

Report

Gap Analysis: Statistical analysis of the specific LitGo questionnaires addressed to the stakeholders in Pafos-Cyprus, Paros- Greece and Malta.



**LitGo Deliverable D2.1
(Pafos, Paros and Malta)**

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Introduction

The *LitusGo* project aims in raising skill levels and human resource capacity of Local Authorities, practitioners (eg engineers, architects) and NGOs in the Mediterranean, on the issues of integrated coastal zone management and climate change, in line to LLP priority “to reinforce **sustainable development**, including issues relating to energy and **climate change**, through actions in all sectors of education and training”. The project aims in providing a strong capacity-building to the key actors of the Mediterranean coastal areas.

Within this framework, a very important “baseline study” as included in work package 2, is a Gap analysis research to assess the training and capacity building needs of Mediterranean coastal stakeholders.

The survey

This LitusGo Gap Analysis was based on a survey for assessing the perceptions, and the training needs of the stakeholders. The survey took place in the three countries during March- April 2010.

The questionnaire

A dedicated questionnaire has been developed by LitusGo group of experts for carrying out the survey. The questionnaire was initially developed in English and then translated into local languages, i.e Greek and Maltese. The English version of the questionnaire is included as an annex to this report. The questionnaire has been uploaded on LitusGo portal and it is free to use by non-project entities.

The stakeholders

The stakeholders that participated in Gap Analysis survey, are the LitusGo stakeholders. LitusGo is addressed to the capacity building of coastal stakeholders, which are the target group of the project. So, it is a major issue to identify stakeholders and this was the first task/ work accomplished by LitusGo working group. Stakeholders for each partner coastal area have been identified through a participatory process with the participation of local authorities and the stakeholders themselves. LitusGo report on “LitusGo stakeholders, deliverable D9.3” presents this work.

The report

The statistical analyses of the specific questionnaires for each country have been prepared by the LitusGo group of experts on September 2010. The group of experts consisted of:

- For Cyprus: ISOTECH Ltd, Beneficiary/Coordinator of LitusGo in cooperation with AKTI Project and Research Centre (Partner 3 of LitusGo).
 - Xenia I. Loizidou, coastal engineering, LitusGo Manager
 - Michael I. Loizides (PhD), chemical/ environmental engineer
 - Constantinos N. Georgiades, Ichthyologist
 - Filio Ioulianou, Biologist
- For Greece,: ELLINIKI ETAIRIA, Society for the Environment and Cultural Heritage, Sustainable Aegean Programme (Partner 4 of LitusGo).
 - Leonidas Oikonomakis, International and European Studies
 - with the support of the members of Paros Local Committee of Elliniki Etairia
- For Malta: the team of Kirkop Community Council, (Partner 6 of LitusGo).
 - Ranier Busuttil B.Com (Hons) Economics, M.A Economics
 - Mario Salerno, Kirkop mayor and an agri business lecturer
 - Antonia Desira Demicoli, assistant principal of the kirkop local council

This unified report was edited by ISOTECH Ltd

Part 1: Pafos

1. Statistical analysis of the specific questionnaires LitusGo addressed to the social partners in Pafos.

1.1. Demographics:

The questionnaires were required by the social partners during the period of March-April 2010. A total of 26 social partners responded to the questionnaire whom there were selected from an earlier phase of LitusGo in order to represent Pafos society, 20 men (76,9%) and 6 (23,1%) women aged 20-70 years. Regarding the marital status, 88,5% were married, 7,7% were single and 3,8% were divorced/widowed. Regarding the educational level of the respondents 11,5% were High school graduates, 61,5% were University graduates meanwhile 26,9% had acquired postgraduate level education. The 34,6% of the respondents are employed in the private sector, while 65,4% are civil servants.

1.2. Results of questionnaires:

The following results are from the questionnaires completed by the social partners of Paphos:

1.2.1. Question Q1: Have you ever heard of the term “sustainable development”?

Yes	3,8 %
No	96,2 %

- The answers given to the question “what the term “Sustainable Development” means” are found in table 1 below.

Table 1. Answers to the question “what sustainable development means”.

A/A	Answers as recorded in each questionnaire
1	This refers to the development that is less than the anticipated capacity of the environment, to allow such growth. development that is less than expected from the specific environment ability to accept such a development
2	Sustainable development or viable development refers to the planning and implementation of the

	economical growth while taking into account the protection of the environment and sustainability.
3	The rapid development of our contemporary (modern) society must not bear or destroy the environment, but to ensure the sustainability of the planet (not just the natural environment but also the man kind).
4	It refers to a development that is not affected by any external factors such as oil, etc. But it has the capacity for sustainable benefits and progress with a stable performance.
5	It is the development that deals with the present without affecting the development for the future generations.
6	Is a development that preserves the natural resources without destroying the natural environment, since it will be inherited by the subsequent generations
7	The term refers to the planning and implementing of the economy taking into account the protection of the environment and its sustainability
8	Is not detrimental to the environment but part of its evolution.
9	Is the development that manages the sources of energy in a manner that ensures its exploitation by the future generations. Primarily it refers to the renewable sources of energy
10	A balanced management for nature with focus in production.
11	Implementing the economic development while taking into account the protection of the environment
12	A development which may affect as less possible the natural resources and biodiversity
13	In a development that respects the environment and utilizes mild and renewable sources of energy.
14	It could be defined as the development that takes place in the present on an economical, social, environmental / ecological and institutional level, of course without neglecting the development and needs for the future generations.
15	It refers to the development that utilizes the alternative sources of energy with respect for the environment
16	-----
17	Proper and efficient management of natural environmental resources.
18	The need to implement a developmental model that will not withhold or restrict the future generations
19	A development that will respect the environment and will sustain for future generations
20	A careful development with respect to the environment in order ecologically to last forever
21	The way a region develops focusing to a long term sustainability
22	The economical development of the environment in such a way that does not deteriorate its character
23	The long term development
24	The need for environmental development in a way that ensures its sustainability
25	I don't know
26	The economical growth that takes into consideration the protection of the environment

1.2.2. Question Q2: How would you rate the overall development that is currently taking place in Cyprus in terms of its sustainability for future generations?

	Very satisfied	Quite satisfied	Not very satisfied	Not at all satisfied	Don't know	No answer
Q.2a the effectiveness of the authorities' policies with regards to Coastal management and development ?	0%	0%	61,5%	34,6%	3,8%	0%
Q.2b the degree to which you are informed about matters relating to Coastal management and development	3,8%	15,4%	34,6%	46,2%	0%	0%
Q.2c the degree of transparency in decisions made by the authorities which relate to	0%	19,2%	19,2%	61,5%	0%	0%

Coastal management and development						
Q.2d the effectiveness of the authorities' policies with regards to Tourism Development	0%	3,8%	57,7%	38,5%	0%	0%
Q.2e the degree to which you are informed about matters relating to Tourism Development	0%	34,6%	42,3%	19,2%	3,8%	0%
Q.2f the degree of transparency in decisions made by the authorities which relate to Tourism Development	0%	15,4%	30,8%	53,8%	0%	0%
Q.2g the effectiveness of the authorities' policies with regards to Urban Planning and Land Use	0%	15,4%	34,6%	46,2%	3,8%	0%
Q.2h the degree to which you are informed about matters relating to Urban Planning and Land Use	3,8%	11,5%	42,3%	42,3%	0%	0%
Q.2i the degree of transparency in decisions made by the authorities which relate to Urban Planning and Land Use	3,8%	7,7%	38,5%	50%	0%	0%
Q.2j the effectiveness of the authorities' policies with regards to Waste Management	0%	3,8%	69,2%	26,9%	0%	0%
Q.2k the degree to which you are informed about matters relating to Waste Management	3,8%	7,7%	65,4%	23,1%	0%	0%
Q.2l the degree of transparency in decisions made by the authorities which relate to Waste Management	0%	7,7%	53,8%	30,8%	7,7%	0%
Q.2m the effectiveness of the authorities' policies with regards to Water Management	0%	26,9%	50%	23,1%	0%	0%
Q.2n the degree to which you are informed about matters relating to Water Management	3,8%	23,1%	53,8%	15,4%	3,8%	0%
Q.2o the degree of transparency in decisions made by the authorities which relate to Water Management	0%	30,8%	50%	15,4%	3,8%	0%

More analytically:

- (Q2a): Regarding the effectiveness of the policies pursued by the authorities on the management and development of the coastal areas of Cyprus, 61,5% of the respondents are not very satisfied , 34,6% are not satisfied at all and 3,8 % do not know (noted ignorance) (figure 2).

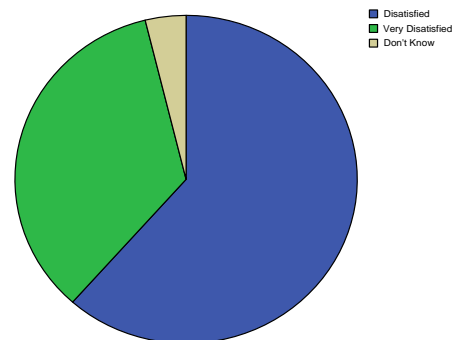


Figure 2. Percentage diagram of effectiveness of management and development of coastal areas of Cyprus (total number of people 26).

- (Q2b): For the question regarding the information they have on the management and development of coastal areas of Cyprus, 3,8% of the respondents are very satisfied, 15,4% are satisfied, the 34,6% are not so satisfied and 46,2% are not satisfied at all (figure 3).

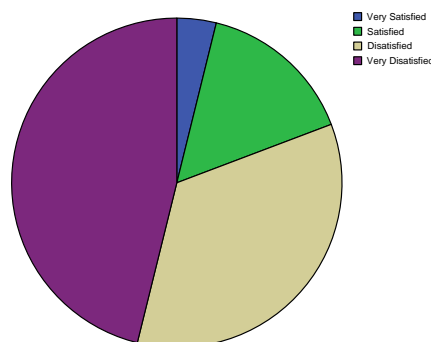


Figure 3. Percentage diagram about the information they have on the management and development of coastal areas of Cyprus (total number of people 26).

- (Q2c): The degree of transparency that govern the decisions of the authorities on matters relating to the management and development of coastal areas of Cyprus, 19,2% stated that they are satisfied, a 19,2% stated that they are dissatisfied and 61,5% said that are very dissatisfied (figure 4). Also notice that from the percentage of 80,7% which are not satisfied, a 30,7% of them were employed in the private sector and 50% were civil servants. 88,8% of the private sector employees were not satisfied with the degree of transparency underlying the decisions of the authorities on matters relating to the management and development of coastal areas of Cyprus.

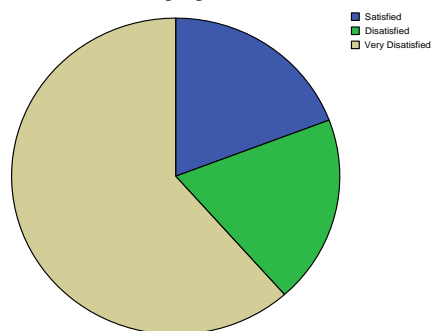


Figure 4. Percentage diagram for the degree of transparency governing the decisions of the authorities on matters relating to the management and development of coastal areas of Cyprus (total number of people 26).

- (Q2d): For the effectiveness of the policies pursued by the authorities for tourism development in Cyprus, 3,8% said they are fairly satisfied, 57,7% said that are not very satisfied and 38,5% are not satisfied at all (figure 5). I.e 96,2% are not satisfied.

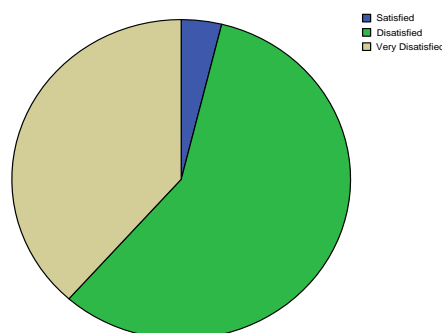


Figure 5. Percentage figure for the effectiveness of policies implemented by the authorities for tourism development in Cyprus (total number of people 26).

- (Q2e): Based on the information they have on issues related to tourism development in Cyprus, 34,6% said they were fairly satisfied, while the 42,3% are not very happy, the 19,2% are not satisfied at all, and 3,8 % do not know (figure 6).

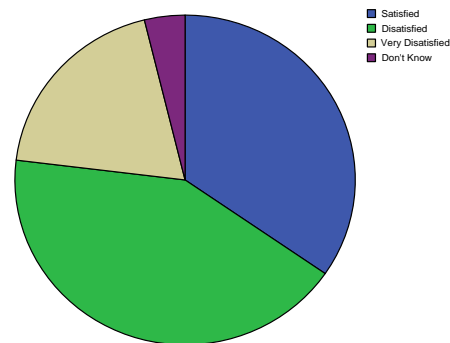


Figure 6. Percentage diagram for the information they have on issues related to the development of tourism in Cyprus (total number of people 26).

- (Q2f): For the degree of transparency that govern decisions of the authorities on matters relating to tourism development in Cyprus, 15,4% said they are fairly satisfied, 30,8% that are not so happy and 53,8% stated not satisfied at all (figure 7). From the percentage of 80,7% (not satisfied), 30.7% are employees in the private sector and 50% are civil servants. 88,8% of the employees in the private sector the are not satisfied with the degree of transparency underlying the decisions of the authorities on issues concerning tourism development in Cyprus.

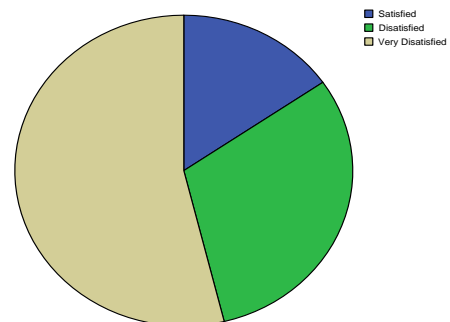


Figure 7. Percentage diagram for the degree of transparency governing the decisions of the authorities on issues concerning tourism development in Cyprus (total number of people 26).

- (Q2g): For the effectiveness of the policies pursued by the authorities, in urban planning and land use 15,4% said they are fairly satisfied, 34,6% that are not very satisfied, the 46,2% that are not at all satisfied and 3,8% did not know (figure 8). Ie 80,8% are not satisfied.

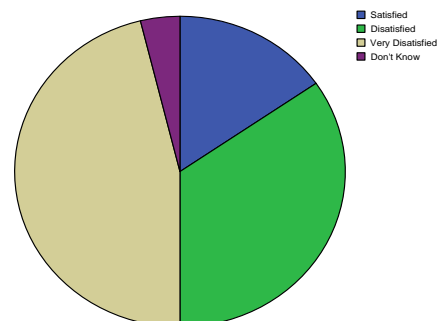


Figure 8. Percentage figure for the effectiveness of policies implemented by the authorities for urban design and uses of land (26 total number of people).

- (Q2h): For the information they have on issues related with urban planning and land use, 3,8% said that are very satisfied, 11,5% are fairly satisfied, 42,3% are not very satisfied and 42,3% are not at all satisfied (figure 9).

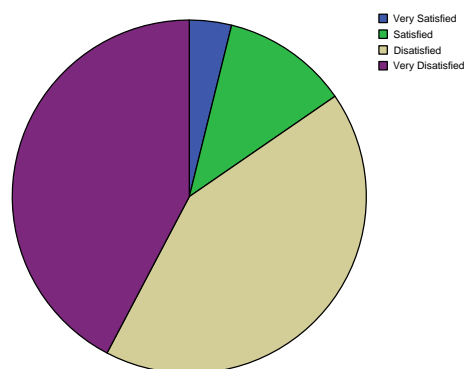


Figure 9. Percentage diagram for the information they have on issues related to urban planning and land use (total number of people 26).

- (Q2i): For the degree of transparency that govern the decisions of the authorities on matters related to urban planning and land use, 3,8% satted very satisfied, 7,7% fairly satisfied, 38,5% not very satisfied and 50% not satisfied at all (figure 10). From the percentage 88,4% which are not satisfied, 26,9% are employees in the private sector while 61,5% are civil servants. 77,7% of the employees in the private sector are not satisfied with the degree of transparency underlying the decisions of the authorities on matters related to urban planning and land use.

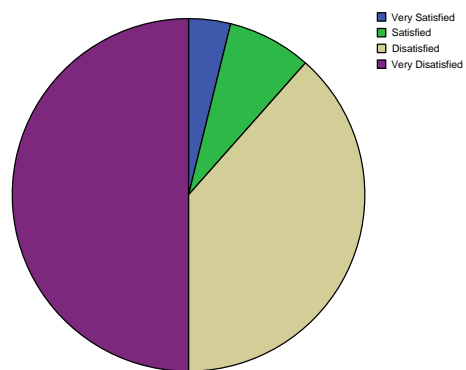


Figure 10. Percentage diagram for the degree of transparency governing the decisions of the authorities on matters pertaining to urban planning and land use (total number of people 26).

- (Q2j): For the effectiveness of the policies pursued by the authorities for waste management, 3,8% stated fairly satisfied, 69,2% not so satisfied and 26,9% not satisfied at all (figure 11).

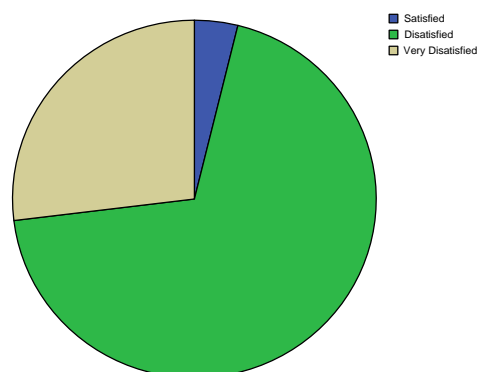


Figure 11. Percentage figure for the effectiveness of policies pursued by the authorities for waste management (total number of people 26).

- (Q2k): For the information they have on issues relating to waste management, 3,8% said that they are very satisfied, 7,7% are fairly satisfied, 65,4% are not so satisfied and 23,1 % are not satisfied at all (figure 12).

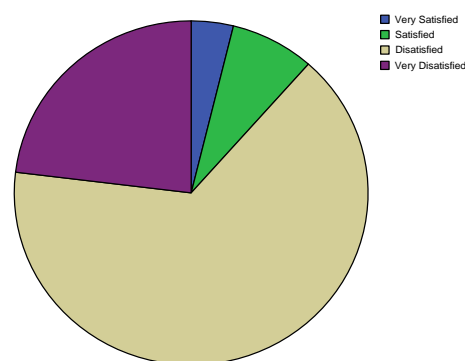


Figure 12. Percentage diagram for the information that they have on issues relating to waste management (total number of people 26).

- (Q2l): For the degree of transparency that govern the decisions of the authorities on matters relating to waste management, 7,7% said that they are quite satisfied, 53,8% are not so satisfied, 30,8% are dissatisfied and 7,7% don't know (figure 13). From the 84,6% which are not satisfied 30,8% are employees in the private sector while 53,8% are civil servants. 88,8% from the employees in the private sector are not satisfied with the degree of transparency underlying the decisions of the authorities on matters relating to waste management.

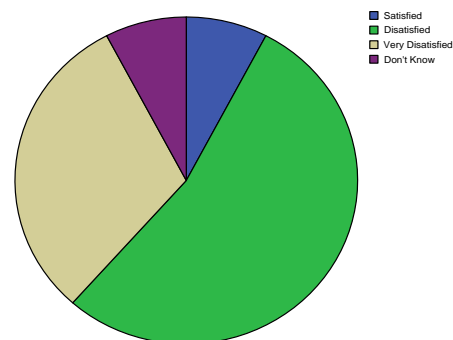


Figure 13. Percentage diagram for the degree of transparency governing the decisions of the authorities on matters relating to waste management (total number of people 26).

- (Q2m): For the effectiveness of the policies pursued by the authorities, in water management, 26,9% said they are fairly satisfied, 50% are not very satisfied and 23,1% said they are not satisfied at all (figure 14).

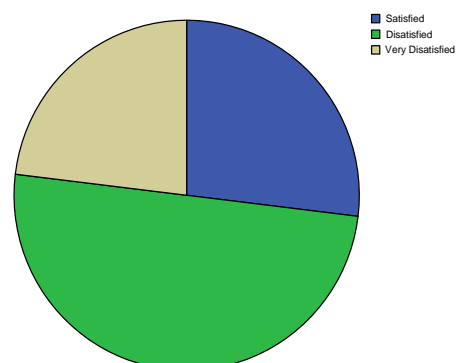


Figure 14. Percentage figure for the effectiveness of policies pursued by the authorities, in water management (total number of people 26).

- (Q2n): For the information they have on issues related to water management, 3,8% said they are very satisfied, 23,1% are quite satisfied, 53,8% are not very satisfied, 15,4% are not satisfied at all and 3,8% said they don't know (figure 15).

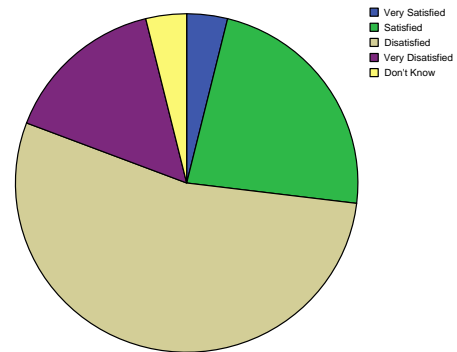


Figure 15. Percentage diagram for inform they have on issues relating to water management (26 people).

- (Q2o): For the degree of transparency that govern the decisions of the authorities on issues related to water management, 30,8% said they are fairly satisfied, 50% said that they are not very satisfied, 15,4% are not satisfied at all and 3,8% don't know (figure 16). From the 65,4% which are not satisfied, 30,8% are employees in the private sector and 34,6% are civil servants. 88.8% of the employees in the private sector, are not satisfied with the degree of transparency underlying the decisions of the authorities on matters relating to waste management.

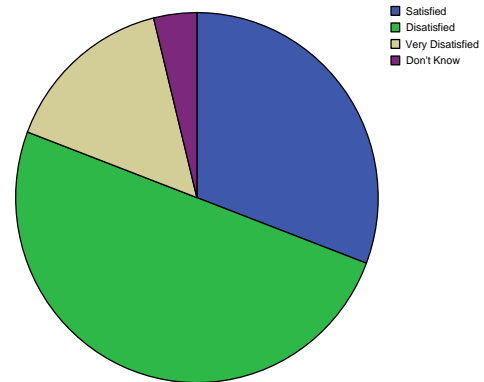


Figure 16. Percentage diagram for the degree of transparency that govern the decisions of the authorities on issues related to water management (26 people).

1.2.3. Question Q3: What is your opinion for the breakwaters, coastal erosion and the way to manage coastal erosion?

	Totally agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	No answer
In my opinion, constructed breakwaters are aesthetically pleasing	0%	19,2%	61,5%	19,2%	0%	0%
I do not like breakwaters, I prefer the beach to be left in its natural formation	19,2%	46,2%	19,2%	7,7%	0%	7,7%

I do not like breakwaters, I prefer the beach to be left in its natural formation even if it is eroded	3,8%	3,8%	65,4%	26,9%	0%	0%
Coastal erosion is a natural phenomenon and there is nothing we can do about it	3,8%	0%	53,8%	38,5%	3,8%	0%
Coastal erosion is a result of human activities	3,8%	19,2%	53,8%	11,5%	11,5%	0%
I would prefer a more environmentally friendly way for protecting the coastline from erosion	57,7%	30,8%	7,7%	3,8%	0%	0%

More analytically:

- To the statement "In my opinion, constructed breakwaters are aesthetically pleasing", 19,2% said they Somewhat agree, 61,5% said they probably disagree and 19,2% stated that they completely disagree (figure 17).

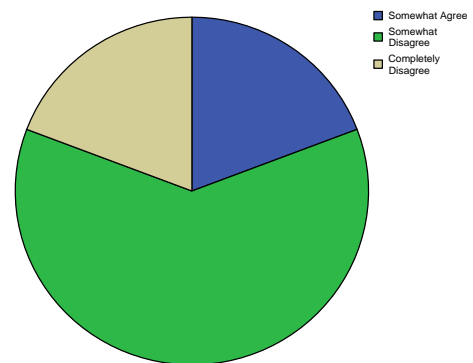


Figure 17. Percentage diagram whether the piers are beautiful structures (26 people).

- To the statement "I do not like breakwaters, I prefer the beach to be left in its natural formation", 19,2% said they agreed completely, the 46,2% stated that probably agree, and 19,2% probably disagree, while 7,7% disagree completely and 7,7% don't answer (figure 18).

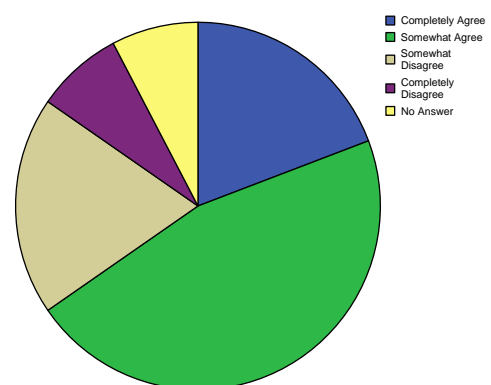


Figure 18. Percentage chart of whether we do not like breakwaters and we want to keep the coast to its natural state (26 people).

- To the statement "I do not like breakwaters, I prefer the beach to be left in its natural formation even if it is eroded", 3,8% said that they strongly agree, 3,8% rather agree, 65,4% disagree and 26,9% stated that they disagree completely (figure 19).

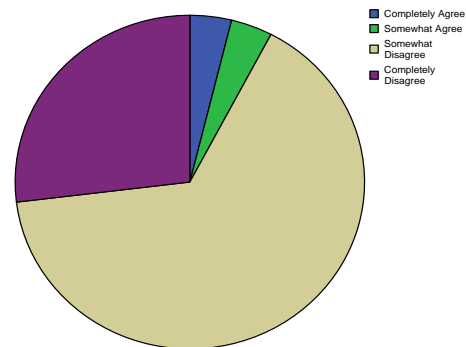


Figure 19. Percentage chart of whether we agree with the breakwaters and want to keep the coast to its natural state, even if eroded (26 people).

- To the statement "Coastal erosion is a natural phenomenon and there is nothing we can do about it", 3,8% said they agreed completely, 53,8% somewhat disagree, 38,5% completely disagree and 3,8 % dont know (figure 20).

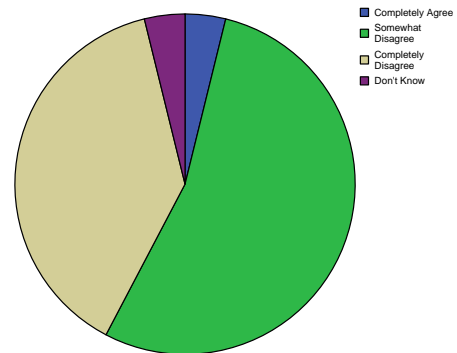


Figure 20. Percentages chart whether coastal erosion is a natural phenomenon and can not do anything about it (26 people).

- To the statement "Coastal erosion is a result of human activities", 3,8% said that they completely agree, 19,2% somehow agree, 53,8% somewhat disagrees, 11,5% stated that completely disagree and 11,5% dont know (figure 21).

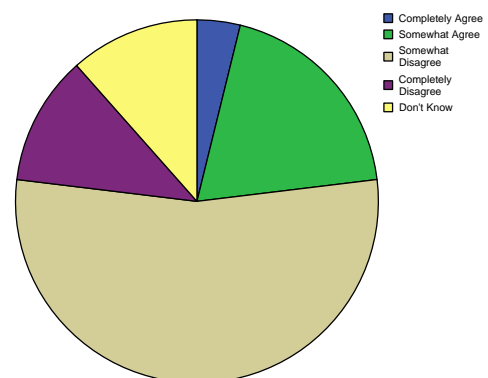


Figure 21. Percentage chart whether coastal erosion is the result of human activity (26 people).

- To the statement "I would prefer a more environmentally friendly way for protecting the coastline from erosion", 57,7% said they completely agree, 30,8% somehow agree, 7,7% somehow disagree and 3,8% completely disagree (figure 22).

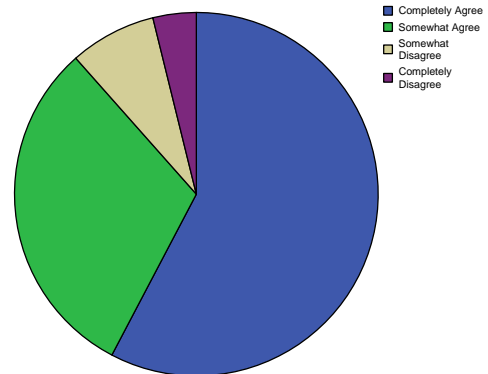


Figure 22. Percentage chart whether prefer a more environmentally friendly way of dealing with coastal erosion than it is now the breakwaters and other similar projects (26 people).

1.2.4. Question Q4: What are your views on the existence of protected areas and tourism development model.

	Totally agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	No answer
Areas protected from development, such as National Parks and Marine Reserves are good for the economy of the area	57,7%	11,5%	26,9%	0%	3,8%	0%
Any touristic development should take the environment into account	96,2%	3,8%	0%	0%	0%	0%
In Cyprus tourist development follows an environmental friendly model	3,8%	7,7%	42,3%	46,2%	0%	0%
Development of mild tourism is preferable to the Ayia Napa type of massive development	0%	0%	19,2%	80,8%	0%	0%

More analytically:

- To the statement "areas protected from development, such as National Parks and Marine Reserves are good for the economy of the area", 57,7% said they completely agreed, 11,5% somehow agree, 26,9% somehow disagree and 3,8% don't know (figure 23).

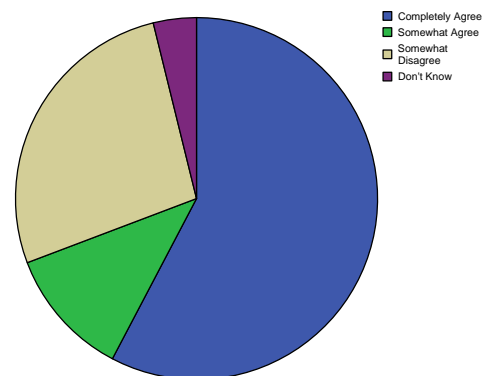


Figure 23. Percentage diagram whether the existence of protected areas such as national parks or areas Natura benefit the economy of the region (26 people).

- To the statement "any touristic development should take the environment into account", 96,2% said they strongly agree and 3,8% somewhat agreed (figure 24).

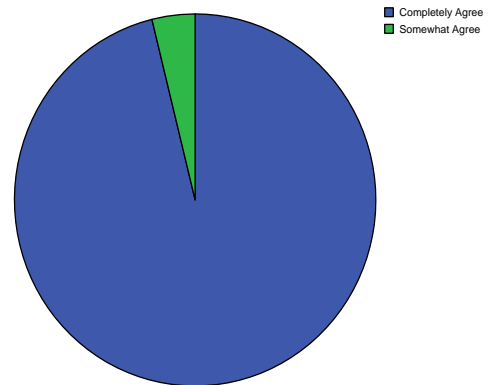


Figure 24. Percentage figure whether any tourism development should take account of the environment (26 people).

- To the statement "In Cyprus tourist development follows an environmental friendly model", 3,8% said they completely agreed, 7,7% somewhat agree, 42,3% somewhat disagree and 46,2% totally disagree (figure 25).

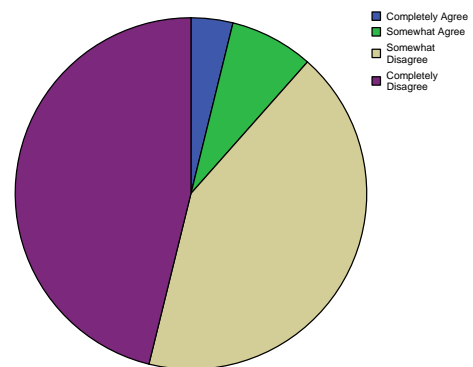


Figure 25. Percentage diagram whether the Cyprus tourism development follows a model eco-friendly (26 people).

- To the statement "Development of mild tourism is preferable to the Ayia Napa type of massive development", 80,8% said they completely agree and 19,2% somewhat agree (figure 26).

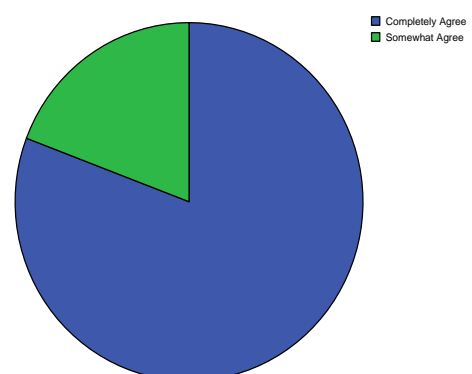


Figure 26. Percentage diagram whether the mild tourist development is preferable to the massive development of type Ayia Napa (26 people).

1.2.5. Question Q5: Have you ever heard of the term “climate changes”?

100% of the respondents answered positively.

The responses to the question “what are the meaning of the term climate change”, are presented in table 2 below.

Table 2. Answers to the question: what is the meaning of the term “climate changes”

A/A	Answers as recorded in each questionnaire
1	It refers to the global climate changes influenced by the irrational actions of human kind
2	The diversion of climate, in particular the weather conditions and climate on a global level
3	Each year we experience a gradual rise in average temperature of the earth, caused from the environmental pollution with consequences the extreme weather reports we frequently hear
4	Changes in the weather with abnormal temperatures worldwide, hurricanes, and melting ice. In general these radical weather changes have been appearing only the last few years
5	Droughts, floods, rising sea levels by melting icecaps, deserts expanding in area, rising temperature.
6	On global climate changes or local changes on a long term basis
7	It is devastating to know how the impact of human activity has caused these climate changes concluding to destruction. Some examples are the melting ice at the poles and the sea level rising. Extreme weather conditions are plaguing large regions of the planet, by leaving behind human victims and materialistic damage.
8	The climate changes are brought about by the accumulation of greenhouse gases due to human activity
9	Due to high accumulation of carbon dioxide the temperature rises and causes changes to the climate, hence the physical and social environment
10	To the abnormal climate changes
11	The greenhouse effect, melting ice at the poles, rising sea levels, and extreme weather, changes compared of what it used to be
12	The increasing greenhouse gases have caused negative changes to the earth's climate leading to global warming, decreased rainfall and extreme weather conditions
13	Extreme weather conditions such as –unexplainable droughts and floods
14	It refers to the process of climate changes on a global level, due to the release of so-called greenhouse gases (CO ₂ , NO ₂ , SO ₄ , etc.) In result we have melting ice at the poles, increase of the sea level and general all the abnormal changes appearing during the last years due to careless human activity
15	It refers to the increase of global temperatures, melting glaciers, rising sea level and the hazardous impact of solar radiation to human kind.
16	The four seasons have merged to two. Some examples of extreme weather conditions are hurricanes, storms, snow, and heavy rain during the summer months, and melting ice due to rising temperatures.
17	In extreme weather conditions, and distal documented conditions
18	To climate changes due to human activity
19	To the extreme changes of temperature, the storms, the movement of glaciers, and the destruction of the ozone layer.
20	The changes that are been observed globally in relation to the temperature, desertification, extreme weather conditions, and in general the abnormal messy weather.
21	On climate change by human intervention in the environment
22	Climate changes
23	Occurrence of extreme weather events during the last years
24	Climate changes
25	Global climate changes
26	The climate changes and more specifically the weather conditions on a long-term outcome.

1.2.6. Question Q6: To what extent do you think that Cyprus is affected by climate change?

46,2% said that Cyprus influenced very much, 42,3% stated that is influenced enough and 11,5% thought that it has a limited effect (figure 27).

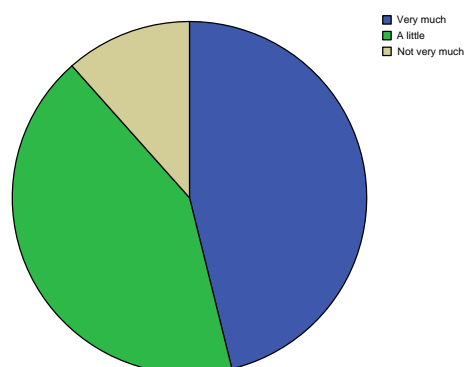


Figure 27. Percentage figure for the extent that Cyprus affected by the climate change (26 subjects).

1.2.7. Question Q7: In which sectors do you think climate change affect Cyprus? Write your spontaneous replies.

The answers to the above question are presented in Table 3 below.

Table 3. Answers to question in what areas do you think, Cyprus affected from the climate change

Sectors	
agriculture	tourism
fishery	waves of heat
immigration	consumption of energy
dust	economic results
drought	drawings of rain
desolation	vegetation
coasts	wild nature
weather changes	manufacture
forestry	growth
temperatures	way
hydrologic	health
flora and fauna	research
human and economic growth	temperament
sea level rise	quality of water
extreme weather changes	fires
Water shortage	reduction of green

1.2.8. Question Q8: How well prepared are we in Cyprus in dealing with any problems that may arise by climate change?

To the above question, 3,8% said "enough" 34,6% stated "a little" and 61,5% "not at all" (figure 28) .

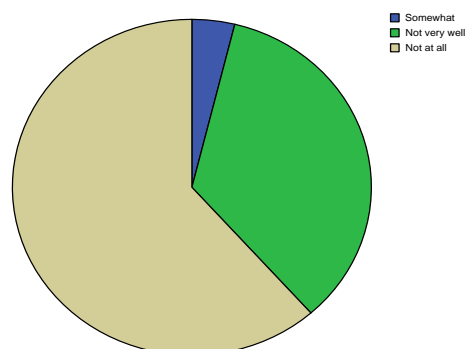


Figure 28. Percentage diagram of how well prepared is Cyprus to address any issues arising or resulting from climate change (26 subjects).

1.2.9. Question Q9: Have you heard of the "Aarhus Convention"?

19,2% of the respondents were positive and 80,8% negative (figure 29).

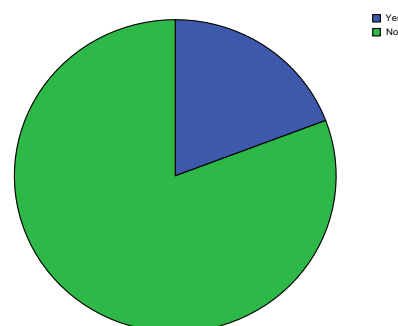


Figure 29. Percentage diagram for if they knowing the Aarhus Convention (26 people).

1.2.10. Question Q10: The stakeholders were asked to assess 2 statement related to the participation of citizens in decision-making on environmental issues?

	Totally agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	No answer
In Cyprus there is a law that safeguards and protects the citizen's participation in the decision making process on environmental issues	11,5%	7,7%	34,6%	19,2%	26,9%	0%
In Cyprus the citizen is usually consulted (participates) in the decision making process on environmental matters	3,8%	3,8%	34,6%	53,8%	3,8%	0%

More analytically:

- To the statement "in Cyprus there is a law that safeguards and protects the citizen's participation in the decision making process on environmental issues", 11,5% agree completely, 7,7% somewhat agree, 34,6% rather disagree, 19,2% disagree completely and 26,9% did not know (figure 30).

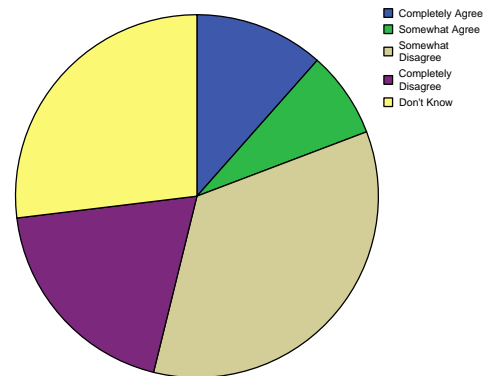


Figure 30. Percentage chart of if Cyprus legislation ensures the participation of citizens in decision-making on environmental issues (26 people).

- To the statement "In Cyprus the citizen is usually consulted (participates) in the decision making process on environmental matters", 3,8% said they agree completely, 3,8% somewhat agreed, 34,6% rather disagree, 53,8 % disagree completely and 3,8% do not know (figure 31).

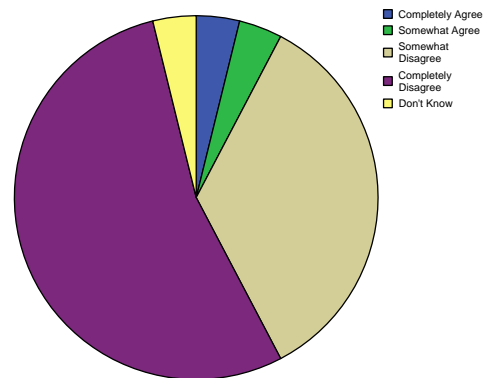


Figure 31. Percentage chart if Cyprus citizens participate in decision making on environmental issues (26 people).

1.2.11. Question Q11: The stakeholders were asked to rank 6 given alternatives according to their perception which would be most suitable for their effective participation in LitGo.

The 6 alternatives are listed below (figure 32):

- Regular meetings between the social partners 57,7 %.
- Direct communication via phone 3,8 %.
- Communication via e-mail 57,7 %.
- Function of frequent asked questions in the portal 23,1%.
- The regular press interviews and articles in the media 26,9 %.
- The e-forum or LitGo group on Facebook 19,2 %.

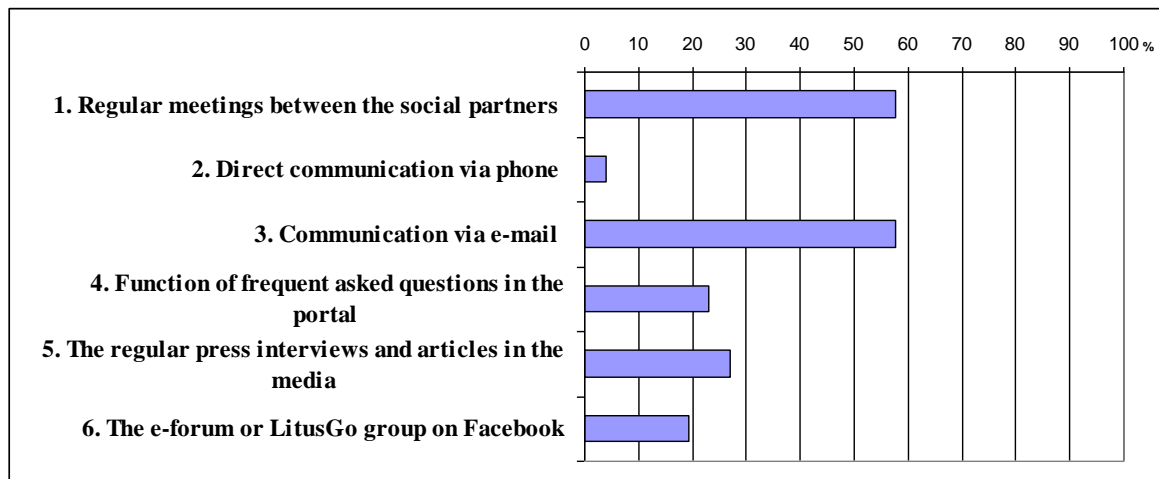
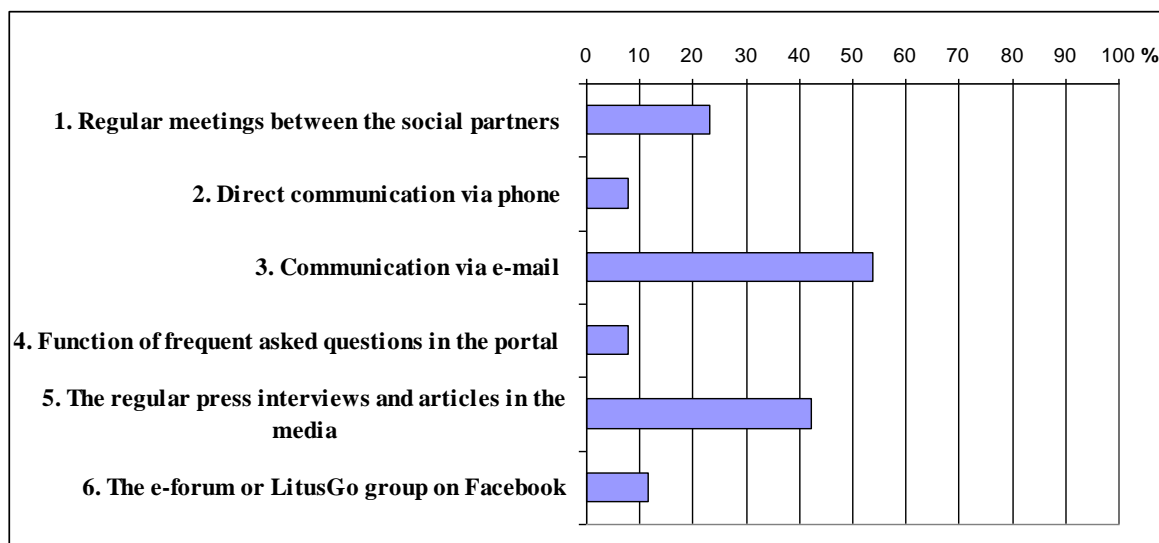


Figure 32. Percentage histogram with percentages for the tools the respondents consider most appropriate for more active participation in the project LitusGo (26 people).

1.2.12. Question Q12: *The stakeholders were asked to rank 6 given alternatives according to how would they prefer to monitor if and how their suggestions have been taken into account for the products of LitusGo.*

The 6 alternatives are listed below (figure 33):

- Regular meetings between the social partners 23,1%
- Direct communication via phone 7,7%
- Communication via e-mail 53,8%
- Function of frequent asked questions in the portal 7,7%
- The regular press interviews and articles in the media 42,3%
- The e-forum or LitusGo group on Facebook 11,5%



Διάγραμμα 33. Percentage histogram with percentages for the tools the respondents prefer to follow up if your suggestions are being taken into account for the implementation and results of LitusGo (26 people).

1.2.13. Question Q13: Tick the issues that you feel more information and you would be interested to have training on them.

A list of 22 was given to the stakeholders. The ranking of the issues according to their importance as it was defined by the Pafos stakeholder is present in table 4.

Table 4. Issues and percentage of choice for the question Q 13

A/A	Q.13 Issues	Frequency	Percentage
1	Sustainable tourism – carrying capacity	17	65,4%
2	Landscape and marine-scape management	13	50,0%
3	Legal framework on sustainable development and climate changes	12	46,2%
4	Land uses/ urban planning	12	46,2%
5	Green Buildings	12	46,2%
6	Morphological management of the coastline (erosion control)	11	42,3%
7	Coastal over-development	11	42,3%
8	extreme conditions management	10	38,5%
9	Coastal water quality	9	34,6%
10	Waste management/ recycling/ compost	9	34,6%
11	Community annoyance issues (noise/ light pollution etc).	9	34,6%
12	Archeological areas/ historic sites/ cultural heritage	9	34,6%
13	Droughts	9	34,6%
14	Towards sustainability (eg consumption patterns, energy consumption)	9	34,6%
15	Water resources management	8	30,8%
16	Ecosystems management (land and coastal ecosystems)	7	26,9%
17	Energy use, consumption and management	7	26,9%
18	Desertification	7	26,9%
19	Fisheries/ fish farming	4	15,4%
20	Air pollution	4	15,4%
21	Flood Risk Assessment (the European Directive 2007/60/EC “On the assessment and management of flood risks”)	3	11,5%
22	Storm surge	3	11,5%

More analytically:

- **The legal framework for sustainable development and climate change** was considered as an important issue by the 46,2%. From this percentage, 50% were aged over 45 while the remaining 50% were aged below 45 years of age (figure 34). This indicates that age not have any differences in our sample, for the specific response regarding age. For the positive percentage, the 50% were male while the remaining 50% were women.

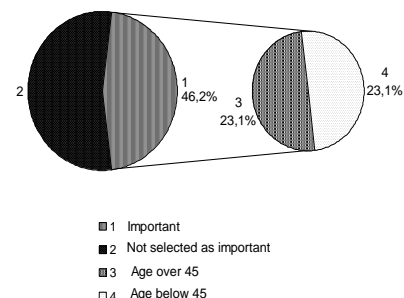


Figure 34. Percentage diagram for the institutional framework for sustainable development and climate change in terms of age (26 people).

- **The Sustainable tourism - Carrying capacity** was chosen by 65,4%. From this percentage, 47,1% were aged over 45 while the remaining 52,9% were aged below 45 years old (figure 35). This may indicate a slight difference in the specific response in terms of age. From the percentage of people who considered this this issue as important 70,6% were male and 29,4% were women.

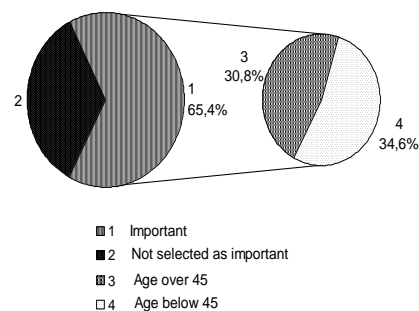


Figure 35. Percentage diagram for the Sustainable tourism – Carrying capacity (26 people).

- **Water resources management**, was chosen as an important issue by 30,8%. From this percentage, 75% were aged over 45, while the remaining 25% were aged below 45 years of age (figure 36). Age is a rather important parameter in the specific response in terms of age. From the percentage of people who chose this topic 62,5% were men and 37,5% were women.

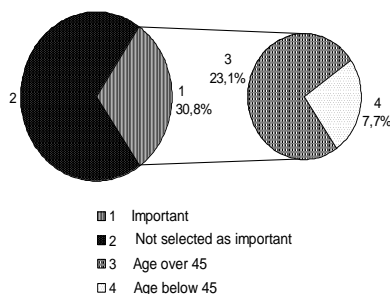


Figure 36. Percentage diagram for the management of water resources (26 people).

- **Fisheries and Fish Farming** were chosen as important issue by 15,4%. All the responders were over 45 (figure 37). Age is an important parameter in a difference in the specific issue in terms of age. From the proportion of people who have chosen this issue 50% were men and 50% were women.

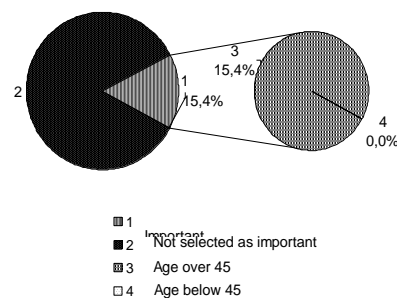


Figure 37. Percentage diagram for the fisheries and Aquaculture (26 people).

- The **quality of coastal waters** were chosen as important issue by 34,6%. From this percentage, 55,5% were aged over 45 while the remaining 44,5% were aged below 45 years (figure 38). Age is an important parameter in a difference in the specific issue in terms of age. From the proportion

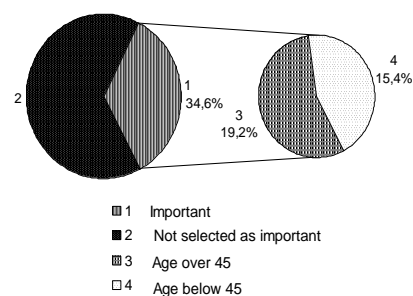


Figure 38. Percentage diagram for the quality of coastal waters (26 people).

of people who chose this topic 66,8% were men and 33,2% were women.

- The **management of ecosystems (terrestrial and coastal)** was chosen as important issue by 26,9%. From this percentage, 57,2% were aged over 45 while the remaining 42,8% were aged below 45 years (figure 39). Age is an important parameter in a difference in the specific issue in terms of age. From the proportion of people who have choseh this topic 71,4% were men and 28,6% were women.

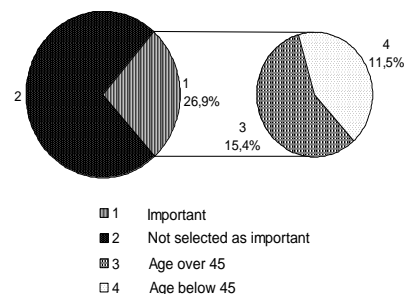


Figure 39. Percentage diagram for management of ecosystem (terrestrial and coastal) (26 people).

- The **waste management / recycling / compost** was chosen as important issue by 34,6%. From this percentage, 66,8% were aged over 45 while the remaining 33,2% were aged below 45 years (figure 40). Age is an important factor for thiw selection. From the proportion of people who chose this topic 55,5% were men and 44,5% were women.

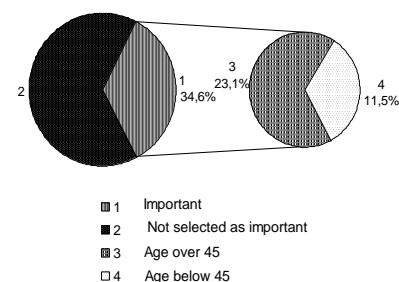


Figure 40. Percentage diagram for the waste management / recycling / composting (26 people).

- The **Energy: consumption, use and management** was chosen as important issue by 26,9%. From this percentage, 71,4% were aged over 45, while the remaining 28,6% were aged below 45 years (figure 41). Age is an important factor for this selection. From the proportion of people who chose this topic 71,4% were men and 28,6% were women.

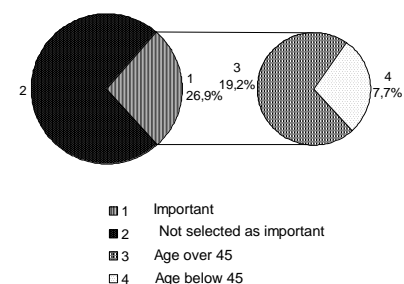


Figure 41. Percentage diagram for energy: production, use and management (26 people).

- The **air pollution** was chosen as important issue by 15,4%. From this percentage 75% were aged over 45 while the remaining 25% were aged below 45 years of age (figure 42). Age is an important factor

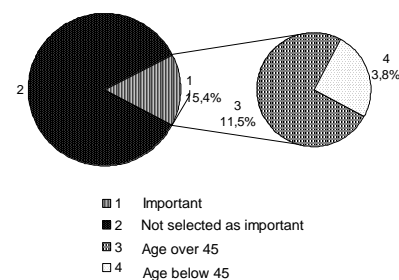


Figure 42. Percentage diagram for the air pollution (26 people).

for this selection. From the proportion of people who have chosen this subject were men.

- **The land uses / urban planning** was chosen as important issue by 46,2%. From this percentage, 58,4% were aged over 45 while the remaining 41,6% were aged below 45 years (figure 43). Age is an important factor for this selection. From the proportion of people who have chosen this topic 75% were men and 25% were women.

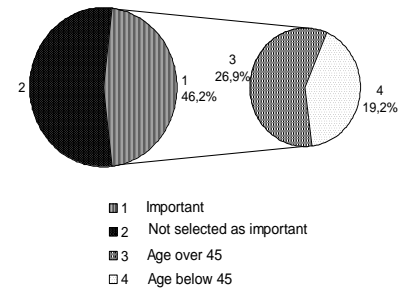


Figure 43. Percentage diagram for the land use / planning and urbanism (26 people).

- **The land scape and marine - scape management** was chosen as important issue by 50%. From this percentage, 69,2% were aged over 45 while the remaining 30,8% were aged below 45 years (figure 44). Age is an important factor for this selection. From the percentage of people who chose a particular theme 61,6% were men and 38,4% were women.

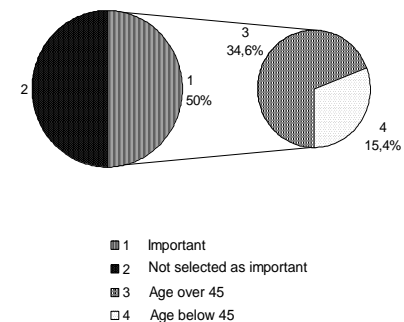


Figure 44. Percentage diagram for the landscape management, land and coastal (aesthetic features) (26 people).

- **The morphological management of a coastal zone (coastal erosion)** was chosen as important issue by 42,3%. From this percentage, 63,6% were aged over 45 while the remaining 36,4% were aged below 45 years (figure 45). Age is an important factor for this selection. From the proportion of people who have chosen this topic 72,8% were men and 27,2% were women.

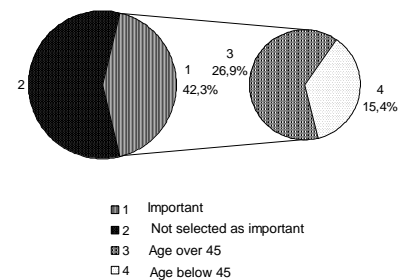


Figure 45. Percentage diagram for the morphological management of coastal zone (coastal erosion) (26 people).

- **Community annoyance issues (noise pollution / light pollution)** was chosen as important issue by 34,6%. From this percentage, 66,8% were aged over 45 while the remaining 33,2% were aged below 45 years (figure 46). Age is an important factor for this selection. From the proportion of individuals who chose this topic 89% were men and 11% were women.

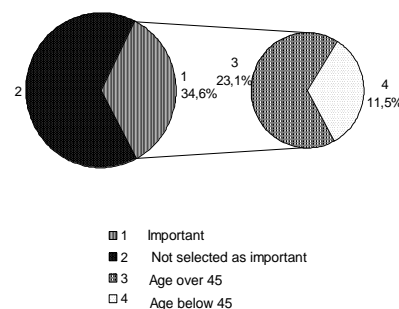


Figure 46. Percentage diagram for the civil disturbance (noise pollution / light pollution) (26 people).

- **Archaeological areas / historical sites / culture heritage** was chosen as important issue by 34,6%. From this percentage, 66,8% were aged over 45 while the remaining 33,2% were aged below 45 years (figure 47). Age is an important factor for this selection. From the percentage of who chosen this topic 77,8% were men and 22,2% were women.

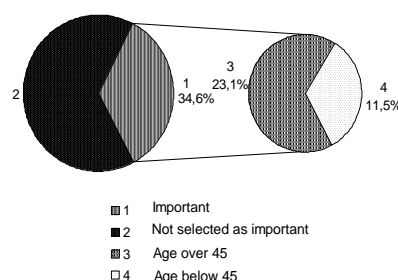


Figure 47. Percentage diagram for the archaeological and historical sites / heritage (26 people).

- **Risk assessment / vulnerability from flooding (European Directive 2007/60/EC 'On the assessment and management of flood risks')** was chosen as important issue by 11,5%. From this percentage, 33% were aged over 45 while the remaining 67% were aged below 45 years (figure 48). Age is an important parameter in a difference in the specific issue in terms of age. From the proportion of people who chose this subject for 33% were men and 67% were women.

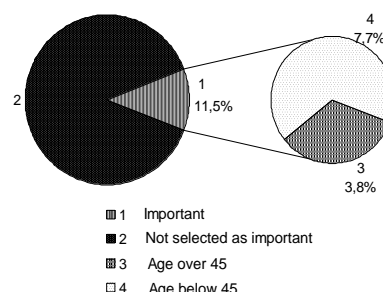


Figure 48. Percentage diagram for the risk assessment / vulnerability from flooding (European Directive 2007/60/EC On the assessment and management of flood risks) (26 people).

- **Sea storms** were chosen as important issue by 11,5%. This percentage was only those aged over 45 (Figure 49). This indicates that we do not have any differentiation in the specific response in regards to age. From the proportion of individuals who chose the particular theme 67% were men and 33% were women.

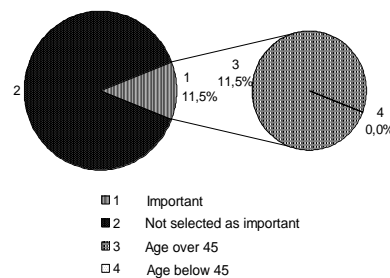


Figure 49. Percentage diagram for sea storms (26 people).

- **Drought / management / action** was chosen as important issue by 34,6%. From this percentage, 66,8% were aged over 45 while the remaining 33,2% were aged below 45 years (figure 50). Age is an important factor for this selection. From the proportion of individuals who chose this topic 77,8% were men and 22,2% were women.

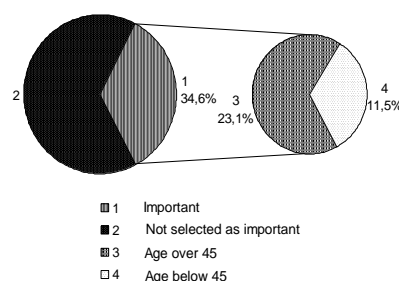


Figure 50. Percentage diagram for the drought / management / action (26 people).

- **Desertification** was chosen as important issue by 26,9%. From this percentage, 85,9% were aged over 45 while the remaining 14,1% were aged below 45 years (figure 51). Age is an important factor for this selection. From the proportion of individuals who chose this topic 71,4% were men and 28,6% were women.

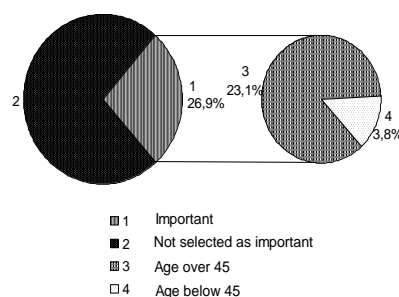


Figure 51. Percentage diagram for the desertification (26 people).

- **Extreme weather conditions** were chosen as important issue by 38,5%. From this percentage, 60% were aged over 45 while the remaining 40% were aged below 45 years (figure 52). Age is an important factor for this selection. From the proportion of individuals who chose this topic 90% were men and 10% were women.

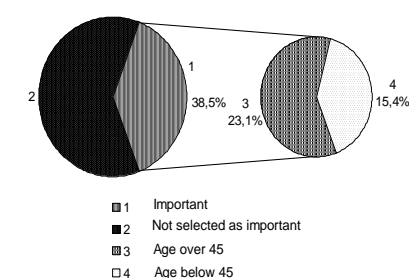


Figure 52. Percentage diagram for the extreme weather (26 people).

- **Green buildings** were chosen as important issue by 46,2%. From this percentage, 58% were aged over 45 while the remaining 42% were aged below 45 years (figure 53). Age is an important parameter in a difference in the specific issue in terms of age. From the proportion of individuals who chose this topic 50% were men and 50% were women.

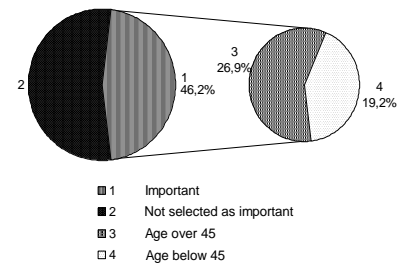


Figure 53. Percentage diagram for the green buildings (26 people).

- **Coastal overdevelopment** was chosen as important issue by 42,3%. From this percentage, 45,4% were aged over 45 while the remaining 54,6% were aged below 45 years (figure 54). Age is an important parameter in a difference in the specific issue in terms of age. From the proportion of individuals who chose this issue 63,6% were man and 36,4% were women.

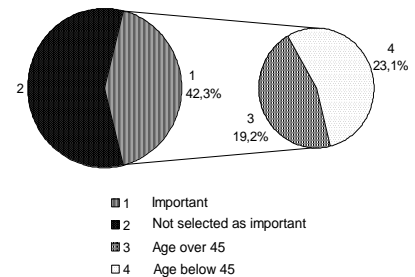


Figure 54. Percentage diagram for the coastal overdevelopment (26 people).

- And **the path to sustainability (eg consumption patterns, energy consumption)** was chosen as important issue by 34,6%. From this percentage, 44,5% were aged over 45 while the remaining 55,5% were aged below 45 years (figure 55). Age is an important parameter in a difference in the specific issue in terms of age. From the proportion of individuals who chose this topic 66,8% were men and 33,2% were women.

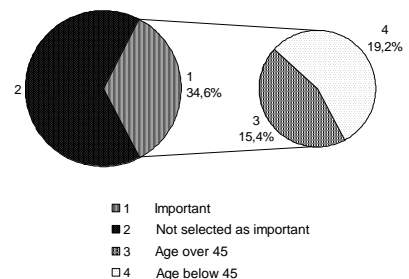


Figure 55. Percentage diagram for the path to sustainability (eg consumption patterns, energy consumption) (26 people).

Part 2: Paros

2. Statistical analysis of the specific questionnaires LitusGo addressed to the social partners in Paros.

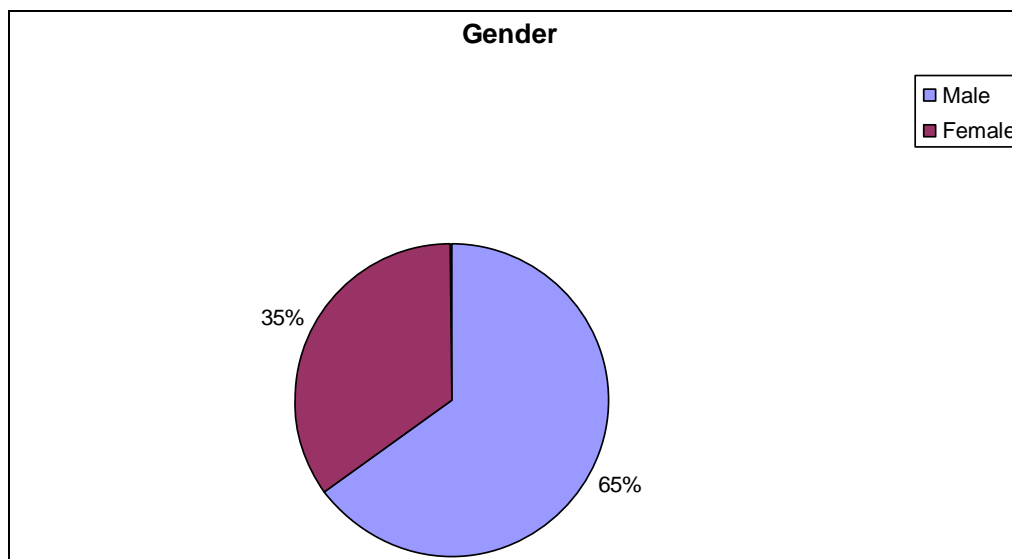
2.1. Demographics:

Gender

In regards to the gender dimension of our sample, 13 out of 20 (65%) of those questioned are male, while 7 (35%) are female as it can be noticed below.

Gender

	Frequency	Percentage
Male	13	65%
Female	7	35%
Total	20	100%

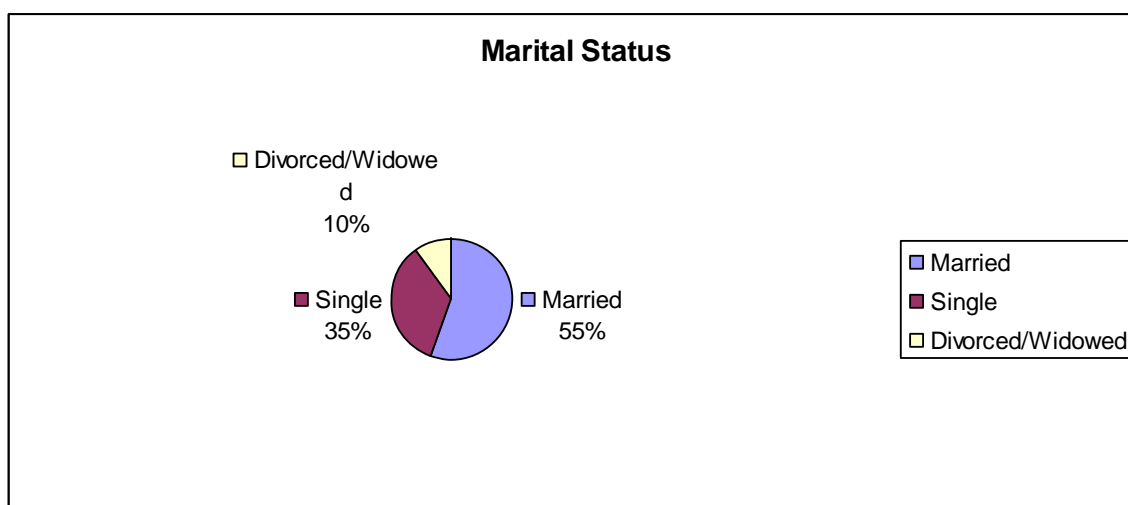


Marital Status

Regarding the marital status, 11 out of 20 are married (55%), 7 are singles (35%) and 2 are divorced/widowed (10%).

Marital Status

Marital Status	Frequency	Percentage
Married	11	55%
Single	7	35%
Divorced/Widowed	2	10%
Total	20	100%

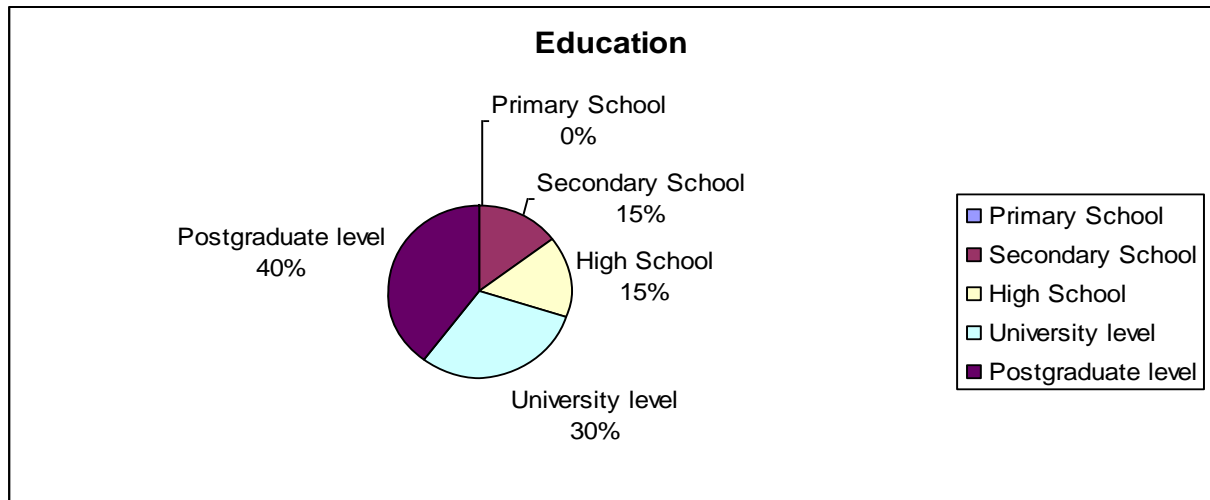


Education

In terms of education, all those questioned have completed at least secondary school with 3 having completed secondary school only (15%), 3 being High school graduates (15%), 6 being University graduates (35%), while 8 have acquired postgraduate level education (35%).

Education

Education	Frequency	Percentage
Primary School	0	0%
Secondary School	3	15%
High School	3	15%
University level	7	35%
Postgraduate level	7	35%
Total	20	100%



Statistics

Age

The average age of those questioned in Paros is 45,05 years old with the youngest of our sample being 29 and the oldest 65 years old.

Age

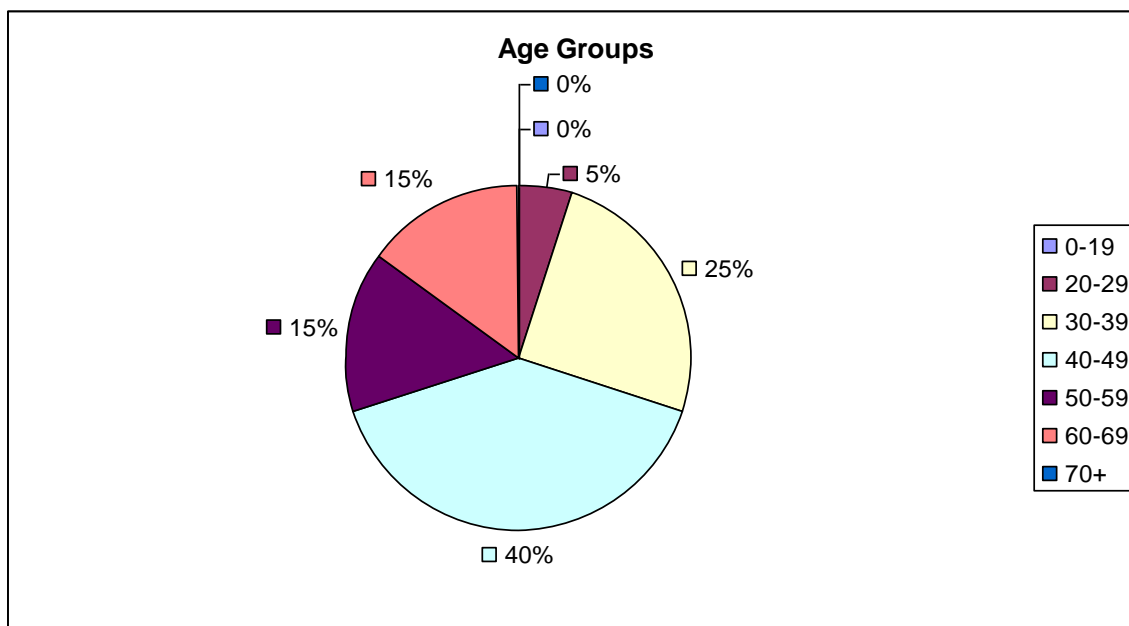
Valid responses	Average	Median	Minimum	Maximum
20	45,05	43	29	65

As for the age distribution of our sample, the majority 8 (40%) are between 40-49 years old, with 5 (25%) being between 30-39, 3 (15%) between 60-69, 3 (15%) between 50-59, and only one –our youngest participant- being between 20-29 – 29 in this case.

Age groups

Age Groups	Frequency	Percentage
0-19	0	0%
20-29	1	5%
30-39	5	25%

40-49	8	40%
50-59	3	15%
60-69	3	15%
70+	0	0%
Total	20	100%



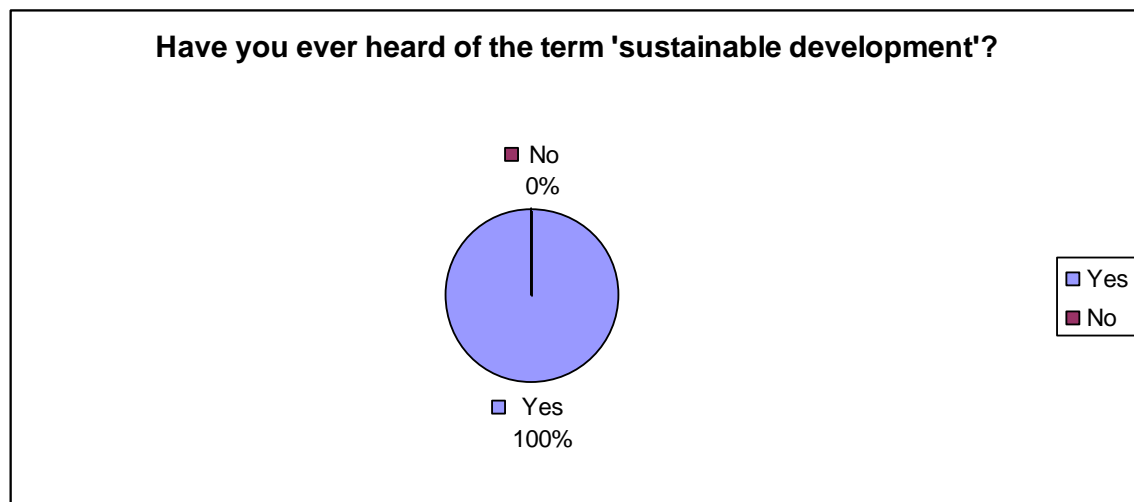
2.2. Results of questionnaires:

The following results are drawn from the questionnaires completed by the social partners of Paros:

2.2.1. *Question Q1: Have you ever heard of the term “sustainable development”?*

The first question in our questionnaire regarded the term “sustainable development” and whether those questioned had ever heard of it. The result is rather encouraging with all of them (20 – 100%) responding positively.

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	20	100%
No	0	0%
Total	20	100%



Responses to the sub-question “What does the term sustainable development refer to?”

	Responses as they appeared in each questionnaire
1	Development planned and implemented based on the surplus and not the lack of natural capital. In other words, rational use of natural capital without leading to the collapse of the eco-systems that form the eco-sphere.

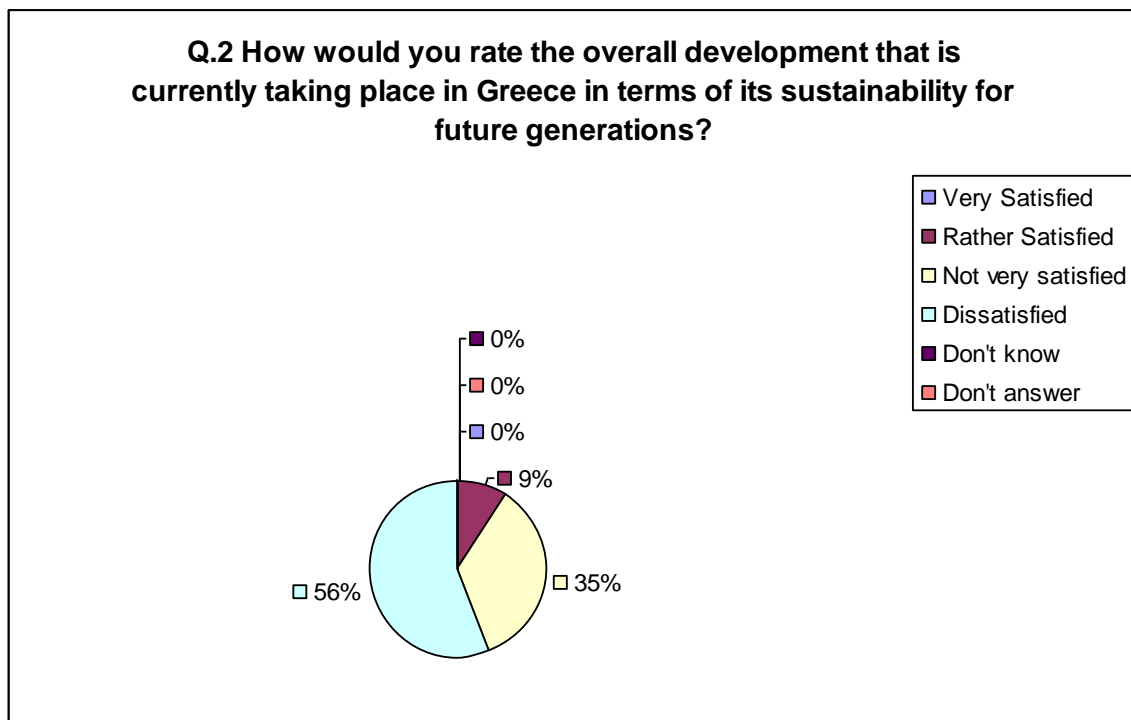
2	Refers to the development of a place that manages to combine and harmonize the usage of its capital with the production procedure, without destroying, quite the contrary, by creating sustainable conditions for the future. Survival, development with respect to the past and vision for the future of a place.
3	-
4	Sustainable development is the development that is based on the non-exhaustion of the natural capital of a given place, and in extension of the whole of the Earth. It involves respect to even the tiniest life-form, since nature is so wisely created that even the slightest extinction of any species can have negative effects and sometimes destructive ones, for the Whole.
5	Economic development planned and implemented taking into account the protection of the environment and the sustainability.
6	The term refers to economic development in relation to the protection of natural capital.
7	Refers to development that takes place without negative effects on quality of life of the future generations.
8	-
9	Refers to economic development that takes place taking into account the protection of the environment and involves the development of means of economic production in parallel with the creation of environment-friendly infrastructure.
10	The term refers to economic development in relation with the protection of natural capital.
11	The term refers to the meaning of development that has no time-limit, since it does not exhaust any form of natural capital.
12	Where you develop an equilibrium with the environment (example carbon neutral ect). Neutral imprint.
13	Development based on the future generation and the present quality of life, without putting strains on the environment.
14	Mild form of development that does not put strain on the environment.
15	Economic development planned and implemented taking into account the protection of the environment and the sustainability.
16	-
17	The ability of the eco-system to function with its own mechanisms eternally.
18	Human productive functions related to the environment.
19	Bio-diversity, holistic management, self-sufficiency.
20	Improvement in the eco-system's quality of life, with developmental or environmental policies.

2.2.2. Question Q2: How would you rate the overall development that is currently taking place in Greece in terms of its sustainability for future generations?

Our second question includes 15 sub-questions and refers to the overall development

currently taking place in Greece and how our participants rate it in terms of its sustainability for the future generations. Unfortunately, the overall picture is not very encouraging with the majority of the responses being either dissatisfied (56%) or not very satisfied (35%) and only a small minority (9%) appearing to be rather satisfied with the sustainability dimension of the overall development taking place in Greece.

	Average Frequency	Average Percentage
Very Satisfied	0,066667	0%
Rather Satisfied	1,333333	9%
Not very satisfied	6,86667	35%
Dissatisfied	11,33333	56%
Don't know	0	0%
Don't answer	0	0%
Total	20	100%

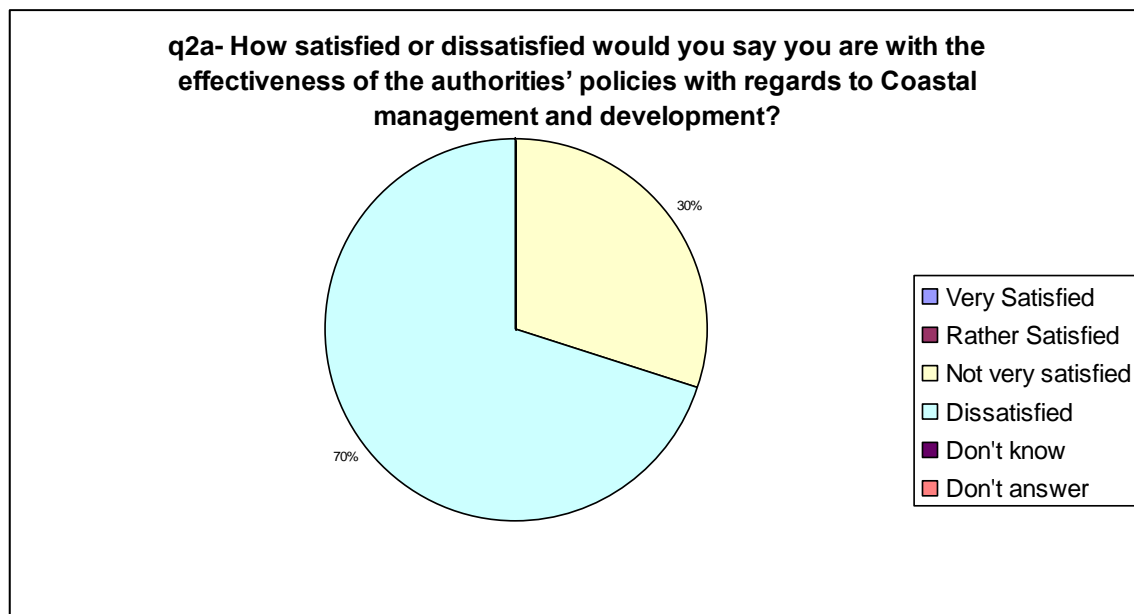


What follows is a detailed analysis of the sub-questions of question Q2.

q2a- How satisfied or dissatisfied would you say you are with the effectiveness of the authorities' policies with regards to Coastal management and development?

Regarding the effectiveness of the authorities' policies with regards to Coastal management and development, the majority of our participants (14 – 70%) responded they are dissatisfied, while the remaining 6 (30%) responded they are not very satisfied either.

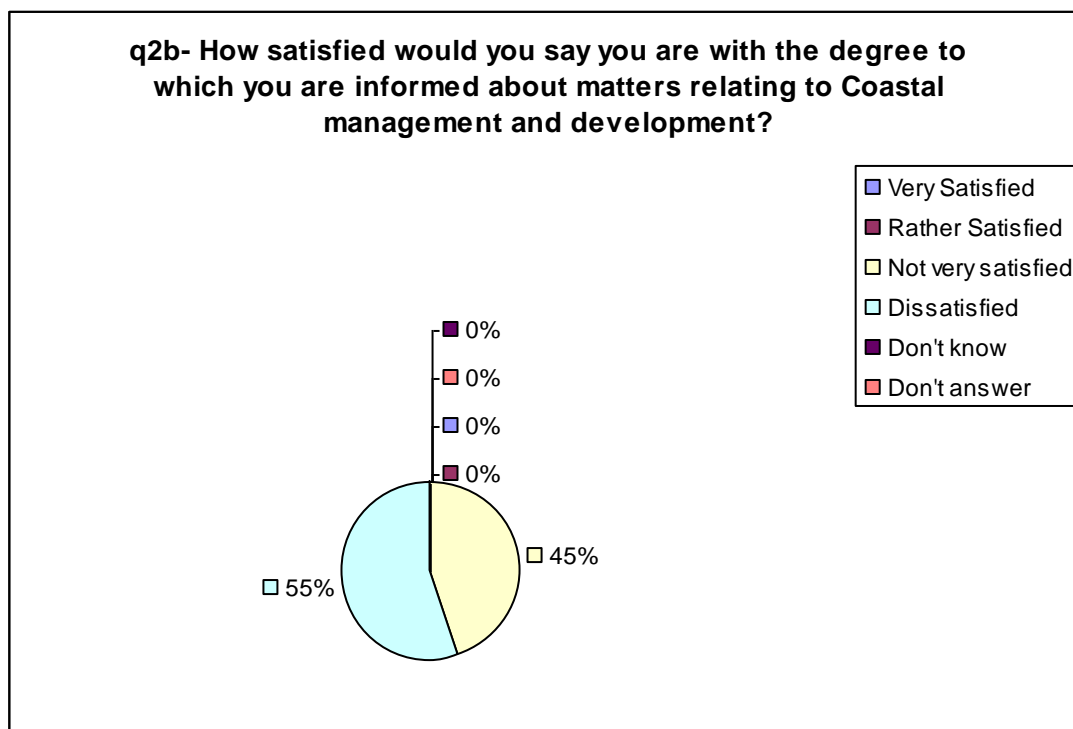
	Frequency	Percentage
Very Satisfied	0	0%
Rather Satisfied	0	0%
Not very satisfied	6	30%
Dissatisfied	14	70%
Don't know	0	0%
Don't answer	0	0%
Total	20	100%



q2b- How satisfied would you say you are with the degree to which you are informed about matters relating to Coastal management and development?

Regarding the degree to which our participants are informed about matters relating to Coastal management and development, the majority (11 – 55%) appear to be dissatisfied, with 45% being not very satisfied.

	Frequency	Percentage
Very Satisfied	0	0%
Rather Satisfied	0	0%
Not very satisfied	9	45%
Dissatisfied	11	55%
Don't know	0	0%
Don't answer	0	0%
Total	20	100%

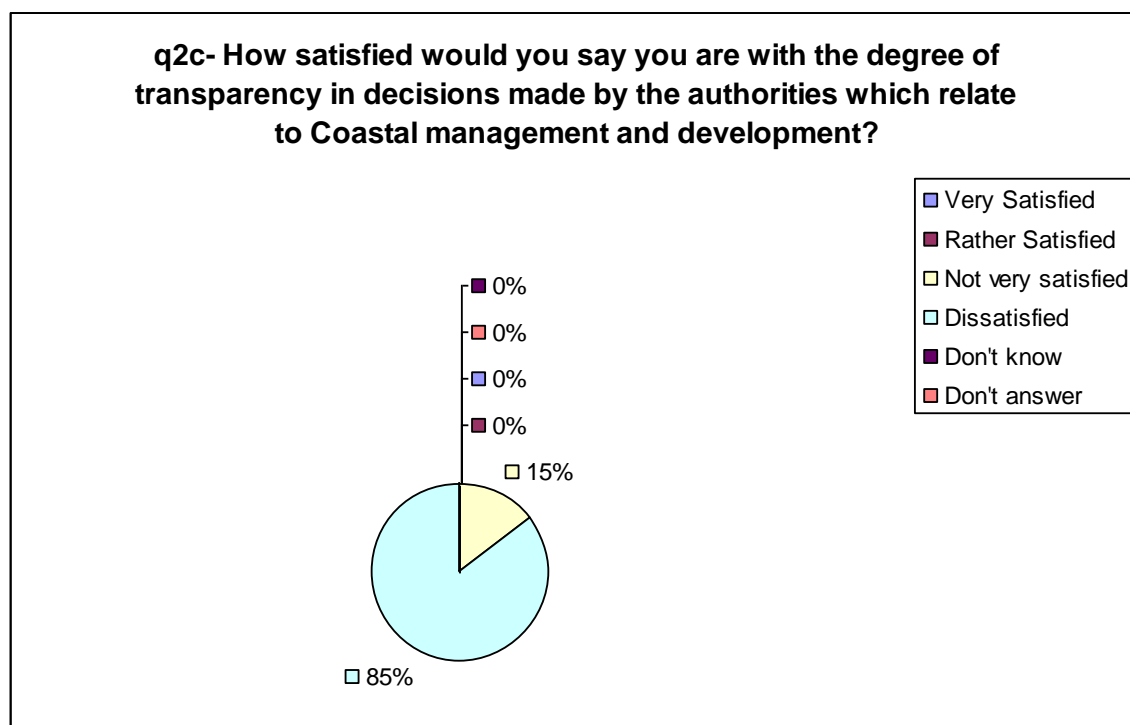


q2c-How satisfied would you say you are with the degree of transparency in decisions made by the authorities which relate to Coastal management and development?

In regards to the degree of transparency in decisions made by the authorities which relate to

Coastal management and development, the majority of our participants (17) are dissatisfied (85%), while 3 also appear to be not very satisfied (15%).

	Frequency	Percentage
Very Satisfied	0	0%
Rather Satisfied	0	0%
Not very satisfied	3	15%
Dissatisfied	17	85%
Don't know	0	0%
Don't answer	0	0%
Total	20	100%



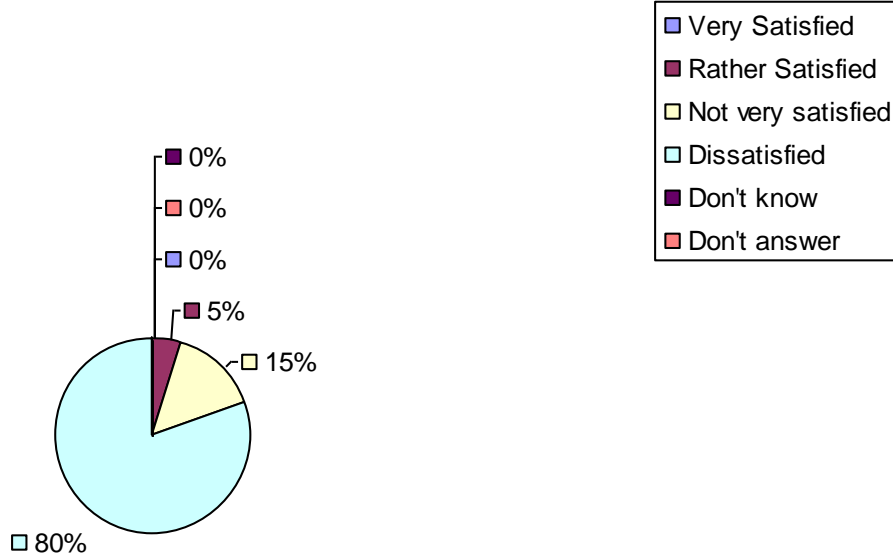
q2d-How satisfied or dissatisfied would you say you are with the effectiveness of the authorities' policies with regards to Tourism Development?

In terms of the effectiveness of the authorities' policies with regards to Tourism Development, again the majority of the responses we received were negative (80% being dissatisfied and 15% not very satisfied)), with only 1 person appearing to be rather

satisfied.

	Frequency	Percentage
Very Satisfied	0	0%
Rather Satisfied	1	5%
Not very satisfied	3	15%
Dissatisfied	16	80%
Don't know	0	0%
Don't answer	0	0%
Total	20	100%

q2d- How satisfied or dissatisfied would you say you are with the effectiveness of the authorities' policies with regards to Tourism Development?

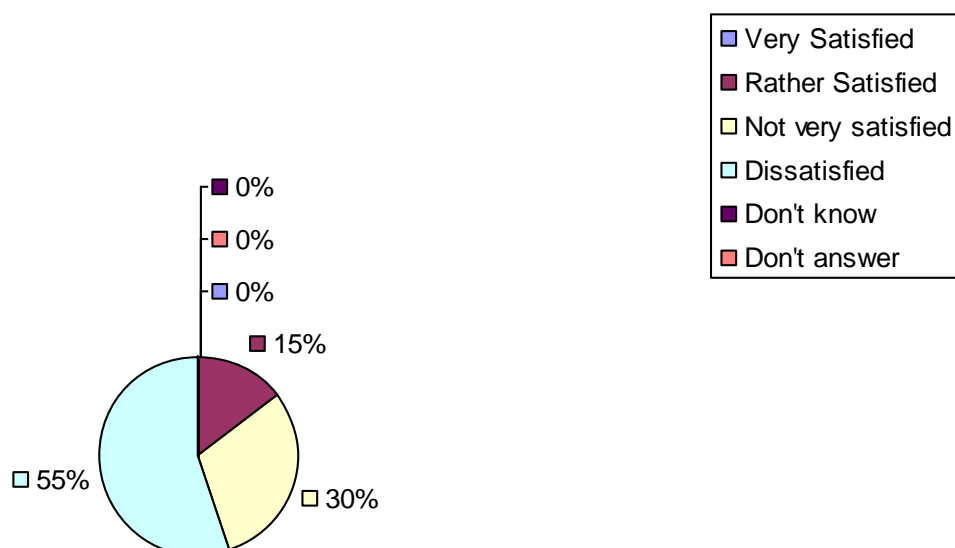


q2e-How satisfied would you say you are with the degree to which you are informed about matters relating to Tourism Development?

The majority of our participants (11 – 55%) responded they are dissatisfied with the degree to which they are informed about matters relating to Tourism development, while an additional 30% (6) responded they are not very satisfied either. Only 3 people (15%) appear to be rather satisfied.

	Frequency	Percentage
Very Satisfied	0	0%
Rather Satisfied	3	15%
Not very satisfied	6	30%
Dissatisfied	11	55%
Don't know	0	0%
Don't answer	0	0%
Total	20	100%

q2e- How satisfied would you say you are with the degree to which you are informed about matters relating to Tourism Development?

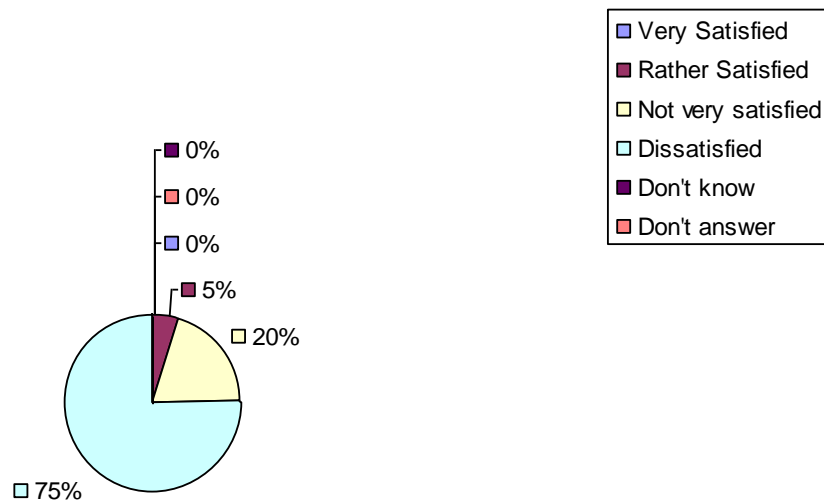


q2f- How satisfied would you say you are with the degree of transparency in decisions made by the authorities which relate to Tourism Development?

In regards to the transparency in the decisions made by the authorities which relate to Tourism Development, 75% of our participants responded they are dissatisfied, 20% are not very satisfied while only 1 appears to be rather satisfied.

	Frequency	Percentage
Very Satisfied	0	0%
Rather Satisfied	1	5%
Not very satisfied	4	20%
Dissatisfied	15	75%
Don't know	0	0%
Don't answer	0	0%
Total	20	100%

q2f- How satisfied would you say you are with the degree of transparency in decisions made by the authorities which relate to Tourism Development?

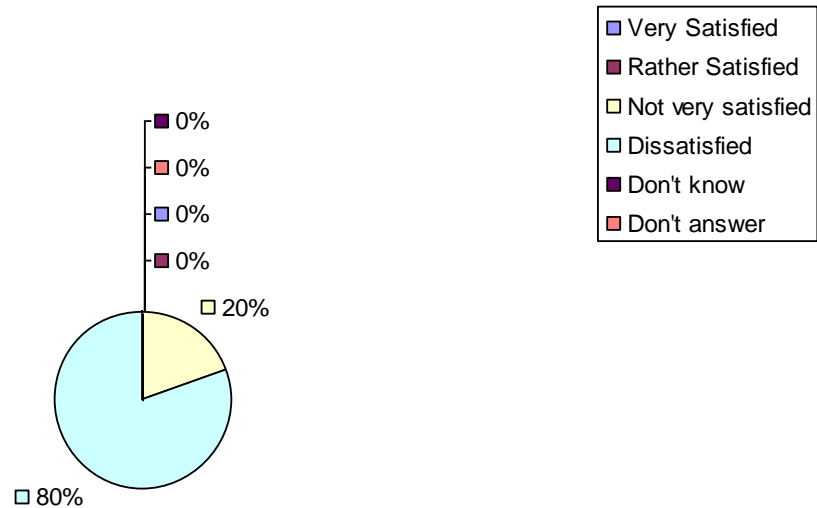


Q2g-How satisfied or dissatisfied would you say you are with the effectiveness of the authorities' policies with regards to Urban Planning and Land Use?

Again the majority of our participants appear to either dissatisfied (80%) or not very satisfied (10%) with the effectiveness of the authorities' policies regarding Urban planning and Land use.

	Frequency	Percentage
Very Satisfied	0	0%
Rather Satisfied	0	0%
Not very satisfied	4	20%
Dissatisfied	16	80%
Don't know	0	0%
Don't answer	0	0%
Total	20	100%

Q2g- How satisfied or dissatisfied would you say you are with the effectiveness of the authorities' policies with regards to Urban Planning and Land Use?

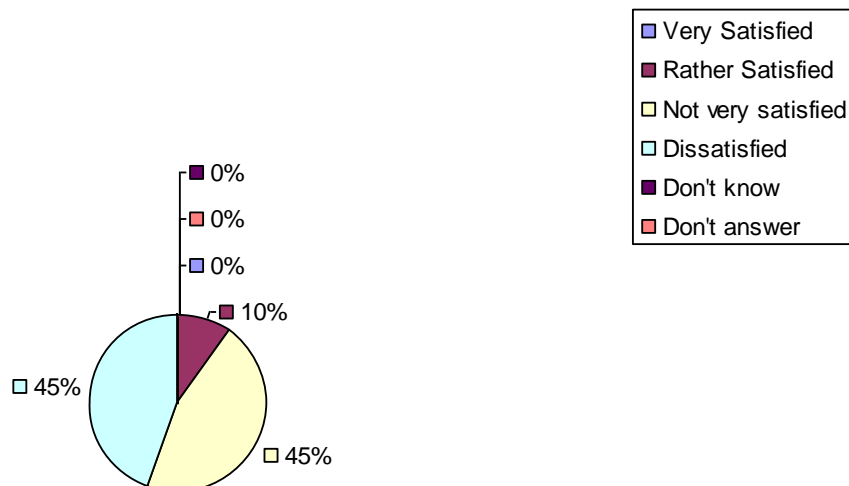


Q2h- How satisfied would you say you are with the degree to which you are informed about matters relating to Urban Planning and Land Use?

Regarding the degree to which they are informed about matters relating to Urban Planning and Land use, 90% of our participants responded negatively, with 45% appearing to be dissatisfied and another 45% not very satisfied. 10% of our respondents (2) appear to be rather satisfied.

	Frequency	Percentage
Very Satisfied	0	0%
Rather Satisfied	2	10%
Not very satisfied	9	45%
Dissatisfied	9	45%
Don't know	0	0%
Don't answer	0	0%
Total	20	100%

Q2h- How satisfied would you say you are with the degree to which you are informed about matters relating to Urban Planning and Land Use?

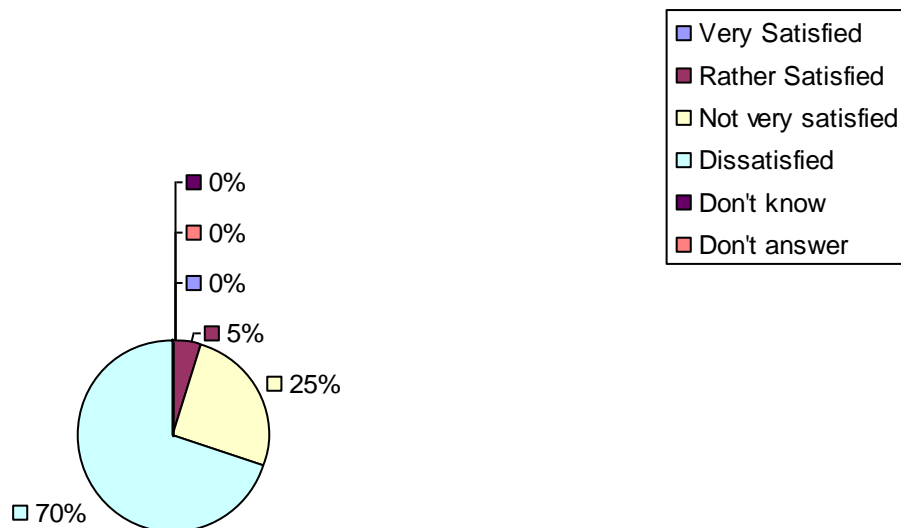


Q2i-How satisfied would you say you are with the degree of transparency in decisions made by the authorities which relate to Urban Planning and Land Use?

In regards to the transparency in decisions made by the authorities relating to Urban planning and Land Use the overall responses very negative again (95%), with 14 (70%) of our respondents being dissatisfied and 5 (25%) being not very satisfied. One respondent (5%) appears to be rather satisfied.

	Frequency	Percentage
Very Satisfied	0	0%
Rather Satisfied	1	5%
Not very satisfied	5	25%
Dissatisfied	14	70%
Don't know	0	0%
Don't answer	0	0%
Total	20	100%

Q2i- How satisfied would you say you are with the degree of transparency in decisions made by the authorities which relate to Urban Planning and Land Use?

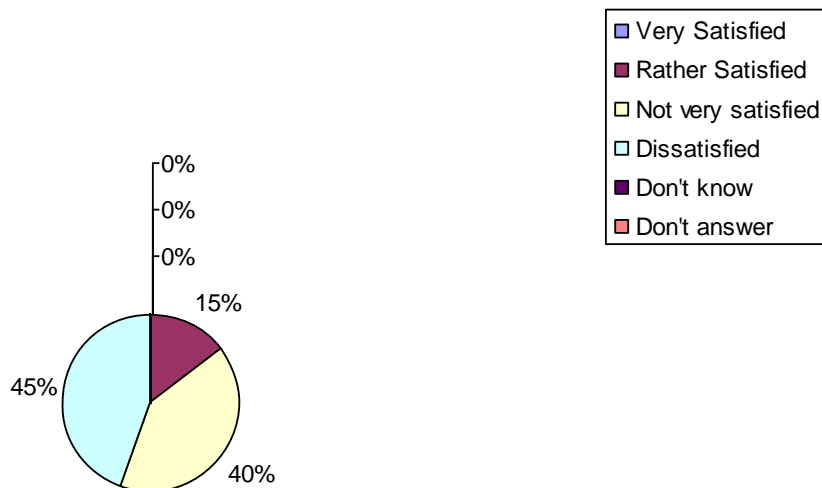


Q2i-How satisfied or dissatisfied would you say you are with the effectiveness of the authorities' policies with regards to Waste Management?

The majority of our respondents again appear to be either dissatisfied (45%) or not very satisfied (40%) with the effectiveness of the authorities' policies regarding Waste management. 3 respondents appear to be rather satisfied (15%).

	Frequency	Percentage
Very Satisfied	0	0%
Rather Satisfied	3	15%
Not very satisfied	8	40%
Dissatisfied	9	45%
Don't know	0	0%
Don't answer	0	0%
Total	20	100%

Q2j- How satisfied or dissatisfied would you say you are with the effectiveness of the authorities' policies with regards to Waste Management?

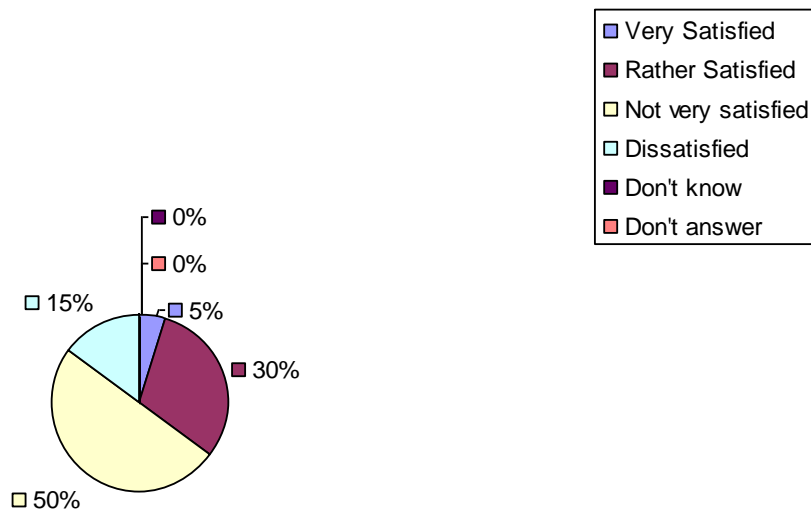


Q2k- How satisfied would you say you are with the degree to which you are informed about matters relating to Waste Management?

Regarding the degree to which they are informed about matters relating to Waste management, a slight majority of our participants responded negatively (65%) with 15% responding they are dissatisfied and 50% responding they are not very satisfied. In this question, 30% of respondents appear to be rather satisfied, while we also had 1 response (5%) being very satisfied.

	Frequency	Percentage
Very Satisfied	1	5%
Rather Satisfied	6	30%
Not very satisfied	10	50%
Dissatisfied	3	15%
Don't know	0	0%
Don't answer	0	0%
Total	20	100%

Q2k- How satisfied would you say you are with the degree to which you are informed about matters relating to Waste Management?

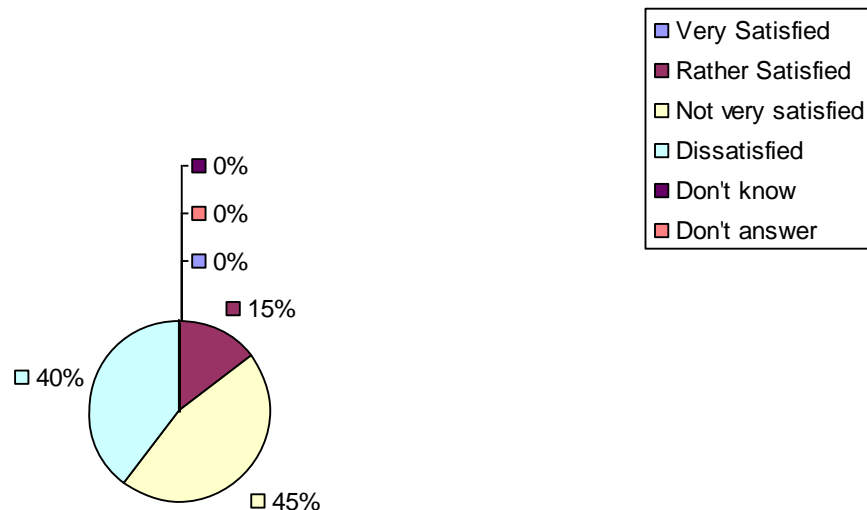


Q2L-How satisfied would you say you are with the degree of transparency in decisions made by the authorities which related to Waste Management?

In regards to the degree of transparency in decisions made by the authorities related to Waste management, the majority of our participants appear to be not very satisfied (45%), while an additional 40% appear to be dissatisfied. There is also a 15% (3 respondents) who claim they are rather satisfied.

	Frequency	Percentage
Very Satisfied	0	0%
Rather Satisfied	3	15%
Not very satisfied	9	45%
Dissatisfied	8	40%
Don't know	0	0%
Don't answer	0	0%
Total	20	100%

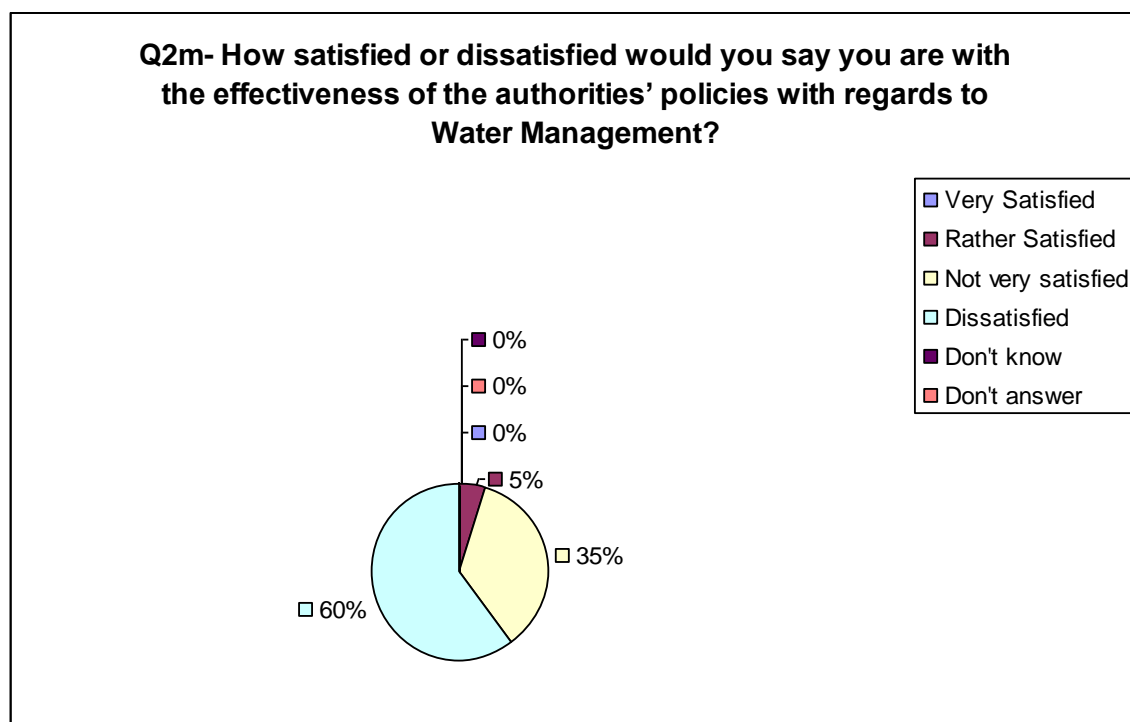
Q2L- How satisfied would you say you are with the degree of transparency in decisions made by the authorities which related to Waste Management?



Q2m-How satisfied or dissatisfied would you say you are with the effectiveness of the authorities' policies with regards to Water Management?

Regarding the effectiveness of the authorities' policies with regards to Water Management, 60% of our respondents are dissatisfied, 35% not very satisfied and only 5% rather satisfied.

	Frequency	Percentage
Very Satisfied	0	0%
Rather Satisfied	1	5%
Not very satisfied	7	35%
Dissatisfied	12	60%
Don't know	0	0%
Don't answer	0	0%
Total	20	100%

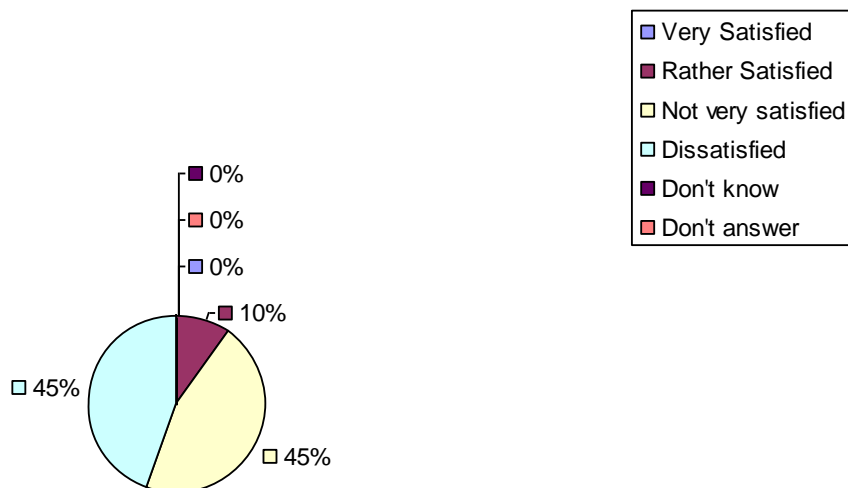


Q2n-How satisfied would you say you are with the degree to which you are informed about matters relating to Water Management?

The majority of our respondents appear to be not very satisfied (45%) with the degree to which they are informed about matters relating to Water management, with an additional 45% appearing to be dissatisfied. There also exists a 10% (3 respondents) who appear to be rather satisfied.

	Frequency	Percentage
Very Satisfied	0	0%
Rather Satisfied	2	10%
Not very satisfied	9	45%
Dissatisfied	9	45%
Don't know	0	0%
Don't answer	0	0%
Total	20	100%

Q2n- How satisfied would you say you are with the degree to which you are informed about matters relating to Water Management?

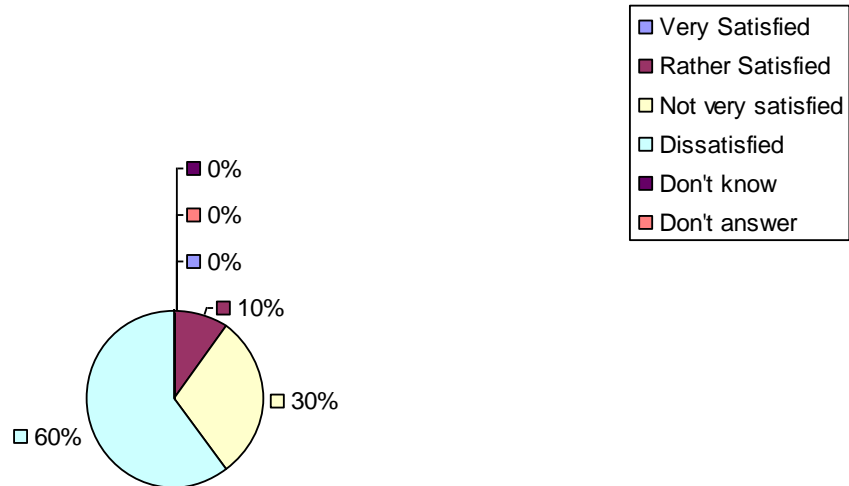


Q2o-How satisfied would you say you are with the degree of transparency in decisions made by the authorities which related to Water Management?

The majority of our respondents appear to be very negative regarding the degree of transparency in decisions made by the authorities related to Water management (90%). 12 of them (60%) appear to be dissatisfied, 6 of them (30%) not very satisfied, while only 2 of them (10%) appear to be rather satisfied.

	Frequency	Percentage
Very Satisfied	0	0%
Rather Satisfied	2	10%
Not very satisfied	6	30%
Dissatisfied	12	60%
Don't know	0	0%
Don't answer	0	0%
Total	20	100%

Q2o- How satisfied would you say you are with the degree of transparency in decisions made by the authorities which related to Water Management?



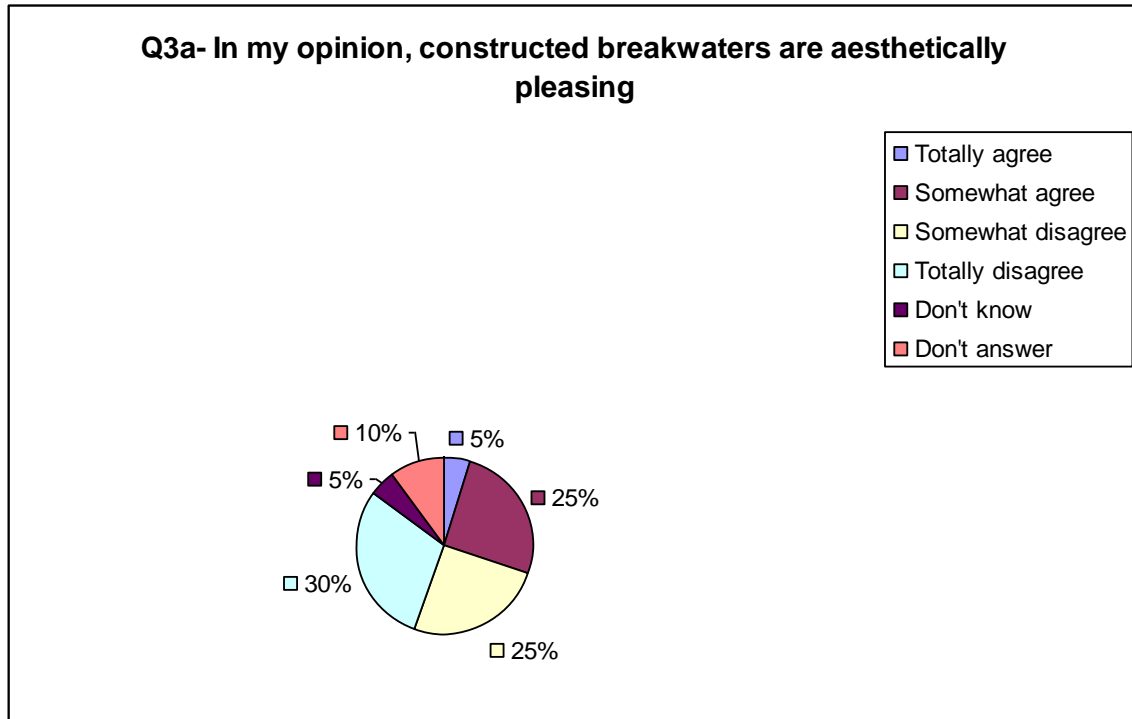
2.2.3. Question Q3: What is your opinion for the breakwaters, coastal erosion and the way to face coastal erosion.

Q3a- In my opinion, constructed breakwaters are aesthetically pleasing

Regarding constructed breakwaters, the majority of our respondents have a negative stance (25% somewhat disagree that they are aesthetically pleasing while another 30% totally disagree). 25% of them somewhat agree that constructed breakwaters are aesthetically pleasing while 5% totally agree. Two respondents (10%) preferred not to answer this question, while 1 respondent (5%) picked the “don’t know” option.

	Frequency	Percentage
Totally agree	1	5%
Somewhat agree	5	25%
Somewhat disagree	5	25%
Totally disagree	6	30%
Don't know	1	5%
Don't answer	2	10%

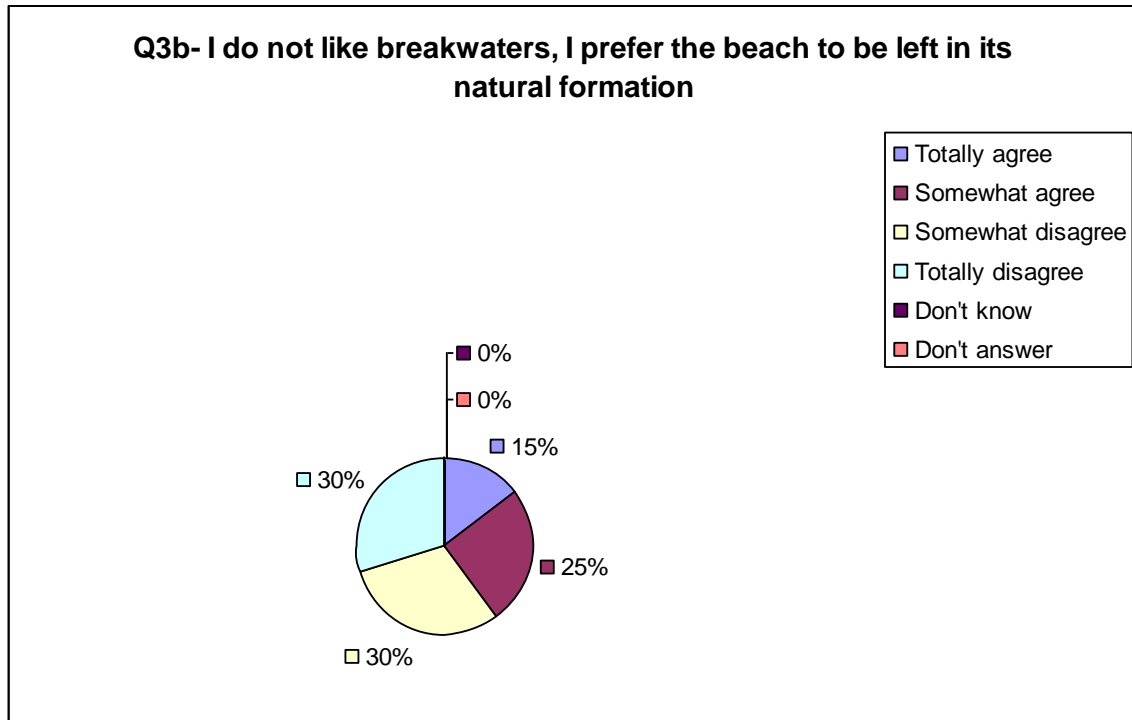
Total	20	100%
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Q3b- I do not like breakwaters, I prefer the beach to be left in its natural formation

15% of our respondents stated that they don't like breakwaters and would rather see the beach left in its natural formation, while an additional 25% somewhat agree to that statement. The majority of our respondents though, either totally disagree with that statement (30%) or somewhat disagree (30%).

	Frequency	Percentage
Totally agree	3	15%
Somewhat agree	5	25%
Somewhat disagree	6	30%
Totally disagree	6	30%
Don't know	0	0%
Don't answer	0	0%
Total	20	100%

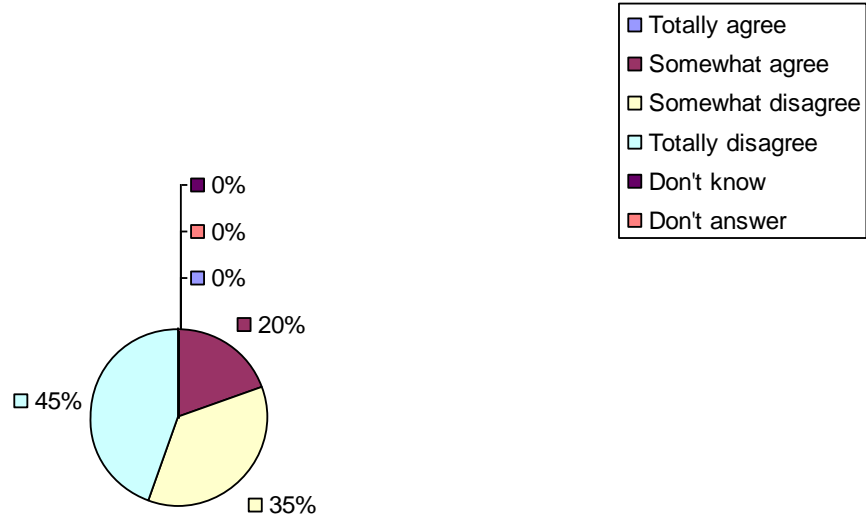


Q3c-I do not like breakwaters, I prefer the beach to be left in its natural formation even if it is eroded

When it comes to the role breakwaters play in avoiding the erosion of the beaches, the majority of our respondents recognize it, since 80% in total either totally (45%) or somewhat disagree (35%) with the statement “I don’t like breakwaters, I prefer the beach to be left in its natural formation even if it is eroded”. A remaining 20% insist not to like breakwaters and prefer the beach left in its natural formation even though it is eroded.

	Frequency	Percentage
Totally agree	0	0%
Somewhat agree	4	20%
Somewhat disagree	7	35%
Totally disagree	9	45%
Don't know	0	0%
Don't answer	0	0%
Total	20	100%

Q3c- I do not like breakwaters, I prefer the beach to be left in its natural formation even if it is eroded

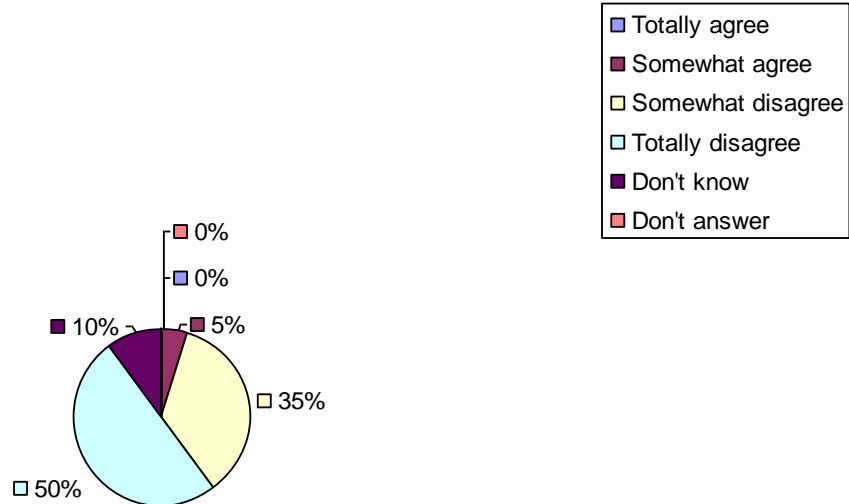


Q3d- Coastal erosion is a natural phenomenon and there is nothing we can do about it

The majority of our respondents disagree with the statement that coastal erosion is a natural phenomenon and there is nothing we can do about it (50% totally disagree, 35% somewhat disagree). There is also 1 respondent somewhat agreeing with the above mentioned statement (5%), while 2 respondents expressed their ignorance on the issue (10%).

	Frequency	Percentage
Totally agree	0	0%
Somewhat agree	1	5%
Somewhat disagree	7	35%
Totally disagree	10	50%
Don't know	2	10%
Don't answer	0	0%
Total	20	100%

Q3d- Coastal erosion is a natural phenomenon and there is nothing we can do about it

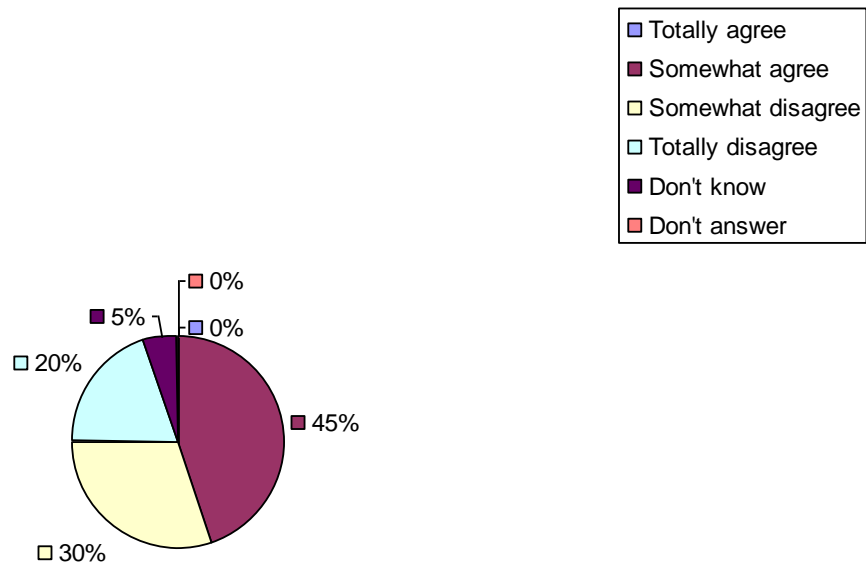


Q3e- Coastal erosion is a result of human activities

45% of our respondents somewhat agree that coastal erosion is a result of human activities, while 30% somewhat disagree and 20% totally disagree, seeing also some non-human factors behind the phenomenon. One respondent (5%) expressed ignorance on the issue.

	Frequency	Percentage
Totally agree	0	0%
Somewhat agree	9	45%
Somewhat disagree	6	30%
Totally disagree	4	20%
Don't know	1	5%
Don't answer	0	0%
Total	20	100%

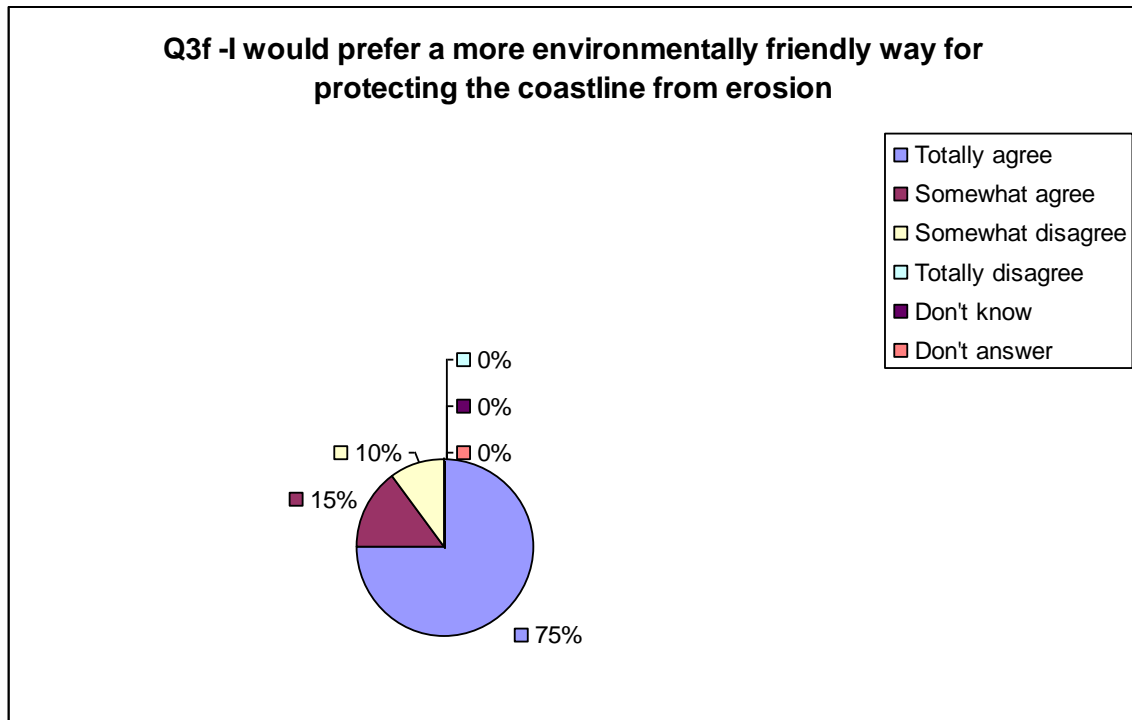
Q3e- Coastal erosion is a result of human activities



Q3f -I would prefer a more environmentally friendly way for protecting the coastline from erosion

The vast majority (75%) of our respondents would strongly prefer a more environmentally friendly way of protecting the coastline from erosion, while an additional 15% somewhat agree with them. There's also a 10% who somewhat disagree.

	Frequency	Percentage
Totally agree	15	75%
Somewhat agree	3	15%
Somewhat disagree	2	10%
Totally disagree	0	0%
Don't know	0	0%
Don't answer	0	0%
Total	20	100%



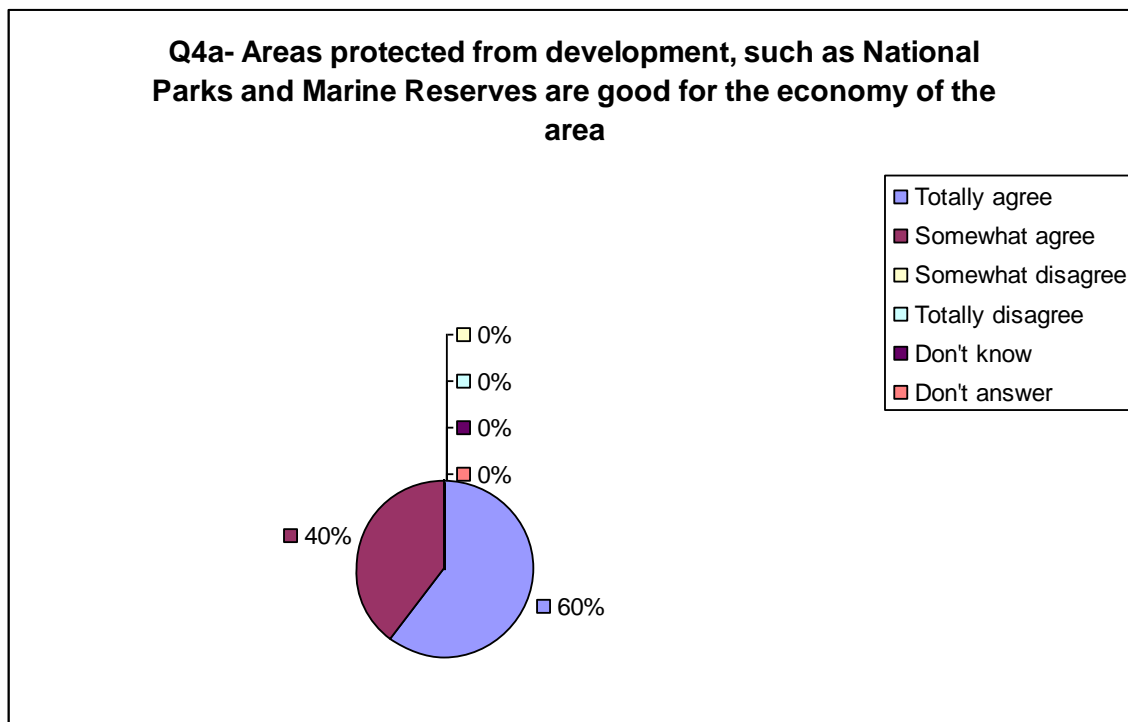
2.2.4. Question Q4: What are your views on the existence of protected areas and tourism development model.

Q4a- Areas protected from development, such as National Parks and Marine Reserves are good for the economy of the area

All of our respondents (100%) either totally agree (60%) or somewhat agree (40%) that areas protected from development, such as National parks and Marine Reserves are good for the economy of the area.

	Frequency	Percentage
Totally agree	12	60%
Somewhat agree	8	40%
Somewhat disagree	0	0%
Totally disagree	0	0%
Don't know	0	0%

Don't answer	0	0%
Total	20	100%

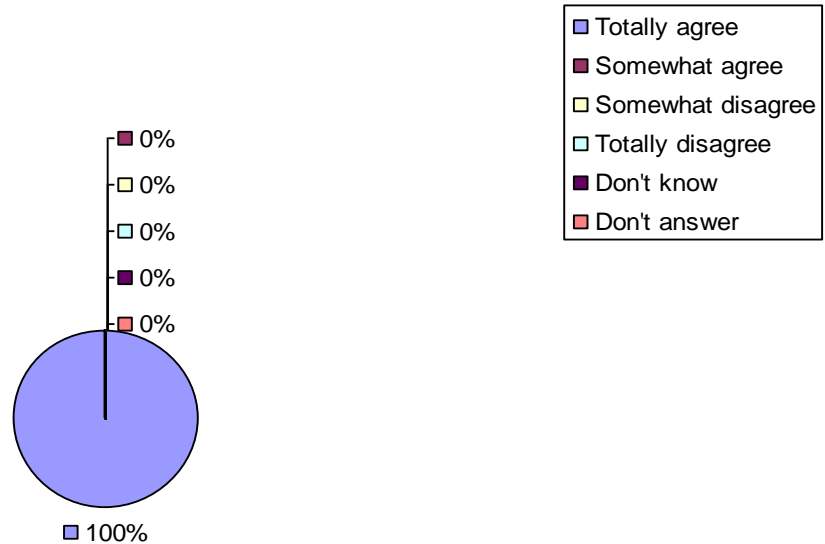


Q4b- Any touristic development should take the environment into account

All of our respondents (100%) appear to be conscious about the environment, totally agreeing that any touristic development should take the environment into account.

	Frequency	Percentage
Totally agree	20	100%
Somewhat agree	0	0%
Somewhat disagree	0	0%
Totally disagree	0	0%
Don't know	0	0%
Don't answer	0	0%
Total	20	100%

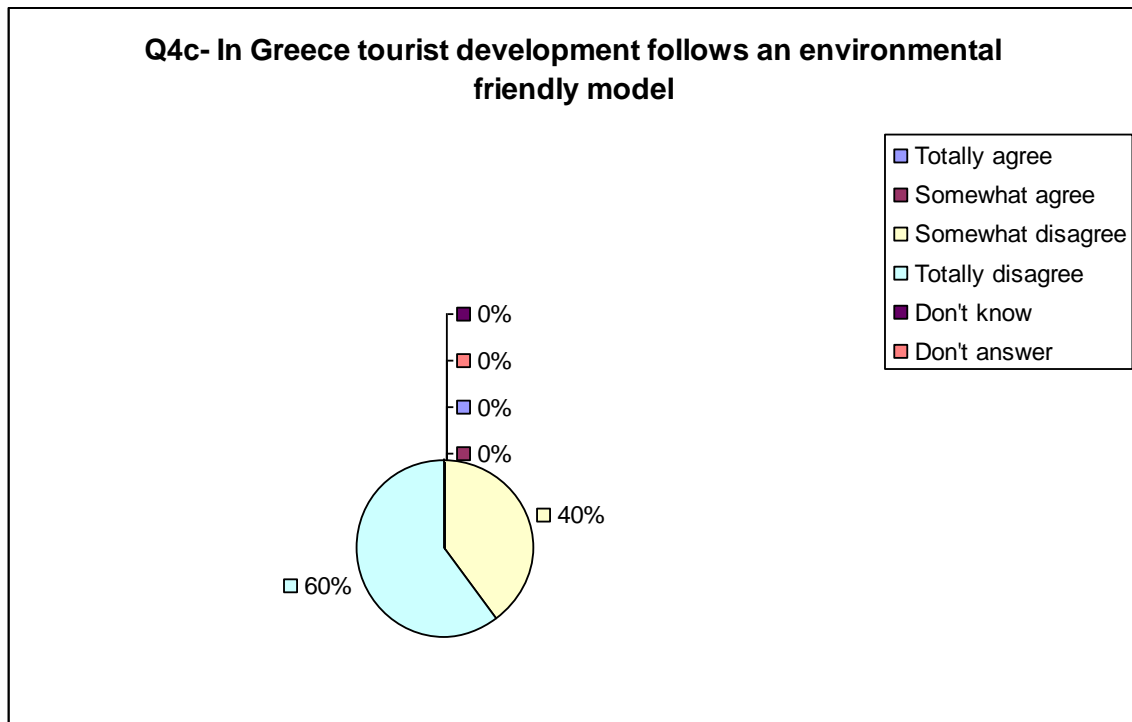
Q4b- Any touristic development should take the environment into account



Q4c- In Greece tourist development follows an environmentally friendly model

All of our respondents don't agree that tourist development in Greece follows an environmentally friendly model (100%), with 60% of them totally disagreeing and 40% somewhat disagreeing.

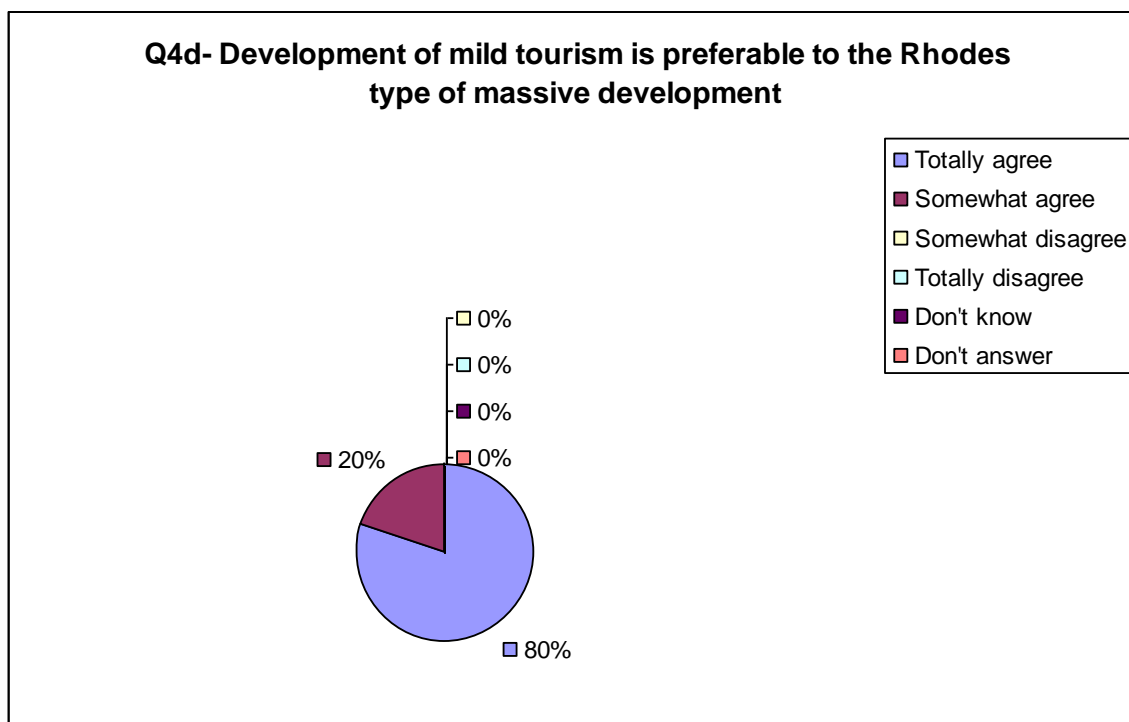
	Frequency	Percentage
Totally agree	0	0%
Somewhat agree	0	0%
Somewhat disagree	8	40%
Totally disagree	12	60%
Don't know	0	0%
Don't answer	0	0%
Total	20	100%



Q4d- Development of mild tourism is preferable to the Rhodes type of massive development

All of our respondents seem to prefer mild tourism to the Rhodes type of massive development, with 80% of them totally agreeing to that and 40% somewhat agreeing.

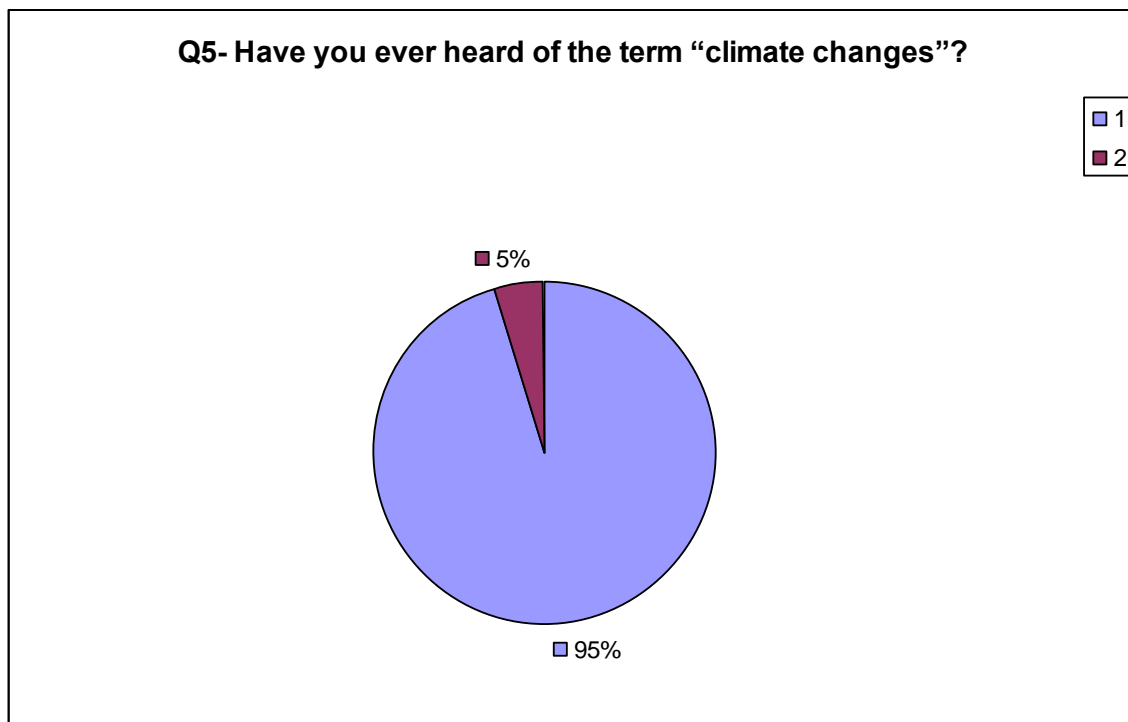
	Frequency	Percentage
Totally agree	16	80%
Somewhat agree	4	20%
Somewhat disagree	0	0%
Totally disagree	0	0%
Don't know	0	0%
Don't answer	0	0%
Total	20	100%



2.2.5. Question Q5: Have you ever heard of the term “climate changes”?

The vast majority of our respondents answered that they have heard the term “climate change” before (95%), with the exception of one who never had (5%).

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	19	95%
No	1	5%
Total	20	100%



What does the term “climate change” refer to?

Responses to the sub-question “What does the term change refer to?”

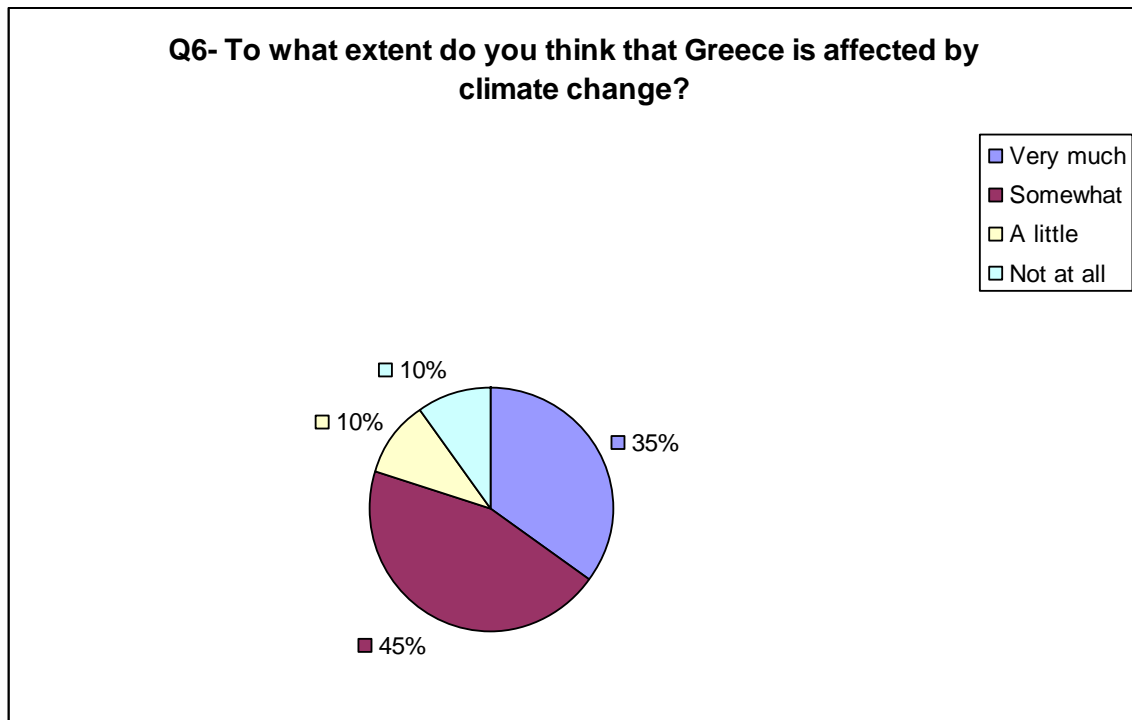
	Responses as they appeared in each questionnaire
1	To changes outside the natural swings of the earth’s climate that can possibly be a result of man-made activities and can destabilize the whole system bringing about disasters in smaller or bigger climax.
2	To the change of the climatic conditions prevalent in a place.
3	-
4	Climate change is what has been happening recently as a result of the mis-management of the Earth’s wealth by humans, as if everything belongs to us and we can exhaust it to the limit, as if we are not part of the life-chain and as if we will not be affected.
5	To the change of the climatic conditions on the planet as a result of man-made interventions.
6	-
7	Refers to the change of climate due to man-made reasons.
8	-
9	Change in the world-climate due to man-made activities reflecting on the climate and natural processes.
10	-
11	The term refers to the effects of CO2 emissions on our planet, and more specifically on its climate.
12	-

13	To the climate that is changing faster than its natural trend, due to man-made activities.
14	To the change of the Earth's climate: sudden ups and downs in temperature, melting icebergs, rise of water level, typhoons, desertification etc.
15	Climate changes due to natural processes as well as to man-made activities affecting the climate.
16	Thermal phenomenon.
17	The transformation of the climatic environment caused by man-made interventions.
18	To the environmental changes due to man-made activity.
19	To the rise of the average temperature as a result of CO2 emissions and the thermal phenomenon.
20	Change of the climate and the meteorological conditions with a long duration.

2.2.6. Question Q6: To what extent do you think that Greece is affected by climate change?

In regards to the degree Greece is affected by climate change, half of our respondents believe Greece is somewhat affected (45%), 35% believe it is very much affected, 10% see little effects, while 10% see not at all.

	Frequency	Percentage
Very much	7	35%
Somewhat	9	45%
A little	2	10%
Not at all	2	10%
Total	20	100%



2.2.7. Question Q7: In which sectors do you think climate change are affecting Cyprus? Write your spontaneous replies.

In question Q7 we asked our participants to state which sectors they believe climate change is affecting in Greece. They were asked to write their spontaneous answers and they had the option to give more than one answers.

According to our participants, the sectors affected by climate change the most in Greece are agriculture (picked by 55% of our respondents, 11 in number) and flora and fauna (35%). 30% of them are worried about droughts and an additional 30% mention water shortages. 25% mention coastal erosion, 25% mention the reduction of fisheries and an additional 25% mention desertification. 15% of our respondents believe climate change in Greece is affecting tourism, 15% mention cattlery, 10% mention the environment in general, 10% refer to extreme weather changes, while 10% of our respondents also mention health problems. 2 of our respondents (10%) mention a worsening in the quality of air and water. We also received responses referring to loss of biodiversity (5%), coastal management (5%), loss of cultural identity (5%), economic effects (5%), efficiency (5%), energy production (5%), worsening life conditions (5%), maritime industry problems (5%), a worry that there will be no spring/autumn anymore (5%), an influence on productive sectors (5%), psychological effects (5%), effects on forestry (5%), biomass production

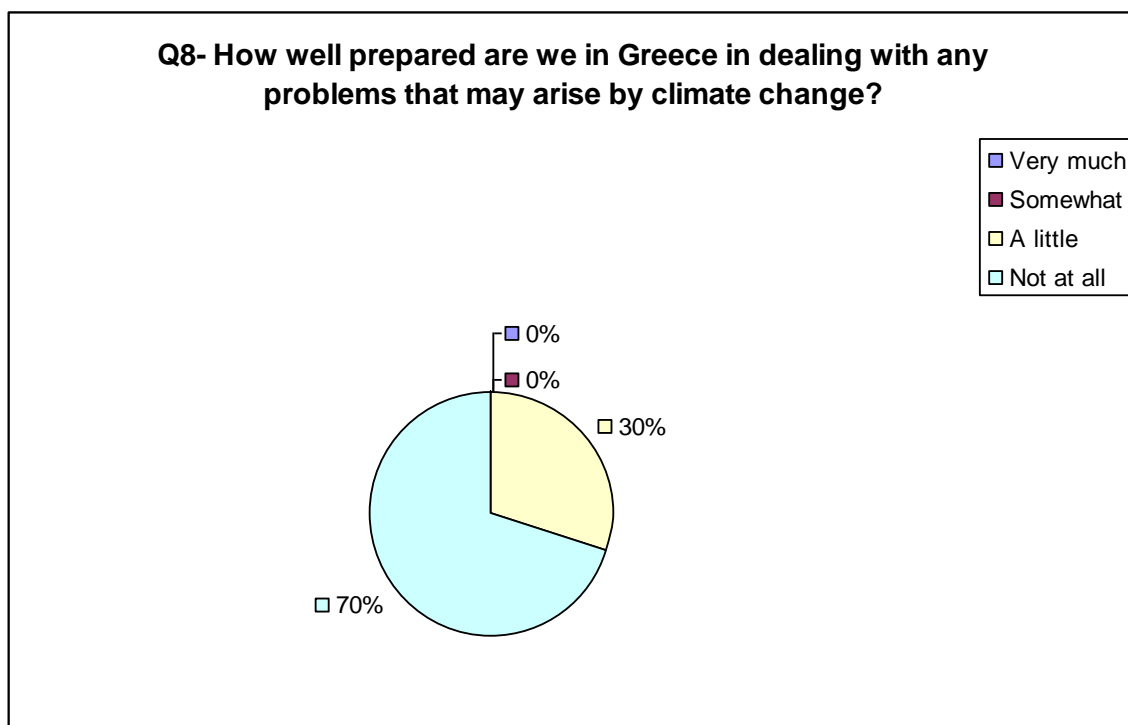
problems (5%), change of seasons (5%), effects on coastal communities (5%), a rise in the sea level (5%), changing rain patterns (5%), effects on human capital (5%), effects on infrastructure (5%), intrusion of foreign species (5%), a rise in sea temperature (5%), and issues related to transportation (5%).

Agriculture	Flora and Fauna	Drought	Water shortage	Coasts
11 (55%)	7 (35%)	6 (30%)	6 (30%)	5 (25%)
Fisheries	Temperature	Desertification	Tourism	Cattlery
5 (25%)	5 (25%)	5 (25%)	3 (15%)	2 (10%)
Environment	Extreme weather changes	Health	Quality of air and water	Biodiversity
2 (10%)	2 (10%)	2 (10%)	2 (10%)	1 (5%)
Coastal management	Cultural Identity	Economic Effects	Efficiency	Energy production
1 (5%)	1 (5%)	1 (5%)	1 (5%)	1 (5%)
Life conditions	Maritime Industry	No spring/autumn	Productive sectors	Psychology
1 (5%)	1 (5%)	1 (5%)	1 (5%)	1 (5%)
Forestry	Biomass production	Change of seasons	Coastal communities	Sea level rise
1 (5%)	1 (5%)	1 (5%)	1 (5%)	1 (5%)
Rain patterns	Human capital	Infrastructure	Intrusion of foreign species	Sea temperature rise
1 (5%)	1 (5%)	1 (5%)	1 (5%)	1 (5%)
		Transportation		
		1 (5%)		

2.2.8. Question Q8: How well prepared are we in Greece in dealing with any problems that may arise by climate change?

Most of our respondents (70%) believe that Greece is not prepared at all regarding problems that may arise by climate change. There are also 6 respondents who believe that Greece is prepared a little (30%).

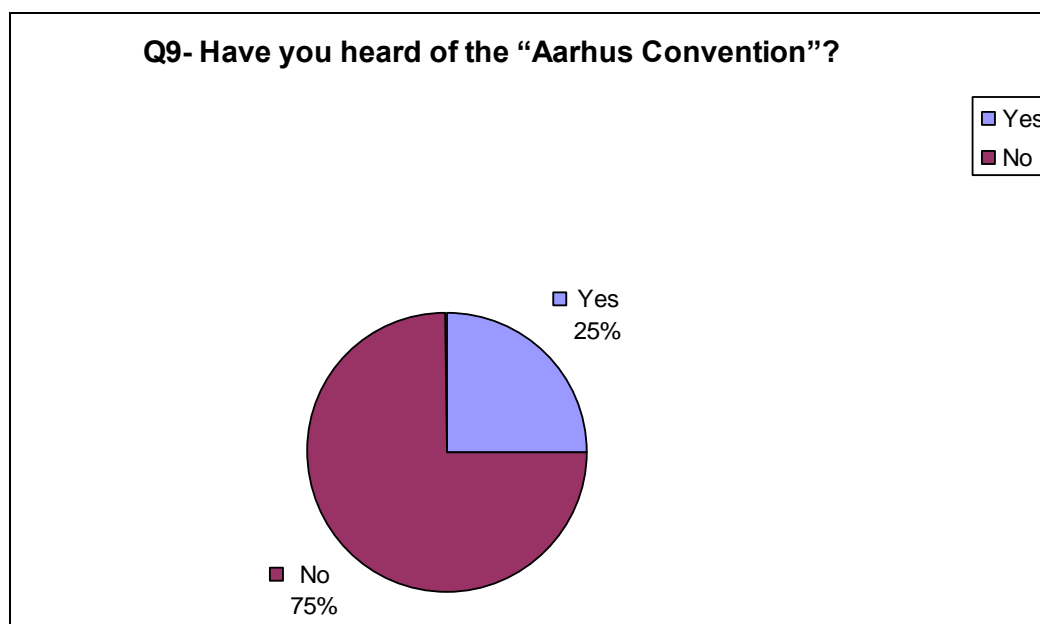
	Frequency	Percentage
Very much	0	0%
Somewhat	0	0%
A little	6	30%
Not at all	14	70%
Total	20	100%



2.2.9. Question Q9: Have you heard of the “Aarhus Convention”?

Most of our respondents (15-75%) have never heard of the Aarhus Convention. There is a small percentage (5%) who said they do.

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	5	25%
No	15	75%
Total	20	100%



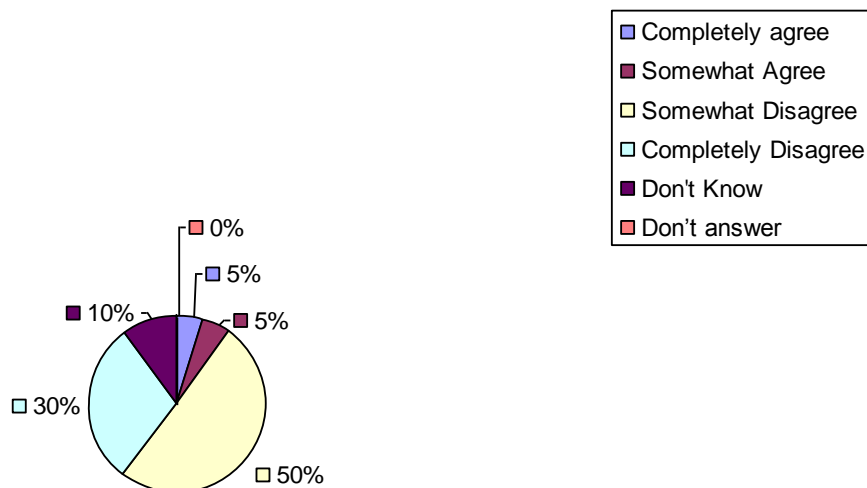
2.2.10. Question Q10: What are your views for the participation of citizens in decision-making on environmental issues?

Q10a- In Greece there is a law that safeguards and protects the citizen’s participation in the decision making process on environmental issues

The vast majority (80%) of our respondents do not agree that the existent legislation in Greece safeguards and protects the citizens’ participation in the decision making process on environmental issues. 50% of the strongly disagree while an additional 30% disagree somewhat. There is also a 5% who completely agree that the existent legislation safeguards and protects the citizens’ participation in the decision making process on environmental issues and an additional 5% who agree somewhat. Two respondents (10%) expressed ignorance on the issue.

	Frequency	Percentage
Completely agree	1	5%
Somewhat Agree	1	5%
Somewhat Disagree	10	50%
Completely Disagree	6	30%
Don't Know	2	10%
Don't answer	0	0%
Total	20	100%

Q10a- In Greece there is a law that safeguards and protects the citizen's participation in the decision making process on environmental issues

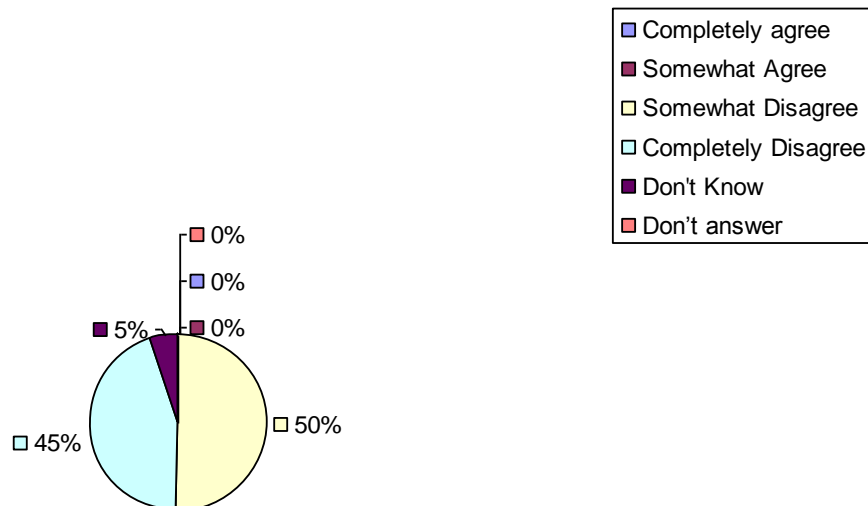


Q10b- In Greece the citizen is usually consulted (participates) in the decision making process on environmental matters

The vast majority of our respondents disagree either completely (45%) or somewhat (50%) that the Greek citizen is usually consulted (participates) in the decision making process on environmental matters. One respondent (5%) expressed ignorance on the issue.

	Frequency	Percentage
Completely agree	0	0%
Somewhat Agree	0	0%
Somewhat Disagree	10	50%
Completely Disagree	9	45%
Don't Know	1	5%
Don't answer	0	0%
Total	20	100%

Q10b- In Greece the citizen is usually consulted (participates) in the decision making process on environmental matters

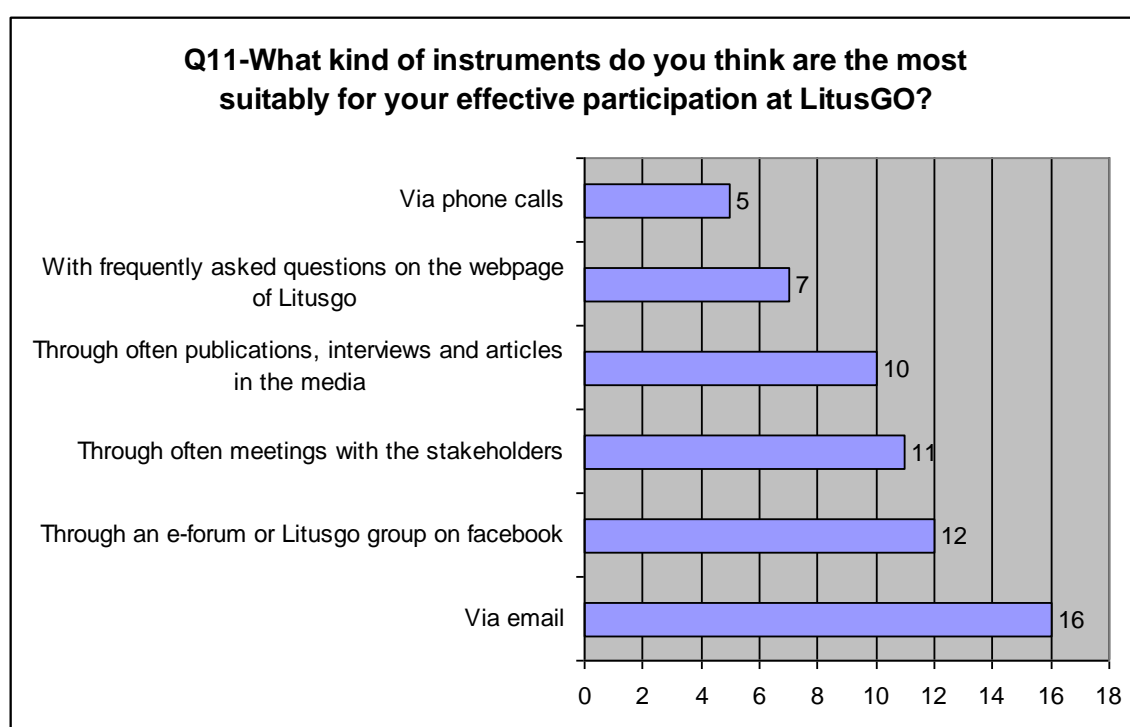


2.2.11. Question Q11: Which tools do you think are the most suitable for your effective participation at LitusGo?

Q11-What kind of instruments do you think are the most suitably for your effective participation at LitusGO?

Question 11 regarded the preferences of the participants on the instruments they regard to be most suitable for their effective participation at LitusGo. Our participants had the right to give up to two responses, yet some of them gave more than that. The most popular instruments regarding the effective participation at LitusGo amongst our participants are the emails (80%-16 respondents) and a possible e-forum or LitusGo group on facebook (60%- 12 respondents). Often meetings with the stakeholders come third (55%) in their preferences and often publications, interviews and articles in the media follow (11 respondents-55%). Frequently asked questions on the webpage of LitusGo are less popular amongst our respondents (7 – 35%), while phone call communication is the least popular instrument of participation for our respondents with only 5 people choosing it (25%).

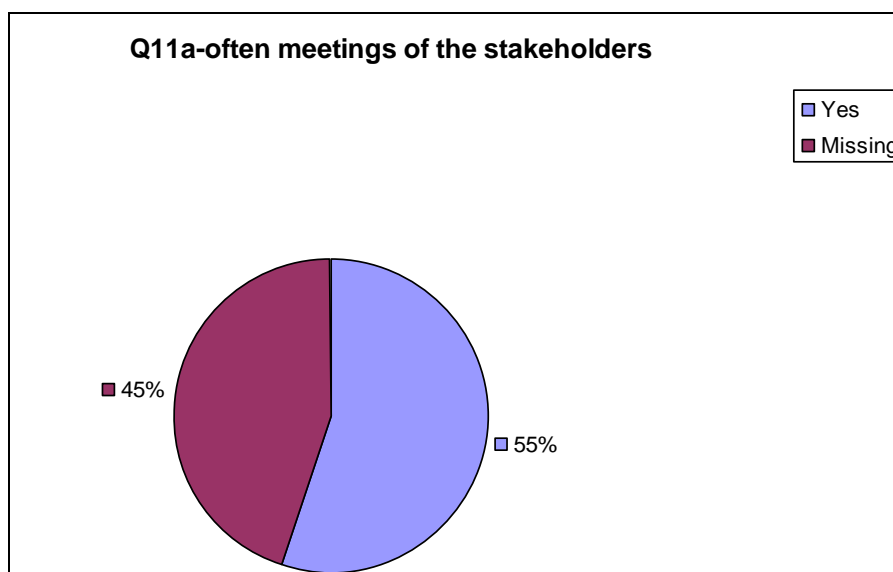
	Frequency	Percentage
Via email	16	80%
Through an e-forum or Litusgo group on facebook	12	60%
Through often meetings with the stakeholders	11	55%
Through often publications, interviews and articles in the media	10	50%
With frequently asked questions on the webpage of Litusgo	7	35%
Via phone calls	5	25%



Q11a-often meetings of the stakeholders

11 of our respondents (55%) mentioned “often meetings with the stakeholders” as their preferred means of participation at LitusGo.

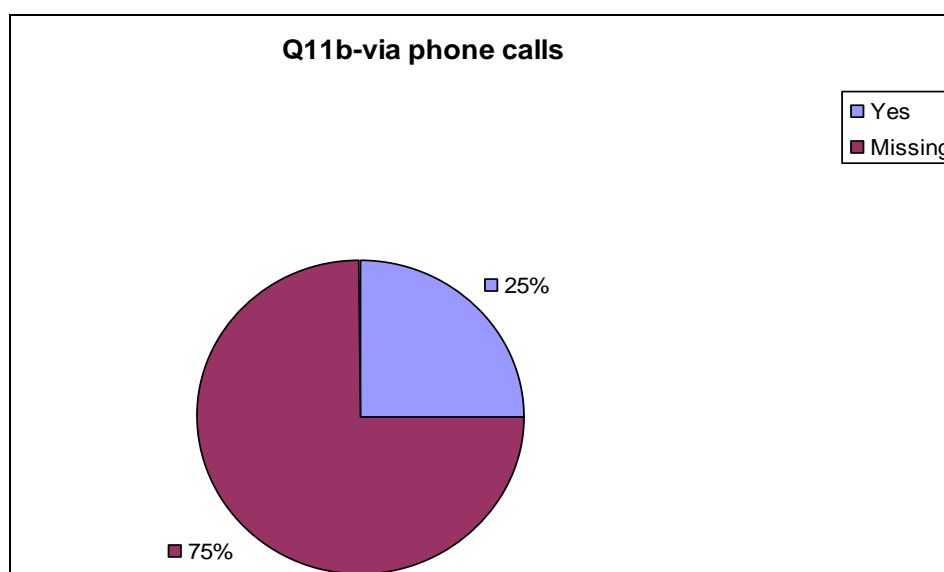
	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	11	55%
Missing	9	45%
Total	20	100%



Q11b- via phone calls

Only 5 of our respondents (25%) mentioned “phone calls” as their preferred instrument of participation at LitusGo.

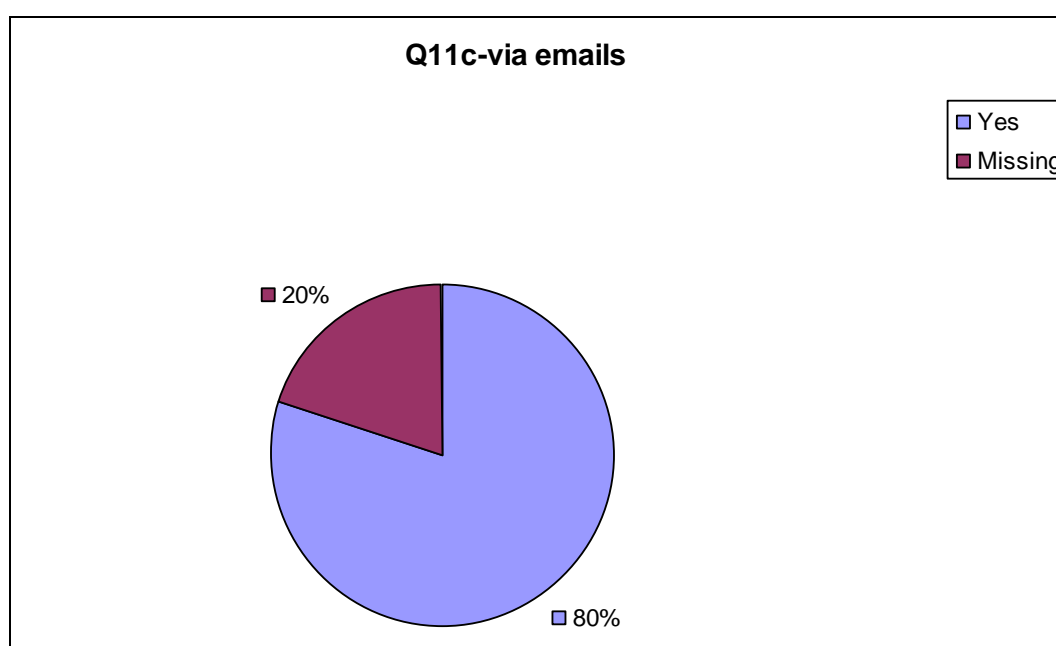
	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	5	25%
Missing	15	75%
Total	20	100%



Q11c-via emails

16 of our respondents (80%) mentioned “emails” as their preferred instrument of participation at LitusGo.

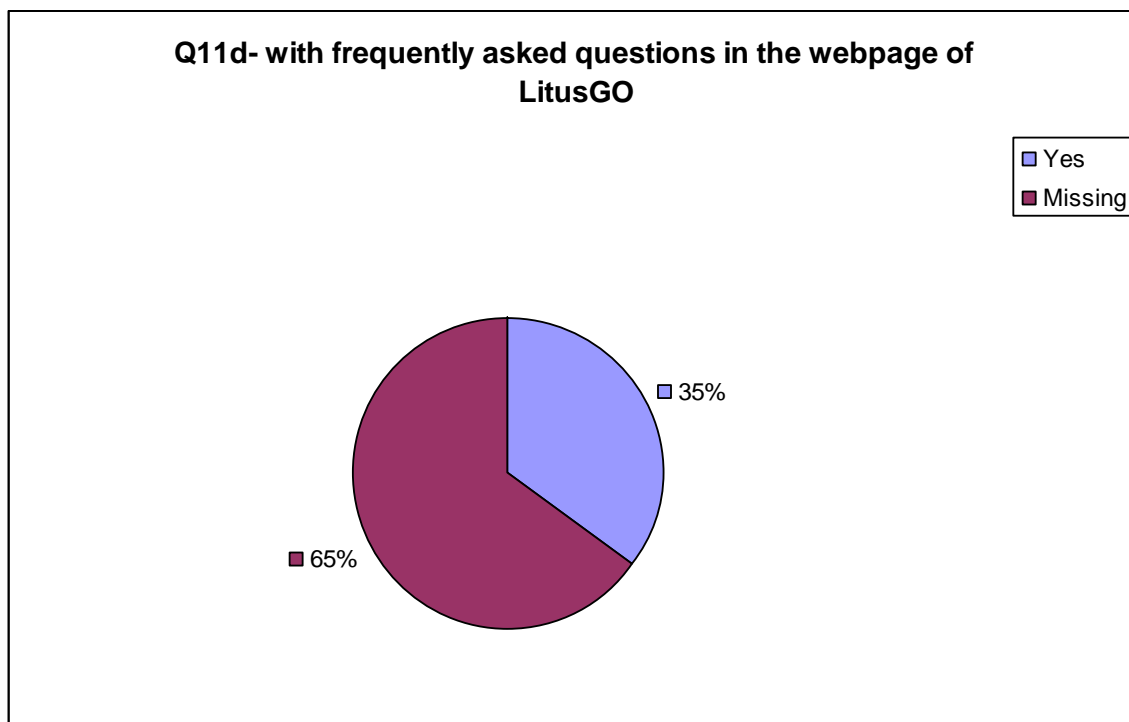
	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	16	80%
Missing	4	20%
Total	20	100%



Q11d- with frequently asked questions in the webpage of LitusGO

Only 7 of our respondents (35%) mentioned “frequently asked questions in the webpage of LitusGo” as their preferred instrument of participation at LitusGo.

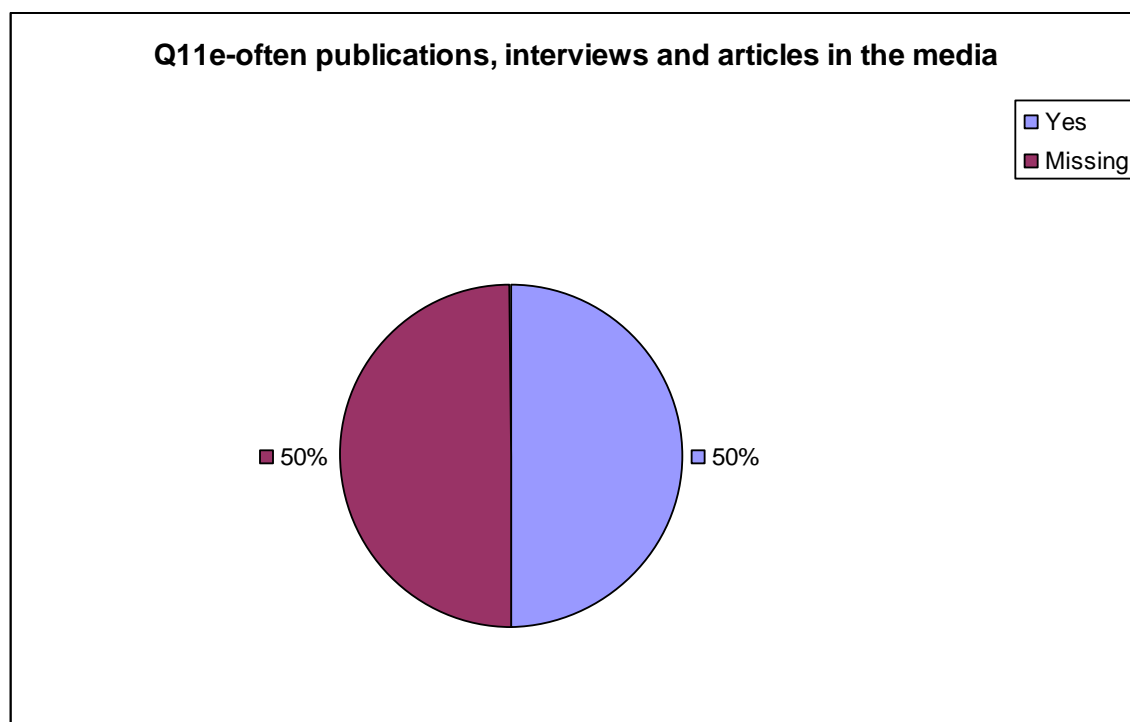
	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	7	35%
Missing	13	65%
Total	20	100%



Q11e-often publications, interviews and articles in the media

10 of our respondents (50%) mentioned “often publications, interviews and articles in the media” as their preferred instrument of participation at LitusGo.

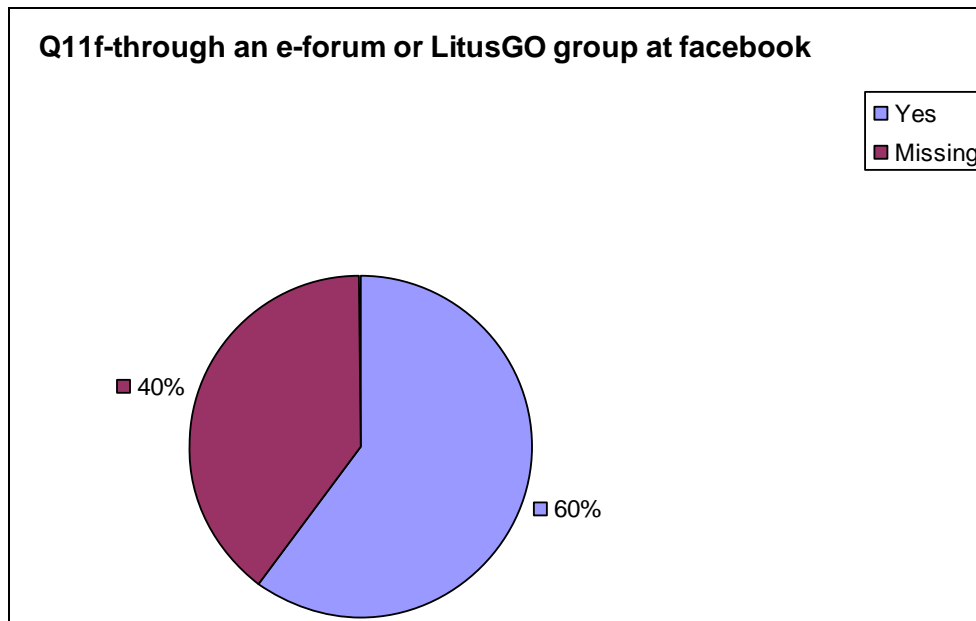
	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	10	50%
Missing	10	50%
Total	20	100%



Q11f-through an e-forum or LitusGO group at facebook

60% of our respondents (12 in number) mentioned “e-forum or LitusGo group on facebook” as their preferred instrument of participation at LitusGo.

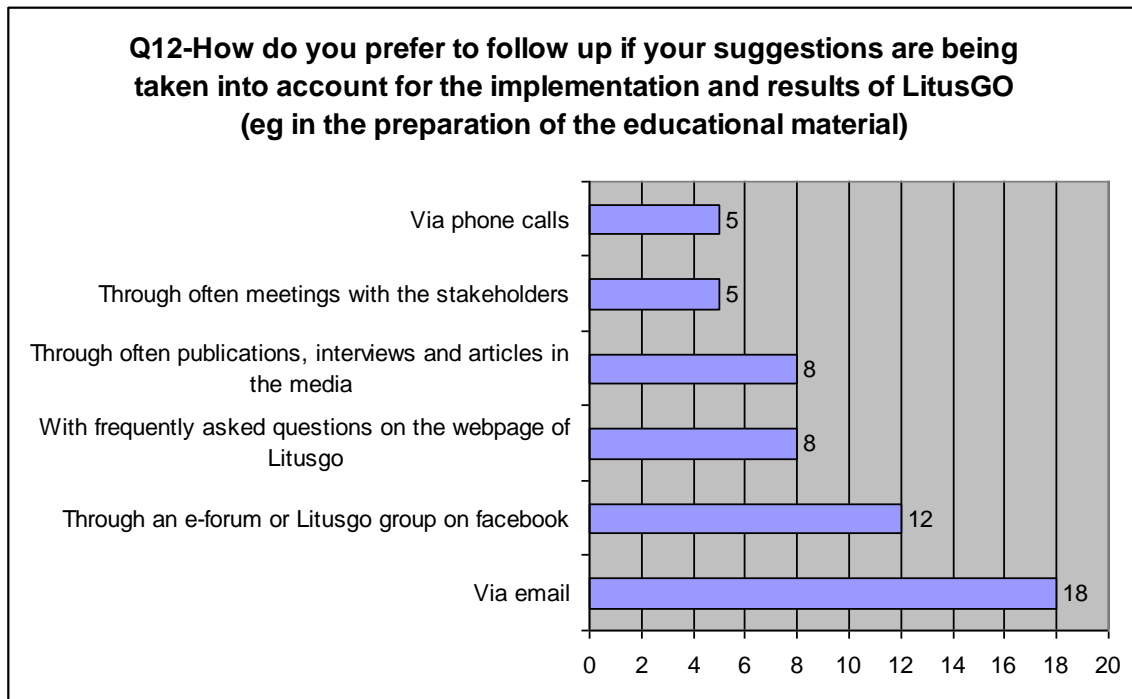
	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	12	60%
Missing	8	40%
Total	20	100%



2.2.12. Question Q12: How would you prefer to follow up your suggestions if are being taken into account for the implementation and results of LitusGo (eg in the preparation of the educational material).

Question 12 regarded how our respondents prefer to follow up if their suggestions are being taken into account for the implementation and results of LitusGo. The vast majority of our respondents mentioned emails (18- 90%) as their preferred means, while “e-forum or LitusGo group on facebook” is the second most popular preference (60%- 12 respondents). “Frequently asked questions on the webpage of litusGo” (40%) and “often publications, interviews and articles in the media” (40%) come next in our respondents’ preferences, while “often meetings with the stakeholders” (25%) and “phone calls” (25%) are the least popular preferences.

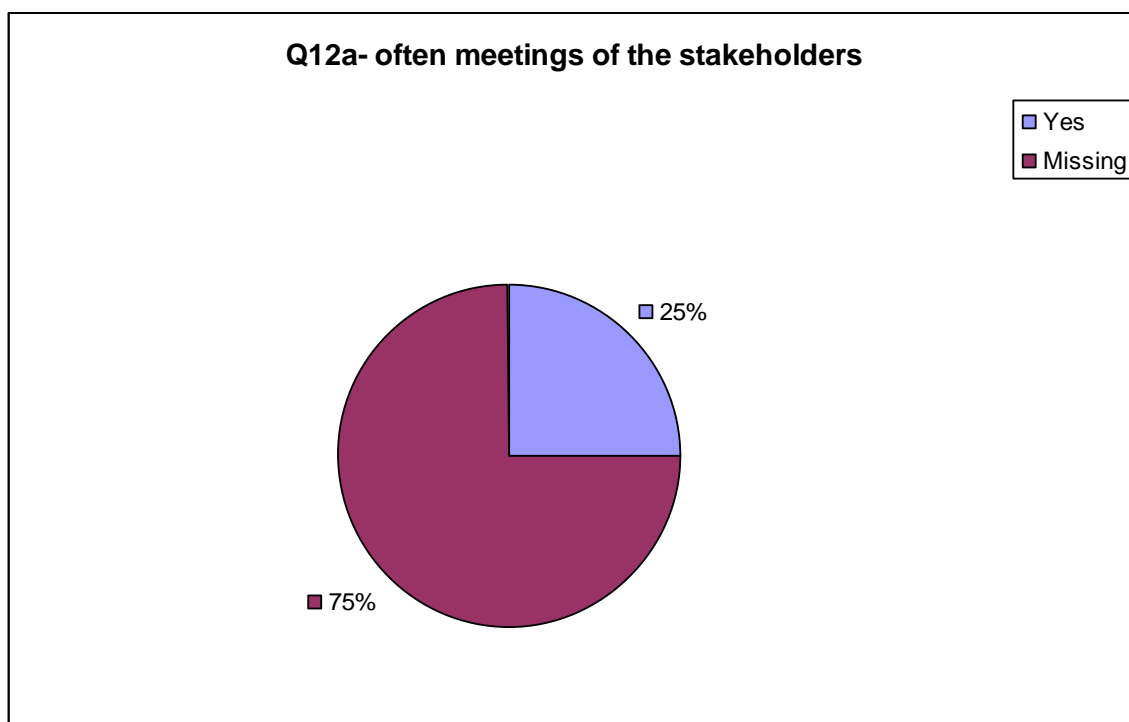
	Frequency	Percentage
Via email	18	90%
Through an e-forum or Litusgo group on facebook	12	60%
With frequently asked questions on the webpage of Litusgo	8	40%
Through often publications, interviews and articles in the media	8	40%
Through often meetings with the stakeholders	5	25%
Via phone calls	5	25%



Q12a- through often meetings of the stakeholders

Only 5 (25%) of our participants mentioned “often meetings of the stakeholders” as their preferred way to follow up whether their suggestions are being taken into account for the implementation and results of LitusGo.

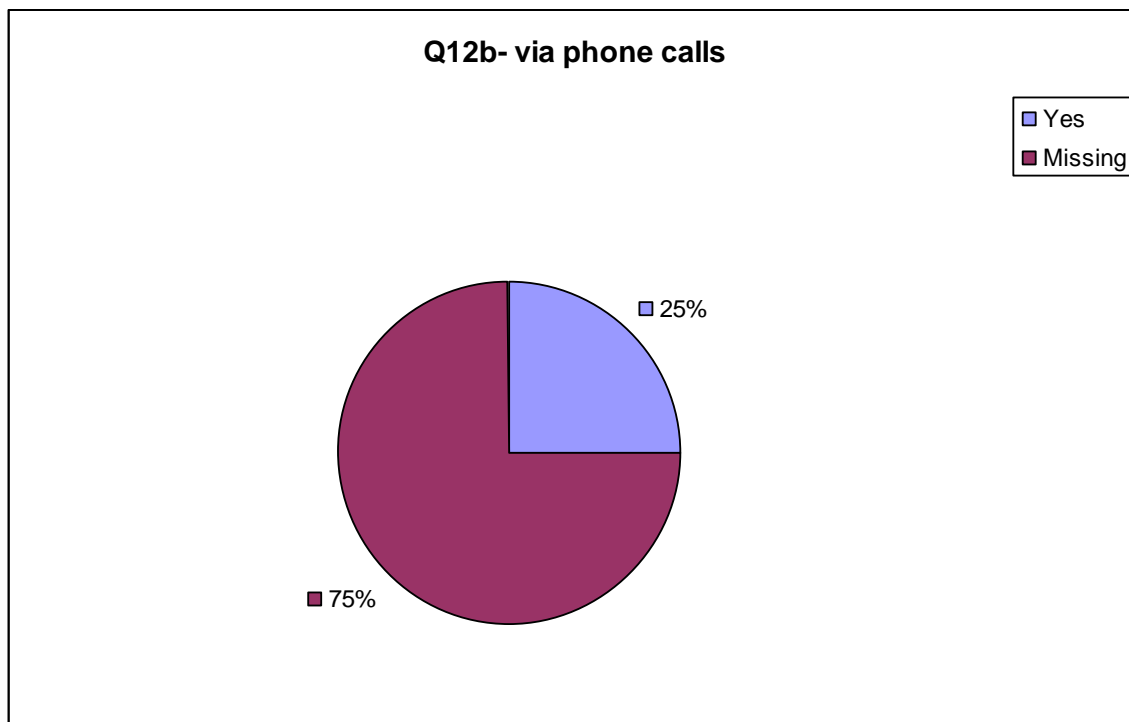
	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	5	25%
Missing	15	75%
Total	20	100%



Q12b- via phone calls

Only 5 of our respondents (25%) mentioned “phone calls” as their preferred way to follow up whether their suggestions are being taken into account for the implementation and results of LitusGo.

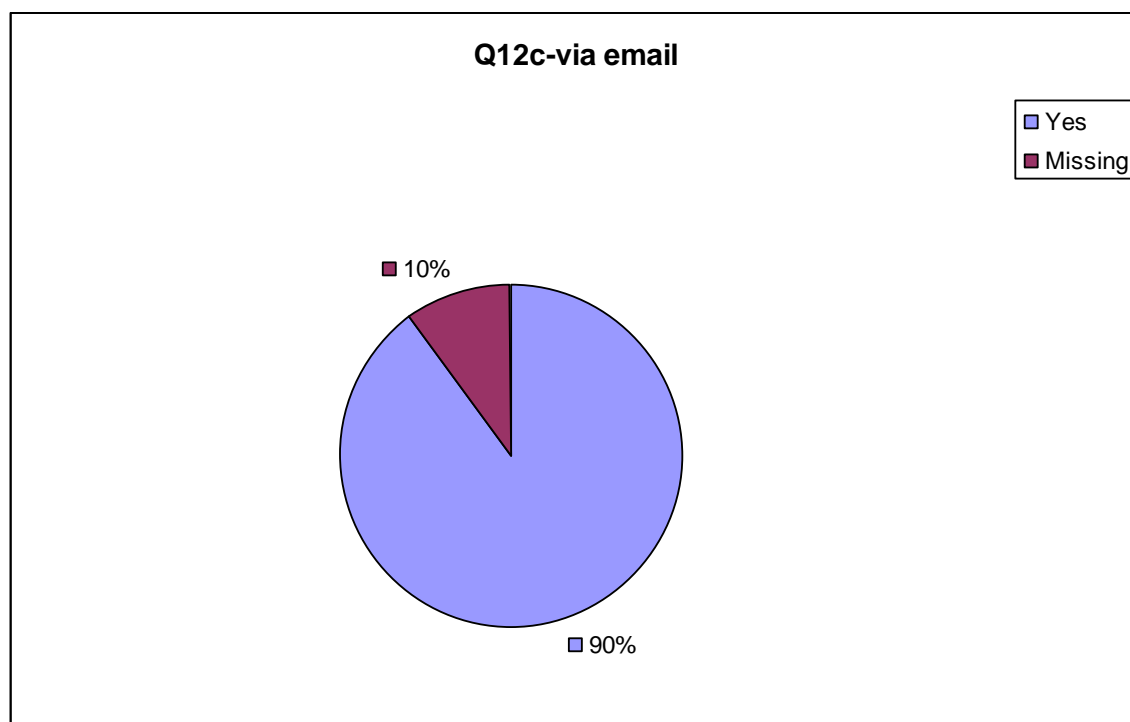
	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	5	25%
Missing	15	75%
Total	20	100%



Q12c- via emails

The vast majority of our participants (18- 90%) mentioned “emails” as their preferred way to follow up whether their suggestions are being taken into account for the implementation and results of LitusGo.

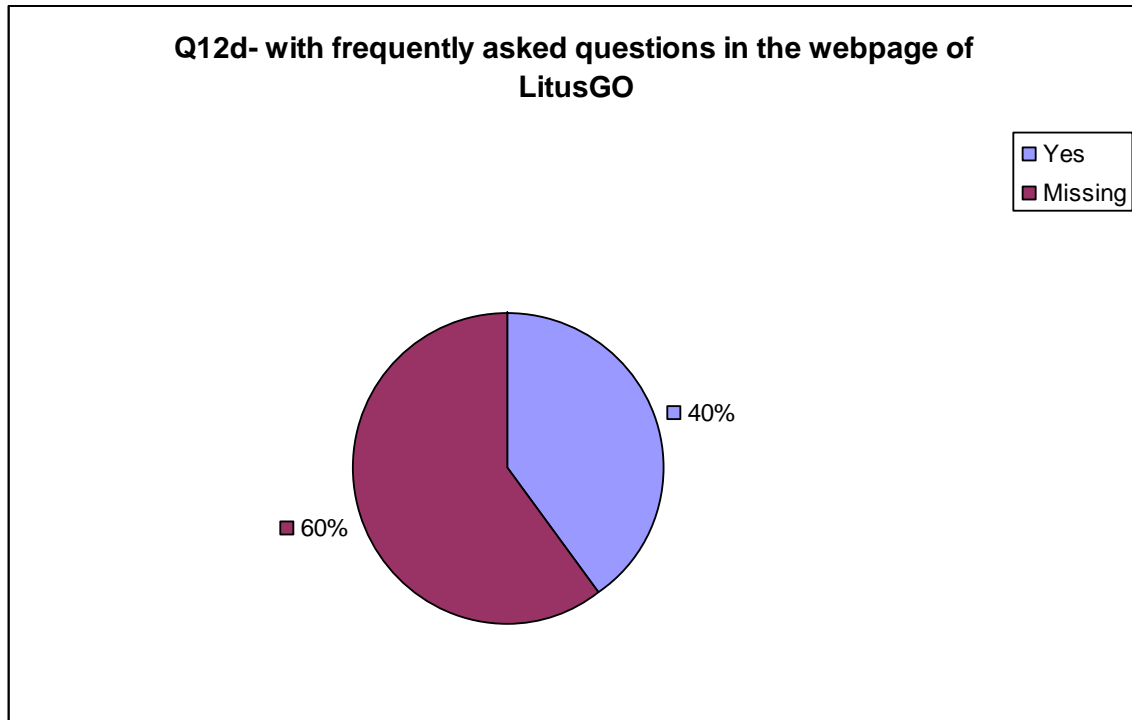
	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	18	90%
Missing	2	10%
Total	20	100%



Q12d- with frequently asked questions in the webpage of LitusGO

8 of our respondents (40%) mentioned “frequently asked questions on the webpage of LitusGo” as their preferred way to follow up whether their suggestions are being taken into account for the implementation and results of LitusGo.

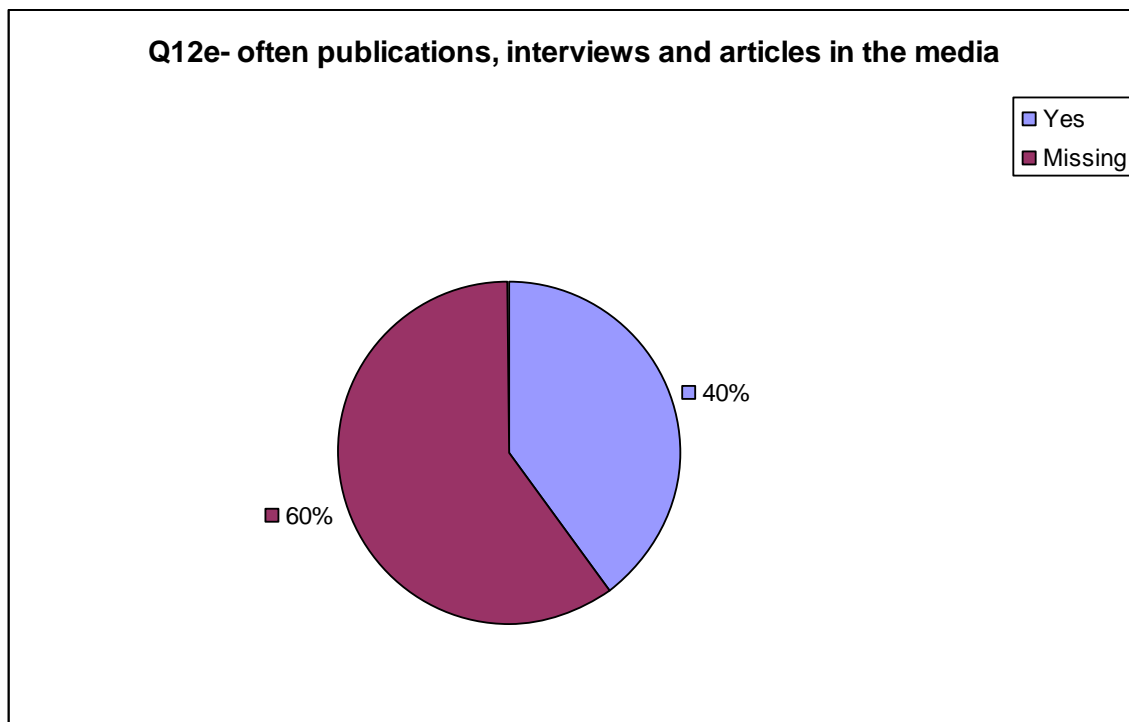
	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	8	40%
Missing	12	60%
Total	20	100%



Q12e- often publications, interviews and articles in the media

8 of our respondents (40%) mentioned “often publications, interviews and articles in the media” as their preferred way to follow up whether their suggestions are being taken into account for the implementation and results of LitusGo.

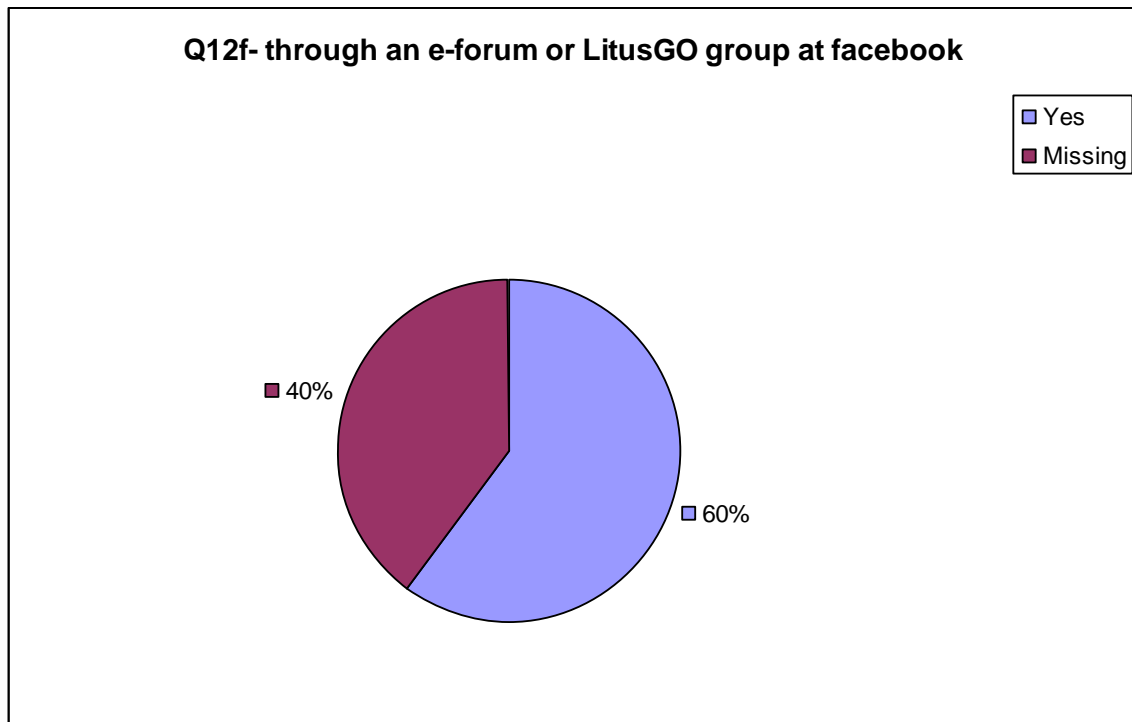
	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	8	40%
Missing	12	60%
Total	20	100%



Q12f- through an e-forum or LitusGO group at facebook

60% of our respondents (12) mentioned “e-forum or LitusGo group on facebook” as their preferred way to follow up whether their suggestions are being taken into account for the implementation and results of LitusGo.

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	12	60%
Missing	8	40%
Total	20	100%



2.2.13. Question Q13: Tick the issues that you feel you need more information and you would be interested to have training on them.

Question 13 asked our respondents to identify the subjects that they feel they need more information about and that they are interested in attending special education programs on. The most popular subjects were “management of wastes/ recycling/ composting” with 16 responses (80%), “Sustainable tourism – carrying capacity” with 15 responses (75%), ‘landscape management, terrestrial and coastal (esthetics, characteristics)” with 14 responses (70%) and “droughts/management/measures” with 14 responses (70%). “Legal framework on sustainable development and climatic changes” comes next with 13 responses (65%), while 12 of our respondents (60%) selected “water resources management” and “green buildings” (60%). “Extreme weather phenomena” were selected by 12 (60%) of our respondents, while 11 of our respondents (60%) selected “Fisheries/ fish farming”, “Ecosystems management (land and coastal ecosystems)”, “land use/ urban planning” and/or “archaeological and historical areas/cultural heritage”. 50% of our respondents (10 in number) mentioned “Energy use, consumption and management”, while the same number/share of respondents mentioned “Community annoyance issues (noise/ light pollution etc)” and/or “morphological management of the coastline (erosion control)”. 10 of our respondents (50%) mentioned “coastal waters quality” and 9 (45%) “air

pollution” and/or “risk assessment”. “Desertification” also was the preferred subject of 9 of our respondents (45%), while the same is valid for “coastal over-development” and “towards sustainability”. Our least popular subject was “Storm surge” selected by only 7 of our respondents (35%).

Note: One of our respondents added they would like to receive more information and would be interested to have training on the participation of the local population in fieldwork research programs such as identifying the dominant species in swallow waters through snorkeling and camera, dune monitoring, coastal borders and borders of eco-systems etc.

(Question 13 of LitusGo stakeholder questionnaire: *Tick the issues that you feel you need more information and you would be interested to have training on them*).

Dates of survey: April-May 2010

Number of stakeholders questionees: 20

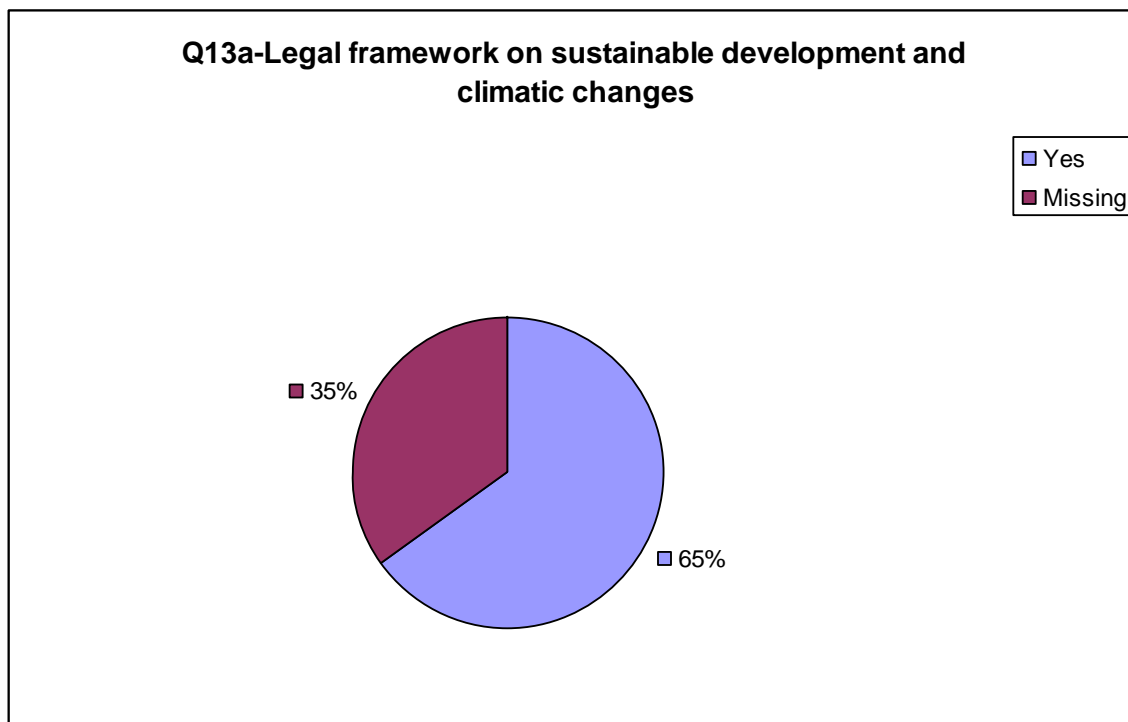
Issues	Frequency	Percentage
7. Waste management/ recycling/ compost	16	80%
2. Sustainable tourism – carrying capacity	15	75%
11. Landscape and marine-scape management	14	70%
17. Droughts	14	70%
1. Legal framework on sustainable development and climatic changes	13	65%
3. Water resources management	12	60%
20. Green Buildings	12	60%
19. extreme weather phenomena	12	60%
4. Fisheries/ fish farming	11	60%
6. Ecosystems management (terrestrial and coastal ecosystems)	11	60%
10. Land uses/ urban planning	11	60%
14. Archeological areas/ historic sites/ cultural heritage	11	55%
8. Energy use, consumption and management	10	50%
13. Community annoyance issues (noise/ light pollution etc).	10	50%
12. Morphological management of the coastline (erosion control)	10	50%
5. Coastal water quality	10	50%
9. Air pollution	9	45%
15. Flood Risk Assessment (the European Directive 2007/60/EC “On the assessment and management of flood risks”)	9	45%

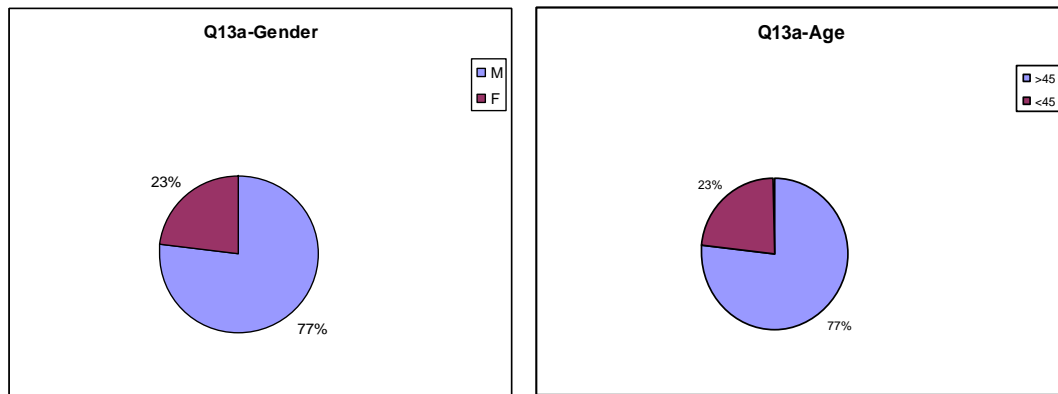
18. Desertification	9	45%
21. Coastal over-development	9	45%
22. Towards sustainability (eg consumption patterns, energy consumption)	9	45%
16. Storm surge	7	35%

Q13a- Legal framework on sustainable development and climate change

13 of our respondents (65%) mentioned “legal framework for sustainable development and climate change” as a subject they feel they need more information and they are interested to attend special education programs about. In terms of gender, 77% (10) of our stakeholders who responded positively are male and 23% female (3) while 77% (10) of them are over 45 and 23% (3) under 45 age-wise. This indicates a differentiation in regards to this option in terms of both gender and age.

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	13	65%
Missing	7	35%
Total	20	100%

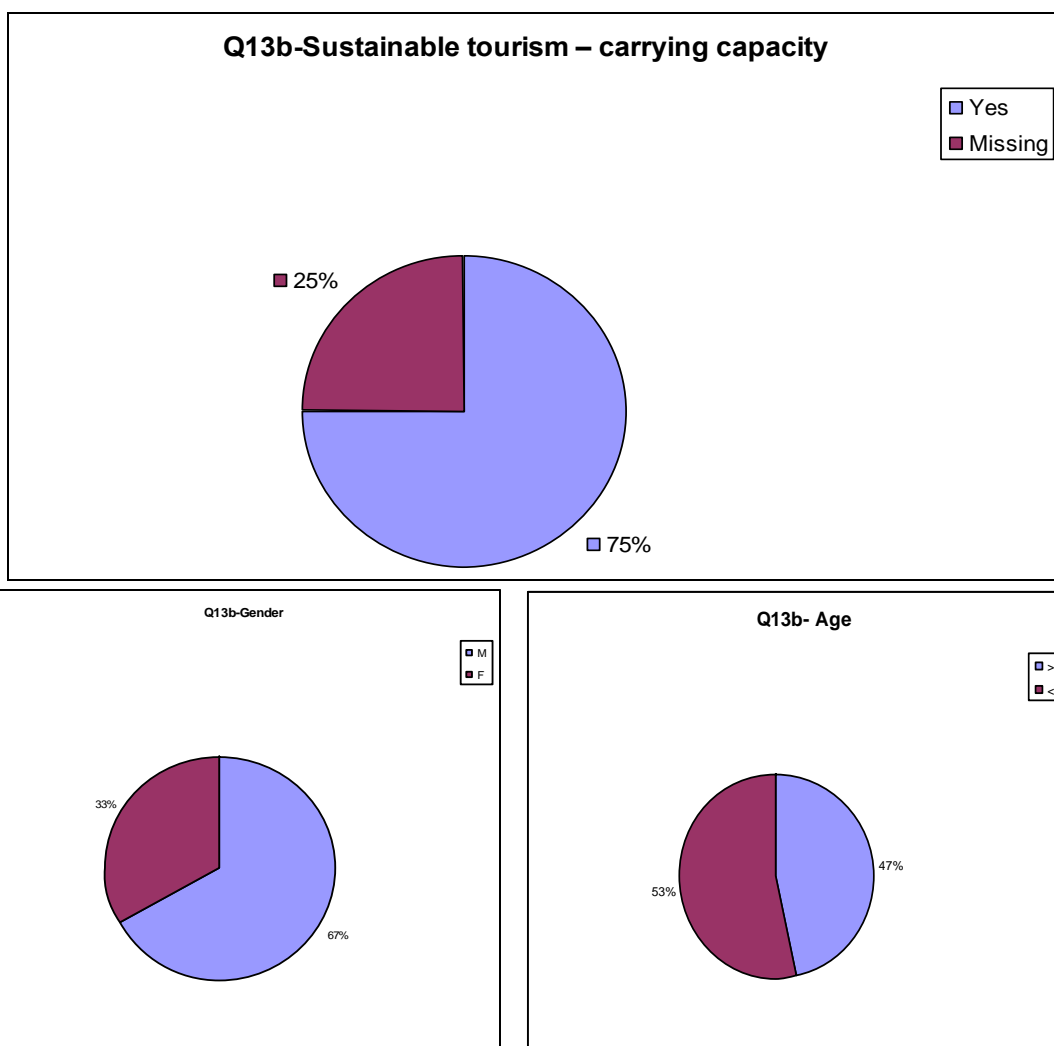




Q13b- Sustainable tourism – carrying capacity

15 of our respondents (75%) mentioned “sustainable tourism –carrying capacity” as a subject they feel they need more information and they are interested to attend special education programs about. In terms of gender there was a slight differentiation, since male respondents seem to be dominating this response (67%, 10) compared to female ones (33%, 5). In terms of age there is no significant differentiation, with 54% of our stakeholders who responded positively being over 45 years old and 47% under.

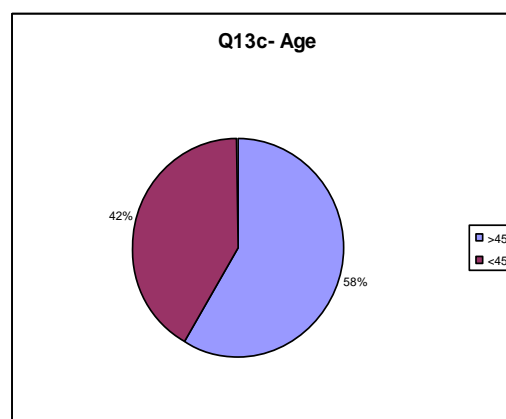
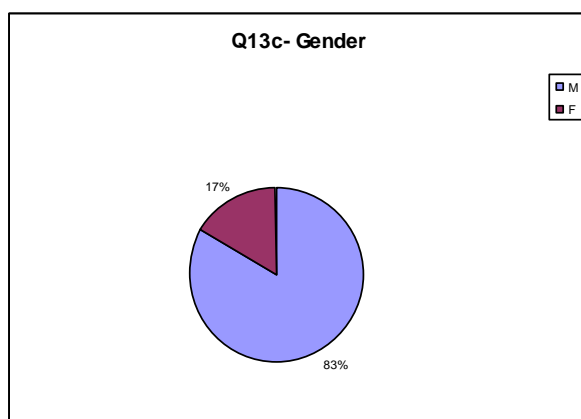
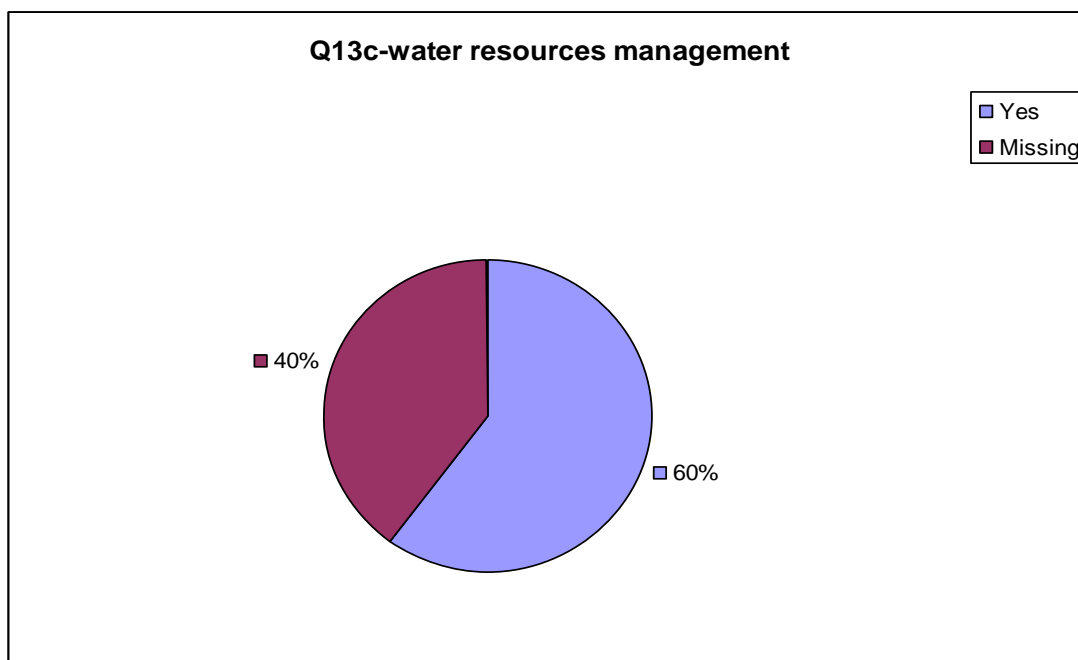
	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	15	75%
Missing	5	25%
Total	20	100%



Q13c-water resources management

12 of our respondents (60%) mentioned “water resources management” as a subject they feel they need more information and they are interested to attend special education programs about. In terms of gender, the vast majority of our stakeholders who responded positively are male and 17% female. In terms of age, 58% are over 45 and 42% under 45.

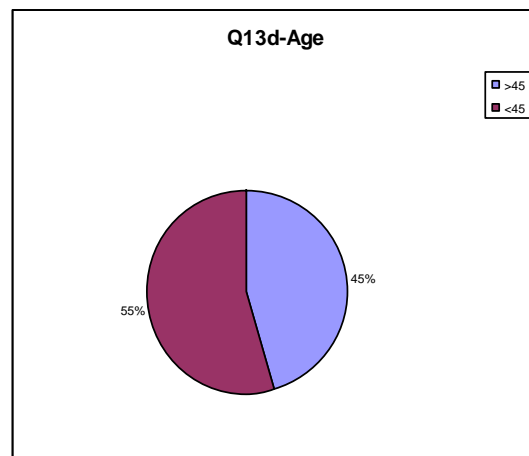
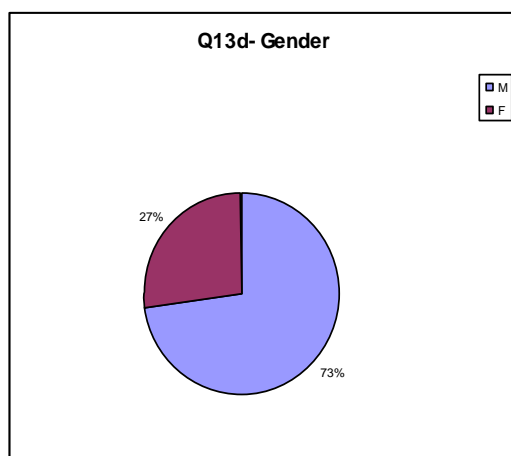
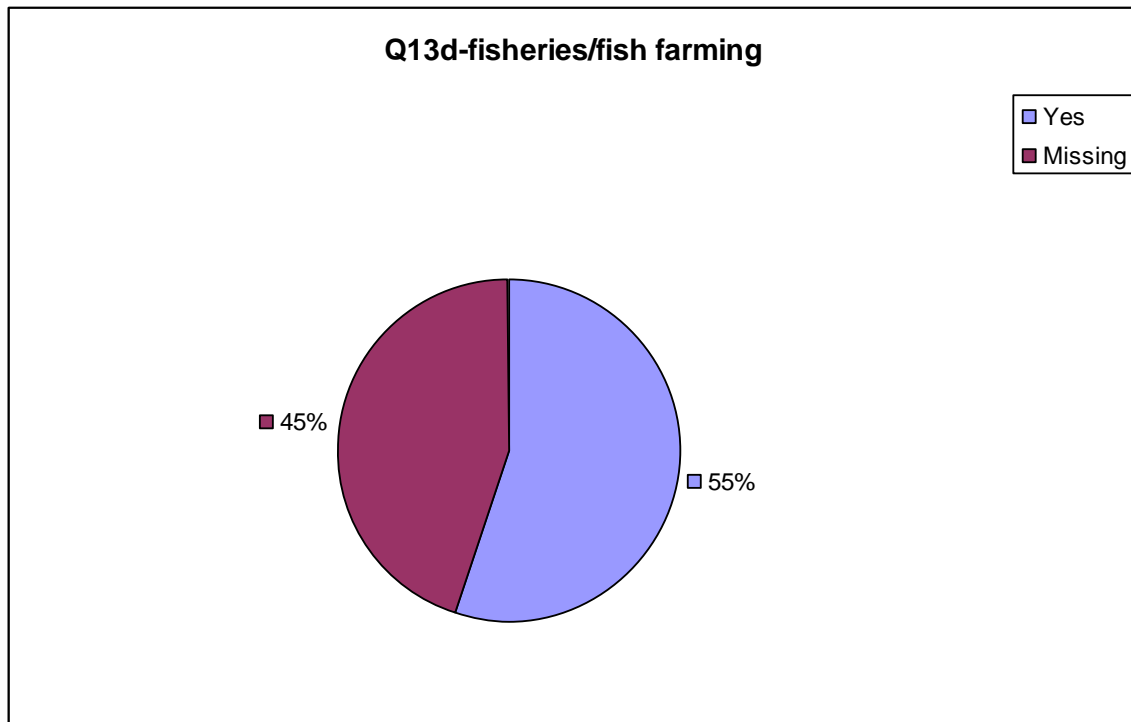
	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	12	60%
Missing	8	40%
Total	20	100%



Q13d-fisheries/fish farming

11 of our respondents (55%) mentioned “fisheries/fish farming” as a subject they feel they need more information and they are interested to attend special education programs about. Gender-wise, 73% (8) of our stakeholders who responded positively are male and 27% (3) female, which shows a major differentiation. Age-wise, 45% (5) are over 45 years old and 45% (6) under.

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	11	55%
Missing	9	45%
Total	20	100%

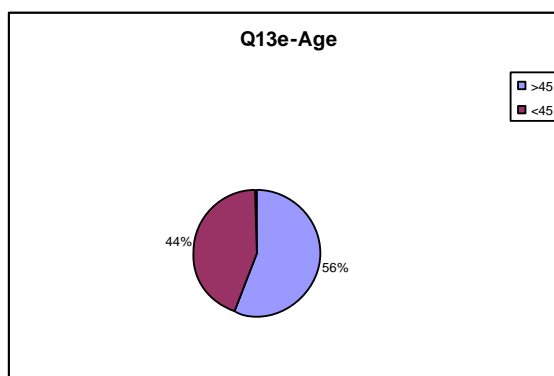
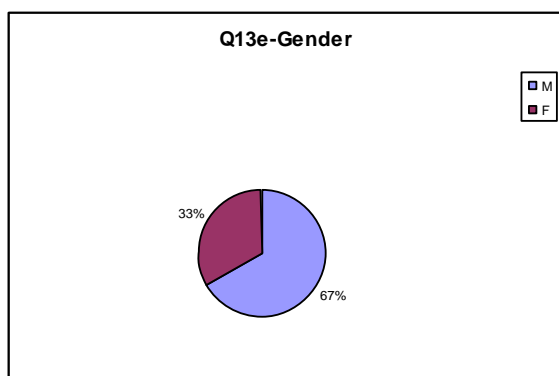
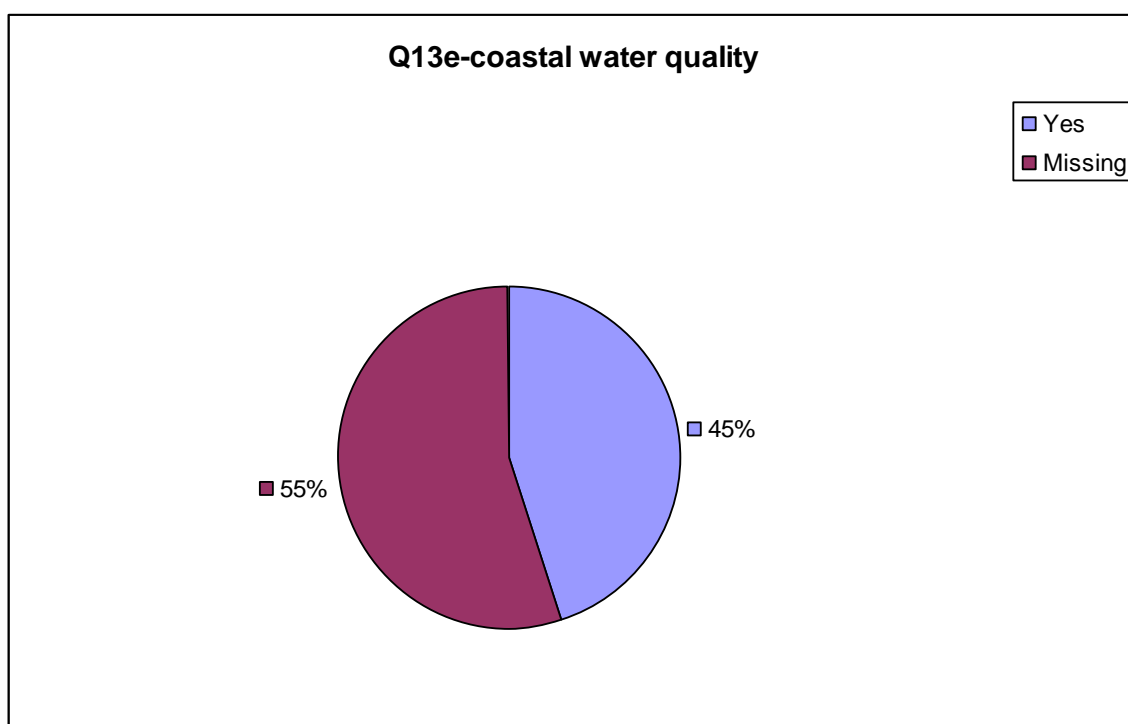


Q13e-coastal water quality

9 of our respondents (45%) mentioned “coastal water quality” as a subject they feel they need more information and they are interested to attend special education programs about. Gender-wise, 67% (6) of our stakeholders who responded positively are male and 33% (3)

female, which shows a major differentiation. Age-wise, 56% (5) are over 45 years old and 44% (4) under.

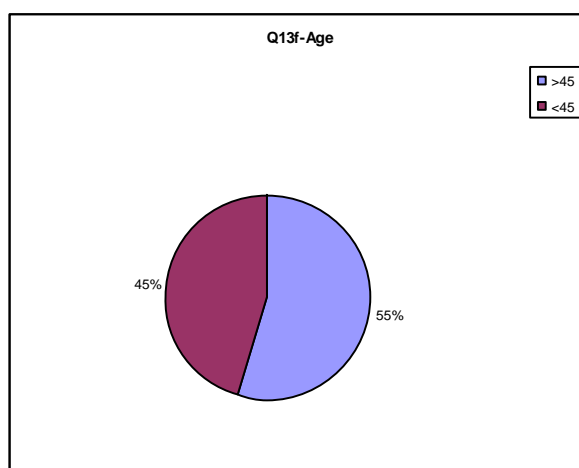
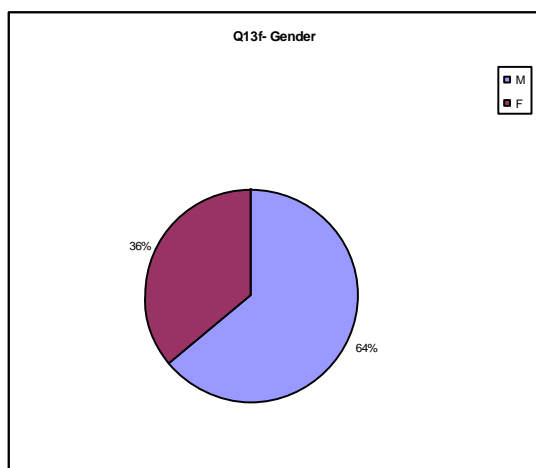
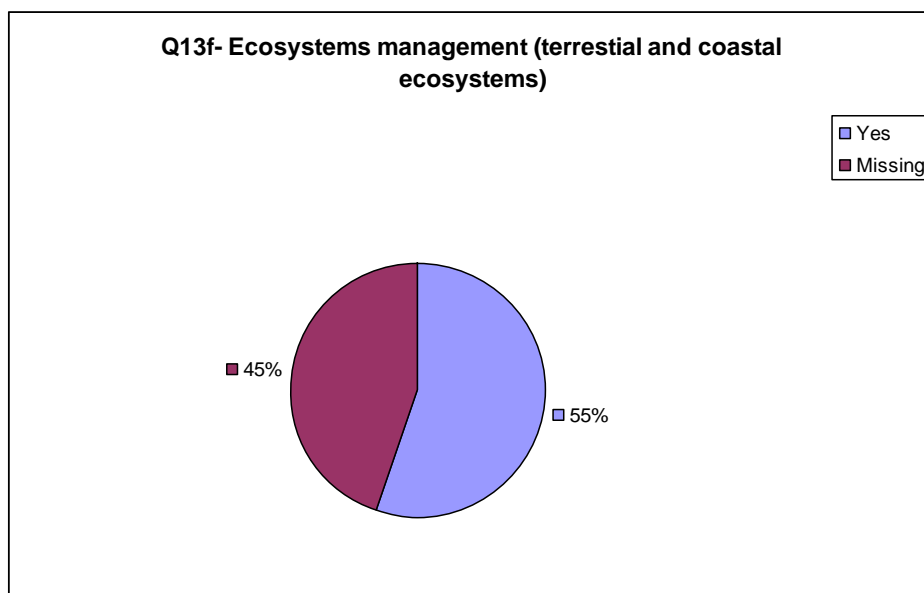
	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	9	45%
Missing	11	55%
Total	20	100%



Q13f-Ecosystems management (terrestrial and coastal)

11 of our respondents (55%) mentioned “management of ecosystems (terrestrial and coastal)” as a subject they feel they need more information and they are interested to attend special education programs about. Gender-wise, 64% (7) of our stakeholders who responded positively are male and 36% (4) female, which shows a major differentiation. Age-wise, 55% (6) are over 45 years old and 45% (5) under.

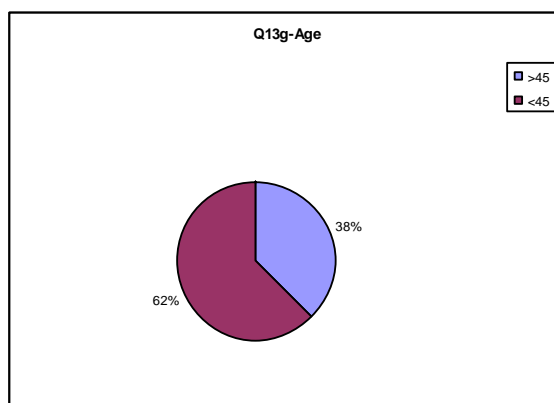
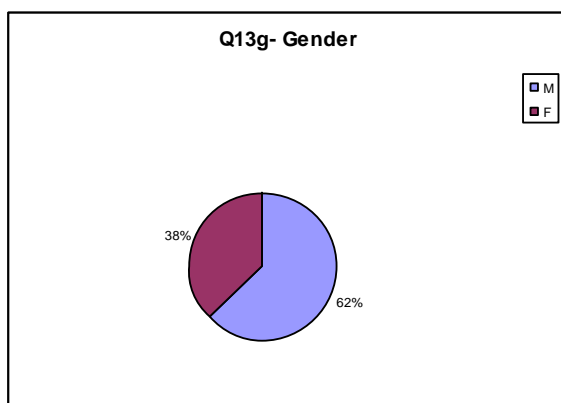
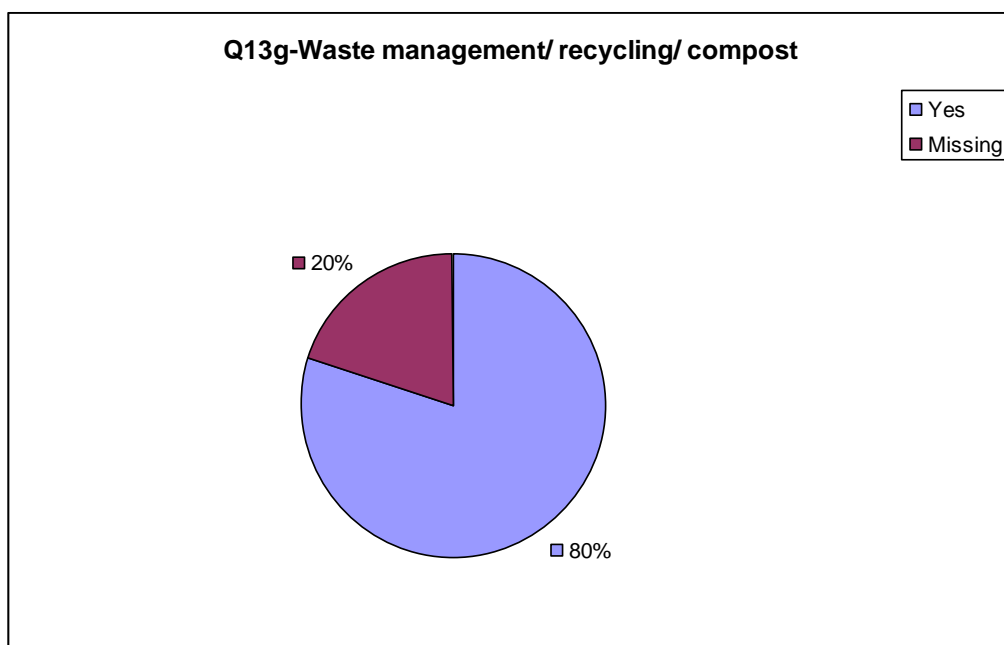
	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	11	55%
Missing	9	45%
Total	20	100%



Q13g- Waste management/ recycling/ compost

16 of our respondents (80%) mentioned “waste management/recycling/composting” as a subject they feel they need more information and they are interested to attend special education programs about. Gender-wise, 62% (10) of our stakeholders who responded positively are male and 38% (6) female, which shows a major differentiation. Age-wise there is a similar differentiation, with 38% (6) being over 45 years old and 62% (10) under.

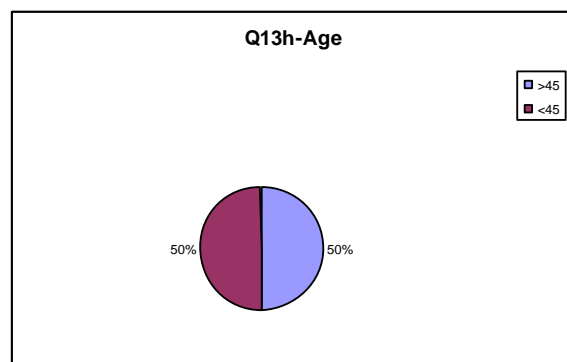
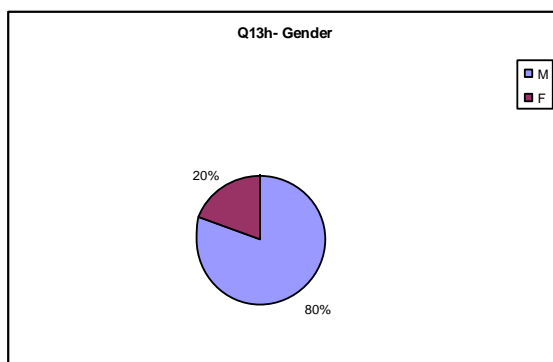
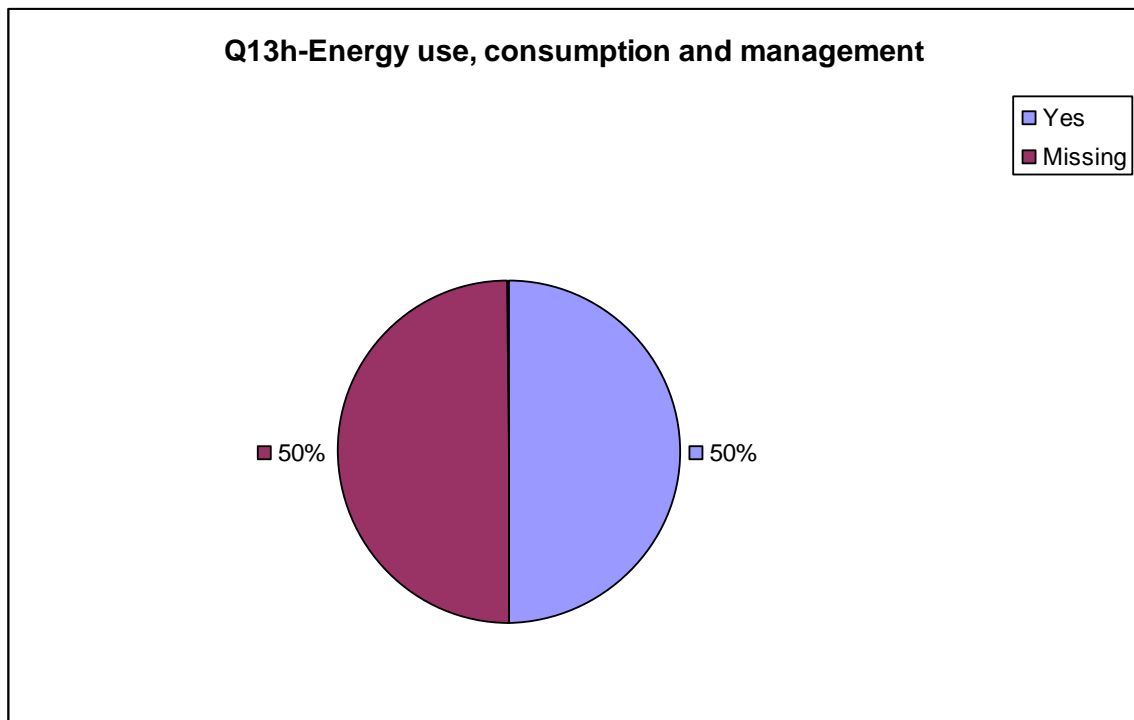
	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	16	80%
Missing	4	20%
Total	20	100%



Q13h- Energy use, consumption and management

10 of our respondents (50%) mentioned “Energy use, consumption and management” as a subject they feel they need more information and they are interested to attend special education programs about. Gender-wise, 80% (8) of our stakeholders who responded positively are male and 20% (2) female, which shows a vast differentiation. Age-wise, 50% (5) are over 45 years old and 50% (5) under.

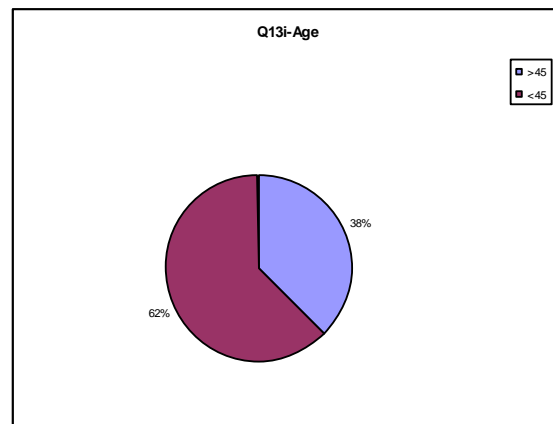
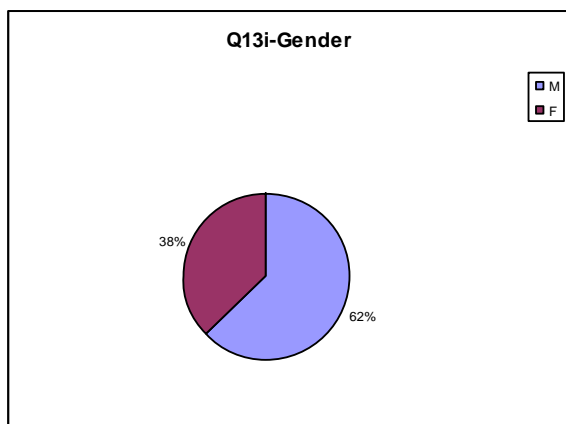
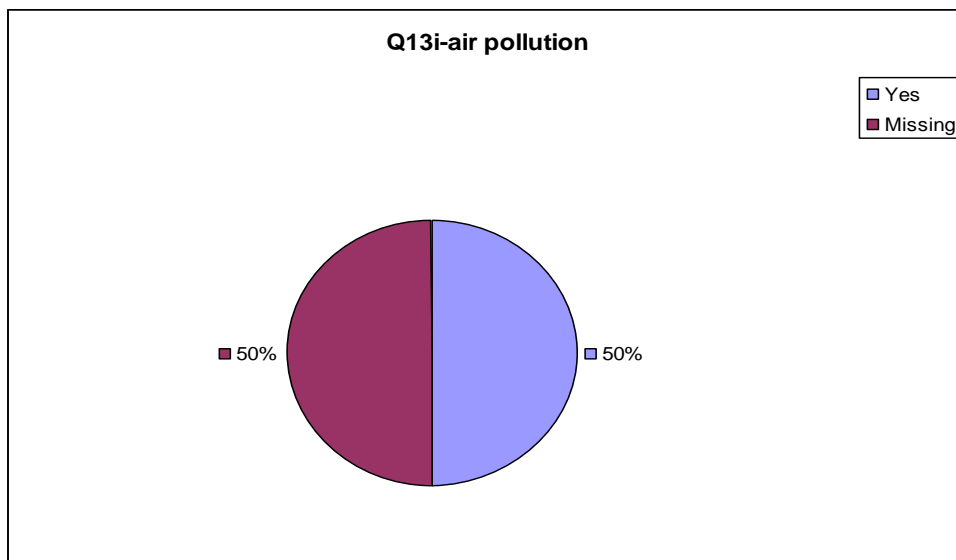
	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	10	50%
Missing	10	50%
Total	20	100%



Q13i-air pollution

9 of our respondents (45%) mentioned “air pollution” as a subject they feel they need more information and they are interested to attend special education programs about. Gender-wise, 62% (10) of our stakeholders who responded positively are male and 38% (6) female, which shows a major differentiation. Age-wise, 38% (6) are over 45 years old and 62% (10) under.

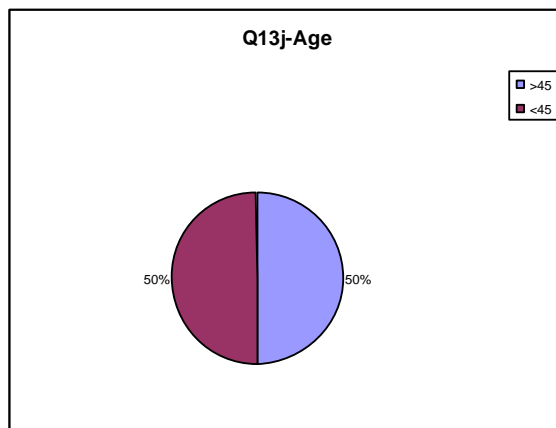
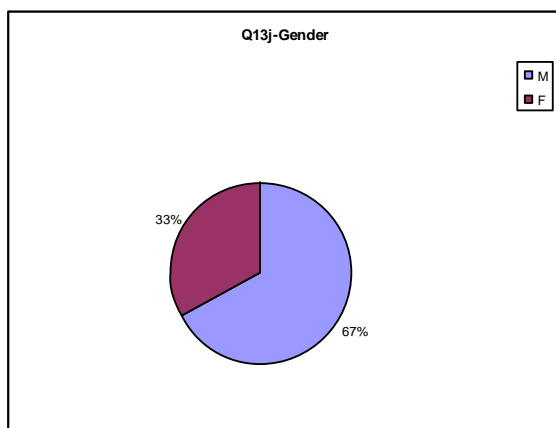
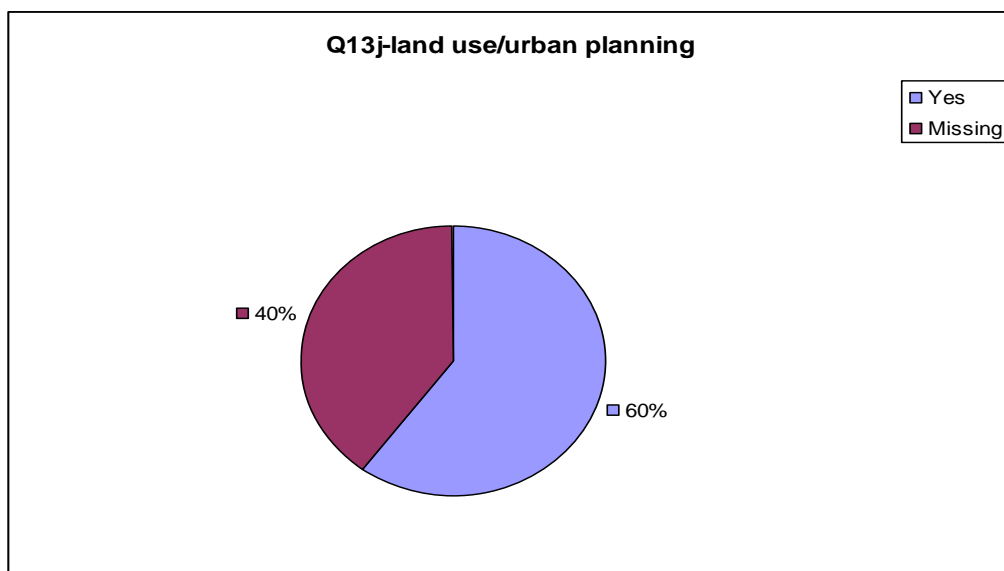
	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	10	50%
Missing	10	50%
Total	20	100%



Q13j-land use/town planning

12 of our respondents (60%) mentioned “land use/urban planning” as a subject they feel they need more information and they are interested to attend special education programs about. Gender-wise, 67% (8) of our stakeholders who responded positively are male and 33% (4) female, which shows a major differentiation. Age-wise, 50% (6) are over 45 years old and 50% (6) under.

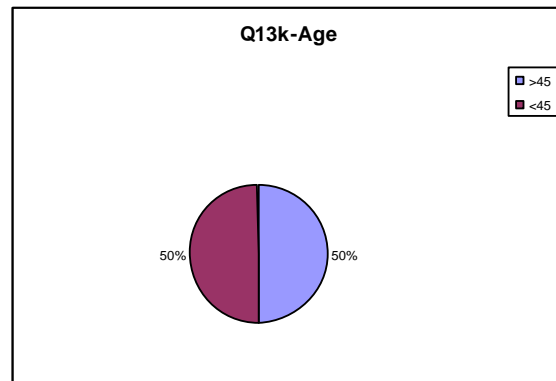
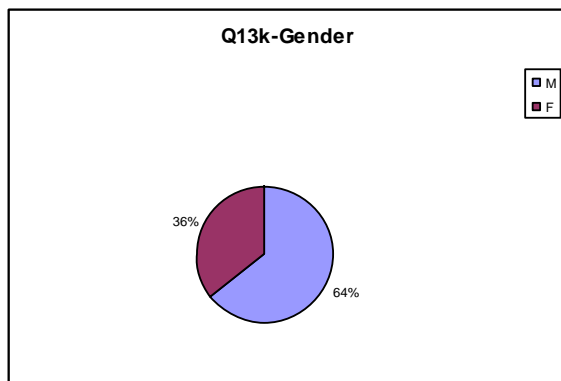
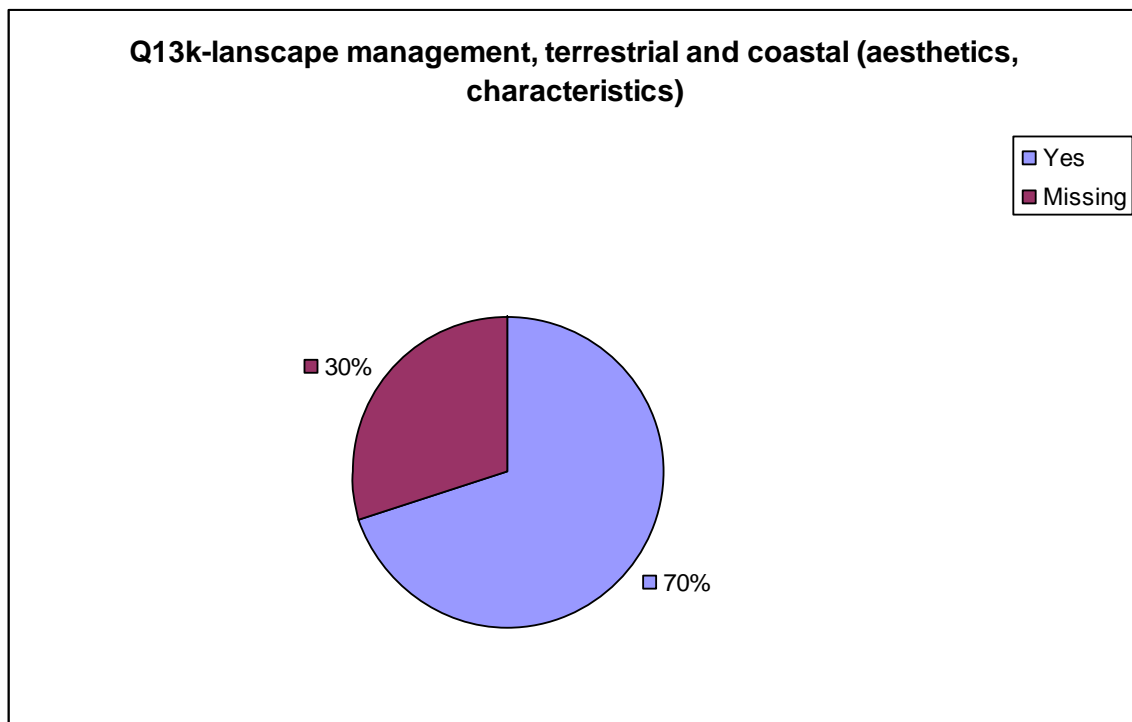
	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	12	60%
Missing	8	40%
Total	20	100%



Q13k-landscape management, terrestrial and coastal (aesthetics, characteristics)

14 of our respondents (70%) mentioned “landscape management, terrestrial and coastal (esthetics, characteristics)” as a subject they feel they need more information and they are interested to attend special education programs about. Gender-wise, 64% (9) of our stakeholders who responded positively are male and 36% (5) female, which shows a major differentiation. Age-wise, 50% (7) are over 45 years old and 50% (7) under.

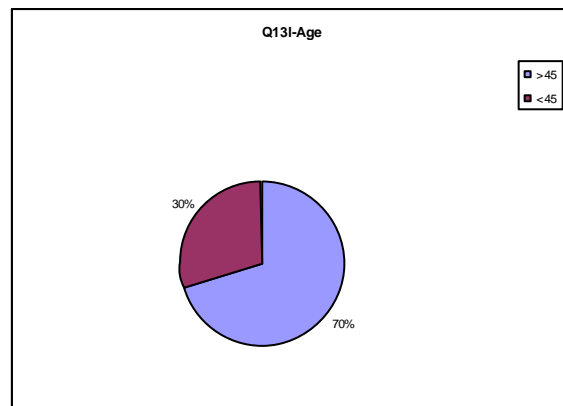
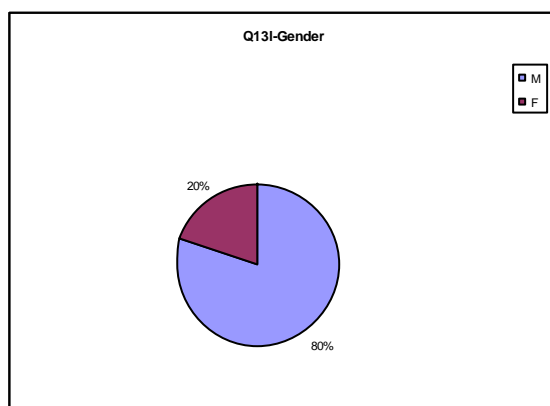
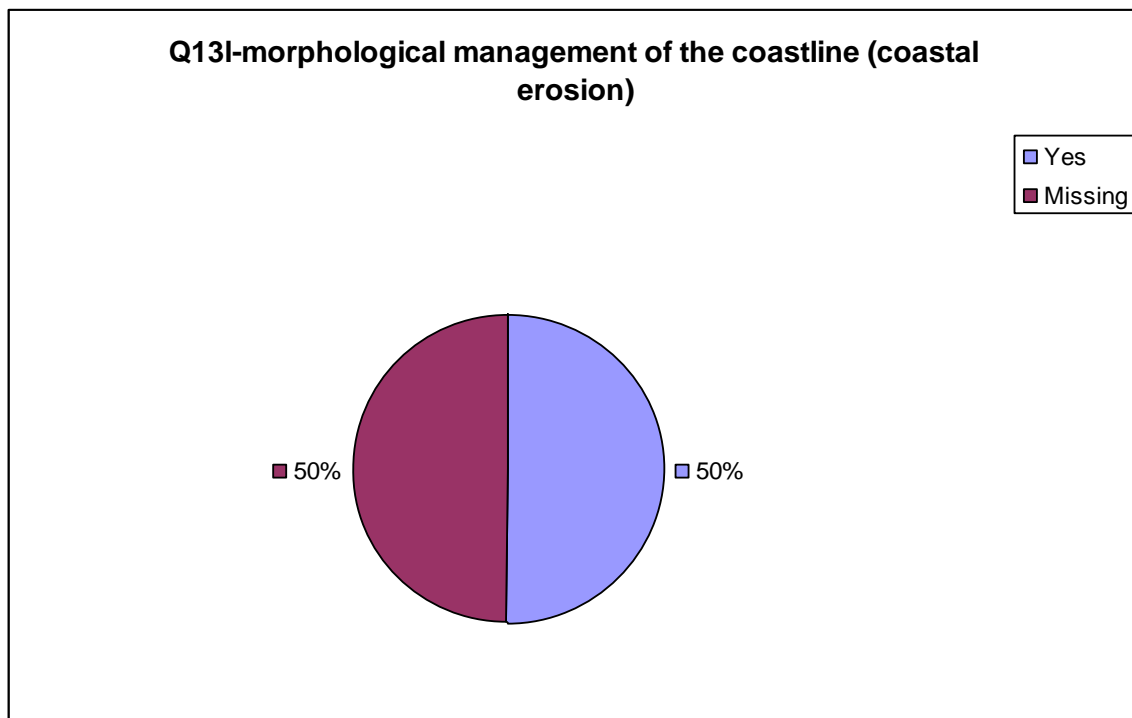
	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	14	70%
Missing	6	30%
Total	20	100%



Q13I-morphological management of the coastline (coastal erosion)

10 of our respondents mentioned “morphological management of the coastline (coastal erosion)” as a subject they feel they need more information and they are interested to attend special education programs about. Gender-wise, 80% (8) of our stakeholders who responded positively are male and 20% (2) female, which shows a major differentiation. Age-wise, 70% (7) are over 45 years old and 30% (3) under.

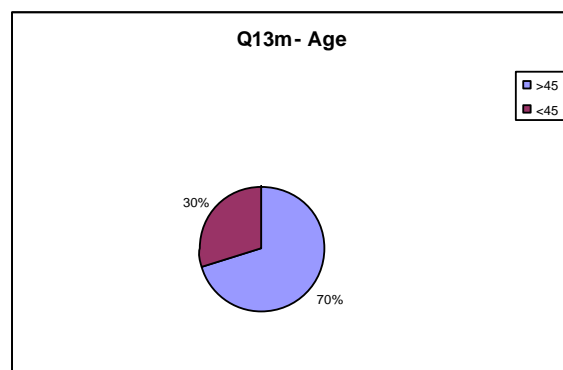
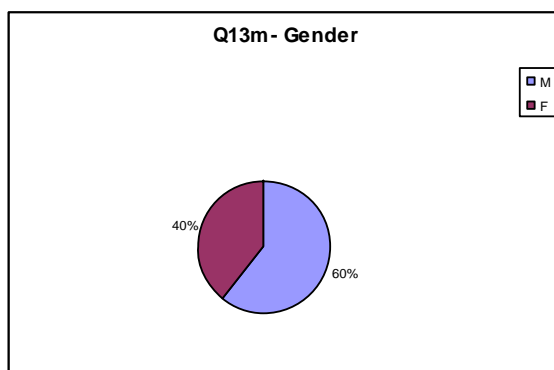
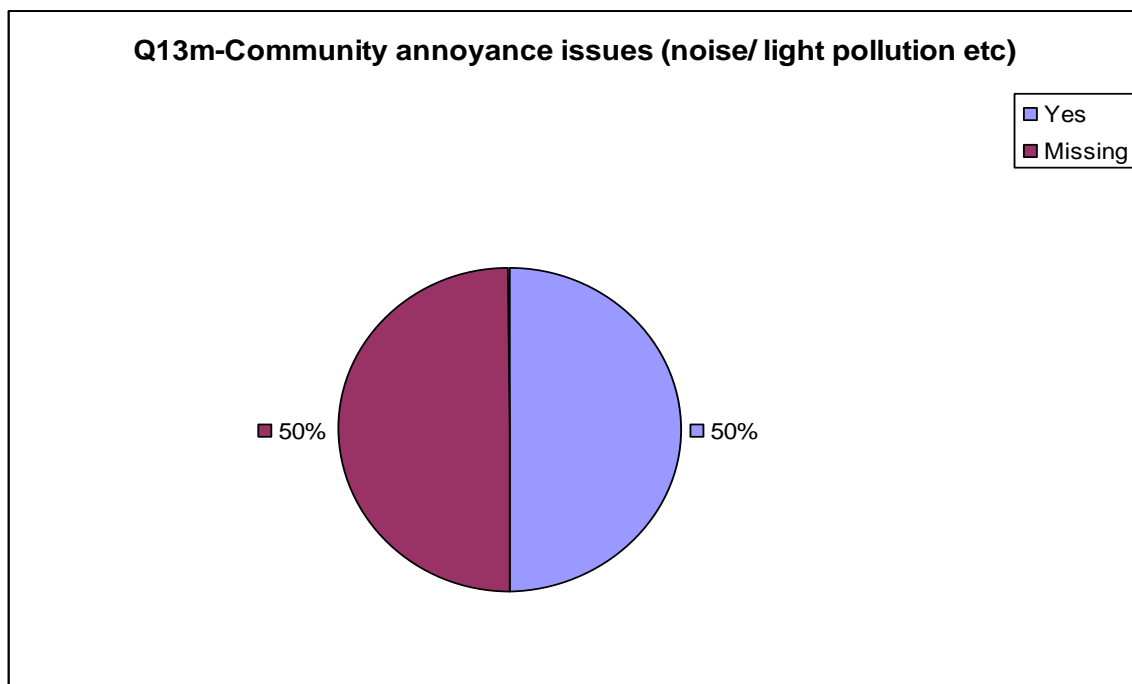
	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	10	50%
Missing	10	50%
Total	20	100%



Q13m-Community annoyance (noise pollution/light pollution etc)

10 of our respondents (50%) mentioned “community annoyance (noise pollution/ light pollution etc)” as a subject they feel they need more information and they are interested to attend special education programs about. Gender-wise, 60% (6) of our stakeholders who responded positively are male and 40% (4) female, which shows a major differentiation. Age-wise, 70% (7) are over 45 years old and 30% (3) under.

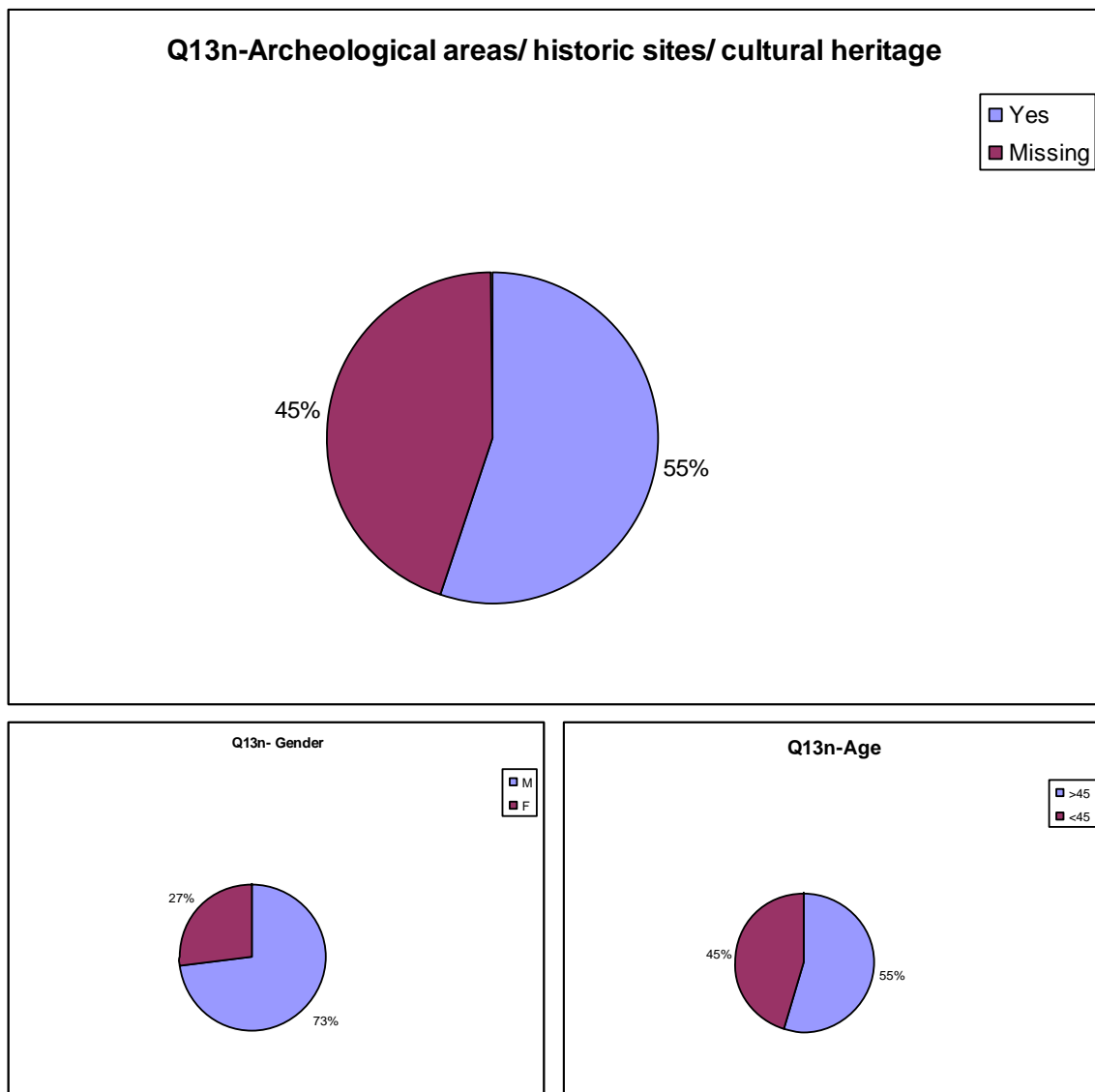
	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	10	50%
Missing	10	50%
Total	20	100%



Q13n- Archeological areas/ historic sites/ cultural heritage

11 of our respondents mentioned “archaeological and historical areas/cultural heritage” as a subject they feel they need more information and they are interested to attend special education programs about. Gender-wise, 73% (8) of our stakeholders who responded positively are male and 27% (3) female, which shows a major differentiation. Age-wise, 55% (6) are over 45 years old and 45% (5) under.

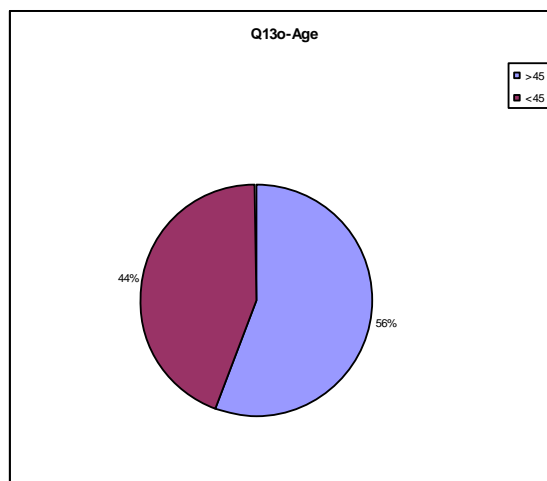
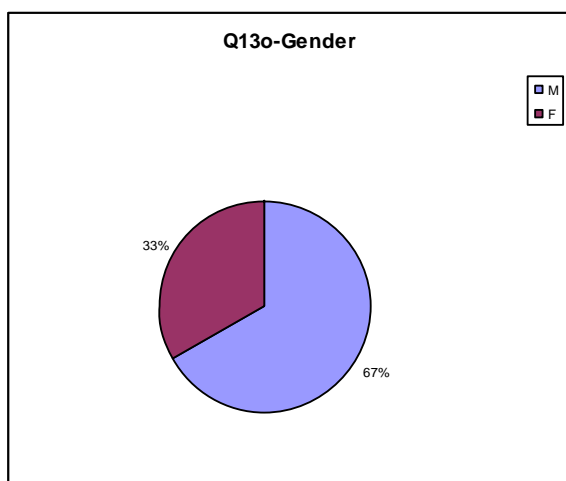
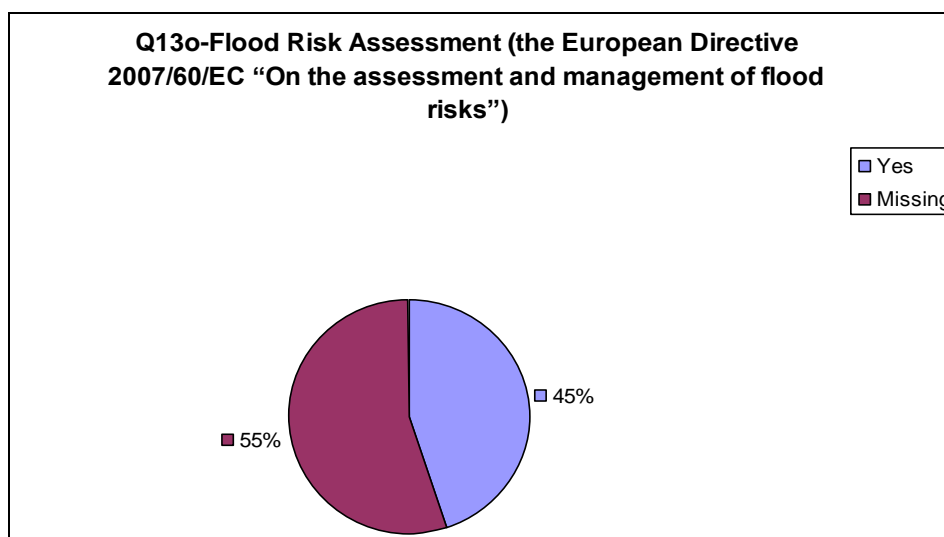
	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	11	55%
Missing	9	45%
Total	20	100%



Q13o- Flood Risk Assessment (the European Directive 2007/60/EC “On the assessment and management of flood risks”)

9 of our respondents (45%) mentioned “risk assessment and management of flood risks/ European Directive 2007/60/EC” as a subject they feel they need more information and they are interested to attend special education programs about. Gender-wise, 67% (6) of our stakeholders who responded positively are male and 33% (3) female, which shows a differentiation. Age-wise, 56% (5) are over 45 years old and 44% (4) under.

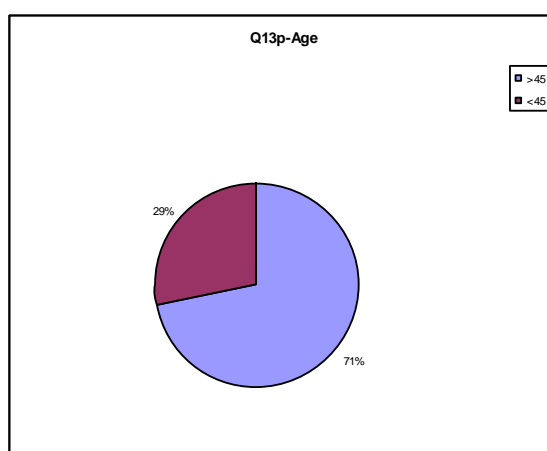
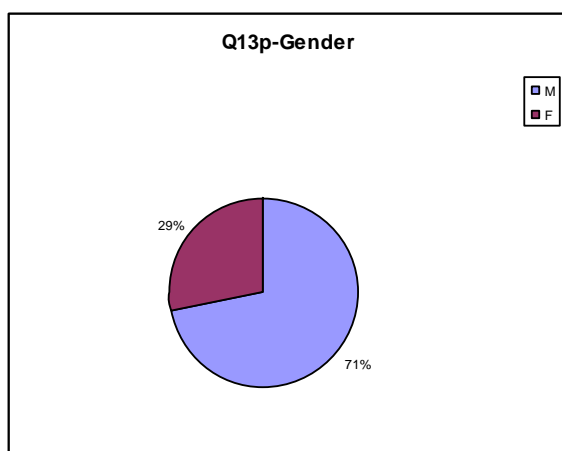
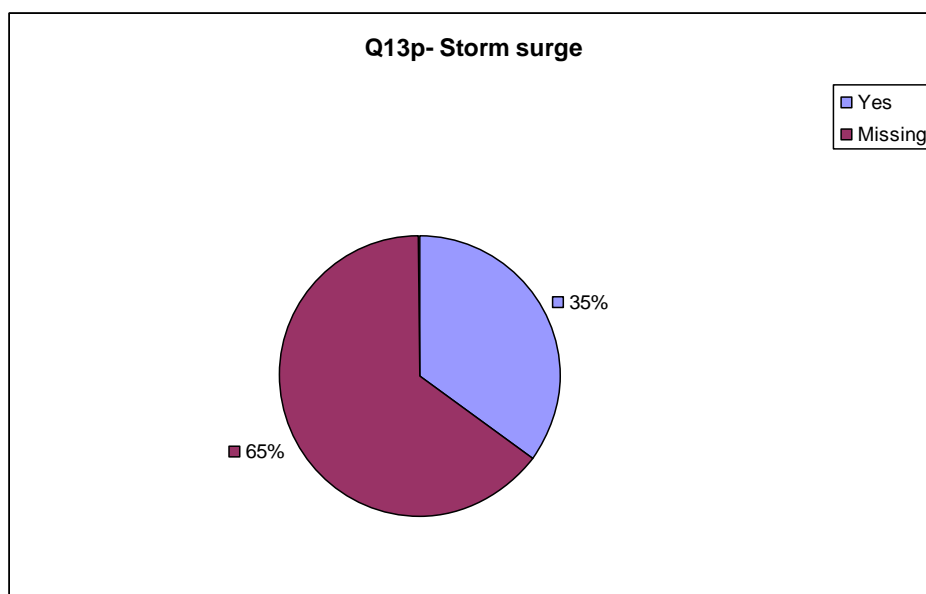
	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	9	45%
Missing	11	55%
Total	20	100%



Q13p- Storm surge

8 of our respondents (40%) mentioned “storm surge” as a subject they feel they need more information and they are interested to attend special education programs about. Gender-wise, 71% (2) of our stakeholders who responded positively are male and 29% (2) female, which shows a differentiation. Age-wise, 71% (5) are over 45 years old and 29% (2) under.

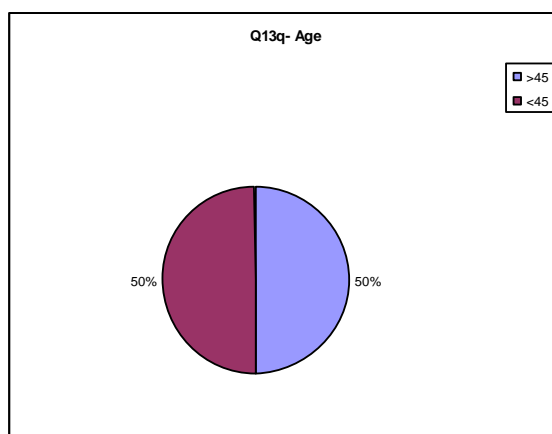
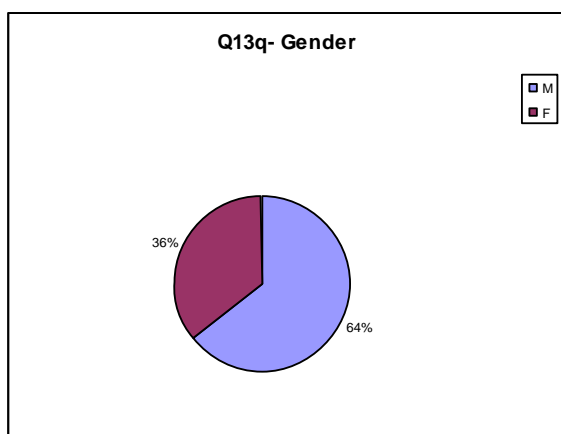
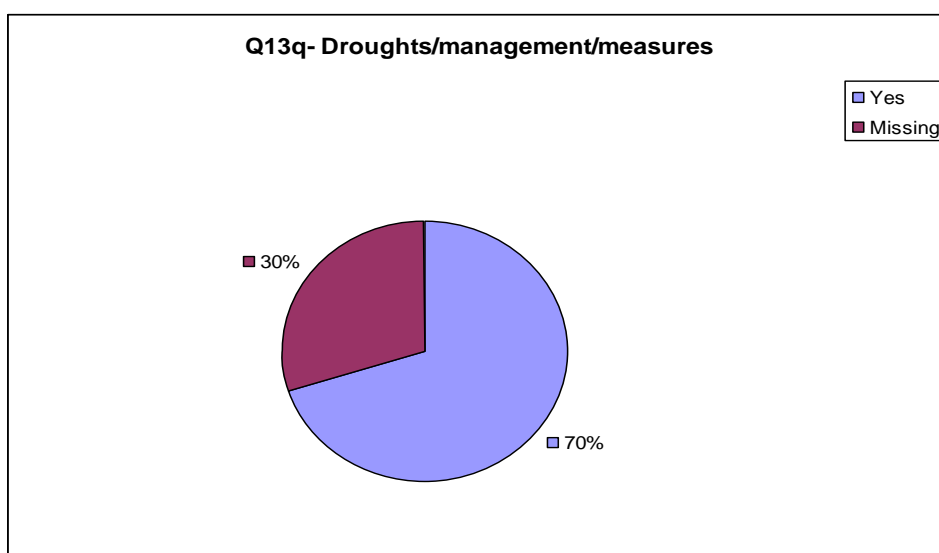
	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	7	35%
Missing	13	65%
Total	20	100%



Q13q- Droughts/management/ measures

14 of our respondents (70%) mentioned “droughts/ management/ measures” as a subject they feel they need more information and they are interested to attend special education programs about. Gender-wise, 64% (9) of our stakeholders who responded positively are male and 36% (5) female, which shows a differentiation. Age-wise, 50% (7) are over 45 years old and 50% (7) under.

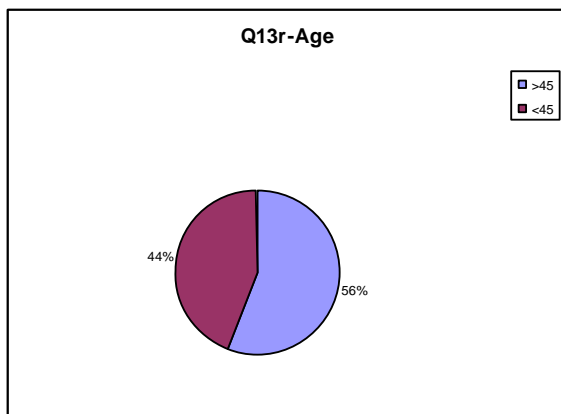
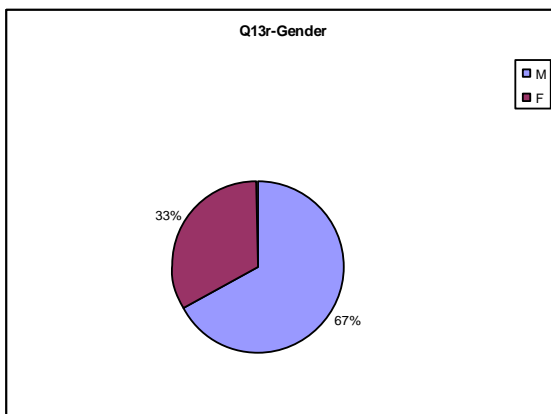
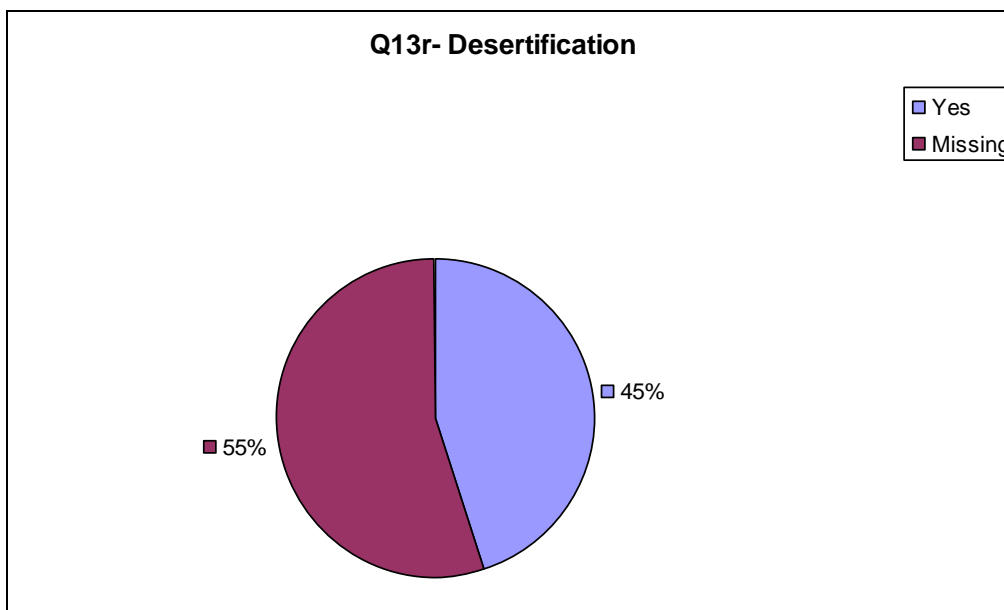
	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	14	70%
Missing	6	30%
Total	20	100%



Q13r- Desertification

9 of our respondents (45%) mentioned “desertification” as a subject they feel they need more information and they are interested to attend special education programs about. Gender-wise, 67% (6) of our stakeholders who responded positively are male and 33% (4) female, which shows a differentiation. Age-wise, 56% (5) are over 45 years old and 44% (4) under.

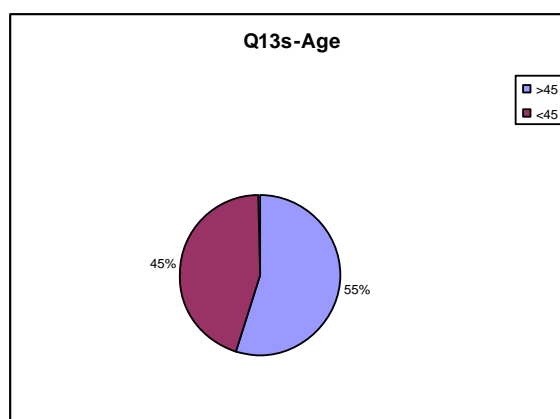
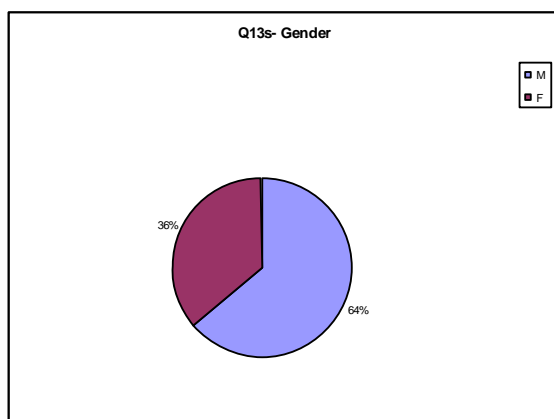
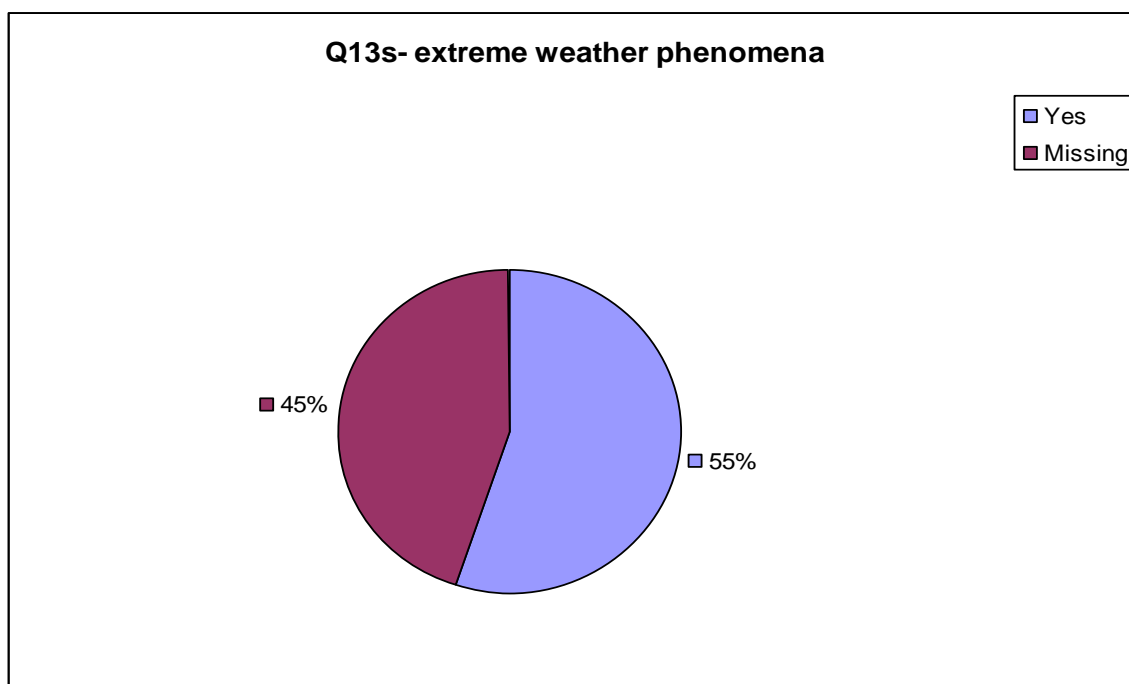
	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	9	45%
Missing	11	55%
Total	20	100%



Q13s- extreme weather phenomena

11 of our respondents (55%) mentioned “extreme weather phenomena” as a subject they feel they need more information and they are interested to attend special education programs about. Gender-wise, 64% (7) of our stakeholders who responded positively are male and 36% (4) female, which shows a differentiation. Age-wise, 55% (6) are over 45 years old and 45% (5) under.

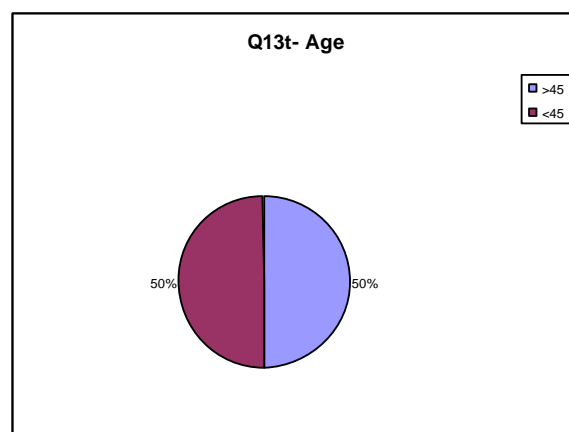
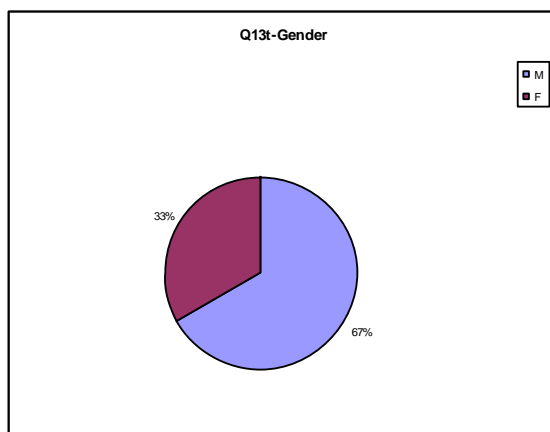
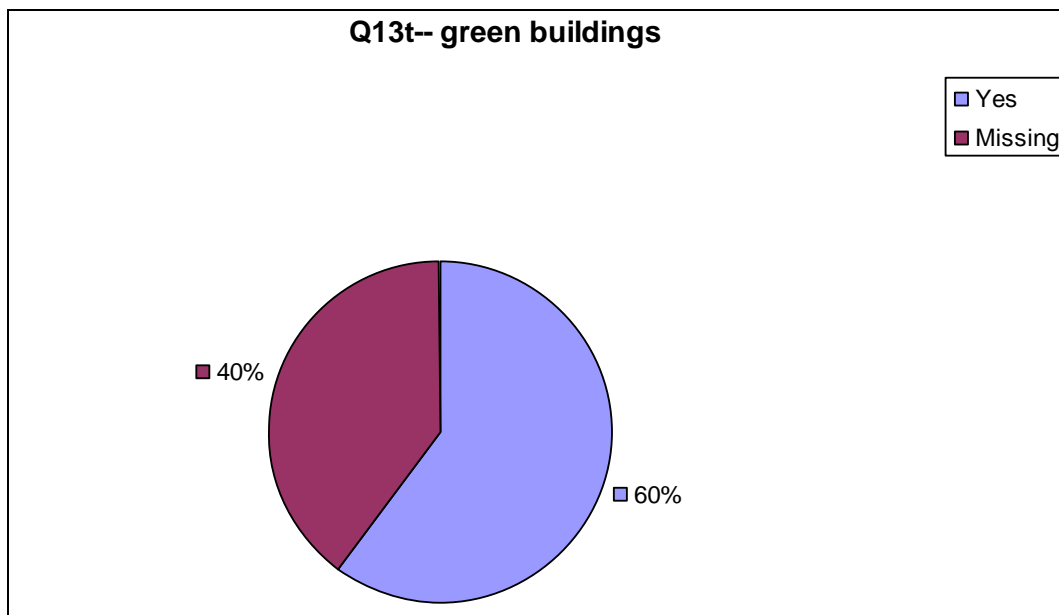
	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	11	55%
Missing	9	45%
Total	20	100%



Q13t- green buildings

12 of our respondents (60%) mentioned “green buildings” as a subject they feel they need more information and they are interested to attend special education programs about. Gender-wise, 67% (8) of our stakeholders who responded positively are male and 33% (4) female, which shows a differentiation. Age-wise, 50% (6) are over 45 years old and 40% (5) under.

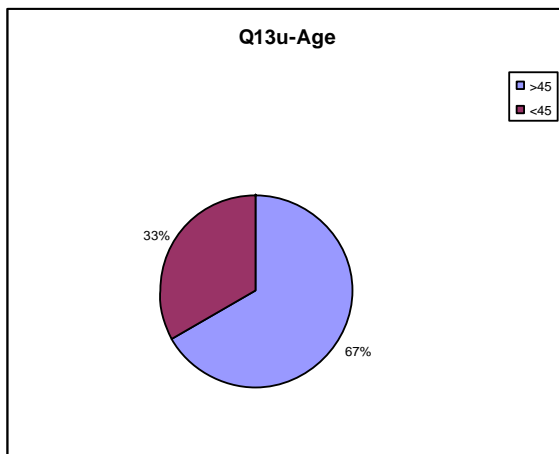
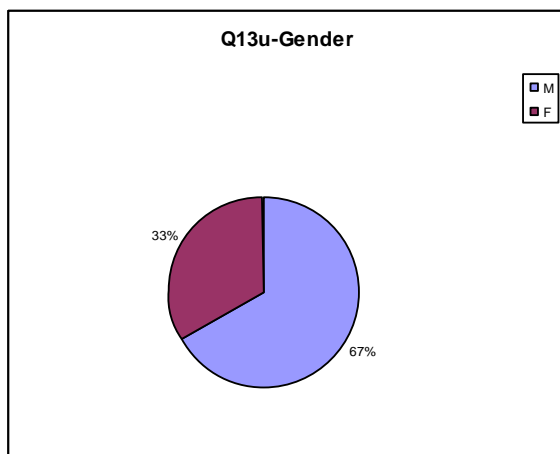
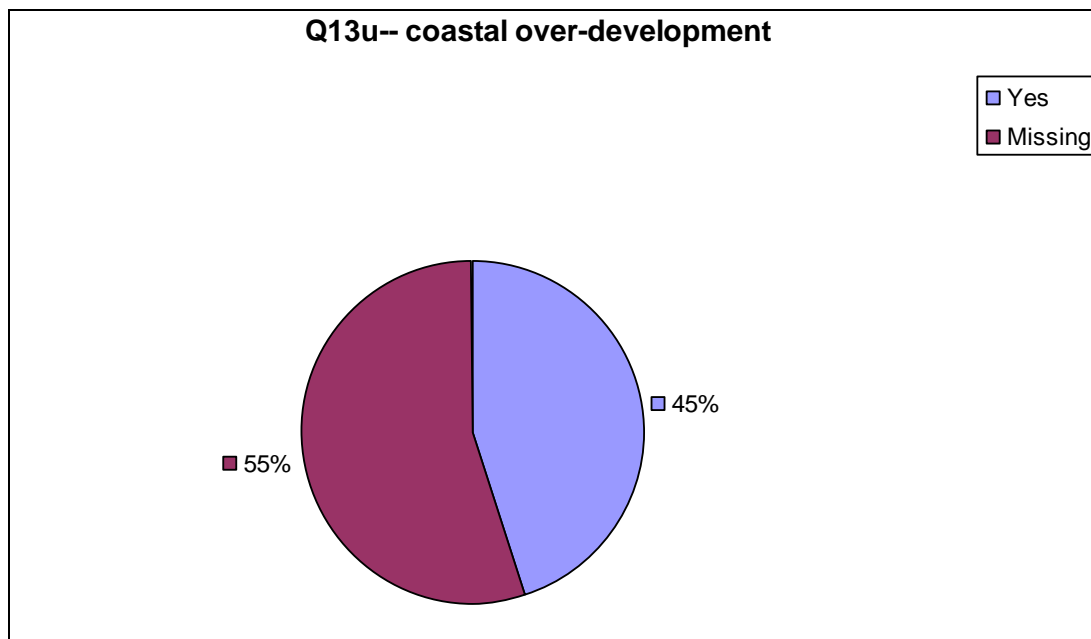
	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	12	60%
Missing	8	40%
Total	20	100%



Q13u-- coastal over-development

9 of our respondents mentioned “coastal over-development” as a subject they feel they need more information and they are interested to attend special education programs about. Gender-wise, 67% (6) of our stakeholders who responded positively are male and 33% (3) female, which shows a differentiation. Age-wise, 67% (6) are over 45 years old and 33% (3) under.

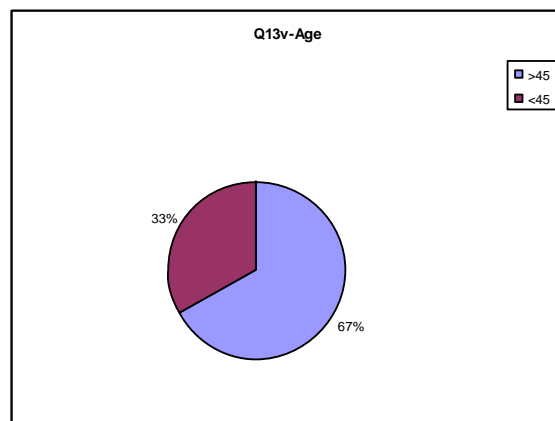
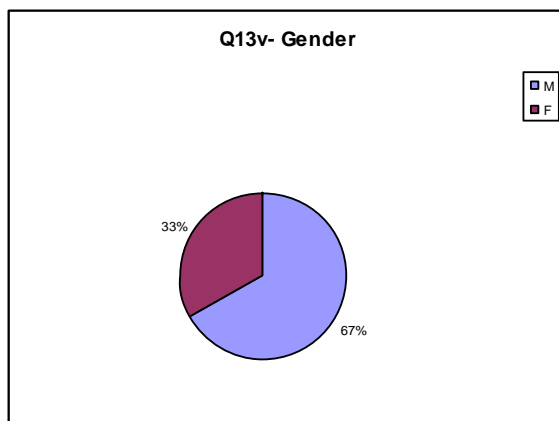
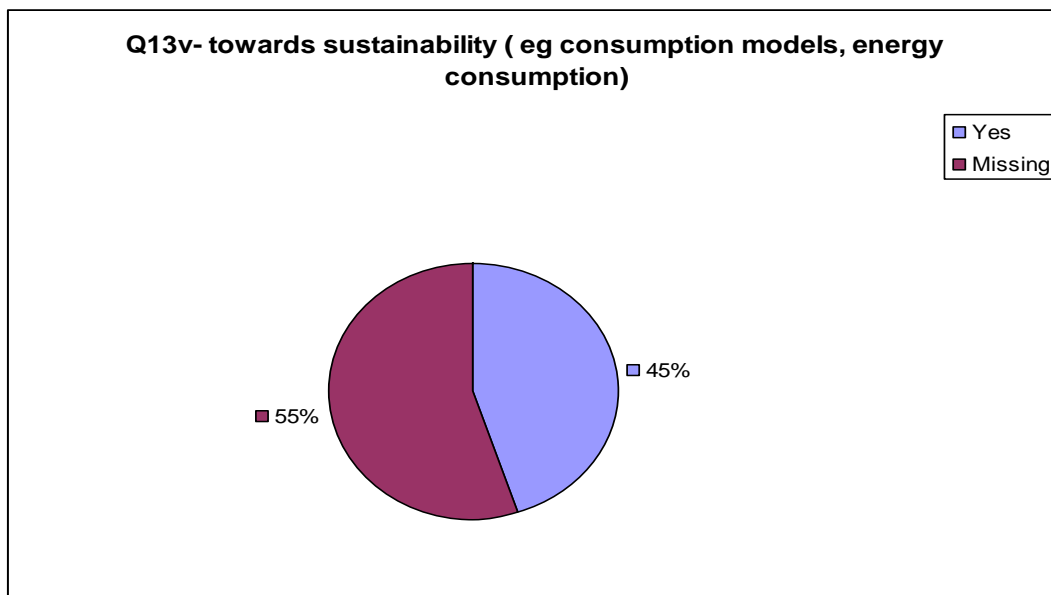
	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	9	45%
Missing	11	55%
Total	20	100%



Q13v- towards sustainability (eg consumption models, energy consumption)

9 of our respondents (45%) mentioned “towards sustainability (eg consumption models, energy consumption)” as a subject they feel they need more information and they are interested to attend special education programs about. Gender-wise, 67% (6) of our stakeholders who responded positively are male and 33% (3) female, which shows a certain differentiation. Age-wise, 67% (6) are over 45 years old and 33% (3) under.

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	9	45%
Missing	11	55%
Total	20	100%



Part 3: Malta

3. Statistical analysis of the specific questionnaires LitusGo addressed to the social partners in Malta.

3.1. Demographics:

D. 1 Sex

	Percentage
Male	60.5%
Female	36.8%
No answer	2.6%

D.2 Age

AGE	Percentage
16 – 20	2.6%
21 - 30	7.9%
31 – 40	23.7%
41 – 50	23.7%
51 – 60	34.2%
61 - 70	2.6%
71 - 80	2.6%
No answer	2.6%

D. 3 Marital Status

	Percentage
Married	57.9%
Single	31.6%
Divorced/Widowed/Separated	2.6%
No answer	7.9%

D.4 Education

	Percentage
Completed Elementary	0%
Completed Secondary	10.5%
Some higher/technical	21.1%
Completed Collage	5.3%
Completed University	36.8%
Completed Postgraduate degree	21.1%
No answer	5.3%

3.2. Results of questionnaires:

3.2.1. Question Q1: Have you ever heard of the term “sustainable development”?

Yes	97.4%
No	2.6%

In your opinion, what does the term “Sustainable Development” refer to?

3.2.2. Question Q2: How would you rate the overall development that is currently taking place in Malta in terms of its sustainability for future generations? How satisfied or dissatisfied would you say you are with:

	Very satisfied	Quite satisfied	Not very satisfied	Not at all satisfied	Don't know	No answer
Q.2a the effectiveness of the authorities' policies with regards to Coastal management and	2.6%	13.2%	47.4%	21.1%	5.3%	10.4%

development?						
Q.2b the degree to which you are informed about matters relating to Coastal management and development	0%	21.1%	36.8%	23.7%	10.5%	7.9%
Q.2c the degree of transparency in decisions made by the authorities which relate to Coastal management and development	2.6%	23.7%	29.0%	26.3%	7.9%	10.5%
Q.2d the effectiveness of the authorities' policies with regards to Tourism Development	5.3%	44.7%	29.0%	18.4%	0%	2.6%
Q.2e the degree to which you are informed about matters relating to Tourism Development	5.3%	29.0%	50%	7.9%	0%	7.9%
Q.2f the degree of transparency in decisions made by the authorities which relate to Tourism Development	5.3%	21.1%	57.9%	13.2%	0%	2.6%
Q.2g the effectiveness of the authorities' policies with regards to Urban Planning and Land Use	0%	23.7%	26.3%	44.7%	0%	5.3%
Q.2h the degree to which you are informed about matters relating to Urban Planning and Land Use	10.5%	21.1%	39.5%	18.4%	0%	10.5%
Q.2i the degree of transparency in decisions made by the authorities which relate to Urban Planning and Land Use	10.5%	23.7%	34.2%	31.6%	0%	0%
Q.2j the effectiveness of the authorities' policies with regards to Waste Management	23.7%	42.1%	15.8%	15.8%	0%	2.6%
Q.2k the degree to which you are informed about matters relating to Waste Management	15.8%	50%	15.8%	15.8%	2.6%	0%

Q.2l the degree of transparency in decisions made by the authorities which relate to Waste Management	21.1%	31.6%	23.7%	21.1%	0%	2.6%
Q.2m the effectiveness of the authorities' policies with regards to Water Management	15.8%	15.8%	26.3%	34.2%	0%	7.9%
Q.2n the degree to which you are informed about matters relating to Water Management	7.9%	34.2%	28.9%	21.1%	0%	7.9%
Q.2o the degree of transparency in decisions made by the authorities which relate to Water Management	2.6%	18.4%	36.8%	34.2%	2.6%	5.3%

3.2.3. Question Q3: What is your opinion for the breakwaters, coastal erosion and the way to face coastal erosion.

	Totally agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	No answer
In my opinion, constructed breakwaters are aesthetically pleasing	2.6%	47.4%	13.2%	21.1%	7.9%	7.9%
I do not like breakwaters, I prefer the beach to be left in its natural formation	34.2%	23.7%	31.6%	0%	2.6%	7.9%
I do not like breakwaters, I prefer the beach to be left in its natural formation even if it is eroded	18.4%	21.1%	34.2%	15.8%	2.6%	7.9%
Coastal erosion is a natural phenomenon and there is nothing we can do about it	13.2%	5.3%	44.7%	29%	2.6%	5.3%
Coastal erosion is a result of human activities	13.2%	34.2%	29%	15.8%	2.6%	5.3%

I would prefer a more environmentally friendly way for protecting the coastline from erosion	60.5%	23.7%	5.3%	2.6%	2.6%	5.3%
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3.2.4. Question Q4: What are your views on the existence of protected areas and tourism development model.

	Totally agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	No answer
Areas protected from development, such as National Parks and Marine Reserves are good for the economy of the area	65.8%	21.1%	5.3%	0%	0%	7.9%
Any touristic development should take the environment into account	84.2%	7.9%	2.6%	0%	0%	5.3%
In Malta tourist development follows an environmental friendly model	15.8%	15.8%	31.6%	23.7%	0%	13.2%
Development of mild tourism is preferable to the St. Julians type of massive development	42.1%	13.2%	15.8%	7.9%	5.3%	15.8%

3.2.5. Question Q5: Have you ever heard of the term “climate changes”?

Yes	97.4%
No	0%
No Answer	2.6%

3.2.6. Question Q6: To what extent do you think that Malta is affected by climate change?

Very much	47.4%
A little	39.5%
Not very much	2.6%
Not at all	0%
No Answer	10.5%

3.2.7. Question Q7: In which sectors do you think climate changes are affecting Malta? Write your spontaneous replies.

Don't know		
No answer		

3.2.8. Question Q8: How well prepared are we in Malta in dealing with any problems that may arise by climate change?

Very well prepared	2.6%
Somewhat prepared	10.5%
Not very well prepared	47.4%
Not at all prepared	31.6%
No answer	7.9%

3.2.9. Question Q9: Have you heard of the “Aarhus Convention”?

Yes	18.4%
No	73.7%
No answer	7.9%

3.2.10. Question Q10: What are your views for the participation of citizens in decision-making on environmental issues?

	Totally agree	Some- what agree	Some- what disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	No answer
In Malta there is a law that safeguards and protects the citizen's participation in the decision making process on environmental issues	15.8%	34.2%	15.8%	13.2%	10.5%	10.5%
In Malta the citizen is usually consulted (participates) in the decision making process on environmental matters	2.7%	28.9%	21.1%	34.2%	2.6%	10.5%

Q.11 & Q12 :

3.2.11. & 3.2.12. Question Q11 & Q12: Which tools do you think are the most suitable for your effective participation at LitGo and how would you prefer to follow up your suggestions if are being taken into account for the implementation and results of LitGo (eg in the preparation of the educational material).

	Q11. What “tools” supportive for your participation in LitGo would you think as more convenient? Tick the 2 you prefer	Q12. How would you prefer to monitor if and how your suggestions/ contributions have been taken into account for the products of LitGo (eg training material)
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Through regular multi-stakeholder meetings	42.1%	21.1%
Through a direct telephone line	21.1%	2.6%
Through e-mails	39.5%	42.1%
Through a function of Frequently asked Questions in the portal	21.1%	21.1%
Through regular announcements, interviews and articles in Mass Media	47.4%	28.9%
Through an e-forum, or the LitusGo group in facebook	26.3%	18.4%

Other:

.....

3.2.13. Question Q13: Tick the issues that you feel you need more information and you would be interested to have training on them.

3. Water resources management	60,5%
9. Air pollution	50,0%
20. Green Buildings	47,4%
8. Energy use, consumption and management	44,7%
6. Ecosystems management (land and coastal ecosystems)	42,1%
7. Waste management/ recycling/ compost	39,5%
22. Towards sustainability (eg consumption patterns, energy consumption)	39,5%
1. Legal framework on sustainable development and climatic changes	39,5%
2. Sustainable tourism – carrying capacity	34,2%
13. Community annoyance issues (noise/ light pollution etc).	34,2%

5. Coastal water quality	26,3%
10. Land uses/ urban planning	26,3%
14. Archeological areas/ historic sites/ cultural heritage	23,7%
18. Desertification	23,7%
16. Flood Risk Assessment (the European Directive 2007/60/EC “ On the assessment and management of flood risks ”)	21,1%
17. Droughts	21,1%
19. extreme conditions management	21,1%
11. Landscape and marine-scape management	18,4%
21. Coastal over-development	18,4%
4. Fisheries/ fish farming	13,2%
12. Morphological management of the coastline (erosion control),	10,5%
16. Storm surge	7,9%

Annex 1

Comparative table of the results of stakeholders perception on the importance of the ICZM and climate change issues from Pafos, Paros, Malta (Question 13).

Rating	Country	Sex (%)		Age (%)		Country	Sex (%)		Age (%)		Country
	<u>Pafos – Cyprus (%)</u>	man	women	Over 45	Below 45	<u>Paros – Greece (%)</u>	man	women	Over 45	Below 45	<u>Malta (%)</u>
1	Sustainable tourism – carrying capacity (65,4%)	70,6	29,4	47,1	52,9	Waste management/ recycling/ compost (80%)	62	38	38	62	Water resources management (60,5%)
2	Landscape and marine-scape management (50%)	61,6	38,4	69,2	30,8	Sustainable tourism – carrying capacity (75%)	67	33	47	53	Air pollution (50,0%)
3	Legal framework on sustainable development and climate changes (46,2%)	50	50	50	50	Landscape and marine-scape management (70%)	64	36	50	50	Green Buildings (47,4%)
4	Land uses/ urban planning (46,2%)	75	25	58,4	41,6	Droughts (70%)	64	36	50	50	Energy use, consumption and management (44,7%)
5	Green Buildings (46,2%)	50	50	58	42	Legal framework on sustainable development and climatic changes (60%)	77	23	77	23	Ecosystems management (land and coastal ecosystems) (42,1%)
6	Morphological management of the coastline (erosion control)	72,8	27,2	63,6	36,4	Water resources management (60%)	83	17	58	42	Waste management/ recycling/ compost (39,5%)

	(42,3%)										
7	Coastal over-development (42,3%)	63,6	36,4	45,4	54,6	Green Buildings (60%)	67	33	50	50	Towards sustainability (eg consumption patterns, energy consumption) (39,5%)
8	Extreme conditions management (38,5%)	90	10	60	40	Extreme weather phenomena (60%)	64	36	55	45	Legal framework on sustainable development and climatic changes (39,5%)
9	Coastal water quality (34,6%)	66,8	33,2	55,5	44,5	Fisheries/ fish farming (60%)	73	27	45	55	Sustainable tourism – carrying capacity (34,2%)
10	Waste management/ recycling/ compost (34,6%)	55,5	44,5	66,8	33,2	Ecosystems management (terrestrial and coastal ecosystems) (60%)	64	36	55	45	Community annoyance issues (noise/ light pollution etc) (34,2%)
11	Community annoyance issues (noise/ light pollution etc). (34,6%)	89	11	66,8	33,2	Land uses/ urban planning (60%)	67	33	50	50	Coastal water quality (26,3%)
12	Archeological areas/ historic sites/ cultural heritage (34,6%)	77,8	22,2	66,8	33,2	Archeological areas/ historic sites/ cultural heritage (55%)	73	27	55	45	Land uses/ urban planning (26,3%)
13	Droughts (34,6%)	77,8	22,2	66,8	33,2	Energy use, consumption and management (50%)	80	20	50	50	Archeological areas/ historic sites/ cultural heritage (23,7%)
14	Towards sustainability (eg consumption patterns, energy consumption) (34,6%)	66,8	33,2	44,5	55,5	Community annoyance issues (noise/ light pollution etc). (50%)	60	40	70	30	Desertification (23,7%)
15	Water resources management (30,8%)	62,5	37,5	75	25	Morphological management of the coastline (erosion	80	20	70	30	Flood Risk Assessment (the European Directive

						control) (50%)					2007/60/EC “On the assessment and management of flood risks”) (21,1%)
16	Ecosystems management (land and coastal ecosystems) (26,9%)	71,4	28,6	57,2	42,8	Coastal water quality (50%)	67	33	56	44	Droughts (21,1%)
17	Energy use, consumption and management (26,9%)	71,4	28,6	71,4	28,6	Air pollution (45%)	62	38	38	62	Extreme conditions management (21,1%)
18	Desertification (26,9%)	71,4	28,6	85,9	14,1	Flood Risk Assessment (the European Directive 2007/60/EC “On the assessment and management of flood risks”) (45%)	67	33	56	44	Landscape and marine-scape management (18,4%)
19	Fisheries/ fish farming (15,4%)	50	50	100	0	Desertification (45%)	67	33	56	44	Coastal over- development (18,4%)
20	Air pollution (15,4%)	100	0	75	25	Coastal over- development (45%)	67	33	67	33	Fisheries/ fish farming (13,2%)
21	Flood Risk Assessment (the European Directive 2007/60/EC “On the assessment and management of flood risks”) (11,5%)	33	67	33	67	Towards sustainability (eg consumption patterns, energy consumption) (45%)	67	33	67	33	Morphological management of the coastline (erosion control) (10,5%)
22	Storm surge (11,5%)	67	33	100	0	Storm surge (35%)	71	29	71	29	Storm surge (7,9%)

Annex 2

The questionnaire:

QUESTIONNAIRE

LITUSGO

Perceptions of stakeholders on sustainable development and climate change inname
your country...

Q.1 Have you ever heard of the term “Sustainable Development”?

Yes	1
No	2

In your opinion, what does the term “Sustainable Development” refer to?

Q.2 How would you rate the overall development that is currently taking place inname your country... in terms of its sustainability for future generations? How satisfied or dissatisfied would you say you are with:

	Very satisfied	Quite satisfied	Not very satisfied	Not at all satisfied	Don't know	No answer
Q.2a the effectiveness of the authorities' policies with regards to Coastal management and development?						
Q.2b the degree to which you are informed about matters relating to Coastal management and development						
Q.2c the degree of transparency in decisions made by the authorities which relate to Coastal management and development						
Q.2d the effectiveness of the authorities' policies with regards to Tourism Development						
Q.2e the degree to which you are informed about matters relating to						

Tourism Development						
Q.2f the degree of transparency in decisions made by the authorities which relate to Tourism Development						
Q.2g the effectiveness of the authorities' policies with regards to Urban Planning and Land Use						
Q.2h the degree to which you are informed about matters relating to Urban Planning and Land Use						
Q.2i the degree of transparency in decisions made by the authorities which relate to Urban Planning and Land Use						
Q.2j the effectiveness of the authorities' policies with regards to Waste Management						
Q.2k the degree to which you are informed about matters relating to Waste Management						
Q.2l the degree of transparency in decisions made by the authorities which relate to Waste Management						
Q.2m the effectiveness of the authorities' policies with regards to Water Management						
Q.2n the degree to which you are informed about matters relating to Water Management						
Q.2o the degree of transparency in decisions made by the authorities which relate to Water Management						

Q.3 Please comment on the following STATEMENTS

	Totally agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	No answer
In my opinion, constructed breakwaters are aesthetically pleasing						
I do not like breakwaters, I prefer the beach to be left in its natural formation						
I do not like breakwaters, I prefer the beach to be left in its natural formation even if it is eroded						

Coastal erosion is a natural phenomenon and there is nothing we can do about it						
Coastal erosion is a result of human activities						
I would prefer a more environmentally friendly way for protecting the coastline from erosion						

Q.4 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

	Totally agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	No answer
Areas protected from development, such as National Parks and Marine Reserves are good for the economy of the area						
Any touristic development should take the environment into account						
Inname your country... tourist development follows an environmental friendly model						
Development of mild tourism is preferable to the Ayia Napa type of massive development						

Q.5 Have you ever heard of the term "climate changes"?

Yes	1
No	2

Q.6 To what extent do you think thatname your country... is affected by climate change?

Very much		
A little		
Not very much		
Not at all		

Q.7 In what ways isname your country... affected by climate change?
SPONTANEOUS ANSWER

Don't know		
No answer		

Q.8 How well prepared are we inname your country... in dealing with any problems that may arise by climate change?

Very well prepared	
Somewhat prepared	
Not very well prepared	
Not at all prepared	

Q.9 Have you heard of the "Aarhus Convention"?

Yes	1
No	2

Q.10 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

	Total ly agree	Somewh at agree	Somew hat disagree	Totally disagre e	Don't know	No answer
Inname your country... there is a law that safeguards and protects the citizen's participation in the decision making process on environmental issues						
Inname your country... the citizen is usually consulted (participates) in the decision making process on environmental matters						

Q.11 & Q12:

	Q11. What "tools" supportive for your participation in LitusGo would you think as more convenient? Tick the 2 you prefer	Q12. How would you prefer to monitor if and how your suggestions/ contributions have been taken into account for the products of LitusGo (eg training material)
Through regular multi-stakeholder meetings		

Through a direct telephone line		
Through e-mails		
Through a function of Frequently asked Questions in the portal		
Through regular announcements, interviews and articles in Mass Media		
Through an e-forum, or the LitusGo group in facebook		

Other:

Q.13 Tick the issues that you feel you need more information and you would be interested to have training on them

1. Legal framework on sustainable development and climatic changes	
2. Sustainable tourism – carrying capacity	
3. Water resources management	
4. Fisheries/ fish farming	
5. Coastal water quality	
6. Ecosystems management (land and coastal ecosystems)	
7. Waste management/ recycling/ compost	
8. Energy use, consumption and management	
9. Air pollution	
10. Land uses/ urban planning	
11. Landscape and marine-scape management	
12. Morphological management of the coastline (erosion control),	
13. Community annoyance issues (noise/ light pollution etc).	
14. Archeological areas/ historic sites/ cultural heritage	
15. Flood Risk Assessment (the European Directive 2007/60/EC “ On the assessment and management of flood risks ”)	
16 Storm surge	
17 Droughts	
18 Desertification	
19 extreme conditions management	
20 Green Buildings	
21 Coastal over-development	

22 Towards sustainability (eg consumption patterns, energy consumption)	
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DEMOGRAPHICS

D.1 Sex

	CODE
Male	
Female	

D.2 Age

AGE

D.3 Marital Status

	CODE
Married	
Single	
Divorced/Widowed/Sepapercentaged	

D.4 EDUCATION

	CODE
Completed Elementary	
Completed Secondary	
Some higher/technical	
Completed Collage	
Completed University	
Completed Postgraduate degree	

RESPONDENT

OCCUPATION.....

POSITION.....

ORGANISATION.....

AREA

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