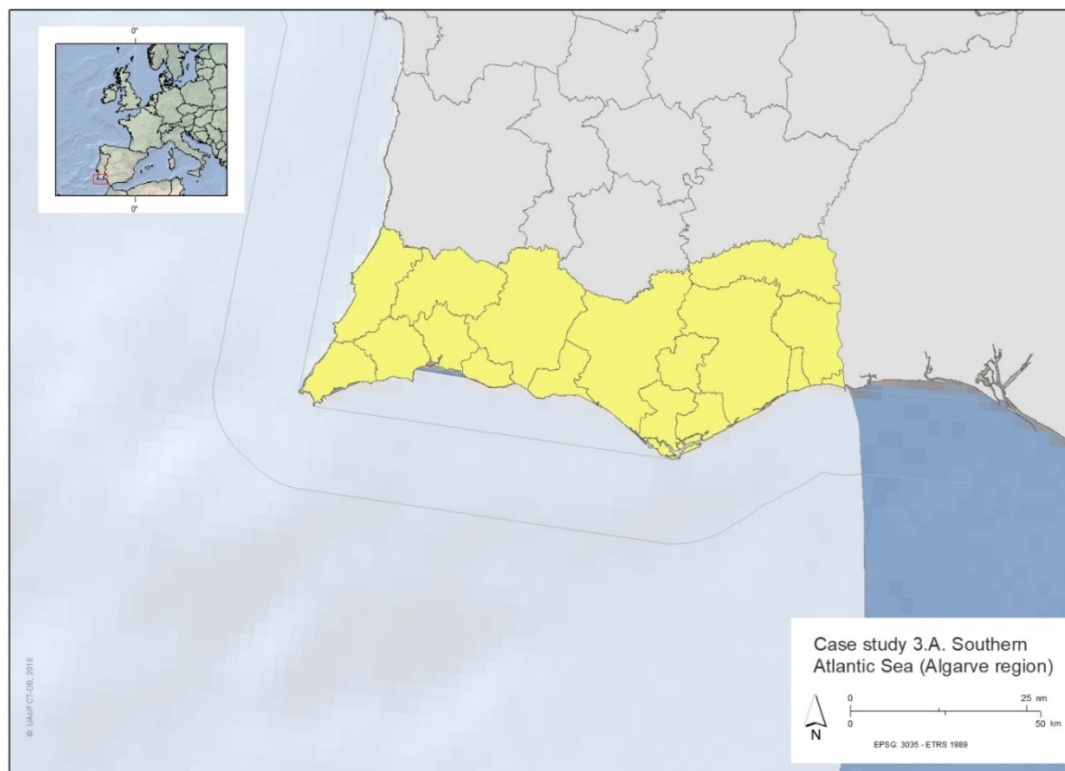
Do you agree with current and potential multi-uses identified for Algarve?

Current MU	Yes/No	MU, you would like to analyse
Fisheries + Tourism and Recreation		
Tourism and Recreation + UCH + Environmental Protection		
Tourism and Recreation + Environmental Protection		
Scientific Research + Environmental Protection		
Scientific Research + Defence		
Scientific Research + UCH		
Potential MU		
Blue Biotechnology + Environmental Protection		
Renewable energy + Environmental Protection		
Renewable energy + Fisheries		
Renewable energy + Tourism		
Renewable energy + Aquaculture		
Aquaculture + Tourism		
Aquaculture + Environmental Protection		



Interview map (data for MUSES, 2017)

Interviewee: _____



Example of DABI table pre-compiled (data for MUSES, 2017)

Fisheries + Tourism and Recreation							
Description: This combination of fishery and tourism is traditionally also known as Pescaturism, defined as professional fishermen welcoming a certain number of tourists on to their boats in a tourism-recreation activity (rec. fishing) or tourists join professional small-scale fishers on board of traditional boats.							
Locations: The Azores (Terceira, São Miguel and São Jorge) - Portugal							
Drivers	D	Added Values	A	Barriers	B	Impacts	I
D.1. Policy drivers	Sc	V.1. Economic	Sc	B.1. Legal barriers	Sc	I.1. Societal	Sc
Dedicated regional funds specific for pescaturism activity		Increase of local economy		Legal aspects concerning hygiene and security of passengers on the vessel			
“European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF)” for 2014-2020 has an aim of diversify fishing activity		Development of new market opportunities for both traditional fisheries and tourism (e.g. integrative income for fishers)		Need for a second Licence			
“Melhor pesca, mais rendimento. Medidas estratégicas para o setor da pesca dos Açores 2015-2020” has an aim to diversify fishing activity with tourism		Extension of income season for both tourism and fisheries		Funding schemes are decentralized (e.g. national funds are subjected to specific regional development priorities)			
Limitation (e.g. quotas, closed seasons and not allowed areas) in fisheries activities		Diversification of tourism sector					
D.2. Relation between these uses	Sc	V.2. Environmental	Sc	B.2. Administrative barriers	Sc	I.2. Environmental	Sc
High number of maritime activities in the area – need to limit conflicts		Education and public awareness about state and issues of marine environment					
		More sustainable than the single use of traditional fisheries because there is a limited catch					
		Reduction of tourists in the coast					



		(e.g. traditional beach tourism)					
D.3. Economic drivers	Sc	V.3. Technical	Sc	B.3. Barriers related with economic availability / risk	Sc	I.3. Economic	Sc
Tourism growth		Improment of technical skills (e.g. fishers become tourist actors)		Concurrence from other tourism sectors		Concurrence for other tourism sectors (e.g. whale watching and recreational fishing)	
Financial incentive systems				Lack of adequate funding for startup of activity (e.g. buy material for ensuring security or pay a second Licence and insurances)			
Low potential for fisheries' growth							
Ensure all year activity for fishermen and tourism							
Find new sources of income							
Increasing eco-tourism							
D.4. Societal drivers	Sc	V.4. Societal	Sc	B.4. Barriers related with social factors	Sc	I.4. Technical	Sc
Need to diversify fishing activity to maintain fishing communities identity		Involving fisher's family to help onshore		Resistance to change in small fishing communities			
		Conservation of tradicional fisheries and their culture		Risks onboard (e.g., fall during recovering gear)			
		Education and public awareness about state and issues of fisheries, as well as fisher culture					
		Promotion of seafood diet					
		Oportunity for tourists to present a high degree of satisfaction (e.g. Sardinia – Italy)					



D.5. Legal drivers	Sc	V.5. Governance	Sc	B.5. Barriers related with environmental factors	Sc		Sc
National legislation focused on pescaturism				Current degradation of marine resources might impair the activity			
Regional legislation focused on pescaturism				Restriction/dependence on fishing ban periods			
Licence is issued in short time				Restriction/dependence on weather conditions			
Licence's process for Pescaturism is similar to the process for commercial fishery							
D.6. Environmental	Sc		Sc	B.6. Barriers related with technical capacity	Sc		Sc
Public awareness to responsible fisheries and tourism activities				Lack of expertise to deal with tourists (e.g. language and communication skills)			
Need to reduce tourist pressure on the coast				Lack of expertise to develop organized economic business			
Reduction of fisheries exploitation				Need of logistic infrastructure in land (it can be a partner)			
				Lack of advertisement/publicity of the MU			
				Lack of on-line platform to contact the fishers			



Research Questions Sheet (data for MUSES, 2017)

	Focus-Area-1 "Addressing Multi-Use"	Focus-Area-2 "Boosting Blue Maritime Economy"	Focus-Area-3 "Improving environmental compatibility"
	ORIGINAL		
12	<p>(1.2) Is space availability an issue for MU development/strengthening in the case study area at present? (Y/N).</p> <p>Will space availability become an issue for your area in the future? (Y/N).</p> <p>For what elements space availability is / could become an issue?</p>		
27	<p>(2.7) In order to promote MU development / strengthening in the case study area,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - would the availability of a vision/strategy (e.g. at national or sub-regional level) be helpful? (Y/N) - would a feasibility study including evaluation of alternative scenarios be helpful? (Y/N) - would detailed projects on already identified simulations be useful? (Y/N)- do you see other enablers? 		



15	(1.5) Are existing and/or potential MUs taken into account and valorized within the existing or under development maritime spatial plans? (Y/N)	GOVERNMENT	
18	(1.8) What action(s) would you recommend to develop / widen / strengthen MU in the case study area? What actor(s) do you see particularly important to develop / widen / strengthen MU in the case study area? (answers should be detailed enough to possibly allow undertaking actions finalized at MU promotion, at local case study level)		
26	(2.6) Is there sufficient dialogue between the stakeholder sectors for developing / widening / strengthening MU? (Y/N). Would dialogue facilitation be an asset? (Y/N)		
14	(1.4) What would be the most important resources to be shared between uses (infrastructures, services, personnel, etc.)?	MAINLY ACTORS	
22	(2.2) Is it possible to quantify the socio-economic benefits related to MUs and how they (could) contribute to the sea economy at local and regional/national scale? What tools, knowledge, experiences are available?		



23	(2.3) Would MU development / strengthening be an opportunity for job creation and / or job requalification in your area? (Y/N)		
24	(2.4) Do you see possible elements of attractiveness for investors in developing / widening / strengthening MU in the case study area? (Y/N). What are these elements? (2.5) What are possible investors interested in developing / widening / strengthening MU in the case study area?	GOVERNMENT	
33	(3.3) Is saving free sea space for nature conservation a driver for MU the case study area? (Y/N). Are there evidences about the present and future benefits of reserving free sea space? (Y/N). What are they?	GOVERNMENT	
34	(3.4) What practical actions would you undertake to link MU development / widening / strengthening to improved environmental compatibility of maritime activities?		



36	<p>(3.6) Is the environmentally friendly knowledge / technology for MU development/strengthening in the case study area available? (Y/N).</p> <p>Which is the level of readiness of available solutions? Are there still research needs on blue/green technologies for MU? (Y/N)</p>		
32	<p>(3.2) Which tools (conceptual, operational) are used or should be further developed and used to better estimate environmental impacts and benefits of MU?</p>	GOVERNMENT	
37	<p>(3.7) Would it be possible to promote MU through SEA/EIA procedures? (Y/N).</p> <p>What modifications would you suggest at your national / local level to promote MU through SEA/EIA procedures?</p>	GOVERNMENT	

