

## **Desarrollo Sostenible de las Pesquerías Artesanales del Arco Atlántico**

**Diversification strategies in the fishing sector:  
Denmark, Germany, Sweden, Norway and  
Andalusia.**

**June, 2012**



ATLANTIC AREA Transnational Programme  
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# Diversification strategies in the fishing sector Denmark, Germany, Sweden, Norway and Andalusia.

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## 1. Objectives

The present report is part of the effort undertaken by the “Socio-economic Diversification” working group of the project PRESPO (WG4), which attempts to define and analyse the different diversification initiatives that have been implemented in different European countries. Cadiz University has focused its analysis on Denmark, Germany, Norway, Sweden, and, within Spain, on Andalusia.

The main aim has been to draft a report offering detailed information on the different sorts of diversification initiatives underway in these European countries, and also to show how each one of these initiatives conceptualises and promotes socio-economic diversification.

Nevertheless, we must stress that the concept of socio-economic diversification can be considered from both the restrictive and the broader perspective by understanding that<sup>1</sup>:

- “Restrictive definition: diversification activities are those focus on increasing economic resources, reducing the pressure exerted on the resources and highlight the value of fishing activity, making it more attractive and encouraging access to it.”
- “Wide definition: the entry into effect of Axis 4 of the EFF and its relationship with diversification have been created fisheries local action groups in order to coordinate a series of projects for the development of coastal communities.”

In this report has been collected different diversification initiatives implemented by the Associations of the fishing sector (restrictive definition), as well as another set of initiatives related to marine culture that could implement the solution in the sector (restrictive and wide definition).

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<sup>1</sup> Chapela, R., et Alter., 2011. Definition of Diversification Concept. CETMAR/UCA/AGLIA/UHU *Report of project PRESPO*, pp.3-4.

## **2. Material and Methods**

Andalusia's diversification initiatives have been analysed based on meetings held with the organizations in the sector that have implemented them. In the case of European countries, the search was undertaken based on electronic correspondence with ministries, departments, organizations, institutions and persons involved in the diversification activities.

Based on the data provided by Norway, we were able to analyse the importance of fishermen who combine fishing with other sorts of activity, thus observing the historical evolution and activity levels in Norway's main ports.

## **3. Results**

Below there is a detailed exposition of the initiatives in Denmark, Germany, Sweden Norway and Andalusia.

### **3.1 Denmark**



The action of the Fisheries Local Action Groups (FLAGs) is fundamental in bringing energy to the diversification processes. There are 16 FLAGs in operation in Denmark, and they are in charge of coordinating efforts of private companies, institutions and fishermen so as to involve them in different projects (Fig. 1).

The diversification initiatives have close ties to the fishing communities. The energy generated by the efforts of the FLAGs has enabled the implementation of a great number of diversification projects ranging from aquaculture fishing activities to improving sales capacity, to the restaurant sector and activities directly related to tourism. The funds employed in implementing these initiatives are preferably those of the European Fisheries Fund (EFF).

The summary below highlights the following diversification activities implemented in Denmark, as an example of the variety of initiatives affected.

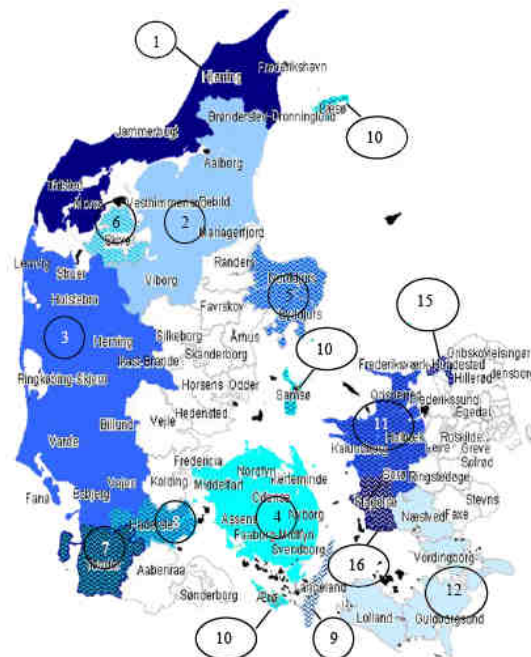


Figure 1. FLAGs in Denmark.<sup>2</sup>

#### Thorup Strand:

- Plant for cleaning and refrigeration of shellfish and fish
- Fishing tourism. A fisherman creates a company for sport fishing. North Sea Fishing

#### Strandby:

- Individual fish sales. Company "Skagenfood"
- Creation of a restaurant and seafood shop exploiting seafood cuisine intended to remain open all year.

West Coast Fish Box, located in Thorsminde, involves two companies and the fishermen's association in the project whose objectives are:

- Develop seafood-based food products.
- Seafood packaging.
- Distribution and logistics.

<sup>2</sup> 1. Nord Jutland 2. Middle and North Jutland 3. Vestjylland 4. Fyn 5. Djursland 6. Skive 7. Tønder 8. Haderslev 9. Langeland 10. Samsø, Læsø, Ærø 11. Nordvestsjælland 12. South Zealand, Lolland and Falster 13. Bornholm 14. Småøerne 15. Halsnæs

Put and take (“rod with fishing”). Located in an old aquaculture centre, far from urban centres.

Recreational activity that offers the user

- A natural environment with lakes, woods, etc.
- The aquaculture centre would offer the fish.
- The option of cooking your own fish.

Mussel production line. This would take place on Jegindø, a small island in the district of Limfjord, with the aim of increasing exports. The objective is

- to collaborate with the mussel farm project.
- to equip it with the technology necessary.
- to prepare for the European markets, mainly France, Netherlands and Italy.

Projects related directly with tourism . We find the rehabilitation of fishermen’s houses, renovation of buildings and other spaces for use in tourism (Fig. 2).

- Amtoften Limfjorden
- Klitmøller
- Nyhavn (Copenhagen)

There is a set of projects here related with socio-economic diversification, even though in the strictest sense, only those related directly with generating income and jobs in the collective would be included. Nevertheless there are other ways in which the fishing associations can profit, and hence we could consider diversification in the broad sense.



**Figure 2.** Nyhavn in Copenhagen



### 3.2 Germany

The authorities of the German fishing federation report that diversification is a phenomenon that is not very widespread. According to the federation, very few fishermen practice fishing tourism. Nevertheless they confirm that the local cooperatives themselves usually organize different fishing-related events, e.g., local sailboat races, theme shops and restaurants in important tourist areas. Normally, the tourist councils and cooperatives work together on this sort of events. It should be highlighted the fishing week in Lautsitz, Saxony, which organizes the event in one of its rivers.



Figure 3. "Annual anniversary of the Port of Hamburg" (Hafengeburtstag Hamburg)

As examples of very important tourist activities closely tied to the marine world, we have in Hamburg, the "annual anniversary of the Port of Hamburg," (Hafengeburtstag Hamburg) (Fig. 3), the "Fischmarket" or fish market and the Kielewoche in Kiel (The former is an event that attracts the main European and international sailing ships: a festival is organized, the port area is decked out with shops for eating seafood typical of Northern Germany).

The Fischmarket is a Sunday market in Hamburg's port area that combines gaming activities with a local market for fresh and salted fish, where the products of coastal fishing are marketed and sold. (Nord-see y Ost-see). (Fig.4)



Figure 4. The "Fischmarket" in Hamburg.

Kiel's Nautical Week (Kieler-woche) is an annual event with a great international reputation. The synergies benefit the tourist sector and the region's seafood restaurants, as is the case of the port of Laboe, a municipality with a tradition of summer residences and with a restaurant specializing in seafood right in the port. The main cities of the Schleswig-Holstein region offer significant tourism options tied to sailing and the seafaring tradition, e.g., the Hanseatic cities of Lübeck or Rostock.

In an individual manner, there are different coastal areas that have banded together to take advantage of the area's coastal tourism, with the case of the typical sailor restaurants. We find some examples on the North Sea coast, in St. Peter Ording, a vacation destination, where windsurf has been exploited in combination with seafood restaurants with seafaring atmosphere right on the seafront (Fig.5).



Figure 5. St. Peter Ording: Marine restaurant on the beach





### 3.3 Sweden

The socio-economic diversification of the fishing communities is considered preferably as activities to be developed within the Leader programs (Fig. 6). The projects seek to take advantage of environmental resources, and they are gaining in acceptance among the fishermen.

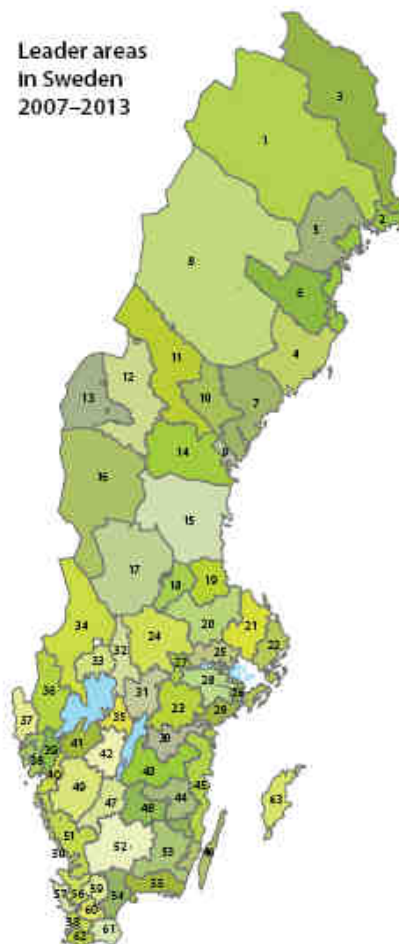


Figure 6. Leader Areas in Sweden<sup>3</sup>

As projects related in one way or another, the parties responsible for the projects indicate that: “there are fishermen from our co-management initiative that have for example started fishing tourism. This means that they take tourists on board their boats that can observe and to some extent be active in the fishing and than later on can either buy the fish/shellfish or take part in a party where eg. shellfish is consumed. Not many of the fishermen is presently engaged in fishing tourism, but interest for this is increasing. Likewise, there is an increasing interest in aquaculture. There is research and development of local oyster farming industry, and some of the fishermen have indicated interest in culturing oysters

<sup>3</sup> Swedish board of agriculture, 2006.

when the hatchery has spat for sale. The most important step that has been taken, is, however, to launch a sustainable and environmental friendly fishing of shrimps in out area with no-trawling zones, small gear and education and training in marine ecology"

In the summary below we highlight the following diversification activities implemented in Sweden as an example of the variety of initiatives affected.

Regional management of fisheries for the Halland (Fig. 7) and Bohuslän regions, where the fishermen's associations, local- and regional authorities are involved.



Figure 7. Fishing in Halland<sup>4</sup>

National parks and fishery management.

The fisherman himself is to become the main defender of the protected areas. Hence, in the national park projects, fishermen must participate in management.

- The Koster-Väderö Fjord. There is an agreement that involves some 2,000 fishermen, together with researchers, authorities and sector organizations. In addition there are training courses for fishermen in the fields of marine ecology. This area includes the Kosterhavet National Park, a national park located in an area with an important fishing tradition, mainly of coastal fishing.

<sup>4</sup> World Wildlife Fund (2007 ), p. 20.

Among the tourist offerings, the following attractions are listed:

- Resö harbour – Fishermen’s village
- Rossö harbour – Historical centre for molluscs
- Ytre Hvaler national park. It is a national park, the optimisation of which involves the local authorities and the area fishermen.

As in Norway, sport fishing is very profitable, and there are companies dedicated to it.

### 3.4 Norway



Norway is a country where fishing and coastal- and marine resources play a fundamental role. Recreational fishing and fishing tourism are among the greatest attractions in Norway, and the preservation of this resource is desired. The majority of Norwegians live less than 10 km from the coast, and hence it is usual for them to have a second residence. In addition, Norway represents a special attraction for fishers from other countries, such as Sweden.

There is a webpage that lists the main tourist destinations, mainly coastal cities that offer important leisure options related with fishing. It is usually private companies who take advantage of this resource by renting ships (chartering), although some also offer the option of going fishing in ships piloted by expert staff, which is exploited directly by the company that owns the ships. An example of this is in the fishing port of Smola<sup>5</sup>, where accommodations in fishermen’s houses are arranged.

It is more difficult to find diversification activities deriving from the sector itself. Among these, we can highlight the aquaculture centre on Hoddøya, an island in the Namsen fjord.

In some cases, the fishing activity complements another occupation. In Norway, the official statistics offer a register by districts of the fishermen who have a secondary activity, and these statistics indicate that 1 of every 5 fishermen engage in another activity.

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<sup>5</sup> <http://www.hav-fiske.com/fishing/?lang=en>

In recent years, the number of fishermen in Norway has declined, both those whose main source of income is fishing and also those who practice fishing as a secondary activity. Figure 8 shows that in the past 30 years, the percentage of fishermen who have fishing as a secondary activity has fluctuated between 20 and 30 per cent with the maximum level in the year 2000, after which point a downward trend begins.

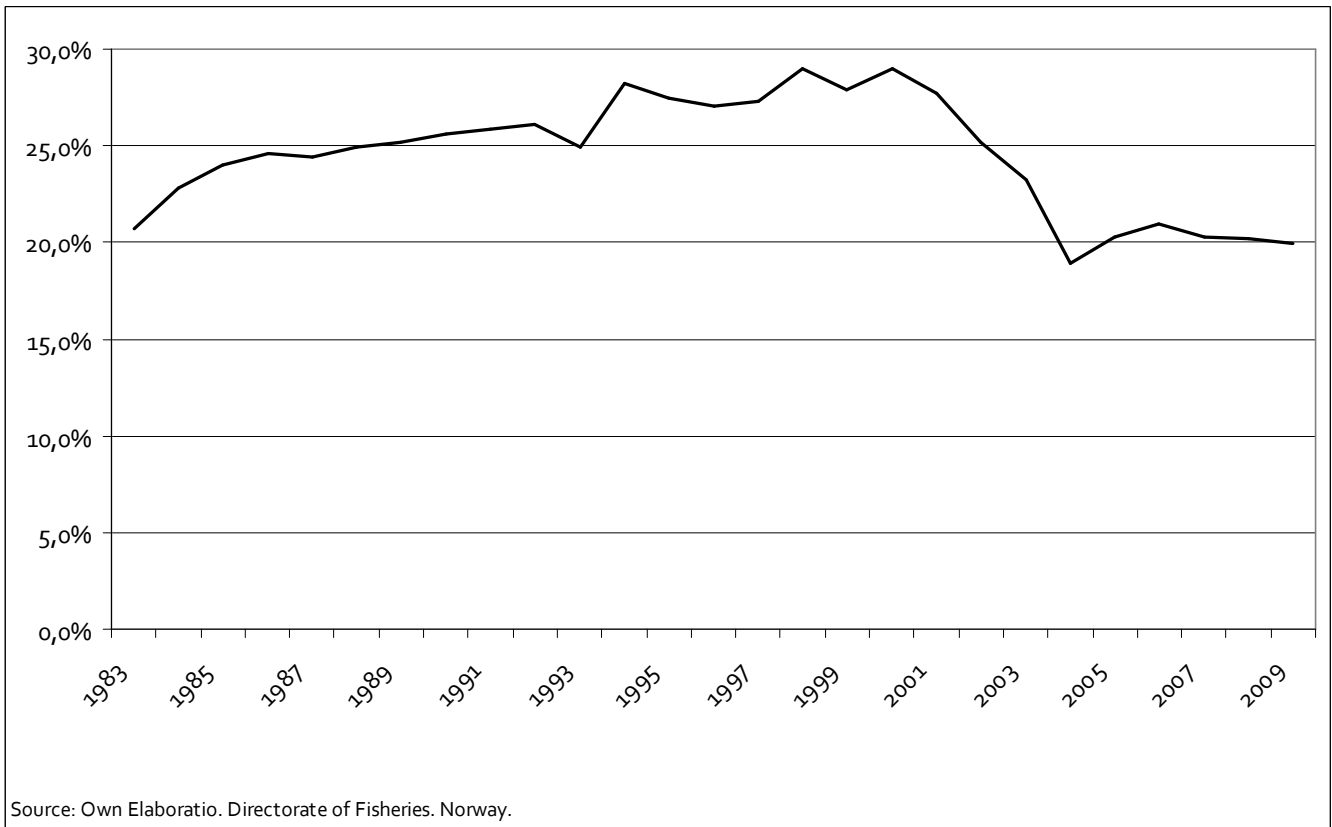


Figure 8. percentage of fishermen for whom fishing is a second activity (2009).

A study of Norway by different zones shows a great dispersion of this percentage by areas. Hence, as we can see in figure 9, there are areas where this percentage scarcely exceeds 10 percent, as is the case in Hordaland and More og Romsdal, in contrast to others such as Vest and Aut Adger, where it reaches almost 34 percent. Comparing the data with the map of Norway, the areas with greater percentage of part-time fishermen are concentrated in the South.

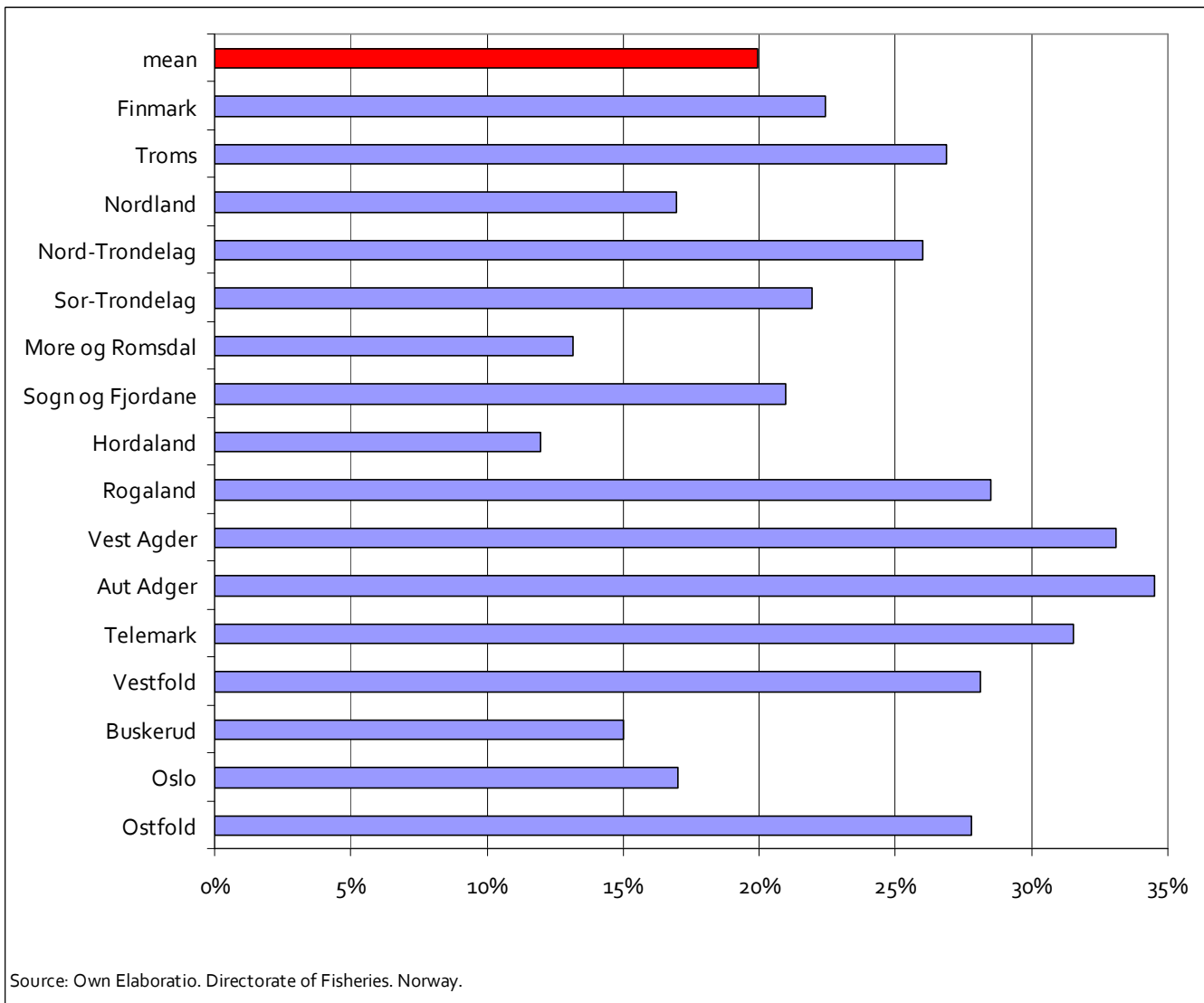


Figure 9. Percentage of Norwegian fishermen who have to fishing as a second activity by areas in 2009.

One possible interpretation is that in these areas the economy is able to offer possibilities of greater income, and the fishermen wish to take advantage of them. One of these possibilities is tourism, since in Southern Norway there is a significant tourist offering. Troms and Trondelag, in the Northern area, would be exceptions to this explanation, since the levels of economic activity are lower.

### 3.5 Andalusia

The diversification activities in Andalusia are concentrated mainly in the province of Cadiz where various guilds have initiated three different diversification projects (Fig. 10):

- Cofradía<sup>6</sup> Rota: Seafood shop in the fishing port<sup>7</sup>.
- Cofradía de Conil: Marine aquaculture project<sup>8</sup>.
- Cofradía de Barbate: Sea algae farming project<sup>9</sup>.
- Cofradía de Motril: Aquaculture of mussels.
- Almadraba Interpretation Centre, in Barbate. (Fig. 11)

It should be mentioned that there are guilds with administrative concessions for the exploitation of marine resources, in specific mussel beds, but due to the inherent risks, they have decided not to begin at the moment.



Figure 10. Almadraba Interpretation Centre.

Two important projects have attempted to promote fishing tourism: the SAGITAL project, and also the company Andanatura, which have given demonstrations of fishing tourism in some Andalusian ports. This type of activity has a high potential, because private companies are being set up to offer boat rides for whale watching.

<sup>6</sup> A "Cofradia" is a type of fishermen's association with a specific legal form.

<sup>7</sup> Domínguez Jurado, J.M and García Andaluz, A., 2011. p. 14

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.* p. 15-16

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.* p. 16.



Figure 11. Almadraba Interpretation Centre.

#### 4. Conclusions

The countries selected have similar geographical areas, although the promotion of diversification is very different. Denmark has ample experience in promotion of diversification projects with the FLAGs (Fishing Local Action Groups) enjoying special significance, while in the case of Germany there are scarcely initiatives worth mentioning. In Sweden, the majority of the activities are tied to LEADER projects, and in the case of Norway, they are private companies that mainly take advantage of the resources of seafaring and coastal areas to organize recreational activities mainly tied to tourism.

In Andalusia there are different successful diversification experiences promoted by the guilds themselves. For their development, the FLAGs have played an important role, especially in the province of Cadiz, although in Eastern Andalusia they are still in the start-up phase. In general, the guilds are adverse to the risks inherent in any diversification initiative, and, just as in Denmark, it is the FLAGs who we hope will play a similar role in the future.

The study of Norway's fishermen demonstrates that in this country the decline in fishermen whose main activity is fishing and who combine it with other activities is susceptible to two interpretations: That fishing is becoming a seasonal activity, on a part-time basis and as supplemental income; The "possibility" that these individuals have begun the tasks of diversification, although this cannot be confirmed in view of the data.

## Acknowledgements

This study was undertaken under the framework of the project "Desarrollo sostenible de las pesquerías artesanales del Arco Atlántico" (PRESPO) under the INTERREG IVB Programme - Atlantic Arc, co-financed by the EU (ERDF Programme).

## References:

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- Dominguez Jurado, J.M., García Andaluz, A. 2011. Analysis of socioeconomic diversification in the artisanal fisheries sector in the province of Cadiz. *UCA Report of Project PRESPO*.
- FARNET Magazine nº 1: New opportunities for Europe's fisheries areas. *European Commission*  
<https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/fpfis/cms/farnet/es/farnet-magazine-n%C2%Bo-1-new-opportunities-europe%E2%80%99s-fisheries-areas>
- FARNET Magazine nº 2: Local strategies for global challenges. *European Commission*  
<https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/fpfis/cms/farnet/es/farnet-magazine-n%C2%Bo-2-local-strategies-global-challenges>
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- Swedish Board of Agriculture, 2006. Leader Areas in Sweden, 2007-13. *Swedish Board of Agriculture*.
- World Wildlife Fund, 2007. Smart Investment Promoting Sustainable Fishing Initiatives under the European Fisheries Fund. *World Wildlife Fund*.



## Annexe I: project, contact and Web-sites.

### GERMANY

#### Fischwochen

<http://www.oberlausitz.com/ferien/geniessen/fischwochen/>

Touristische Gebietsgemeinschaft

»Heide und Teiche im Bautzener Land e.V.«

Gutsstraße 4C. 02699. Königswartha.

E-mail: [info@oberlausitz-heide.de](mailto:info@oberlausitz-heide.de)

[www.oberlausitz-heide.de](http://www.oberlausitz-heide.de) MARKETING.

Marketing-Gesellschaft Oberlausitz-Niederschlesien mbH

Tzschirnerstraße 14A. 02625. Bautzen.

E-mail: [info@oberlausitz.com](mailto:info@oberlausitz.com)

[www.oberlausitz.com](http://www.oberlausitz.com)

#### Hafengeburtstag Hamburg

<http://www.hamburg.de/hafengeburtstag/>

#### Fischmarkt

<http://www.hamburger-fischmarkt.de/oldenburger/HOME.html>

#### Kieler-woche

<http://www.kieler-woche.de/>

#### Other web sites:

<http://www.rostock.de/index.php?id=1>

<http://www.st.peter-ording-nordsee.de/>

<http://fischkueche-laboe.de/>

## SWEDEN

LEADER projects

<http://www.landsbygdsnatverket.se/inenglish.4.677019f111ab5ecc5be80004860.html>

### Halland

<http://www.leaderhalland.se>

Fabriksgatan 1A.314 80. Hyltebruk.

E-mail: [naturzonen@swipnet.se](mailto:naturzonen@swipnet.se)

“Projektledare Vår by - vår framtid” (our village our future)

E-mail: [hakan.eriksson@hylte.se](mailto:hakan.eriksson@hylte.se)

### Bohuslän

<http://www.tillvaxtbohuslan.se>

Strömstads Kommun. 452 80. Strömstad

E-mail: [ronnie.brorsson@stromstad.se](mailto:ronnie.brorsson@stromstad.se)

### Terra et Mare

<http://www.terraetmare.se>

Fregatten 2. 444 30. Stenungsund.

E-mail: [ulrika.holmgren@terraetmare.se](mailto:ulrika.holmgren@terraetmare.se)

### Lilla Malma Fishery

[http://www.lillamalma.se/start\\_eng.html](http://www.lillamalma.se/start_eng.html)

Malma-Brogetorp. 640 32. Malmköping. Sweden.

E-mail: [info@lillamalma.se](mailto:info@lillamalma.se)

### Hälsingebygden

Heden 124, 821 31 Bollnas

E-mail: [info@leaderhalsingebygden.se](mailto:info@leaderhalsingebygden.se)

Project :Fiskepass i Västra Härjedalen.

### **Skåne Nordväst Norra**

Municipality Åstorps Storg. 7

E-mail: [info@leaderskanens.se](mailto:info@leaderskanens.se)

### **Folkungaland**

Leader Folkungaland

Magasinsvägen 36 590 18 Mantorp

Project: Fiskevårdsplan Roxen-förstudie

E-mail: [christer.folkungaland@telia.com](mailto:christer.folkungaland@telia.com)

### **Värmlands Bergslag**

[http://www.leaderdalslandarjang.se/Leaderbroschyren\\_Slutversion-%281%29.pdf](http://www.leaderdalslandarjang.se/Leaderbroschyren_Slutversion-%281%29.pdf)

Projects:

- Projekt Gös i Östersjön/Mögsjön.

- Fiskevård i Bergslagen

Email: [varmlandsbergslag@telia.com](mailto:varmlandsbergslag@telia.com)

### **Leader Mare Boreale**

Mare Boreale. Köpmansgatan 2. 972 38. Luleå.

Project :Storbäckens vandrings- och fiskestig

[info@mareboreale.se](mailto:info@mareboreale.se)

### **Trekom**

Trekom Leader (Mala, Norsjö y Skellefteå)

Leader Office. Åbyn 410.S-930 47 Byske.Sweden.

Project: Förstudie Truxor, vatten och miljövårdsprojekt

E-mail: [info@trekomleader.se](mailto:info@trekomleader.se)

## **Närheten**

<http://www.narheten.se>

Föreningen Närheten

Box 49, 664 21 Grums.

Project: Fiske För Framtiden.

E-mail: [info@narheten.se](mailto:info@narheten.se)

Private firms web sites linked with sport fishing or fishing-tourims

<http://www.arcticfishing.se>

<http://www.sportfiskeguide.se/spfguide/eng/eresor.htm>

<http://www.afcs-flyfishing.com>

<http://www.fishingnorth.com/>

<http://www.nordnatur.se/fiske.html>

<http://www.penguin.se>

## **NORWAY**

Websites where one can find information about tourist activities related to the marine culture

<http://www.visitnorway.com/en/Stories/What-to-do/Activities--Sports/Fishing-offers-and-suggestions/>

<http://www.hav-fiske.com/fishing/?lang=en>

## **Kristiansund and Nordmøre**

<http://www.visitnorway.com/en/Articles/Norway/Fjord-Norway/Kristiansund-and-Nordmore/Fishing-in-Kristiansund-and-Nordmore/>

<http://www.visitkristiansund.com/en/>

<http://www.visitkristiansund.com/en/Artikler/The-catch-of-your-life/>

<http://www.hav-fiske.com/>

### **Molde and Romsdal**

<http://www.visitnorway.com/en/Articles/Norway/Fjord-Norway/Molde-and-Romsdal/Fishing/>

<http://www.visitnorway.com/en/Articles/Theme/What-to-do/Tour-suggestions/The-Atlantic-road/>

### **Ålesund and Sunnmøre**

<http://www.actin.no/>

<http://www.adventure-company-norway.com/>

<http://www.visitnorway.com/en/Articles/Norway/Fjord-Norway/Alesund-and-Sunnmore/Fishing-in-Alesund-and-Sunnmore/>

### **Fjordturar**

<http://www.fjordturar.no/engelsk/index.php>

### **Sunnfjord**

<http://www.jandis.no/English/activities.htm>

<http://www.visitnorway.com/en/sponsored/com/articles/Fishing-at-Farsund-Resort/>

<http://www.farsundresort.no/>

<http://www.farsundresort.no/fishing/category277.html>

### **Sørlandet**

<http://www.visitnorway.com/en/Articles/Norway/South/Sorlandet/Deep-sea-fishing-in-Sorlandet/>

### **ANDALUSIA**

<http://www.andanatura.org>

<http://www.atunalmadraba.com/es/index.asp?idioma=es>

DENMARK

**Northsea Fishing.**

<http://northsea-fishing.eu/index.php?page=1&lang=2>

Thorupstrandvej 259

DK9690 Fjerritslev. Denmark

**Skagenfood A/S.**

<http://www.skagenfood.dk/>

Hyttefadsvej 8 9970. Strandby

FLAG	municipalities	Remarkd Projects implemented
<p><b>LAG NORDJYLLAND, FISHERY.</b>  <a href="http://www.fiskerilagnord.dk">www.fiskerilagnord.dk</a>                      Silovej 8                      9900 Frederikshavn  <a href="mailto:kontakt@fiskerilagnord.dk">kontakt@fiskerilagnord.dk</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Hjoerring</li> <li>- Frederikshavn</li> <li>- Jammerbugt</li> <li>- Thisted</li> <li>- Morsoe</li> </ul>	<p>Thorup Strand cleaning and refrigeration of shellfish</p> <p>Amtoften, Limfjorden, Klitmøller marine tourism projects.</p> <p>Smoked Læsø weever fish</p>
<p><b>LAG MIDT-NORD, FISHERY.</b>  <a href="http://www.fiskerilagmidtnord.dk">www.fiskerilagmidtnord.dk</a>                      Rantzausgade 4                      9000 Aalborg  <a href="mailto:lpm-sbu@aalborg.dk">lpm-sbu@aalborg.dk</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Broenderslev</li> <li>- Aalborg</li> <li>- Vesthimmerland</li> <li>- Viborg</li> <li>- Rebild</li> <li>- Mariagerfjord</li> </ul>	
<p><b>LAG VESTJYLLAND</b>  <a href="http://www.lagvest.dk/">http://www.lagvest.dk/</a>  <b>LAG VESTJYLLAND, FISHERY.</b>                      Bredgade 77                      6940, Lemk  <a href="mailto:soeren.holm@lagvest.dk">soeren.holm@lagvest.dk</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Broenderslev</li> <li>- Aalborg</li> <li>- Vesthimmerland</li> <li>- Viborg</li> <li>- Rebild</li> <li>- Mariagerfjord</li> </ul>	<p>Lodberg Venø Sund: Mussel Safari</p>
<p><b>LAG FAABORG-MIDTFYN</b>  <b>Fiskeri LAG Fyn</b>  <a href="http://www.fiskelagfyn.dk/">http://www.fiskelagfyn.dk/</a>                      FLAG Fyn                      Banegårdspladsen 2 B, 1                      5600 Faaborg  <a href="mailto:idsei@faaborgmidtfyn.dk">idsei@faaborgmidtfyn.dk</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Nordfyns</li> <li>- Middelfart</li> <li>- Kerteminde</li> <li>- Odense</li> <li>- Assens</li> <li>- Nyborg</li> <li>- Faaborg-Midtfyn</li> <li>- Svendborg</li> </ul>	

Examples of Axis 4 projects in Denmark

Project Title	Axis 4 Commitment -€(indicative)	Axis 4 Measure	Description
Coastal theme park	40.000	a	Indoor theme park in a coastal area: experiments of the forces shaping the coastal environment (wind, water,...), exhibition of marine life and traditional coastal activities (fisheries,...).
Actions to increase the tourist season	20.000	a	Adaptation of a former fishing boat to accommodate recreational fishing trips during the winter season (installation of a heating system, a covered area,...).
Renovation and expansion of the hot dog cart in a harbour area	5.000	a	Hot dog carts are an important tradition in Denmark, providing a place where residents and tourists alike can gather for a snack and a chat.
Integrating aquaculture and education on water resources and fishing	60.000	b	Reconstruction of an old fish farm in order to combine organic production with a demonstration centre for schools, families etc, focusing on fish, aquaculture and water. Visitors to the fish farm will be able see how the fish are caught and prepared, learn about the different species of fish and get the opportunity to "catch", prepare and eat their own fish. There will also be training activities focusing on nature, flora and fauna, and the cultural heritage of the region.
Recirculated saltwater facilities for live fish storage	35.000	d	Saltwater storage facilities were developed in order to keep alive some of the bycatch of fishing activities. Shellfish are often caught when fishing for other species, but never in sufficient quantities to enter established distribution channels. Storage facilities enable fishermen to keep these bycatches for up to 6 weeks, which allows enough time to accumulate volumes that will be of interest to traders.
Door to door fish box deliveries	25.000	d	Web-based company delivering fish and shellfish boxes (10 000 boxes currently) on a weekly basis to households all over Denmark. The content of the box is adapted according to the season and landings, and comes with recipes ideas. Support was provided for the installation of a packaging machine and the development of promotional material that would enable the company to target new customers (catering, supermarkets,...).

Development of a new gourmet shrimp product of local origin	23.000		Processing lines for rope cultured mussels
Processing lines for rope cultured mussels	35.000	d	The project aims to develop specific equipment for processing local Lodberg Venø Sund Line Mussels. This is to ensure that locally harvested line mussels are also processed locally, instead of being sent to Holland. The production line has to be adjusted to the delicate and thin shelled nature of line mussels. The project emerged from a breeding project at Venø Sund, where fishermen are attempting to contribute to the development of the line mussel breeding sector.
Smoked Læsø weever fish Røget Læsø FjæsingGå til søgeformular Østerby Havnegade 1E, Østerby, 9940 Læsø	35.000	d	The weever fish has a limited consumption in Denmark. This project is attempting to make this fish more popular, by offering it in different forms (smoked in this case).
Support to maintain attractive beaches all year around	40.000	e	The project aims to enhance the attractiveness of beaches on the northern tip of Denmark. Information boards will provide information on animal life and local cultural heritage in order to increase citizen's and tourist's understanding of the areas' nature and their communities.
Maritime square	10.000	e	The project aims to strengthen tourism by improving the harbour area of a large coastal town on the west coast of Denmark. A display with an aquarium showing water and fish from the neighbouring fjord will be set up in the harbour square, along with a row of tables and benches. This will help to create a maritime theme in a tourist friendly environment.
Transforming an old fishing boat into a tourist attraction	30.000	f	This old wooden boat is one of the few inshore fishing boats left in Denmark. This important piece of local history was entirely restored and now acts as a centrepiece for tourist activities.
Renovating traditional fishing store houses	25.000	f	The old fishing store houses are an integral part of the landscape of this small port. They form part of the traditional heritage while also serving as a meeting point for locals and as a storage place for fishing gear.



Renovating a lifeguard station	20.000	f	The lifeguard station is key to the cultural heritage of this small community. Today, it serves as a museum and tourist attraction but is badly in need of renovation.
Renovating a railway carriage and rail tracks at the site of a former station		f	Harbour energy from ocean heat pumps
Harbour energy from ocean heat pumps	12.000	f	The objective of this project is to replace the current heating systems in two harbours with sustainable energy systems using ocean heat pumps. The new system will be used to heat toilets, bathrooms and harbour office, as well as providing hot water for the users and guests of the harbour.
Underwater discovery - underwater trail around a harbour	100.000	f	The construction of an underwater path will help to promote the natural environment to local inhabitants and tourists. Because the underwater path will be developed in a sustainable way, it is expected to enhance the breeding of fish and small animals. A stone reef will be established to create a habitat for fish and small animals, whilst also acting as an ideal substrate for plants, mussels and other shellfishes. This in turn will help to attract bigger fish and birds.

**Axis 4 related measures (Art.44 §1 Council Reg. N° 1198/2006) - indicative classification**

- (a) strengthening the competitiveness of fisheries areas;
- (b) restructuring and redirecting economic activities, in particular by promoting eco-tourism, provided that these activities do not result in an increase in fishing effort;
- (c) diversifying activities through the promotion of multiple employment for fishers through the creation of additional jobs outside the fisheries sector;
- (d) adding value to fisheries products;
- (e) supporting small fisheries and tourism related infrastructure and services for the benefit of small fisheries communities;
- (f) protecting the environment in fisheries areas to maintain its attractiveness, regenerating and developing coastal hamlets and villages with fisheries activities and protecting and enhancing the natural and architectural heritage;
- (g) re-establishing the production potential in the fisheries sector when damaged by natural or industrial disasters;
- (h) promoting inter-regional and trans-national cooperation among groups in fisheries areas, mainly through networking and disseminating best practice;
- (i) acquiring skills and facilitating the preparation / implementation of the local development strategy contributing to the running costs of the groups