



**“MedPartnership”:
ICZM Sub-component and ClimVar & ICZM Project
Final Conference Report
Split, 12-13 May 2015**

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Background information

The Strategic Partnership for the Mediterranean Large Marine Ecosystem (MedPartnership) is a collective effort of leading (regional, international, non-governmental, etc. organisations and countries sharing the Mediterranean Sea towards the protection of the marine and coastal environment of the Mediterranean. Its aim is to enable a co-ordinated and strategic approach to catalyze the policy, legal and institutional reforms, and the investments necessary to reverse the degradation trends affecting the unique Mediterranean Large Marine Ecosystem, including its coastal habitats and biodiversity. In addition, one of the specific goals of the MedPartnership is to support the implementation of the ICZM Protocol.

Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) sub-component of the MedPartnership project aims to ensure sustainable management of Mediterranean coastal zones. This is achieved by providing assistance to national governments of the Mediterranean countries to manage their coastal resources in an integrated manner, in accordance with priority needs identified by the ICZM Protocol.

The activities focused on supporting the preparation of National ICZM Strategies and National Action Plans so to address specific needs identified in the project countries. These include the lack of national coastal strategies and their implementation at the national and local level. The activities also focused on implementing the ICZM approach, tools and techniques in demonstration areas for effective management of coastal areas.

As for the Final conference on ICZM Sub-component and ClimVar & ICZM Project, PAP/RAC was in the position to present almost all of the activities in great detail since most of the PAP/RAC-led activities are under completion. Today, these activities are representing a part of the “products” that PAP/RAC is able to offer to Mediterranean countries for replication. All activities carried out under the MedPartnership and ClimVar & ICZM projects provide support to the ratification and implementation of the ICZM Protocol for the Mediterranean.

Attendance

The Conference was attended by MedPartnership representatives from Algeria, Croatia, Montenegro and Palestine, and by PAP/RAC NFPs of Albania, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Cyprus, France, Greece, Israel, Lebanon, Montenegro, Morocco, Slovenia, Spain and Turkey. In addition, the MedPartnership project manager, several invited experts, as well as PAP/RAC representatives attended the meeting. The List of participants is attached as Annex I to the report.

Dates and venue

The Final Conference on the PAP/RAC-led activities within the MedPartnership and ClimVar & ICZM projects was organised in Split, in the Gothic Hall of the City Museum. The Final Conference started on 12 May at 9.00 a.m. and ended on 13 May at 2.00 p.m. After the meeting, PAP/RAC organised a field trip to the zone in which a Coastal Plan with specific focus on climate variability and change has been developed, that is to the coastal zone of the Šibenik-Knin County, including a boat trip.

First day of the Final Conference, Tuesday, 12 May 2015

Agenda item 1: Opening: welcome speeches.

1. Ms. Željka Škaričić, PAP/RAC Director, opened the meeting and welcomed the participants on behalf of PAP/RAC and UNEP/MAP. She pointed out the importance of the two GEF-funded projects for the implementation of the ICZM Protocol and its Action Plan for the period 2012-2019 adopted by the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention at COP17 held in Paris in 2012. She invited the participants to be interactive in discussing the results of the projects, many of which can serve as an example and inspiration for similar initiatives all around the Mediterranean region.
2. Mr. Ivan Radić, Croatian Focal Point of PAP/RAC, welcomed the participants on behalf of the Croatian Ministry of Environmental and Nature Protection. He pointed out the importance that Croatia gives to the implementation of the ICZM Protocol as it is considered as an excellent means for mainstreaming environmental issues into sectoral policies. He also mentioned the novel idea of Croatia, implemented by his ministry and PAP/RAC, to merge coastal and marine issues by developing national Marine and Coastal Management Strategy as one joint document. The documents relative to the coastal area were currently under preparation within the replication strategy of the MedPartnership project. Cross-sectoral co-operation and a wide participatory approach should hopefully lead to a good quality of the final product. Mr. Radić raised hopes that, even if the project is approaching its end, the cooperation among partners would continue by exchanging experience and co-operation in future projects aimed at the protection of the Mediterranean environment.
3. Ms. Škaričić briefly informed the participants of the premises in which the meeting was organised, an important gothic palace from both artistic/architectural and historical points of view. She then reminded the meeting that it was the year in which MAP celebrated its 40th anniversary, forty years of efforts towards improving the quality of the Mediterranean environment and living conditions in the area. She expressed belief that the current project would contribute to that end, as well as the meeting itself which was organised following strict rules of greening (conference room with natural aeration instead of air conditioning, hotels at a walking distance from the meeting room, tap water instead of bottled water, minimum of printed materials, etc.). Ms. Škaričić then proceeded to the election of the meeting chairman and vice-chairman. As it is customary that the role of chairman be given to the representative of the host country, she proposed Mr. Radić, and for the vice-chairman Ms. R. Hadj Aissa, a representative of Algeria. The proposal was accepted and Mr. Radić took over the chairing of the Meeting. Mr. Radić introduced the draft Agenda which was accepted as given in Annex II to this report. The section on Greening the event and CO₂ calculation is attached as Annex III.

Agenda item 2: Presentation of the MedPartnership project.

Presentation of the ICZM Sub-component and PAP/RAC activities.

4. Mr. Lorenzo Galbiati, MedPartnership and Climate Variability Project Manager, briefly presented the MedPartnership and ClimVar & ICZM projects. He reminded the participants of the history, importance and the main objectives of the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP), the Barcelona Convention and the MedPartnership project. The focus was on the MedPartnership, its components, results and deliverables. Mr. Galbiati also stressed the importance of the project “The Integration of climatic variability and change into national strategies to implement the ICZM”, which was conceived during the MedPartnership implementation to complete joint efforts towards the protection of the Mediterranean Sea. The general and specific objectives of the Project were presented, as well as the outputs (for example, the deliverables of “lessons learned”, the Final Regional Report of the MedPartnership, etc.). He concluded the presentation with an overview of gaps, future needs and issues to look forward.

5. Ms. Daria Povh Škugor, PAP/RAC Senior Programme Office responsible for PAP/RAC activities within the MedPartnership project, presented in detail the structure, objectives and the activities of the MedPartnership ICZM sub-component. After providing the participants with the key information about the project and agreements on priorities for sustainability of the Mediterranean, she presented the PAP/RAC activities carried out within this sub-component, in particular those related to the preparation of National ICZM strategies and application of the ICZM approach, tools and techniques in demonstration areas. She also provided the participants with a detailed progress implementation review. Ms. Povh presented the project agreed objectives and indicators and their baseline levels, and compared the project end targets with actual achievements. She concluded by stating that the results exceeded several project end targets, partly owing to the longer duration of the project than initially foreseen, as well as to other PAP/RAC activities, but also partly due to the effective and efficient performance within the MedPartnership project. Finally, she invited the participants to consider the implementation of similar activities in their countries in the framework of the new GEF project, currently under preparation.
6. The two presentations were followed by a lively discussion in which various issues were raised. Most of the participants thanked PAP/RAC for organising the meeting and for their role within the project, and praised the quality of the MedPartnership project. Mr. Galbiati repeated how the project was very complex and how sometime it might appear that such large and complex projects could not have impact at regional or national levels, but that in this case it was so. It was stressed that tangible impacts had been achieved at both national and regional levels. He invited the participants to bring that message to their countries and relevant ministries not just to have projects but to carry on with the activities implemented during the past six years. Finally, he asked for countries' support to the new regional macro-project in preparation. The importance of the ICZM Protocol was stressed by several participants who invited the countries that have not yet ratified it to do it as soon as possible. Also, the need for collaboration between neighbouring countries was mentioned as the issues often do not respect national borders. Participants shared the experiences of their countries, the problems they encountered, as well as plans for the future. Co-operation and better communication were often mentioned as necessary for avoiding duplication of efforts or adding new activities (for example, the "polluting activity"). The representative of France called for planning synergies of the future MedPartnership project with the recently launched CAMP France (Var). He also asked for the Climate Adaptation Framework draft report to be shared with all PAP/RAC NFPs, as well as for the mailing list stating to whom the document had been sent, so as to facilitate collaboration between experts in the country. Another issue that was raised referred to the legal relevance of the MAP policy to be developed regarding ICZM and CV&C (i.e. the Regional Climate Change Adaptation Framework), and up to which point the countries would be obliged to comply. The mandate for the development of the Adaptation Framework was given by CoP16, i.e. by the Mediterranean countries which requested better co-ordination and a framework to identify the priorities regarding the climate change in the Mediterranean. The activity was included in the CV&C MedPartnership project and the framework being developed. It went to a wide consultation process. The draft framework was shared between 7,000 contacts throughout the region including all NFPs of the MAP system asking for comments. It will be presented in the forthcoming MAP NFPs meeting as an information document, and for a formal revision at the MCSD conference in June. Then it will be presented at the MAP NFPs meeting in October for formal endorsement to be eventually formally adopted by the CoP19 in February 2016. It will not be a legally binding document such as the EU Directives, but will define priorities within MAP. It will be up to the countries whether they want to develop separate legal acts or, alternatively, reinforce/complement the existing regulations.

Agenda item 3: Guidelines for the preparation of National ICZM Strategies required by the ICZM Protocol for the Mediterranean.
National ICZM Strategies for Algeria, Montenegro and Croatia.

7. Mr. Brian Shipman, PAP/RAC Consultant, presented the Guidelines for the preparation of National ICZM strategies. He emphasized that the purpose of these guidelines was to assist countries to strengthen or formulate national strategies for ICZM, as required by the ICZM

Protocol, and to create the preconditions and practical mechanisms to implement the ICZM Protocol at the national level. The core of the presentation was to suggest how the National ICZM strategy could be developed and what it might contain: endorsement, introduction, governance structures and participation, vision, priorities, means of implementation, action plan, subsidiary coastal plans and programmes, transboundary and international co-operation, and monitoring and evaluation process. Mr. Shipman mentioned the synergies achieved with the EU SHAPE and PEGASO projects. The presentation concluded with the final recommendations on what needs to be taken care of when developing the National ICZM Strategy.

8. The presentation of Mr. Shipman was followed by three presentations sharing experience on the development of the National ICZM strategies for Croatia, Montenegro and Algeria. Ms. Marina Marković, PAP/RAC Programme Officer, presented the Marine and Coastal Strategy for Croatia. She clarified the legal basis for the Strategy, the EU Directives and the ICZM Protocol, but also the coastal and marine jurisdictional and management frameworks, and the strategy boundaries. The key elements of the forthcoming Strategy, as well as the initial assessments that had been carried out in Croatia (i.e. the socio-economic assessment, biodiversity assessment, the integrated assessment of spatial development and climate change, and the analysis of the management system), were presented. The presentation concluded with the discussion on the next steps to be taken in the development of the Strategy.
9. Ms. Jelena Knežević, Adviser to the Minister at the Montenegrin Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism, presented the developments on the National ICZM Strategy for Montenegro. She emphasised a favourable circumstance that the MAP CAMP had been under implementation simultaneously with the MedPartnership project, so that numerous synergies between the two projects had been achieved. The structure of all the participants involved in the development of the Strategy was presented, and followed by the discussion on vulnerability assessment, the baseline sectoral analyses, the attractiveness and suitability assessment of the coastal area for agriculture, the analysis of the spatial planning system, the status, use and transformation of the space of the coastal area, and other activities related to the development of the Strategy. The preparation of the National ICZM Strategy for Montenegro had some major effects, namely: reduction of the construction land share in the total area from 15.5% to approximately 10%; reduction of the construction land share within 1 km coastline from 46.3% to less than 37.7%; introduction of a 100-meter coastal setback applicable to almost 50% of the coastline; introduction of the ICZM co-ordinating mechanism; and many others.
10. Mr. Raouf Hadj Aissa from the Algerian Ministry of Physical Planning and Environment and Ms. Véronique Evers, PAP/RAC Consultant, introduced the National ICZM Strategy for Algeria. Mr. Hadj Aissa presented the key features of, and the key threats for the Algerian coast, pointing out the objectives of the Strategy and the context in which it had been developed. He emphasised that the process that followed was the one proposed by the Guidelines for preparation of the National ICZM Strategies, as requested by the ICZM Protocol for the Mediterranean, and that it was highly participatory. Ms. Evers then explained the process and the achievements in more detail. At the rather early stage of the Strategy preparation an Inter-ministerial committee had been established. Thirteen themes under four key challenges had been identified as important for the Algerian coast. The analysis of these issues was presented in a series of workshops, one for each of the three coastal regions. A vision was agreed and solutions proposed and discussed at the 2nd series of workshops. Finally, ten strategic axes were defined for the coastal zone of Algeria. As for the institutional framework for the delivery and implementation of ICZM, it was proposed to enhance the existing agency, namely, the *Commissariat du littoral*, and to improve the existing Coastal Law. Ms. Evers pointed out that approximately 1,400 persons had been involved in the preparation of the Strategy. Such an intensive involvement was to ensure a strong foundation for its implementation, but also to build awareness and responsibility towards the coastal environment and the rights of the future generations on the Algerian coast.
11. The participants who took part in the discussions following the presentations thanked the presenters for sharing good examples how to use available funding to fulfil commitments and to

move from paperwork to the operational level. Representatives of the countries which had already launched the process shared their experience, both good and the problems encountered. The initiative of Croatia to unify several directives/protocols was mentioned as a good way of saving both time and resources, and suggestion was made that similar could be done with other documents sharing the same ground. Several practical and technical questions were made and answered, such as those regarding vulnerability assessment and the elements of the marine part taken into consideration, or the cost of implementing the national strategies on ICZM and the Action Plan that has to follow it. PAP/RAC was asked to investigate if there were any activities or initiatives that could help the countries harmonise the integration of the Protocol into their national legislations. It was also announced that countries just starting with the implementation of the Protocol and preparation of their national strategies would seek advice and assistance from those which have already made considerable progress in that process.

Agenda item 4: Integrative Methodological Framework for coastal, river basin and aquifer management.

12. The draft Framework was jointly presented by Mr. Michael Scoullos, Chairman of the MIO-ECSDE, and Mr. Shipman. First, the concept of and the context for the preparation of such a document were highlighted, underlying the need for “integration of integrated” approaches of the three complementary disciplines when preparing integrated management plans. The key aspects of various management approaches were presented, including various links between the approaches and with other frameworks that have to be taken into account, including the legal requirements. The focus was on different aspects of integration, such as on geographical coverage, across systems and sectors and specifically on governance and methods and tools for integrated planning. The second part was devoted to the operational guidelines that are built around five stages of the ICZM process. The five stages were presented with their aims and objectives, the key tasks and potential outputs. The adaptive nature of the stages was highlighted as there is no unique recipe for the preparation of the management plan.
13. In the discussion that followed, the participants congratulated and welcomed the IMF as a valuable contribution to a better management of complex issues. A need for transferring such approaches to the local level, and for a constant education about integrated approaches, was highlighted as well. A feeling was expressed that some stages were maybe a bit too theoretical and should lead to more tangible and realistic outputs. The creation of an “enabling environment” for the co-ordination and collaboration of different disciplines, governance and approaches seemed to be crucial for some of the participants. The experts agreed that in the new era sectoral approaches could no longer continue and that it was up to the most competent sector/ministry to lead the process. However, this selection should be flexible and would depend on the main issues to be dealt with in the plan and the competence of the institutions. In any case, the lead should be accountable; this should be somebody from the institutions and not a consultant. The trust by the community is very important for the leadership of the integrative process. The flexibility should allow also for the integration of specific plans, as required, for example, from the EU Directives. The experts also explained that the stages were not static, although they should be adapted to the local circumstances. The vision and demonstration of pilot actions with concrete tangible outputs were considered as important elements of the process since they both create ownership and confidence.

Agenda item 5: Transboundary Integrated Management Plan for Buna/Bojana (Albania/Montenegro).

14. Following the discussion on the IMF, two plans – for Albania/Montenegro and Algeria, were presented as concrete examples of its implementation on the ground. Ms. Marković underlined the main characteristics of the transboundary plan for Buna/Bojana, and in particular the process of its preparation. The integrated management plan was prepared in collaboration with all the three implementing agencies, namely, PAP/RAC, GWP-Med and UNESCO-IHP. She highlighted the process following the five stages and spelt out the lessons learned that had been an important

feedback for the preparation of the IMF. The participants welcomed the approach of transboundary nature which brings in the transnational dimension and complexity due to different institutional and administrative structures of the two countries involved.

Agenda item 6: Coastal Plan for Reghaïa, Algeria.

15. Mr. Hadj Aissa presented the Coastal Plan for the Reghaïa coastal zone, which has a specific task to follow the orientations of the national strategy and implement it at an appropriate territorial level. He presented the main issues and proposals for the future management of the Reghaïa coastal zone. The process itself followed the five stages proposed by IMF. The project was built on the experience from the CAMP Algeria, but was much more local in scale. The “Imagine” participatory method was implemented in the Plan, so to ensure a structured involvement and contribution of the local population. Twenty-four indicators, eleven key issues and four strategic axes were identified. Under these four strategic axes 21 priority actions were identified, as well as the sources for their financing. Mr. Hadj Aissa concluded his presentation by explaining the steps to follow the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the Coastal Plan for Reghaïa.

Agenda item 7: UNESCO’s Coastal Aquifer Supplement to the TDA-MED.

16. Mr. Andrea Merla, UNESCO-IHP Consultant, reminded the participants of the importance of aquifers, which were at the nexus of the marine and freshwater ecosystems, providing water sources for the millions living in coastal regions. Coupled to overexploitation and pollution, climate change impacts were also mentioned as an important pressure to coastal aquifers (e.g. sea-level rise, shoreline erosion, changes in the frequency and intensity of storms, increased climatic variability, warmer ocean temperatures and rising acidity). The main stages of the research and studies undertaken in the frame of the MedPartnership were presented. Mr. Merla announced the key products of the project, including: Characterization of the coastal aquifers; Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) supplement; and Recommendations for priority actions and a regional action plan. He highlighted the difficulties encountered and the main challenges, especially insisting on the need to “make aquifers visible“. He highlighted the growing pressures on coastal groundwater supplies as the issues of transboundary concern, affecting most of Mediterranean coastal aquifers. In addition, he pointed out a lack of policy and sustainable legal and institutional frameworks for the coastal aquifer management. The degradation of coastal aquifers and coastal freshwater ecosystems along the Mediterranean coastline was mentioned as an indicator of the growing level of environmental stress affecting the coastal zone and shallow marine ecosystems.
17. In the discussion that followed, the issue of governmental guarantee of water quality and quantity, particularly when giving aquifer resources in concession, was raised. It was pointed out that in the Adriatic not only the coastal population depended on drinkable aquifer waters, and that no legislation guaranteed the sustainable use of the underground water resources. Some participants considered that neither in the Water Framework Directive (WFD) these considerations were addressed strongly enough, while they were even left out of many other policy frameworks. It was mentioned that, as for commercial exploitation of water, monitoring should also be responsibility of the private companies, not only of the local or national authorities. The participants emphasised the need for improvement of data quality and quantity, monitoring, awareness raising, protection measures, policies and for the overall improvement in management of water resources. It was also proposed to enhance the link of the North and the South of the Mediterranean with the help of the Barcelona Convention, where the ICZM is a good way to address those issues. It was said that an information paper would be prepared and submitted at the 2nd MAP Focal Points meeting. Related to the future activities, it was pointed out that although the Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) was a valuable tool for policy amendment in order to support monitoring measures, evaluation in terms of quantity and quality (physical and biological) was missing. Several more issues were mentioned, such as the importance of fossil waters and of subsidence. Since fossil waters are not renewable and thus, even more sensitive and strategic resource, especially if we consider that in some parts of the Mediterranean (like in the North West of the Sahara Region), they are the only source of fresh water. The importance of taking into account the subsidence was

emphasised, since it may cause serious impacts, and no regional or national regulation and/or policy on that specific topic exists. The difficult situation in Palestine was emphasised where about 95% of the water resources in the coastal area, Gaza strip, are already contaminated due to sea water intrusion. The idea was expressed that the most vulnerable areas should be the first areas to be considered, and it was asked that this message be brought to the 2nd UNEP/MAP Focal Points meeting in 2015. It was agreed that finding a proper approach could be a long process; therefore, it is crucial to start act immediately. Partnerships should be continuously built. Besides the above-mentioned organisations and active partners for research funding (such as the Government of Spain or the European Space Agency - ESA), it is important to involve SPA/RAC, MedWet and other organisations that might help improve aquifer management. Finally, the Adriatic-Ionian countries were encouraged to take into account the groundwater resources when proposing the key issues/projects for the 2015-2020 period. Also, a better co-ordination to tackle the discussed future challenges is required, where UNESCO and UNEP should help build synergies with the Strategy for the Adriatic and Ionian Region. The need for a consolidation document, in line with the follow-up on the Adriatic-Ionian Strategy, was pointed out as essential for this region.

Agenda item 8: Introduction to ClimVar & ICZM project and PAP/RAC activities.

18. Ms. Povh Škugor presented the ClimVar & ICZM project objectives and the activities carried out. PAP/RAC participated in Component 2 on the knowledge building, and in Component 3 on integration into ICZM. She presented the activities carried out in order to select countries for demonstrations, methods selected, institutions involved, and difficulties encountered. She pointed out that due to the opposite trends of decreasing population projections and increasing coastal urbanisation some additions had been made to the original methodology selected for the estimation of the potential costs of the sea-level rise. She said that the methodologies used for the assessments of the costs of sea level-rise for Croatia and Tunisia, as well the assessment of the costs of Climate variability and change (CV&C) for the Šibenik-Knin County, would be presented in the guidelines document, so to enable the future replication. In the same way, the preparation of the Coastal Plan also feeds the methodological document on integration of the CV&C issues into ICZM. She briefly presented the rest of activities, including the last-year Mediterranean Coast Day celebration in Tunisia with the central topic of CV&C, a new MedOpen run on CV&C launched in May 2015, and the assessment of the banking and insurance sector practices to address CV&C. Ms. Povh concluded by informing the participants on the occasions where these activities had been presented and by listing lessons learned from the project.

Second day of the Final Conference, Wednesday, 13 May 2015.

19. As the introduction to the second day, PAP/RAC showed a video “A good climate for change” produced in the framework of the PAP/RAC activities of the ClimVar & ICZM project for the Mediterranean Coast Day awareness raising campaign.

Agenda item 9: Presenting the DIVA assessment for Croatia and Tunisia.

20. At the very beginning of his presentation Mr. Jochen Hinkel, PAP/RAC Consultant from the Global Climate Forum, highlighted that his presentation would largely focus on the case of Croatia, with brief examples from Tunisia since the work in Tunisia was ongoing. He introduced the DIVA model, an integrated model of coastal systems assessing biophysical and socio-economic impacts of sea-level rise and socio-economic development. The structure of the model was presented in detail, with particular focus on the advantages of downscaling this global model for the purposes of the two case studies. The DIVA projections on damages were based on sea-level rise and socio-economic scenarios. The model also takes into account adaptation options for both coastal flooding (building and raising dikes) and erosion (beach nourishment). The study concluded that the sea-level rise induced increase in coastal flood risk was a major issue for both

Croatia and Tunisia, while erosion was a much bigger issue for Tunisia than for Croatia. For Croatia, the adaptation costs are substantial, but smaller than avoided damages in the long run.

21. The discussion was open with questioning the dikes and beach nourishment as favourable adaptation options since more flexible adaptation options exist (such as flexible constructions, temporary protections during the winter, etc.). However, although ideas such as floating houses and ecosystem-based adaptation are valuable, as for the urban areas, for our today's state of knowledge, there are not many options, especially the ones that are not expensive. The importance to note in the studies of this kind that the sea-level rise, flooding and erosion are highly interconnected was pointed out. The general public is often not aware of this fact and tends to view these phenomena as separate issues. Also, the serious, science-based approach should be undertaken at the local level in order to decide how to design protection measures. The low quality of planning of the protection may cause erosion elsewhere, while for the cities with a rigid coast, often there is no need to build new constructions but to heighten the existing ones. The participants asked whether the adaptation costs had been shown in the market values, and it was clarified that although the costs in figures had come from one international company, they were market-based to some extent, since there are no many engineering companies involved in such operations. As for the analysis on the efficiency of a 100 m setback, the participants were informed that, at the moment, there were no such projections. However, the DIVA partners are involved in an EU project undergoing that might give some answers. It was pointed out that the setback should be considered together with the morphology of the coast, taking elevation into consideration. At request of the participants, it was clarified that, in the DIVA model, the water level of today was increased by the sea level rise. Also, the components such as the set-up and the run-up are included in today's water level, which is then elevated by the sea-level rise projections. As for the issue of river floods, it was clarified that the DIVA model was not able to take these into account. Finally, the participants discussed the reasons why the DIVA assessment had taken into account only dikes and nourishment. As an example of questioning this choice, the tsunami in Japan was mentioned when the protection by dikes was inefficient. It was explained that as for the case of Japan, the issue was not only the height of the surge, but the tectonic interference where the whole coast sunk and that was the reason why dikes could not serve their purpose. As for the dykes, the reason for DIVA to take into account this option is because this is the practice that we are the most familiar with. They are built for centuries (for example, in the Netherlands) and we know more about their costs, effects, prices, benefits, etc. Regarding soft methods, it was stated that there had been many uncertainties and that many effects still remained unknown. In any case, there is a clear need to focus on the lessons learned from the countries, such as the UK, the Netherlands and Germany, with many years of experience of constructing dikes, with known figures of prices of construction, maintenance costs, overall costs and benefits. It was concluded that these information should be simplified and more direct.

Agenda item 10: Introduction to and presentation of the Coastal Plan for the Šibenik-Knin County including Local Vulnerability Assessment and “Climagine”.

22. In his quality of PAP/RAC Consultant, Mr. Anil Markandya, Scientific Director of the BC3 Basque Centre for Climate Change, highlighted that his presentation was a complement to the previous one, since it also considers the results of the DIVA study, but taking into account also other impacts of the climate variability and change for the location of interest – the Šibenik-Knin County (ŠKC), and comparing it to the costs of the coastal flooding. Mr. Markandya introduced the ŠKC with some of its key features, such as the County area, population structure, economic structure by sectors, etc. He presented in detail potential impacts of climate change for each important sector in the country, namely: tourism, agriculture, aquaculture and fisheries, water management, manufacturing, maritime transportation, and energy. A particular attention was given to impacts of sea-level rise and floods by discussing the results of the DIVA study and the vulnerability assessment made by another PAP/RAC consultant. In addition, impacts of climate change on forest fires, health, and cultural heritage were also discussed for the area. The presentation was concluded with policy recommendations considering the sectors of the utmost importance for the economy of ŠKC. It was recommended that any development plan had to make

the economy resilient to climate variability and change, and more detailed assessments on impacts of climate variability and change should be part of the national adaptation plans for Croatia.

23. The discussion was open with a question if water reservoirs had been considered in this study only in terms of hydropower or also for other uses, such as food production and storage of water for cases of shortages. It was emphasised that water reservoirs had been a good example of a holistic approach due to a wide array of usage. However, it was clarified that, as for this study, the water reservoirs had been considered in terms of hydropower potential. As for the water management, more focus was placed on how to reduce water losses during its transfer, since those account for 50% of the water abstracted. It was mentioned that the water was a source of conflicts in the area as of today, since Krka National park, Croatian Waters and Croatian Electricity have different views on what biological minimum of water is, resulting in different regulations. It was also informed that the issue of water reservoirs had to be included into the coastal plan for ŠKC, especially since one of the main focuses of the Plan is water.
24. Mr. Ivica Trumbić, PAP/RAC Consultant, presented the Coastal Plan for the Šibenik-Knin County. He explained the rationale, objectives and the basic facts of the Plan, and clarified what the coastal plan actually was. The organisational structure of the Plan, the planning process and the scoping stage were presented with particular stress on scoping being necessary to better focus the further steps, as well as the overall planning efforts. He said that the diagnostic analysis had achieved better understanding of the development context in the coastal area of the County. Priority themes, such as spatial development, water resources and climate change, were in focus. “Climagine”, a participatory method based on stakeholder engagement, had been discussed as an important input for the Plan. He explained three scenarios included in the Plan, namely the “Risk”, “Competitiveness to cohesion” and “Protection towards sustainability”. Mr. Trumbić presented some of the GIS-based results showing the zones vulnerable to sea-level rise, landscape, marine and biodiversity valuable zones of the Šibenik-Knin County. He concluded by listing lessons learned from this project, as follows: the “Climagine” workshops are critical for building the coastal planning constituency; Scoping is necessary to focus planning efforts; Ecosystem approach allows the analysis of major resources; Territorial coverage should cover ecosystem boundaries; Integration is a complicated process, while adaptation to climate change is a long shot.

Agenda item 11: Guidelines for adapting to Climate Variability and Change along the Mediterranean coast.

25. Mr. Markandya presented the aims of the Guidelines which, apart from being a guide to the impacts of Climate variability and change (CV&C) on coastal zones in the region, have an important role in providing information on how such impacts can be integrated into the ICZM process. The main stages in integrating CV&C into the ICZM process were presented, as follows: i) the “Establishment” stage is to be done within policy frameworks concerning adaptation to CV&C (the EU Directives, the Mediterranean conventions, international conventions and other policy directives); ii) the second stage called “Analysis and futures” aims to identify the main elements of CV&C on different time scales and assess its impacts on key sectors (agriculture, tourism, fisheries, water, infrastructure, etc.); iii) the “Setting the vision” stage aims to engage stakeholders in setting the priorities and agreeing on the key policies and measures. The last two stages are related to “Designing the future”, which involves stakeholders to build an appropriate adaptation strategy, and “Realizing the vision”, in which stakeholders should monitor and evaluate the results of the strategy adopted.

Agenda item 12: Banking and insurance practices to address climate variability and change in the Mediterranean.

26. Mr. Matthieu Wemaere, PAP/RAC Consultant, presented a study dealing with the role the banking and insurance sectors have in delivering the ICZM Protocol objectives on Climate variability and change (CV&C). The study covered the following countries: Albania, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Egypt, Libya, Montenegro, Morocco, Palestine and Syria. The study is

based upon a questionnaire sent to major insurance and banking companies in South East Mediterranean, but also on desk-based research on products offered/policies adopted. He stated that the banking sector had not successfully integrated CV&C risks into its long-term strategic planning and that urgent action was required to adjust policies, products and services to avoid losses. As for the insurance sector, it was stated that there was a greater progress made, but that further, urgent action was still required. Mr. Wemaere concluded the presentation with outlining the recommendations not only for the banking/insurance industry but also for the government/public sector, namely: to enhance knowledge and awareness of climate risks; to reinforce climate risk prevention services; to develop products/services as adaptation incentives; and to create a public sector enabling environment.

27. In the discussion that followed, the participants mentioned some examples from Morocco, Croatia and Algeria. In Morocco, there is MANDA insurance, a multiple risk weather insurance, aimed only at legumes and grains cultivations. This insurance covers a rather narrow sector, but within it the clients are fully compensated. The price of insurance is proportional to the surface used (in ha). It was also mentioned that in the study on Šibenik-Knin County a lot had been done to include the banking sector but that they had been reluctant to participate due to already high number of risks at the market. An interesting example of a European bank, which does not finance ski resorts under certain altitude, was also mentioned. It was questioned whether something similar could be applied for financing the construction in the low-laying coastal zones. Mr. Wemaere agreed that loans should be based on environmental assessments. He added that there were no specific measures for the Mediterranean (with the exception of Morocco and Algeria). The only way in which the public sector can influence banks is through the public - private partnership. A need was stressed to link adaptation and mitigation measures as global goals. A real political pressure could make it work (for example, the initiatives such as LIMA to PARIS climate alliance, the Business and Climate summit, etc.). It was also noted that in most of the cases of CV&C caused damages the insurance was not available, so that the owners had to undertake a full remediation costs. There are very few data on these experiences, and a detailed study on that topic will be useful. It was pointed out that there were two areas of concern: the public and the private sector. While the public sector needs the information on the area most impacted by CV&C, the private sector could be interested in whether the risk is high or low. It was stressed that the need for the EIA study for the private sector to identify measures to minimize the CV&C impacts differed from one country to another. It was assessed as crucial to understand that adverse CV&C impacts were also environmental impacts. Prevention of the damage was recommended as the best way to prevent the damage. In cases in which the measures undertaken are not sufficient, the revolving funds can be an option. It was agreed that there was a need for informing population on the advantages of using insurances, as well as about other issues related to an easier access to funds available for this purpose. It was concluded that the MedPartnership project could provide valuable information to the public and private sector, as well as to the general population. In addition, MAP CAMPs could be used as demonstration projects. Finally, it was recommended to organize workshops with the private sector.
28. The meeting was closed at 14:00, and the participants were taken on a field trip to the Šibenik-Knin County. Overall, it may be said that the reactions of the participants were remarkably positive and confirmed the need for the activities of this type as implemented within the MedPartnership and ClimVar & ICZM projects.

ANNEX I

List of participants / Liste des participants

ALBANIA / ALBANIE

Ms. Borana ANTONI

Expert in the SEA, EIA, Industrial Pollution,
Environmental Standards Unit
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Water
Administration
Rruga e Dureshit, No. 27
Tirana

Tel/Fax: ++ 355 4 22256113

E-mail: Borana.Antoni@moe.gov.al
www.moe.gov.al

ALGERIA / ALGERIE

M. Raouf HADJ AISSA

Ministère de l'Aménagement du Territoire et de
l'Environnement
1, rue des Quatre Canons
16000 Alger

Tel/Fax: ++ 213 21

E-mail: hadjaissa_raouf@yahoo.fr
www.mate.gov.dz

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA / BOSNIE ET HERZEGOVINE

Mr. Tarik KUPUSOVIC

National Co-ordinator for MAP
Hydro Engineering Institute
Stjepana Tomica 1
71000 Sarajevo

Tel: ++ 387 33 207949

Fax: ++ 387 33 207949

E-mail: tarik.kupusovic@heis.ba
www.heis.com.ba/

CROATIA / CROATIE

Mr. Ivan RADIC

Senior Advisor
Department for the Protection of Sea
Directorate for Climate-related Activities,
Sustainable Development and Protection of Soil, Air
and Sea
Ministry of Environment and Nature Protection
Radnička cesta 80 (Zagreb tower)
10000 Zagreb

Tel: ++ 385 1 3717242

Fax: ++ 385 1 3717135

E-mail: ivan.radic@mzoip.hr
www.mzoip.hr

CYPRUS / CHYPRE

Ms. Joanna CONSTANTINIDOU

Environment Officer
Department of Environment
Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and
Environment
20-22 October 28th Avenue
2414 Engomi
Nicosia

Tel: ++ 357 22 408920

Fax: ++ 357 22 774945

E-mail: jconstantinidou@environment.moa.gov.cy
www.moa.gov.cy

FRANCE / FRANCE

M. Fabrice BERNARD

Délégué Europa International
Conservatoire de l'Espace Littoral et des Rivages
Lacustres
Bastide Beaumanoir
3, rue Marcel Arnaud
13100 Aix en Provence

Tel : ++ 33 4 42912835
E-mail: F.Bernard@conservatoire-du-littoral.fr
www.conservatoire-du-littoral.fr

GREECE / GRECE

Ms. Athena MOURMOURIS

Honorary Director General for the Environment
Ministry of Productive Reconstruction, Environment and Energy
Akti Moutsopoulou 25
18534 Piraeus

Tel: ++ 30 6974581325
Fax: ++ 30 210 4111318

E-mail: athenamour@yahoo.co.uk

ISRAEL / ISRAEL

Ms. Maayan HAIM

Coastal Environment Engineer
Ministry of Environmental Protection
15a Pal-Yam Street
P.O.Box 811
Haifa 31007

Tel.: ++ 972 4 8633513
Fax: ++ 972 4 8633150
E-mail: MaayanH@sviva.gov.il
www.sviva.gov.il

LEBANON / LIBAN

Mr. Georges AKL

Civil Engineer
Head of Service of Natural Resources
Ministry of Environment
Centre Lazarieh 8 etage block A 4
P.O. Box 11
2727 Beirut

Tel.: ++ 961 1 976555 ext 453
Fax: ++ 961 1 976534
E-mail: G.Akl@moe.gov.lb
www.moe.gov.lb/

MONTENEGRO / MONTENEGRO

Ms. Aleksandra IVANOVIC

Advisor
Public Enterprise for Coastal Zone Management of
Montenegro
Ul. Popa Jola Zeca bb
85310 Budva

Tel: ++ 382 33 452709 or 402060
Fax: ++ 382 33 452685
E-mail: aleksandra.ivanovic@morskodobro.com
www.morskodobro.com

Ms. Jelena KNEZEVIC

Adviser to the Minister
Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism
IV Proleterske brigade 19
81000 Podgorica
MONTENEGRO

Tel : ++ 382 20 446225
Fax : ++ 382 20 446215
E-mail : jelena.knezevic@mrt.gov.me

MOROCCO / MAROC

M. Hafid EL OUALJA

Direction de la Surveillance et de la Prévention des Risques
Ministère Délégué auprès du Ministre de l'Énergie, des Mines, de l'Eau et de l'Environnement, chargé de l'Environnement
9, Avenue Al Araar, Secteur 16, Hay Riad
Rabat

Tel: ++ 212 5 37 576646 / 570656

Fax: ++ 212 5 37576645

E-mail: h.oualja@gmail.com

PALESTINE / LA PALESTINE

Mr. Samer KALBOUNEH

Director of Projects Department
Environment Quality Authority (EQA)
Hay Ash-Sharafa
Ramallah

Tel: ++ 970 2 2403495

Fax: ++ 970 2 2403494

E-mail: s_kalbouneh@yahoo.com

SLOVENIA / SLOVENIE

Mr. Mitja BRICELJ

Secretary
Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning
Directorate for Water and Investments / Water Management Division
47 Dunajska cesta
SI – 1000 Ljubljana

Tel: ++ 386 1 4787477

Fax: ++ 386 1 4787425

E-mail: mitja.bricelj@gov.si

www.mko.gov.si/en/

SPAIN / ESPAGNE

Mr. Jordi GALOFRE SAUMELL

Jefe del Servicio de Costas en Tarragona
Dirección General de Sostenibilidad de la Costa y del Mar
Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Medio Rural y Marino
Plaza Imperial Tarraco, 4
43005 Tarragona

Tel: ++ 34 977 216469

Fax: ++ 34 977 230563

E-mail: jgalofre@magrama.es

www.marm.es

TURKEY / TURQUIE

Mr. Emrah SÖYLEMEZ

Head of Section
Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation
Directorate General of Spatial Planning
Coastal Areas Department
Söğütözü Mah. 2179. Sokak No: 5
Çankaya/Ankara

Tel: ++ 90 312 285 7173 / 2376

Fax: ++ 90 312 2874923

E-mail: emrahs@csb.gov.tr

emrah.soylemez@csb.gov.tr

**UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME / MEDITERRANEAN ACTION PLAN
(UNEP/MAP)
PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ENVIRONNEMENT / PLAN D'ACTION
POUR LA MEDITERRANEE (PNUE/PAM)**

Mr. Lorenzo GALBIATI

Responsable des projets du MedPartnership et de la
Variabilité climatique

Partenariat stratégique pour le grand écosystème
marin méditerranéen

(MedPartnership)

Programme des Nations-unies pour l'environnement

Secrétariat de la Convention de Barcelone

Unité de coordination pour le Plan d'action pour la
Méditerranée

Vassileos Konstantinou 48

Athènes 11635

GRECE

Tel: ++ 30 210 7273106

Fax: ++ 30 210 7253196

E-mail: Lorenzo.Galbiati@unepmap.gr

www.unepmap.org

www.themedpartnership.org

**PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME / REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (PAP/RAC)
CENTRE D'ACTIVITES REGIONALES / PROGRAMME D' ACTIONS PRIORITAIRES
(CAR/PAP)**

Ms. Branka BARIC

Programme Officer

Tel: ++ 385 21 340477

E-mail: branka.baric@paprac.org

Ms. Lada JAKELIC

Administrative Officer

Tel: ++ 385 21 340472

E-mail: lada.jakelic@paprac.org

Ms. Marina MARKOVIC

Programme Officer

Tel: ++ 385 21 340476

E-mail: marina.markovic@paprac.org

Mr. Sylvain PETIT

Programme Officer

Tel: ++ 385 21 340474

E-mail: sylvain.petit@paprac.org

Ms. Daria POVH SKUGOR

Programme Officer

Tel: ++ 385 21 340478

E-mail: daria.povh@paprac.org

Mr. Marko PREM

Deputy Director

Tel: ++ 385 21 340475

E-mail: marko.prem@paprac.org

Ms. Dina SILOVIC

Financial Officer

Tel: ++ 385 21 340473

E-mail: dina.silovic@paprac.org

Mr. Neven STIPICA

Programme Officer

Tel: ++ 385 21 340479

E-mail: neven.stipica@paprac.org

Ms. Zeljka SKARICIC

Director

Tel: ++ 385 21 340471

E-mail: zeljka.skaricic@paprac.org

Priority Actions Programme Regional Activity
Centre (PAP/RAC)

Kraj. Sv. Ivana 11

21000 Split

Tel: ++ 385 21 340470

Fax: ++ 385 21 340490

www.pap-thecoastcentre.org

PAP/RAC Consultants:

Ms. Veronique EVERS

E-mail: veronique.evers@gmail.com

Mr. Ivan SEKOVSKI

E-mail: ivansekovski@googlemail.com

INVITED EXPERTS / EXPERTS INVITES

Mr. Jochen HINKEL

Global Climate Forum e.V. (GCF)
Adaptation and Social Learning
Neue Promenade 6
10178 Berlin
GERMANY

Tel: ++ 49 30 2060738-20
Fax: ++ 49 30-2060738-33
E-mail: hinkel@globalclimateforum.org
www.globalclimateforum.org

Mr. Matthew LAGOD

Consultant
UNESCO International Hydrological Programme
(IHP)
Section on Groundwater Systems and Settlements
1, rue Miollis
75732 Paris Cedex 15
FRANCE

Tel: ++ 33 1 45683951
Fax: ++ 33 1 45685811
E-mail: m.lagod@unesco.org

Mr. Anil MARKANDYA

Scientific Director
BC3 – Basque Centre for Climate Change
Alameda Urquijo4 , 4^a
48008 Bilbao Bizkaia
SPAIN

Tel: ++ 34 94 4014690 ext. 117
E-mail: anil.markandya@bc3research.org

Mr. Andrea MERLA

Consultant
UNESCO International Hydrological Programme
(IHP)
Section on Groundwater Systems and Settlements
1, rue Miollis
75732 Paris Cedex 15
FRANCE

E-mail: merla.andrea@gmail.com

Mr. Michael SCOULLOS

Mediterranean Information Office for Environment,
Culture and Sustainable Development (MIO-
ECSDE)
12, Kyrristou Str.
10556 Athens
GREECE

Tel: ++ 30 210 3247490, 3247267 (ext.200)
Fax: ++ 30 210 3317127
E-mail: scoullos@mio-ecsde.org
www.mio-ecsde.org

Mr. Brian SHIPMAN

Avallenek
Gulval Cross
PENZANCE
Cornwall TR18 3BN
UK

Tel: ++ 44 7989 346 587
E-mail: brian@gulvalx.demon.co.uk

Ms. Maria SNOUSSI

Professor
Head "Coastal Environments & Climate Change"
Research Team
Mohammed V-Agdal University
Faculty of Sciences
Rabat
MOROCCO

E-mail:

snoussi@fsr.ac.ma;ma.snoussi@gmail.com

Mr. Ivica TRUMBIC

Trg Hrvatske bratske zajednice 3b
21000 Split
CROATIA

Tel: ++ 385 21 33 95 20 (office)

Fax: ++ 385 21 48 00 18

E-mail: ivica.trumbic@gmail.com

Mr. Matthieu WEMAERE

Rue de l'Été, 74
B1050 Brussels
BELGIUM

Tel: ++ 32 477788281

E-mail: matthieu.wemaere@gmail.com

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE CITY OF SPLIT / REPRESENTANTS DE LA VILLE DE SPLIT

Ms. Marjana COSIC

Obala kneza Branimira 17
21000 Split
CROATIA

E-mail: marjana.cosic@split.hr

Ms. Daniela SEGVIC

Tel: ++ 385 21 31011

E-mail: danielasegvic@split.hr

ANNEX II

Agenda of the meeting

Tuesday, 12 May 2015

- 8:30 – 9:00 Registration.
- 9:00 – 9:30 Opening: welcome speeches (Mr. Ivan Radić and Ms. Željka Škaričić).
- 9:30 – 10:30 Presentation of the MedPartnership project (Ms. Daria Povh Škugor).

Presentation of the ICZM Sub-component and PAP/RAC activities (Ms. Daria Povh Škugor).

Discussion.
- 11:00 – 13:00 Guidelines for the preparation of National ICZM Strategies required by the Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) Protocol for the Mediterranean (Mr. Brian Shipman).

National ICZM Strategies for Algeria, Montenegro and Croatia (Mr. Raouf Hadj Aissa and Ms. Véronique Evers, Ms. Jelena Knežević and Ms. Marina Marković).

Discussion.
- 14:30 – 16:00 Integrative Methodological Framework for coastal, river basin and aquifer management (Mr. Brian Shipman and Mr. Michel Scoullou).

Transboundary Integrated Management Plan for Buna/Bojana (Albania/Montenegro) (Ms. Marina Marković).

Coastal Plan for Reghaïa (Algeria) (Mr. Raouf Hadj Aissa).

Discussion.
- 16:30 – 17:30 UNESCO's Coastal Aquifer Supplement to the TDA-MED (Mr. Andrea Merla).

Discussion.
- 17:30 – 18:00 Introduction to ClimVar & ICZM project and PAP/RAC activities (Ms. Daria Povh Škugor).

Wednesday, 13 May 2015

- 9:00 – 10:00 Presenting DIVA assessment for Croatia (Mr. Jochen Hinkel).

 Presenting DIVA assessment for Tunisia (Mr. Jochen Hinkel).

 Discussion.
- 10:30 – 11:30 Introduction to and presentation of the Coastal Plan for the Šibenik-Knin
County including Local Vulnerability Assessment and “Climagine” (Mr. Ivica
Trumbić and Mr. Anil Markandya).

 Discussion.
- 11:30 – 13:00 Guidelines for adapting to Climate Variability and Change along the
Mediterranean coast (Mr. Anil Markandya).

 Banking and insurance practices to address climate variability and change in
the Mediterranean (Mr. Matthieu Wemaere).

 Discussion.
- 14:00 Departure for Šibenik (Field trip).

ANNEX III

Greening the event and CO₂ footprint calculation GHG calculations obtained using [MYCLIMATE](#) CO₂ footprint calculator

Required inputs:

- Participants: 39 participants
 - Duration: 2 days
 - Country: Croatia
 - Event area: 94 m²
 - 2 arrivals by car with average distance of 245 km + 345 km (1,180 km in both directions);
 - 20 short distance flights with no business class
 - 6 medium distance flights with no business class
 - Exact power consumption of the event: Conference room hourly consumption: 4 KW per hour. Total consumption for the event: 52 kWh. No green energy to our knowledge except of energy-efficient lightning.
 - Food: food served for one lunch and three coffee breaks
 - Consumption of drinks: tap water in glass jars, 10 litres of soft drinks and 20 servings of coffee per day
 - Accommodation: 29 overnights in two 4-star hotels, and three overnights in a 3-star hotel
 - Printed material: 6 kilos of which 1 kg recycled paper
 - A small promotion stand
- ➔ **CO₂ emission: 14,007 tons (359,153 tons per person)**
- ➔ **No baseline to compare**
- ➔ **No carbon offsetting option agreed - How to integrate these expenses and have them certified by auditors?¹**

Positive aspects of the meeting:

1. On-line information about the meeting, i.e., Greening the event available to participants prior, during and after the meeting
2. No long distance flights
3. Hotel accommodation and the meeting venue within the walking distance (a 5-min. walk max)
4. Appropriate room size; natural lightning
5. Glass water jars with tap water and glasses provided to participants
6. No plastics (jars, glasses, reusable coffee cups and sugar spoons, sugar in reusable bowls) with the exception of 27 water plastic bottles (1/2 l each) included in the lunch boxes for the field trip
7. Documents² uploaded onto the meeting [web site](#)
8. Participants asked prior to the meeting (on the meeting web site) whether they would need to be provided with a printed copy during the meeting. No one responded.

¹ CO₂ offsetting costs offered by MYCLIMATE for this event would be: CHF 15,639, i.e. CHF 401,00 per person. A PAP/RAC representative proposed to the MAP Greening TF members to consider planting of trees as one of possible offsetting options.

² Unfortunately, due to strict Museum rules, it was not possible to hang the agenda of the meeting at the conference room door. Therefore, the two-day agenda printed on both sides was distributed to participants. Also, those who wanted to make notes were offered paper (a few of them used it including the PAP/RAC staff in charge of preparing notes of the meeting).

9. A greening questionnaire available on-line – a weak feedback received from participants (only a few responded); however, those who responded evaluated the greening efforts as very useful and successful. To obtain a stronger feedback from participants in future, the dissemination of a questionnaire hard copy to be filled-in during the meeting (instead of filling-in and submitting the on-line questionnaire after the meeting) might be considered.

In conclusion,

- ➔ A paperless meeting would be a big challenge
- ➔ The issue of offsetting was included in the MAP Greening Task Force agenda to be discussed at their June and July Skype meetings.