

CONTRA – Stakeholder Involvement Workshop
 28.02.2019
 Kristianstad, Sweden

Aim: To discuss the CONTRA stakeholder identification process and identify stakeholders that are key for the case studies' success.

Meeting 28.02.2019

Participants: Led by Jane Hofmann (EUCC-D). 22 representatives from the CONTRA consortium (see signed *Stakeholder Workshop 28.02.2019* participant list)

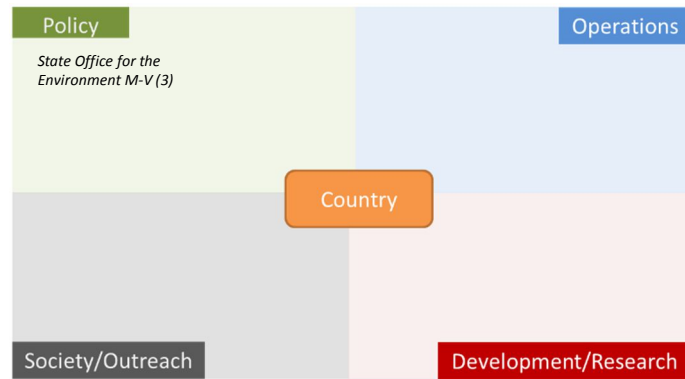
Main points discussed

- In order for CONTRA to be successful we need to engage and get the support of
 - Stakeholders that make change happen (capacity building & communication)
 - Stakeholders that provide the environmental evidence (sustainability and ecological assessment)
 - Stakeholders that provide value (resource management, eco-system services and value chains)
 - Stakeholders that test and prove technology (innovation and development)
 - Stakeholders with the responsibility for beach wrack management (target group)
 - Stakeholders who are driving the demand for beach wrack management/beach cleaning (target group)

- CONTRA needs a system to classify these stakeholders bearing in mind that not all organisations fulfill just one role. Stakeholder categories and the concept of influence are introduced



- Activity Part 1: (10mins) Partners asked to brainstorm (alone) and identify organisations that they already have a good working relationship with and that are interested in the topic of beach wrack and/or key to the project's success.
- Activity Part 2: (20mins) Partners got into their case study Working Groups (WGs). Using the above categorization system, WGs asked to brainstorm and identify all the key stakeholders for their case studies and to place them under the relevant category whilst indicating on a level 1-4, the stakeholder's influence on the case study.



- Activity Part 3: (10mins) In WGs, partners were asked to conduct a ‘gap analysis’ on which key stakeholders they did not yet, as a group, have a good working relationship with. This was based on the results from Activity Part 1.
- Activity Part 4: (10mins) A representative from each WG reported back to the group. They indicated which stakeholder category group they were most strong in, the category which their WG was weakest and identified the key stakeholders that must be newly approached.
- The group discussed the objectives of the stakeholder Working Groups.
 - o To identify local needs/challenges/resource gaps
 - o Capacity building via targeted workshops
 - o Public-Private co-operation
 - o Local authority ownership of activities

| Case Study | Working Group Co-ordinators |
|------------|-----------------------------|
| DE | EUCC-D |
| SE | Krinova |
| PL | APCEB |
| DK | Municipality Koege |
| RU | RAS |

- Activity: The partners were asked questions and asked to vote on whether the Working Groups should be formalized.
 - Q1) Should WG members sign a document to agree on participating in meetings/workshops and to agree on the scope of work & responsibilities? Vote results: Yes (0 partners) No (22 partners)
 - Q2) Should public authorities sign a document to agree that they will implement the project’s results? Vote results: Yes (0 Partners) No (22 Partners)
 If not, how can we make sure that the public authorities implement our results? Answer: Ask for them to include our suggestions in their meetings, so that they discuss the subject and matters.