



Deliverable 4.3.1

Capitalisation event at Mediterranean Level

Reversing biodiversity loss in urban environments in a context of climate crisis:
ecosystem approach and Nature-based Solutions

Draft	24/11/2023
Partner review	28/11/2023
Final version	30/11/2023





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1 - Glossary

GC	Grant contract
JTS	Joint Technical Secretariat
LB	Lead Beneficiary
MA	Management Authority
PIM	Project Implementation Manual
PP	Project partner
QA/QC	Quality assessment / Quality control
WP	Work package

BI	Blue Infrastructure
EBM	Ecosystem-based Management
GI	Green Infrastructure
ICZM	Integrated Coastal Zone Management
MPAs	Marine Protected Areas
NbS	Nature-based Solutions



2 - Background and purpose of this report

The project: “ENhancing Socio-Ecological RESilience in Mediterranean coastal areas (ENSERES)” – under the ENI CBC MED, Call for Capitalisation Projects of 2020 – gathers 8 organisations from 4 different Mediterranean countries. It focuses on transferring and mainstreaming EBM basics to implement ICZM processes in multi-level conservation and territorial practices, leading to better prepared communities and natural goods.

MedCities is leading the work package 3 on Transfer, replication and upscaling and further strongly engaged in capitalisation activities.

MedCities committed to organise a capitalisation seminar in order to present the results of the project and the activities implemented by the representatives of local authorities - one of the most relevant stakeholders’ group of ENSERES, to its member cities, 73 local authorities from all over the Mediterranean basin.

This event took place back-to-back with MedCities General Assembly, on 22 and 23 November 2023 in Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina. The event was run in a hybrid mode and gathered 23 city elected representatives onsite (21 members and 2 observers) plus 13 members, 7 candidates and 2 observers online. The seminar reached in total 45 MedCities members and observers.

The Municipality of Sfax is an ENSERES partner and was meant to be present at the Seminar. However, it did not obtain the necessary ministerial approval to join the seminar, as did not neither the rest of MedCities Tunisian members. This resulted in the no participation of Tunisian representatives in the Seminar and General Assembly.

The seminar continued right after these introductions.

Interpretation in French, English and Arabic was provided to ensure maximum participation.

3 – Objectives and methodology

The seminar had the following objectives:

- * highlighting the collaborative successes achieved by protected area and city stakeholders to enhance resilient socio-ecological approaches along the Mediterranean coast
- * sharing local transferable experiences in applying NbS and EBM experiences to blue and green infrastructures
- * identifying MedCities members’ priorities to address through the Working Groups on “Coastal cities” and “Planning green cities”





The methodology adopted combined a series of concrete case-studies presentations with interactive sessions to discuss around the examples provided and identify the most urgent needs for MedCities members to improve the resilience of their cities to the climate and biodiversity crises.

We asked every partner to follow a template that could be re-used as a tool for dissemination (in the shape of a short 1 pager with bullet points for example). The idea is to build easy to understand contents supporting the capitalization of the project results.

4 - Summary of presentations

After the framing of the seminar by MedCities Director, Oriol Barba, ENSERES project manager, Christoph Schröder, from ETC-UMA (Malaga University) introduced the overall concept of ENSERES and project results, with a focus on the activities undertaken with the Municipality of Sfax, in Tunisia.

Session 1: The benefit of bridging cities and protected areas, governance solutions.

Opening remarks

Renaud Dupuy de la Grandrive, director of the MPA of Cap d'Agde, MedPAN Board Member.

- * Municipalities close to or in within an MPA can have different shapes, from a coastal habitat to an island. It is well known that in the Mediterranean they are facing quite a lot of challenges including loss of coastal and marine biodiversity as well as risks connected to climate change impacts.
- * Solutions to such issues include a number of tools which are also themselves facing their own challenges but are important to consider, such as:
 - > Protection of natural areas
 - > Ecological restoration (quite new in the Mediterranean and MPAs) and Nature-based Solutions.
 - > Governance and management, through ecosystem approaches, among others
- * In order to successfully implement these solutions, it is absolutely key to remember that the sea and the coastline are our common good and that we need to work together to preserve it.
- * MedPAN (a network of Mediterranean marine protected area managers... for managers) can support the implementation of these solutions. MedPAN works to promote effective MPA management, strengthen cooperation to protect the sea sustainably, train managers, etc. MedPAN counts 75 members managing 191 MPAs in 21 Mediterranean countries.





1.1 - MedPAN experience and the case of Cap d'Agde, France.

Renaud Dupuy de la Grandrive, director of the MPA of Cap d'Agde, MedPAN Board Member.

Issues

Agde is hosting an important MPA (Côte agathoise MPA), which is a Natura 2000 site (posidonies du Cap d'Agde) including a high protected area, all managed by the municipality through its marine service.

At the same time:

- * it is an important tourism destination, which generates a population increase from 30 000 to 230 000 habitants every summer
- * its harbor hosts over 3000 boats as well as 30 small-scale fishers and recreational fishers
- * 8 diving centers manage 15 000 dives per year

What was done

- * The very first action was to move the management from a local NGO to the municipality. The marine direction of the city includes 9 permanent staff (including professional divers / marine biologists) and the team does not have the power to legally control the maritime activities.
- * The governance of the MPA includes a steering committee led by the land prefect and its 50 members gather once a year.
- * Interaction with other authorities was secured, including exchanges with environment, communications and finance municipality departments, for example.

How the collaboration helped

The high level of interaction and collaboration with maritime and environment authorities as well as the stakeholders Working groups (fishermen, nautical stakeholders, public awareness...) have generated participative approach and joint-management, which allowed the development of the following activities, while taking into account the socioeconomic needs of the area:

- * Biodiversity monitoring surveys
- * Surveillance of the strict marine reserve
- * Management of the ecological morings zones
- * Developing restoration measures at sea (Recif'lab program including artificial reefs...)
- * NbS to protect the coast (Pegase)
- * Public awareness, educational programmes, communication
- * Participate to networks (MedPAN, French Forum, national agencies)





1.2 - Governance framework and action at a municipal marine protected area, Tyre, Lebanon.

Ali Badreddine, Manager, Tyre Coast Nature Reserve

Issues

Tyre combines:

- * an important archeological and cultural site
- * a marine protected area
- * a key tourism destination for the country

In this context, the issue was to find the best way to turn the Tyre National Country Reserve into an economic opportunity, in particular for Tyre City.

What was done

- * The mayor was appointed president of the city.
- * Actions were organized to involve citizens (beach cleaning operations for example).
- * Establish rules and regulations (jet ski is not allowed for example).
- * Make decision-makers work together with citizens.
- * Organise trainings and capacity building for local stakeholders.
- * Implement monitoring programs on sustainability.

How the collaboration helped

Working together creating a fruitful balance between human, economics and environmental needs was and led to the following results:

- 1 million visitors per year (both national and international)
- 500 jobs created
- 300 cleaning events organized
- 200 awareness / sensibilization / trainings organized

1.3 - Governance of Marseille's coastal and maritime areas: success stories and questions about the resilience of the governance system.

Jean-Charles Lardic, Deputy to the Services General Director, Director of Prospective, Ville de Marseille.

Issue

- * The implementation of the "Récifs du Prado", a Nature-based Solution that meets all the SDGs, as well as the creation of the Parc national des Calanques in 2012 appear as clear successes of implementing solutions which preserve nature and human needs and where balance between authorities and local players was fully met.
- * The first project actually resulted from particularly favorable circumstances, and the second may present a certain fragility, making it challenging to confirm the effectiveness and





robustness of the current processes of territorial governance.

What was done

An audit was developed on governance in coastal, insular and sensitive areas, with the aim to:

- * check the administrative processes and highlight potential issues.
- * identify good and replicable practices which could support the improvement of political and administrative processes for coastal management.

All MedCities partners are invited to join the study (see annex).

1.4 - Collaborating with NGOs, ARCHELON Sea Turtle Rescue Centre, Glyfada, Greece.

Sokratis Zachos, Secretary General, Municipality of Glyfada.

Issues

- * Glyfada is one of the primary suburbs of Athens and is therefore submitted to pressure
- * In the early 90's Greece was facing a deficit in planning development while preserving natural resources in the early 90ies, the city of Glyfada understood the need to combine both.

What was done

- * Over the last 10 years Glyfada's urban and coastal development was made with an effort to constantly include sustainable approaches as well as environmental education and awareness activities.
- * An example of these efforts was the building of a center to rescue sea turtles together with the local NGO Archelon. The center is also managed both by the municipality and the NGO.

How the collaboration helped

- * Environmental education and public awareness are a key first step to mobilize and engage local communities, it is a first step to involve them to participate publicly.
- * The rescue center is Glyfada's Nr 1 attraction promoted by Trip Advisor

1.5 - Management Implications at a Protected, Peri-Urban, Salt Lake Ecosystem: Larnaca's Salt Lakes, Cyprus.

Andreas Karakatsanis, Chief Engineer, Director of Technical Services, Municipality of Larnaca.

Issues

Develop sustainable tourism around the 4 lakes near Larnaca, taking into account:





- * the expansion of the city
- * highways
- * proximity to international airport
- * sewage line at the outskirts of the lake
- * mosquitos for which some individuals use chemical treatments (while the municipality runs safe and non-chemical treatments)

What was done

- * The city planning took into account the importance of protecting zones around the lake through very low building coefficient.
- * Tourist activities are connected to nature: trails, birdwatching, playgrounds, and an environmental center is under construction.
- * The idea is to protect the place by making it an attraction for locals and visitors based on its natural uniqueness, so that they can be preserved.

How the collaboration helped

The participation of the Municipality of Larnaca at the Salt Lakes management team, headed by the State Department of the Environment, enables the seamless amalgamation of the local desires with the environmental restrictions resulting in the smooth and non-problematic preservation of this important natural treasure of Cyprus.

1.6 - End of Session 1 short debate

An open debate followed the presentations. Key points are collected below.

Josep Canals, Secretary General, Medcities, Barcelona

- * It is not only about coastal cities, and it is important to make sure municipal authorities have clear that although they don't understand all details about nature protection, they have the power to decide to preserve it.
- * In some cases, municipalities can also be managers of protected areas, like in Agde.
- * It is also very important that the municipalities see that a protected area can represent an economic opportunity (Tyre).
- * Sometimes, deconstructing the sea front to bring nature back can bring additional incomes (Catalan coast).

Zeynep Çiftçi, Head of Foreign Affairs, Metropolitan Municipality of Antalya

The city of Antalya recently launched an electronic digital system to check the boats that are polluting in Antalya. It was very expensive, but it is very efficient and the Municipality got a return on investment in 2 months.





Fabio Vallarola, Fabio Vallarola, Head of Environment Department, Municipality of Ancona, Italy

There is a good connection between MedCities and MedPAN. MedPAN is creating 5 training centers and it would be interesting for MedCities members to access these centers, so that they understand better to the reality of protected areas and the opportunities they provide. (MEDPAN was accepted as an observer member of Medcities last year).

Andreas Karakatsanis, Chief Engineer, Director of Technical Services, Municipality of Larnaca

Why not establishing 22 Nov as International Mediterranean Cities Day.

Renaud Dupuy de la Grandrive, director of the MPA of Cap d'Agde, MedPAN Board Member.

In many municipalities, things have changes over the last 20 years. Representatives have understood that managing MPAs as a municipality is an opportunity.

Majlinda Bufi, mayor of Roskovec

There are many small cities which need to learn from experiences and how to use available opportunities, for the staff but also for the mayors. We need more meetings like this. MedCities is an opportunity for all.

Christoph Schröder, ENSERES Project Manager, ETC UMA, Malaga

- * It is key to highlight the role of local communities. In the ENSERES project, local NGOs were involved and it definitely helped local communities to be part of the solution.
- * Trainings on (co)governance were also a key tool used within the ENSERES project. The interesting part of these was that they involved not only MPAs managers, but also representatives of the local authorities and communities (cube approach of MedPAN). Such training are important and should have continuity, also involving more cities at a time.

Mustafa Majed Hijazi, Council member of Saida

- * Working with communities is important and powerful. They meet every week with local NGOs and organisations in order to see how to build things together and reach consensus in case of conflicts.
- * Currently they are developing a joint strategy to face the environmental issues of Saida, including urban planning, sewage and water related issues.
- * Pollution (sewage ending directly at sea) is a major issue.





Session 2: Cities's solutions to increase resilience in a biodiversity crisis

Opening remarks

Fabio Vallarola, Head of Environment Department, Municipality of Ancona.

- * Our issues are mainly coming from the greenhouse effect caused by the changes in the carbon cycle.
- * Issues with temperatures and floods especially are increasing in cities and are the 2 key problems.
- * We need to change the use of energy resources – moving to renewable sources.
- * We need to adapt our lifestyles to these new situations.
- * Climate change is also changing biodiversity and we need more than ever to take care of it.

2.1 - General context and the experience of the Life A GreeNet project for the climate adaption of Adriatic coastal cities, Ancona, Italy.

Fabio Vallarola, Head of Environment Department, Municipality of Ancona.

Issues

With the growing impacts of high temperatures on the economy, the environment and people's health in Mediterranean area, adaptation measures need to be implemented as soon as possible, including:

- * an increase in the number of green spaces in the city, making sure the obstacles met so far are overcome
- * ensuring green spaces support especially for more vulnerable (children, elderly people, citizens with low-income, etc.)
- * developing a "green network" that connects new green areas with existing ones, in order to increase the city's resilience and improve the air, water, health and urban environment quality
- * making sure all the above needs are implemented on the basis of a multi-level and multi-actor governance.

What was done

- * At technical level: a repertory of all the Nature Based Solution you can use to solve problem in the cities and some small intervention as useful example.
- * At human level: lots of local consultations, participative processes and capacity building to obtain a "Contract for Urban Forestry" which include examples like de-paving activities in





parking area planting trees for shadow or "green walls" on the public building on sides without windows.

Results

A [catalogue of 35 Nature-based Solutions](#) about:

- * streets and outdoor spaces
- * natural / semi-natural and anthropogenic green areas
- * soil
- * buildings and neighboring areas

2.2 - Protection and sustainable management of Sète lido in Marseillan, France.

Patrick Raemot, Directeur Général Délégué, Sète Agglopolé Méditerranée

Issue

Restructuring and moving infrastructures on the coastal area, after coastal erosion events.

What was done

A number of steps were developed over 20 years until the actual project was achieved:

- * study to evaluate the issue and solutions
- * agreement signed between the different municipalities and the regional authorities
- * surveys to measure how locals and tourists use the infrastructures
- * education and communications to help citizens accept the new infrastructure which was actually going to bring the natural beach back
- * ensure financial resources would be available (EU, regional and local levels)

Results

The project took 20 years but was achieved thanks to the application of a thorough methodology.

2.3 - Data-driven policy making for the management of the Düden Waterfall area, Antalya, Turkey.

Zeynep Çiftçibaş, Head of Foreign Affairs, Metropolitan Municipality of Antalya.

Issue

Antalya is the most touristic city of Turkey, with over 15 million visitors per year. Düden Waterfall (one of the most important tourist spots of Antalya) had however "only" 450.000 visitors in 2019. The Municipality of Antalya needed a tool to support their decisions in order to design policies for increasing visits to the waterfall, while ensuring natural resources wouldn't be damaged. In





particular, the use of water pumps in the fields based on intuition rather than data was causing uncontrolled electricity consumption.

What was done

A platform (CUTLER) was developed to help authorities and managers make the best decisions, based on data collected on a wide range of topics, including:

- * environmental data: weather, water and air quality, water levels, etc.
- * social data: number and profiles of visitors, their comments and thoughts from surveys and social media
- * economic data: number and profiles of visitors, income generated by tourism, inflation, Euro currency rates, expenses (electricity consumption etc), income

Results

- * Decision-makers can plan for the management of the city activities and investments with a strong basis of processed data that helps them to understand the environmental and socioeconomic impact of their choices.
- * They also have gained perspective on when they should plan and organize new developments, maintenance, etc.
- * Awareness will increase on improvements and this will generate more satisfaction for visitors and local actors.
- * Düden waterfall will be better integrated into the city's development plans and contribute to the city's resilience to climate and biodiversity crises that affect it.

2.4 - Monitoring water pollution and enhancing marine diversity through collaboration with research institutes, Mersin, Turkey.

Doğukan Uyan, Head of Water and Sewerage Administration, Mersin Metropolitan Municipality

Issue

The metropolitan municipality of Mersin is facing both increasing amounts of pollution, as well as an increasing threat from invasive species.

This has impacts:

- * on marine ecosystems and biodiversity
- * on livelihoods: human health and socioeconomic benefits are affected due to costs and financial loss caused by marine invasive alien species.

What was done

- * A project on marine biodiversity awareness including practical training sessions among secondary school students about the effects of climate change on marine life and the





preservation of seas along the coasts of Mersin. Activities included community education activities for students (practical, visual), monitoring of Toxic Sea Anemones, sea Observations (Physical and Biological Measurements).

- * A project on Clean Mediterranean, in close collaboration with the Metropolitan Municipalities of Mersin, Adana, Hatay, and Antalya, as well as the Middle East Technical University Institute of Marine Sciences (ODTÜ DBE) to identify and address the causes of pollution.
- * The launch of 14 artificial reefs to restore marine ecosystem and increase fishing opportunities while preventing the use of trawling nets

Results

- * For the project on biodiversity awareness: between 2016 and 2021, 1831 students and 101 teachers from 89 secondary schools were trained.
- * For the project on Clean Mediterranean: each municipality implemented survey stations. Mersin Municipality has 27 stations. The samples collected from these stations are observed monthly and reported to the METU. This allows to evaluate the pollution sources and changes in marine biodiversity and help make informed decisions to protect the seas.
- * For the project on artificial reefs: after the first 3 months, the number of marine organisms constantly increase. They also help to prevent illegal fishing by reducing the risk of entanglement in nets.

2.6 - End of Session 2 short debate

An open debate followed the presentations. Key points are collected below.

- * The issue of the earthquake which Turkey went through raises the point of emergency plans to avoid environmental disasters in case of such unexpected events – which are actually expected to happen more and more often. Gaziantep lost approx. 80% of buildings in 2 districts. You cannot act fast and do everything right in case of a disaster. It would be interesting to create guidelines on how to handle such situations and MedCities would be an ideal place to work on these. In any case, after an earthquake for example, it is important to re-build in a sustainable way.
- * Getting actors from different cities to join forces in projects such as the one being developed in Ancona was not difficult. The major issue was co-financing.
- * How to involve the population? In the case of Ancona, they rely on a specialized agency.
- * Data-driven approach is an important tool to help decision-making. In Saida they are also using this approach.
- * Planning is key, especially when projects need many years to implement. It is also important to take into consideration the time needed to change mentalities.



Concluding intervention: The metropolitan dimension of urban resilience to climate and biodiversity crisis.

Clare Hart, Vice-president of Montpellier Méditerranée Métropole and Municipal Councillor of Montpellier, MedCities

Last summer, Montpellier experimented the hottest July on record.

Montpellier and the Métropole - as a climate and biodiversity hotspot - decided to implement a number of actions as a way to increase the city and its suburbs' resilience. Here is what is being done, in a nutshell:

- * a citizens' reserve (volunteers) with trained population who will be able to react quickly in case of intense events
- * a safeguard plan that includes a tele-alerting system that is working on mobile phones
- * a biodiversity charter, developed with scientists and included in urban planning processes. No urban planning can happen without taking biodiversity into account. This charter was also shared with property developers, who have to sign they commit to ensure biodiversity is protected when they undertake new constructions
- * a think tank on environment and health and preservation of resources, re-thinking nature in the cities, biodiversity, landscapes
- * vegetalisation of the city (50 000 trees to help cool the city) and protection of specific areas against urban development, by building upwards in order to maintain green spaces and urban gardens
- * pulling out the concrete blocks from playgrounds and vegetalising them, bringing back trees and green spaces
- * a big push to reduce the use of cars, promoting cycling and public transport (free from the end of 2023).

More information is available by contacting the team of Clare.

4 - Conclusions and take-away messages

According to UNEP, [estimates](#) suggest that cities are responsible of 70 to 75% of CO2 emissions. This gives them a role of utmost importance to combat the climate and biodiversity crises that affect the Mediterranean region.

The seminar provided a very fruitful opportunity to share experiences and make new contacts for most of the participants willing to increase the resilience of their cities to the climate and biodiversity crises they are facing.

It was also designed as a first step to develop Working Groups that MedCities introduced more in





detail during its General Assembly. The Working Groups will be precious tools to implement solutions faster and at a wider scale, beyond projects.

The 2 working groups proposed by MedCities will specifically address:

- 1 - Coastal Cities, including their relation with MPAs and coastal & marine ecosystems ;
- 2 - Planning Green Cities, including coastal and non-coastal cities where Nature-based Solutions can be implemented.

The following take-away messages from the seminar will feed useful recommendations for the development of the above-mentioned groups:

- * work not only with the authorities but also the various municipalities departments (finance, comms, tourism, etc)
- * plan trainings
- * run regular audits to understand strengths and weaknesses of the work done and be able to improve
- * avoid trying to do everything at once – start with small steps
- * include small cities as their role is also going to be key (they will also need support and training)
- * keep in mind that preserving nature is not incompatible with socioeconomic opportunities
- * keep in mind that anything can be done when we have the political will
- * stay positive, as mentalities have changed a lot since the last 20 years
- * develop guidelines on preventing hazards and environmental tragedies, support to reconstructing and maintaining resilience
- * consider having a municipality in charge of the management of an MPA instead of an NGO doing it for example (although there is a risk if a political vision changes)
- * have a participatory approach with all actors involved in an MPA, from fishers (to agree on fishing regulations or gears for example) to citizens (for cleaning beaches operations for example)
- * offer economic opportunities from the MPA resources management, which allow to create jobs while preserving nature
- * establish rules and regulations – for example ban the use of jet ski in MPAs
- * bring PAs to citizens as a concrete and tangible reality, they are not something abstract.
- * get involved in the work done by NGO if you are a municipality
- * understand and use data to improve planning
- * deal with marine and terrestrial pollution as key priorities in the region.



5 – Photos







MedCities members participating in the annual seminar: Larnacà, Glyfada, ETCUMA representative, Antalya or Ancona, among others

6 - Annexes

- [Recording of the seminar](#)
- [News item](#) and related documents including agenda and PPT presentations of speakers
- List of onsite participants
- Invitation to join the audit on coastal cities management



Participants list
MedCities Annual Seminar 2023
22nd of November 2023, Sarajevo (Bosnia-Herzegovina)

Nº	ORGANISATION	NAME	SURNAME	POSITION
1	Ancona	Fabio	Vallarola	Head of Environment Department
2	Antalya	Zeynep Tuğçe	Çiftçibaşı Güç	Head of Foreign Affairs
3	As-Salt	Mohamed Abdel Karim	Al Hiary	Mayor
4	Barcelona	Sara	Belbeida	Council Member
5	Barcelona	David	Llistar	Director
6	Barcelona	Jordi	Cortés	Project Officer
7	Barcelona Metropolitan Area	Marc	Grau	Advisor
8	Barcelona Metropolitan Area	Elisenda	Alamany	Vice-President
9	Barcelona Metropolitan Area	Carlota	Rosés	Head of International Relations
10	Chefchaouen	Abdallah	Elmhajeb	Vice-President
11	Gaziantep	Mustafa	Sine	Foreign Affairs Expert
12	Glyfada	Sokratis	Zachos	Secretary General



Nº	ORGANISATION	NAME	SURNAME	POSITION
13	Hatay	Lütfü	Savas	Mayor
14	Hatay	İhsan	Çakar	Deputy secretary general
15	Hatay	Musa	Eskiocak	Head of Business Department
16	Hatay	Serkan	Daştandır	Foreign Relations
17	Izmir	Burak	ERDİNÇ	International Relations Expert
18	Izmir	Onur	Eryüce	Advisor
19	Jbeil-Byblos	Sami	Aghnacios	Council Member
20	Jerash	Belal	Qaderi	Council Member
21	Larnaca	Andreas	Ttaouxi	Municipal Councilor
22	Larnaca	Andreas	Karakatsanis	Director
23	Madaba,	Aref Mahmoud	Hussein Alrawjeeh	Mayor
24	Marseille	Jean-Charles	Lardic	Director
25	Mersin	Doğukan	Uyan	Head of the Water and Sewerage Administration
26	Montpellier	Clémentine	Papa	Director
27	Montpellier	Jean-Baptiste	Lassus	Project Officer
28	Montpellier	Claire	Hart	Vice-Mayor



Nº	ORGANISATION	NAME	SURNAME	POSITION
29	Roskovec	Majlinda	Bufi	Mayor
30	Saida	Mustafa Majed	Hijazi	Council Member
31	Sarajevo	Nina	Fucec	Project Officer
32	Sarajevo	Nejra	Selimovic	Advisor
33	Sarajevo	Jasmin	Ademovic	City Council Chairman
34	Tripoli	Ahmad	Kamareddine	Mayor
35	Pula	Ivona	Močenić	Deputy Mayor
36	Pula	Iva	Matanović	Head of Mayor's Office
37	Secretariat	Josep	Canals	Secretary General
38	Secretariat	Oriol	Barba	Director
39	Secretariat	Dario	Ros	Financial Officer
40	Secretariat	Mireia	López	Communications Officer
41	Secretariat	Noé	Viedma	Project Officer
42	External expert	Chantal	Menard	
43	ETC-UMA	Christoph	Schröder	ENSERES project manager
44				