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Meeting of the MAP Focal Points

Athens, Greece, 13-16 October 2015

Agenda items 3 and 5.8: Progress Report on Activities Carried Out during the 2014 - 2015 Biennium and Draft Decision on Implementation of Updated National Action Plans (NAPs)

Report of the Joint H2020 Steering group and MED POL Focal Points meeting, Barcelona, December 2014

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7TH MEETING OF THE HORIZON 2020 STEERING GROUP BARCELONA, 17 DECEMBER 2014 DRAFT SUMMARY RECORD

1. Opening remarks

His Excellency Ahmad Al-Qatarneh, Secretary General from the Jordan Environment Ministry, set the scene for discussions recalling the mandate and orientations received from Ministers in Athens and the work in preparation of the work programme. Mr Nicholas Hanley from the European Commission focused on the need to increase efforts to meet the 2020 target. Mr Naser Tahboub, Deputy Secretary for Environment and Water of the Union for the Mediterranean Secretariat (UfMS), emphasised the need to accelerate investments, touched on the role of labelling projects and stressed the importance of ensuring equal involvement of all countries bordering the Mediterranean Sea. Mr Habib El-Habr from UNEP/MAP recalled the links between H2020 and the Barcelona Convention, i.e. National Action Plans, Eco-system Approach Decisions and the adoption of Shared Environment Information Systems.

2. Work programme for the Pollution Reduction and Prevention Investments (PRPI) Component

Mr François Guerber from the UfMS presented the main elements of the work programme and the new web-based project tool under development by the UfMS. The project tool for the prioritisation of H2020 investment projects is currently being tested in a preliminary phase with the aim of providing access to regional actors as well as Focal Points within partner countries to update and complete missing information. While hosting the tool, the UfMS will reserve the rights to the management of the accesses but not be held responsible for the content. Mr Jonas Byström from the European Investment Bank (EIB) introduced the new MeHSIP II Initiative, the EU contribution to the work under the PRPI component.

Mr Hanley stirred up discussion insisting on the need to identify the barriers for investments and the role that the PRPI group could play in reviewing countries' problems and bringing those to the steering group to find solutions and share experiences. Several countries intervened to point out that the difficult situation in the region added to existing problems, highlighting the impact of Syrian refugees and conflicts. Countries called for reinforcing investment activities, emphasising the critical importance of responding to concrete needs on the ground by accelerating the feasibility studies and assistance to prepare good infrastructure projects. They also called for enhancing the impact of the labelling process, creative financing (including blending grants and using Gulf States and Arab Funds), as well as a possible increase in the co-financing. Countries also called for better coordination between the Investment component's pipeline of projects and those to be identified in the NAPs revision also by acknowledging regional priorities or areas for which a regional concerted action is needed especially. Finally countries called for a better support of the capacity building component to the investments component.

Another aspect largely debated was the need to ensure the sustainability of investments and to support not only infrastructure construction but also its maintenance and operation in the long run. The need for larger institutional, financial and legislative reforms (especially regarding tariffs/fiscal aspects), requesting the involvement of other competencies/ministries, was particularly emphasised to ensure sector sustainability. Since problems are very heterogeneous, a more detailed discussion was required regarding the specific sustainability needs and bottlenecks in each country to find specific solutions. A more continuous contact with countries was requested. It was concluded that it is important to draw lessons from failures and bring them up to higher decision-makers (e.g., elaborating a document collecting specific challenges that could be brought to the attention of the SOM).

The need to promote prevention was brought into the discussion, with some partners mentioning the need to focus on building expertise (also in universities) and on resource efficiency (including waste hierarchy), cleaner production and sustainable consumption and production (SCP) practices. The SCP Roadmap, under elaboration in the context of the





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Barcelona Convention, will probably include a series of priority projects and could serve as source of inspiration for this broader approach. The EIB confirmed that MeHSIP II has a larger scope and includes resource efficiency aspects.

3. Work programme for the Capacity Building Component

Mr Mohamad Afaneh from the Jordan Environment Ministry introduced the main elements of the proposed work programme for the capacity building component highlighting the need to be flexible and broad enough to respond to the needs of all the countries without compromising the regional approach.

In the open discussion several countries congratulated the consortium team that had implemented the EU supported capacity building project in the first phase as well as the collective effort for the preparation of the work programme for the second phase and the flexibility and broader approach. Almost all countries intervening highlighted the need to build on the achievements of the first phase and increase synergies with the other H2020 components as well as with other regional initiatives, structures and actors, such as the Barcelona Convention, SCP/RAC, SWEEP-Net and ECRAN. The EU announced that the support mechanism for SWIM and H2020 Capacity building will be merged.

Countries also highlighted specific elements of the work programme such as the elaboration of national capacity building programmes, the regulatory aspects (completion and improvement of legislation) as well as building capacity for control, enforcement (inspection) and monitoring (this aspect to be complementary addressed under the Review and Monitoring component and also as the regular support from UNEP/MAP). Reference to TAIEX and Twinning was welcomed, also as tools that could be used to improve the use of financial instruments, as well as the involvement of national training centres, with a specific reference to improving innovation and transfer of technologies in this second phase. Interventions also emphasised the need to work more on behavioural changes and prevention. The Lake Bizerte in Tunisia and the Waste to Energy Strategy in Lebanon were mentioned as success stories both regarding the participatory process and synergies with the other components. This approach requires immediate follow-up to meet expectations raised. The same goes for the Strategy for Education for Sustainable Development, which includes a strong prevention dimension, and that now requires an Action Plan to move towards implementation.

4. Work Programme for Monitoring and Review Component

Mr Ronan Uhel from the European Environment Agency introduced the main elements of the proposed work programme for the monitoring and review component, indicating that the first H2020 reporting exercise and the production of the H2020 report for the Athens Ministerial provide a solid baseline for this next phase. The next Review and Monitoring group meeting already planned in Spring 2015 will further develop and operationalise the proposed work plan linking closely with the NAP update Interventions focused on the need to strengthen countries capacities for integrated monitoring and to improve reporting on industrial pollution and on the importance to ensure sustainability of the process to assess compliance. Suggestions were made to streamline reporting processes, in particular the next Horizon 2020 assessment report due for 2019 and the Barcelona Convention reports (ECAP in 2018; State of the Marine and Coastal Environment Mediterranean report due in 2020). UNEP/MAP indicated that the harmonisation of assessments needs to be discussed with the Barcelona Convention parties at the COP.

5. Research Component

Mr Stephane Halgand from the European Commission presented the work programme for research as well as a background document summarising the contribution of the EU's FP7 to the knowledge in the Mediterranean. In the open discussion interventions highlighted the cross-cutting nature of research (which should benefit the other three components) and the three dimensions required: identification of research needs, research results and dissemination; together with the need to ensure the link between research findings/results and policy making. Countries raised the question of the governance structure to stir these three dimensions. Calls not to forget societal research were also made.

6. Complementarities and cross-cutting issues (the governance structure of the next phase)



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Ms Tatjana Hema from UNEP/MAP presented the NAPs revision process under the LBS Protocol of the Barcelona Convention and ECAP and interlinks with the H2020 work programme. Countries intervening emphasised the importance of regional action and close cooperation among stakeholders to address the Mediterranean challenges and the complementarity of the work of UNEP/MAP, the UfM and H2020. They acknowledged that the NAPs would be the baseline for the implementation of various initiatives, including H2020. Some countries considered that they should focus on the identification of priority measures and actions, while the burden of coordination should be at the regional level. In this respect, it was also noticed that the NAP revision process might lead to the identification of areas where a regional coordinated action is required.

Ms Esther Pozo Vera, from the European Commission presented the proposed changes to the governance structure of H2020, including the creation of a /coordinating group composed of the chairs of the various H2020 groups (UfM co-presidency, UfMS, UNEP/MAP, EEA and EIB) as a way of ensuring better coordinating and synergies among the components. This group would meet more regularly to monitor progress on the work programme and identify issues to be raised in the steering group. The steering group, as the H2020 decision-making body, would increase its policy role as the platform to discuss issues arising from the four components, including common challenges and bottlenecks, as well as to find solutions and share experiences. The Steering group would also identify issues that should be brought to the attention of more political bodies, such as the UfM SOM. Three questions were posed to the participants to reflect upon in the coming months: (1) Do you agree with the proposed governance structure?; (2) Which group should be responsible for the research component, the capacity building group, the steering group, its own group, other?; (3) Do you think there are too many focal points? Should they be streamlined?

The majority of the countries intervening appreciated the added value of the coordinating group also to ensure better coordination among projects and initiatives and preferred research to be dealt with either separately or by the coordinating group. They also agree that the issue of focal points was a matter of national sovereignty but that better coordination at national level should be strived for by the H2020 focal point. Countries called for a revision of the terms of reference for the various groups to better reflect the changes in the H2020 structure the proposals made.

7. Conclusions and next steps

The H2020 work programme for the second phase was endorsed by all countries. Conclusions can be summarised as follows:

- Validation of the work carried out during the first phase, with particular praise for the training activities;
- The work programme for the second phase is a living document that will need to be adapted on the basis of regional developments and needs;
- The activities for the second phase and the design of the EU-funded projects should build on the first phase results and experiences;
- 2020 is only five years ahead. There is a clear need to step-up efforts especially with regard investments activities in pollution reduction but also in pollution prevention. It is of critical importance to respond to concrete needs on the ground;
- The national approach should not undermine the regional perspective;
- Better coordination and integration among the programme's different components, and in particular the support of capacity building to the other components, is key for achieving the 2020 target. Better information sharing and closer cooperation and synergies with all regional initiatives, programmes and actors is also crucial to meet the 2020 target. The coordinating group proposed could help in this endeavour;

Next Steps:

- European Commission to send link to the **H2020 video** for validation. Deadline for comments: 15 February
- The coordinating group will prepare a **revision of the terms of reference to the various groups** for comments by H2020 Focal Points. Deadline for distribution by UfM Co-presidency for comments: 31 January





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- The European Commission to send a questionnaire to identify priorities for the **new EU-funded support mechanism** (merging SWIM and H2020 capacity building projects) as well as the draft Terms of reference for the support mechanism. **Meeting** with future beneficiary countries to discuss the terms of reference: **3-4 March 2015**

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Horizon 2020

**Work Programme
for the second phase of the
Horizon 2020 Initiative for a Cleaner Mediterranean
(2015-2020)**



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1 Introduction

The Mediterranean Sea is the largest of the semi-enclosed European seas, surrounded by 21 countries that share a coastline of 46,000 km. The Mediterranean region is home to around 480 million people across three continents: Europe, Africa and Asia. More than 33% of its inhabitants are concentrated in its coastal administrative entities, covering less than 12% of the surface of the Mediterranean countries. During the 20th century, the Mediterranean environment has been progressively degraded. During the last decade, new and growing pressures have further contributed to its rapid deterioration.

At the 3rd Euro-Mediterranean Ministerial conference on Environment in 2006, Environment Ministers and Heads of Delegation committed to substantially reduce the pollution of the Mediterranean by 2020. To this effect, Ministers launched the “Horizon 2020 Initiative”, *"urging all actors on the national, regional and international level to work together"*. Ministers also endorsed a timetable of key activities to be implemented during the first phase of the Initiative covering the period 2007-2013.

The Horizon 2020 Initiative aims at **tackling by 2020 the sources of pollution that are said to account for around 80% of the overall pollution of the Mediterranean Sea: municipal waste, urban wastewater and industrial pollution**. The H2020 Initiative supports and complements the implementation of the commitments under the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean (the Barcelona Convention). In particular, it aims at tackling the pollution “Hot-Spots” identified by most countries in the UNEP/MAP report “Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis in the Mediterranean Sea”¹ and which became part of countries’ National Action Plans (NAPs), elaborated in 2003-2005 and endorsed by the 15th Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols (COP). The NAPs included priorities to meet intermediate short-and mid-term targets (2010 and 2015). Finally, the H2020 Initiative has been integrated into the work of the Union for the Mediterranean (UfM) as part of the Flagship for De-polluting the Mediterranean, thereby becoming a joint endeavour and commitment of all 43 UfM countries.

2013 marked the halfway point of the Horizon 2020 Initiative. A number of assessments, studies and reports were conducted to feed into an overall Mid-term Review.² These studies are the result of the joint collaboration of the European Environment Agency (EEA), the Secretariat of the Union for the Mediterranean (UfM), the European Investment Bank (EIB), the European Commission (EC) and UNEP/MAP. In 2013, the COP to the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols mandated UNEP/MAP to initiate the process to update the National Action Plans that provided the framework to define priority actions during the first phase of the H2020 Initiative. The revision process should be finalised by November 2015 to enable the NAPs endorsement at the next COP.

The mid-term review process culminated in the UfM Ministerial meeting on Environment and Climate Change held in Athens on 13 May 2014. The Horizon 2020 Initiative was one of the three priorities discussed by Ministers. In the ensuing declaration, UfM Ministers reaffirmed their commitment towards the Horizon 2020 Initiative acknowledging the significant achievements but also recognising that *“progress, in some cases, has been delayed by insufficient implementation of national policies and measures providing for the sustainable financing and management of the infrastructures, that new priorities are emerging, and also that challenges remain to have an accurate picture of the state of the Mediterranean Sea”*. Ministers also stressed *“that unless the efforts to de-pollute the Mediterranean Sea by 2020 are considerably intensified, the goal will not be fully met”*.

In the face of these challenges, Ministers give the H2020 Steering Group the mandate to develop and adopt a work programme for the second phase by December 2014 and request it to regularly report on its progress to Senior Officials. The Ministerial Declaration also included a series of more concrete H2020-related commitments that guide and inspire this work programme (See Annex 2 for the full text of the Ministerial Declaration).

¹ UNEP/MAP/MED POL: Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) for the Mediterranean Sea, UNEP/MAP, Athens, 2005 - <http://www.themedpartnership.org/med/documents/library/background-documents/tda/en/attachments%7Cattachments%3A000%7Cfile>

² <http://h2020.net/resources/h2020-mid-term-review-documents/finish/287/3202.html>.



**Main commitments related to H2020 included in the
UfM Ministerial Declaration on Environment and Climate Change**

- Endorsement of the **Second phase** (mandate given to the H2020 Steering Group for adoption of work programme in December);
- Broadening the **scope**: more focus on pollution prevention and pay attention to emerging issues including hazardous waste and marine litter;
- Increased **synergies** with the Barcelona Convention (SCP & ECAP decisions, regional monitoring system, Hot-Spots and project prioritisation, MoU, mainstreaming of focal points);
- Commitment regarding **implementation and enforcement** of legislation;
- Commitment to apply **SEIS** principles in line with ECAP Decision;
- Commitment to initiate **reforms** at national level to create an attractive investment environment;
- Welcoming of **MeHSIP II** and commitment to continue **pipeline of projects**, including new methodology to identify Hot-Spots under the BCN NAPs revision and project prioritisation;
- Revamp of the **pollution reduction sub-group**

A more general requirement is the need to integrate green economy principles in the H2020 Initiative work programme. By calling for strengthening its pollution prevention dimension, Ministers are acknowledging the crucial role of green economy principles and sustainable consumption and production (SCP) patterns to prevent the further deterioration of the Mediterranean Sea as well as to ensure the sustainability of results (including pollution abatement investments). Ministers called for increased synergies in this area, which implies adopting a broader vision and range of activities in each component.

2 Institutional structure of the H2020 Initiative and relationship and synergies among the various components

The UfM Ministerial Declaration reaffirmed the continued relevance of the four components of the Horizon 2020 Initiative (capacity building, pollution reduction investments, monitoring and review, and research). Traditionally the work on the four components has been organised and coordinated within three sub-groups:

- Capacity Building sub-group for achieving H2020 objectives, chaired by the NGO Mediterranean Information Office-Environment, Culture and Sustainable Development (Mio-ESCDE);
- Investments for Pollution Reduction sub-group, chaired by the EIB;
- Review, Monitoring and Research sub-group, chaired by the EEA.

Three EU-funded regional projects supported each of these sub-groups in the Southern Mediterranean countries, in complement with other activities.

One of the challenges in the first phase was certain confusion between the sub-groups and the EU-funded regional projects. As a consequence, the ownership of the H2020 Initiative did not reach the entire Mediterranean region, thereby limiting the range of activities implemented outside the EU-funded regional projects and their visibility. Also, the potential for wider networking and exchange of best practices/experience was not fully exploited. In addition, the Mid-term Review acknowledged that the research component had been less integrated into the H2020 structures in this first phase. No particular mechanism was set in place for screening results of research projects in the region or for feeding these results back into the H2020 Initiative or national decision-making processes. The Mid-term Review also noted that coordination and cross-fertilisation among the various components and funding instruments should also be improved.



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The UfM Ministerial Declaration, echoing the conclusions of the Mid-term Review, called for reshaping the institutional structure, including the coordinating entities, as well as for the reactivation of some of the groups. The need to increase synergies among the various components was also mentioned.

Relationship and synergies among the various components

At the heart of the work programme is the revision of the National Action Plans under the LBS Protocol of the Barcelona Convention. Even UfM partners who are not parties to the Barcelona Convention have developed NAPs and will start their revision process. The revised NAPs are supposed to identify the main legislative and institutional gaps (and related actions), identify and prioritise investment and capacity building needs, and update the pollution Hot-Spots. The NAPs objective is to comply with legally binding obligations under the Regional Plans adopted in the framework of the LBS Protocol of the Barcelona Convention and achieve good environmental status for the Mediterranean ecological objectives on pollution, eutrophication and marine litter. The NAPs become the basic assessment and planning tools that underpin the identification of priorities in each country and thus the more concrete challenges to be addressed by this work programme in each of its components. The NAPs also help to identify the areas where a common regional approach or cooperation will be most useful. Therefore, they will serve as the instrument where regional and national needs meet, allowing for the joint programming of the various components and ensuring synergies among them.

On this basis and with the aim to enhance ownership by all partners, the work programme for each component tries as much as possible to define specific priorities and objectives that apply to the entire Mediterranean region. It also identifies existing or future initiatives that could help partners to implement their commitments.

The continuous cross-fertilisation and coordination among components and groups will be ensured by the H2020 Steering Group. The co-chairs of the various groups will meet at least annually to discuss the progress on the implementation of the work programme under each component and identify areas where the support from the other components would be needed. This will also require close monitoring of the programming/implementation of any future specific project in support of the implementation of the various components. The co-chairs will report to the annual meeting of the H2020 Steering Group on the progress and will make recommendations to increase synergies and cross-fertilisation. Based on these, the H2020 Steering Group should ensure joint programming and operational synergies and make the necessary adjustments or propose the right solutions to challenges. Whenever possible, the H2020 Steering Group meetings will be organised back to back with UNEP/MAP-MEDPOL Focal Points meetings to address the Minister's request to streamline national focal points.

3 Work programme

3.1 Capacity Building & Policy Component

The 2006 H2020 timetable called for the identification of priority needs for capacity building measures and potential for transfer of technology through BATs and BREFs. As regard the policy and legislative framework, all Mediterranean countries were invited to implement the Euro-Mediterranean Strategy for Environmental Integration, as adopted in 2002, as well as the Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development (MSSD 2005), and to issue progress reports on their implementation. Mediterranean countries not having already done so were also encouraged to ratify the Barcelona Convention and its main protocols and advance on the implementation of the NAPs adopted under its LBS Protocol to achieve good environmental status according to the agreed timetables. EU Member States were in addition called to meet the deadlines of EU legislation and implement the Marine Strategy Framework Directive as the main contribution to meeting their commitments under the Barcelona Convention and its protocols. The roadmap also called onto the Commission to integrate environmental governance into the European Neighbourhood Policy Action Plans.

Main achievements of the CB component in the period 2006-2013



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- Policy and Regulatory Framework: almost all Mediterranean countries have now accepted the amendments to the Barcelona Convention and the LBS protocol; a considerable number of Mediterranean countries have also ratified a significant number of the other protocols. Out of 7 protocols of the Barcelona Convention, 6 are in force. All Mediterranean countries have largely developed the legislative framework necessary to support the implementation of the NAPs;
- Capacity Building activities and trainings were identified based on policy and technological developments and priorities included in the NAPs and other instruments, and implemented through, among others, the support of MAP and the EU-funded CB/MEP, RENA (now ECRAN) and TAIEX/Twinning. These activities contributed to promote a number of essential environmental and green economy principles (such as polluter pays, producer responsibility, waste hierarchy) into the national frameworks. Sector-specific and more technical training, including support to national consultations, was also undertaken. Training targeted a broad range of stakeholders (administration, private sector and civil society). Finally, a number of innovative training and awareness raising tools were developed and the Mediterranean Strategy for Education for Sustainable Development developed and adopted. Synergies were achieved between the capacity building and the other two components of H2020 (RMR and Pollution Reduction);
- Environmental governance: the EU and Southern Mediterranean countries included in the ENP Action Plans environmental governance objectives, as well as many H2020-related common objectives. CB/MEP included several activities to promote environmental mainstreaming, as well as the integration of SCP and resource efficiency, also using the MSSD/MCSD framework.

Main challenges for the period 2014-2020

The UfM Ministerial Declaration emphasises the need for all partner countries to *undertake firm steps to ensure the full implementation and enforcement of policies supporting the H2020 Initiative goals (...) and the priorities included in the NAPs, when required, with the support of the capacity building component* and to *“accelerate the necessary reforms to create a favourable and sustainable investment environment”*. The Ministerial Declaration also mentions the need to *“develop the necessary incentives for increasing knowledge and technology transfer”*.

The midterm evaluation of the NAP implementation and the H2020 Mid-term Review conclude that the main policy and legislative framework required to achieve the Barcelona Convention and H2020 objectives is broadly in place. However, gaps exist in relation to by-laws and strategies as well as sustainable investments, public participation and access to information in environmental matters. Environmental mainstreaming could be improved and the policy framework makes very little use of economic instruments and other pollution prevention tools (SCP, BATs, BEPs, BREFs).

Many capacity needs are identified with relation to implementation, enforcement and compliance. The institutional structures that should support the implementation and enforcement of legislation are deficient, in particular with relation to permitting, inspections and application of sanctions, and the private sector often lacks the necessary knowledge and capacity to comply with the legislation.

The focus for the period 2014-2020 should therefore be that each partner country strengthens its policy and regulatory framework, by improving its comprehensiveness, and the implementation and degree of enforcement, including ratification of Barcelona Convention Protocols. This would require to identify the main legislative/institutional gaps and inspection capacities needs of the partner countries. The conclusions and priorities included in the revised NAPs will serve as the reference point to identify and prioritise those gaps. In addition to the NAPs, in the case of EU Member States, the conclusions included in the *Communication on improving the delivery of benefits from EU environment measures: building confidence through better knowledge and responsiveness* will also need to be taken into account. It will also require reinforcing mutual cooperation among all partner countries so that best practices, success stories and efficient approaches and technologies are shared and replicated across the region. Synergies with other regional initiatives should be ensured.





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General objective

To strengthen the comprehensiveness, implementation and enforcement of environmental policy and legislation, to enhance environmental mainstreaming at national level into other policies and to support better environmental governance, with a view to reducing and preventing marine pollution in order to achieve good environmental status of the Mediterranean Sea.

Specific objectives

1. To improve the ability of national policies and legislation to support pollution reduction and prevention by reviewing, updating and completing the national environmental policy and legislative framework (including by promoting the use, where relevant, of economic instruments) and by making the necessary legislative reforms to create a favourable and sustainable investment environment;
2. To improve the capacity of partner countries to implement and enforce national environmental legislation and the private sector's compliance capacity, including by facilitating knowledge and technology transfer and by promoting regional cooperation as well as North-to-South and South-to-South exchanges;
3. To enhance environmental mainstreaming in key sectors policy frameworks and the public and private sectors' practice, including by strengthening the institutional framework and increasing the public and private sectors' capacity;
4. To enable key national and regional stakeholders/actors to actively participate in decision making process and to contribute to the implementation of environmental objectives.

3.2 Pollution Reduction and Prevention Investment Component

The 2006 H2020 timetable called for the update of information related to pollution Hot-Spots, identification of investment projects, preparation of priority projects and coordination between Financial Institutions (FIs). The EIB led the activities during the first phase through the MeHSIP Project Preparation and Implementation Facility (PPIF). In recent years the UfMS became an important actor leading the assessment of the investment component of pollution reduction National Action Plans (NAPs) adopted in the framework of the LBS Protocol of the Barcelona Convention, under the UNEP/MAP MEDPOL programme.

Main achievements of the Investment component in the period 2006-2013

- Identification of key investment needs in the 21 countries bordering the Mediterranean Sea plus Jordan necessary to meet the agreed UNEP/MAP targets for 2025 in the Strategic Action Plan (SAP Med - 2000) and in more recent Regional Plans focused on certain pollutants: more than 900 projects or investment needs have been identified with key information (2/3 of them being either completed, undergoing, or planned with secured funding). Under MeHSIP PPIF, the Horizon 2020 Projects list was prepared to establish a common reference point for pollution reduction projects in the southern Mediterranean region. This list contains 113 projects across the partner countries among the abovementioned 900 projects for all riparian countries, with an estimated total value of approximately €7.74bn, of which the pipeline of projects that has not yet secured funding include 44 projects with an estimated budget of €2,87bn;
- Under MeHSIP PPIF, 4 priority demonstration projects were prepared with feasibility studies and ESIAs completed; one of the projects, which is fully funded, is expected to remove the pollution Hot-Spot of Lake Bizerte in Tunisia and it has been labelled by the UfM since recognised as a flagship project; and
- Methodology to evaluate environmental impact of each project - through pollutants' loads estimation was developed as defined in the UfMS study - as well as experience-based definition of conditions of success - see EIB validation exercise.

Main challenges for the period 2014-2020





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The UfM Ministerial Declaration welcomed *"the significant achievements in moving forward investments in critical infrastructures, and "MeHSIP-II" and stressed "the strategic focus provided by UNEP/MAP Hot-Spots list and National Action Plans (NAPs)". In the Ministerial Declaration, partners committed to "undertake to ensure adequate project preparation and implementation" and reaffirmed "their commitment to support the elaboration of a pipeline of relevant projects" inviting "all relevant actors to continue the collaborative work to develop criteria for sustainable investments prioritisation, building amongst others on the results of the study delivered by the Secretariat of the Union for the Mediterranean (UfM Secretariat), and aligning as appropriate with the NAPs revision process currently undertaken by UNEP/MAP". Ministers and heads of delegation also emphasised "the need to revamp the H2020 Pollution Reduction sub-group, and call in particular for the full involvement of the UfM Secretariat".*

Lessons learned from the first phase and orientations of the recent UfM Ministerial declaration will be instrumental in addressing properly the main following challenges in the second phase of Horizon 2020:

- Closing the existing information gaps about projects – either lack of projects in the industrial sector and in some countries, or erroneous and lack of key information- in relation with and during the UNEP/MAP process of revision of the NAPs, as a basis for assessing environmental priorities in the region and providing a clear and homogeneous picture for the investment portfolio;
- Improving the prioritisation methodology and preparation modalities – involving not only feasibility studies but all pre-requisite actions necessary to ensure good conditions for implementing the project, in particular regarding projects in the field of reduction of pollution at source or recycling, collection and treatment of wastewater, solid waste and reduction of industrial emissions;
- Better involving various relevant donors and FIs regarding the investment portfolio at both stages of project preparation and implementation, through financial mechanisms including a good mix of grants or loans, so as to implement projects with the greatest potential of pollution reduction from a regional point of view and accelerate the removal of pollution Hot-Spots;
- Identify and address factors that inhibit sustainable implementation and operation of projects, in particular through financial mechanisms including a good pricing of services.

General objective

To identify, finance and implement priority H2020 investment projects.

Specific objectives

1. *To update key information on projects and prioritise and plan investments needed to meet the overall objective;*
2. *To prepare needed priority investment projects and, in the process, to strengthen the project preparation capacity of public sector institutions and the private sector. UfM labelling could present an added value to highlight specifically relevant and exemplary regional actions;*
3. *To secure funding and implement these projects.*

A further horizontal objective would be to ensure synergies within the H2020 programme, notably through knowledge management and transfer of information and/or technology related to investment between the PRPI and the Capacity Building, the Review and Monitoring and the Research components.

These objectives would be met through combination of planning and coordination meetings, regional studies or workshops and project preparation under several technical assistance programmes and, for the preparation of projects, through facilities such as the Mediterranean Hot Spots Investment Programme (MeHSIP II) in the Southern countries, Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA) funds in Western Balkans or Turkey and Cohesion/Regional funds in EU countries. Each UfM country is expected to adopt and enforce the right policy and regulatory frameworks that can attract and leverage sustainable investment.





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Exchange of experience and coordination between FIs regarding preparation and implementation of projects is likely to improve the efficiency and the pace of investments towards the common objective of pollution reduction and prevention. Recognising the achievements of the MeHSIP PPIF, a new Facility has been set-up under the H2020 PRP Investment component – the MeHSIP II. The overall objective of the MeHSIP II Facility is to promote adequate and sound water, wastewater, waste and industrial emissions management in the Southern Mediterranean region in order to reduce health risks and achieve improved quality life and to contribute to achieving the H2020 goal of de-polluting the Mediterranean. The specific objectives of the activities under MeHSIP II are to: (i) increase the number of bankable projects in priority sectors capable of being readily financed and implemented, ensuring that their operation is efficient and sustainable in the long-term; and (ii) strengthen the project preparation capacity of public sector institutions and private sector. The Facility will also contribute to much needed creation of jobs in these key sectors and beyond. As an example, MeHSIP II will use lessons learned through achievements and solutions but also difficulties of MeHSIP in its first phase and sharing this with other FIs should help improving their own working modalities. These specific objectives are further outlined in the Annex table listing the outputs and associated deadlines for actions under this component.

3.3 Monitoring and Review Component

The 2006 H2020 timetable called for establishing a regular mechanism to review and monitor the State of the Mediterranean Sea Environment and progress of the Horizon 2020 Initiative. A participatory setup was established with all Mediterranean partner countries and relevant regional institutions: the Review, Monitoring and Research sub-group (4 meetings took place in 2008, 2011, 2012 and 2013) complemented by specific ENPI-SEIS working groups (3 meetings of the environmental indicators working group) and 4 meetings of the information technology working group). The implementation of the RMR activities is supported by the EU funded project ENPI-SEIS south coordinated by the EEA in partnership with UNEP/MAP.

Main achievements of the Monitoring and Review component in the period 2006-2013

- Designed a coherent indicator process and framework, identify, develop factsheets and populate 6 key indicators;
- Laid down the first steps towards establishing a common H2020 reporting mechanism – restricted during the first phase to ENP-South partner countries. Almost all ENP-South countries provided data and information related to the agreed indicators;
- Preliminary setup of reporting infrastructure using and strengthening EEA and UNEP/MAP reporting tools;
- Produced and published (May 2014) a joint EEA-UNEP/MAP report “Horizon 2020 Mediterranean report – Toward Shared Environmental Information Systems” using the DPSIR (Driving Forces-Pressures-State-Impacts-Responses) framework to assess the H2020 issues, then contributing to the Mid-term Review of the initiative. This builds on indicators and national assessments provided by the countries for this first exercise, and on previous regional assessments and reports (2008 UNEP/MAP-Plan Bleu contribution to UfM summit, UNEP/MAP-Plan Bleu SoER 2009, EEA SoER 2010 with Regional Sea prospects, UNEP/MAP Integrated Assessment State of Marine Environment based on ecosystem approach 2011, UNEP-MAP MCSOE 2012, EU common implementation strategy of the MSFD);
- Established a H2020 network of thematic experts (national and regional level) covering governance, thematic and infrastructure issues;
- Enhanced the country capacities in data production and collection, and indicator development to support regular assessments;
- Continuous coordination and synergies with the other H2020 components, as well as with the research projects and networks, such as MIRA3, SEA-ERA4, Pegaso⁵, Perseus⁶.

Main challenges for the period 2014-2020

³ Mediterranean Innovation and Research coordination Action <http://www.miraproject.eu/>

⁴ Towards Integrated Marine Research Strategy and Programmes, <http://www.seas-era.eu/>

⁵ People for Ecosystem-based Governance in Assessing Sustainable development of Ocean and Coast <http://www.pegasoproject.eu/>

⁶ Policy-oriented marine Environmental Research for the Southern European Seas, <http://www.perseus-net.eu/>



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In the Ministerial Declaration, Ministers "agree to strengthen [H2020] pollution prevention dimension and to pay attention to emerging and related issues, such as hazardous waste and marine litter", and emphasised the need for all partner countries "to address data needs by applying the principles of Shared Environment Information Systems (SEIS) in line with the commitments under the ECAP Decisions of the Barcelona Convention, also contributing to its regional integrated monitoring" allowing "having an accurate picture of the State of the Mediterranean Sea.

The main challenge for the second phase is to ensure the systemic production and sharing of quality assessed data, indicators and information relevant to Horizon 2020, providing consistency between the effectiveness of measures implemented under the Barcelona Convention with what is effectively available to build-up a full assessment on the State of the Mediterranean Sea. In that respect and following lessons learned and recommendations from the 1st H2020 reporting process and assessment, the focus of the second phase should be on a continuous support and strengthening to the production line (Monitoring, Data, Indicator, Assessment, and Knowledge), ensuring appropriate prioritisation and mainstreaming of all assessments of the current thematic scope of H2020 to be complemented with the prevention dimension and emerging issues in line with the on-going ECAP/MFSD work, NAPs update and MSSD review.

The second challenge is to enhance the country ownership of the H2020 Monitoring and Review process (not only from RM representative, but from all partners), ensuring sustainability of the governance structure and an integrated coordination. This should allow the establishment of links and synergies to support sustainable investments, the enhancement of country capacity on science-policy interface and use of assessments to take effective measures and monitor their implementation.

General objective for the second half of H2020:

To ensure the availability, quality, accessibility and sustainability of monitoring data and information needed for the knowledge base supporting regular H2020 assessment.

Specific objectives:

1. *To enhance optimal national information systems allowing for systemic production of indicator-based reporting and sharing of data;*
2. *To expand the existing H2020 priorities with a particular focus on water, solid waste and industrial emissions, identify and address additional priority areas;*
3. *To ensure the sustainability of the governance setup of the H2020 review processes;*
4. *To encourage the integration of outcome of the H2020 review in the policy making process at regional and national level.*

In addition, specific actions (e.g. coordination mechanism, streamlining of the networks of focal points and related meetings, organisation of H2020 forum and conference) will be implemented to ensure complementarity, coherence and synergies among all H2020 components.

3.4 Research Component

The 2006 H2020 timetable had planned that the EU's 7th Framework Programme for research (FP7) would be open to non-EU countries, and that this opportunity would be sufficiently advertised. Priority needs in research would be regularly updated and research results would be made available to H2020 partners.

Main achievements of the Research component in the period 2006-2013

FP7 was open to non-EU countries in the Mediterranean region. A total of about 30 FP7 projects were in the remit of H2020, addressing the two broad challenges of pollution prevention at source and water quality monitoring and assessment. Out of these, 12 targeted the Mediterranean region specifically and, among these latter ones, all but one





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entailed international cooperation with non-EU Mediterranean countries. Partners from and/or case studies on non-EU Mediterranean countries were also present in three other projects within this portfolio.

The need to identify research priorities and to support effective coordination, cooperation and dissemination of research results has been addressed by several EU's FP7 projects that have brought together partners from all around the Mediterranean, such as: i) MIRA (2008-2013); ii) MedSpring (2013-2016), a dialogue and coordination platform of governmental institutions, research organisations, associations and civil society on energy, high quality affordable food, and scarcity of resources; iii) ERANETMED (2013-2017) that aims to enhance co-ownership through innovation and competitive research on the societal challenges of the Mediterranean region.

The Strategic Research and Innovation Agenda (SRIA) of the Joint Programming Initiative "Water challenges for a changing world" (Water JPI) provides a framework for future Research, Development and Innovation (RDI) activities and European investments in the water sector. Despite not being centred on the Mediterranean, the Water JPI provides a platform for R&I dialogue among EU Member States and with non-EU countries. The SRIA identifies inter alia research needs in relation to emerging pollutants and reducing soil and water pollution.

UNEP/MAP is strengthening its work on the policy / science interface by i) improving the knowledge and assessment of marine pollution, with a particular focus on diffuse sources and the cumulative impact of different points and diffuse sources of pressure on the marine environment; ii) promoting a more integrated scientific support to fill the knowledge gap as well as to enhance the implementation of several measures agreed in the Regional Plans (POPs, resource efficiency on water, solid waste and energy, marine litter and microplastic).

Main challenges for the period 2014-2020

As rightly identified by the UfM Ministerial declaration, the main challenge to be addressed is the lack of effective transfer of research results into policy decision-making.

The EU's "Framework Programme on Research and Innovation Horizon 2020" 2014-2020 will contribute to addressing this challenge by providing policy social-relevant research and diffuse results to/for policy making.

General objective

To increase the knowledge-base and develop innovative technologies, including their dissemination and transfer for the prevention and reduction of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea.

Specific objectives

1. *To address research gaps needed to achieve the H2020 objective by:*
 - a. *Identifying research needs taking into account available knowledge, existing relevant joint research agendas, and reflecting those, as far as possible, in research programmes;*
 - b. *Promoting the participation of non-EU H2020 countries in EU programmes on research and innovation activities.*
2. *To develop mechanisms to improve the science – policy/practice interface*
 - a. *Analyse and monitor findings from H2020-relevant research and innovation projects and transfer knowledge to policy making and practices in relation to H2020.*
 - b. *Establish effective links between the research component of H2020 and its other components.*



Objective	Action/Priorities	Responsible	Expected Output	Potential Sources of funding/Implementing Partner cooperation	Milestone/Target	Progress Indicator
Capacity Building						
1. To improve the ability of national policies and legislation to support pollution reduction and prevention by reviewing, updating and completing the national environmental policy and legislative framework (including by promoting the use, where relevant, of economic instruments) and by making the necessary legislative reforms to create a favourable and sustainable investment environment	1. Revision of the NAPs	Partner Countries with the technical support of UNEP/MAP	Natinonal NAP	EU (ENI; IPA, others)- UNEP/MAP and National, SWEEP-NET	2015 2020*	Number of NAPs revised according to UNEP/MAP guidelines and adopted by compenten authority Number of NAPs implemented;
	2. Ratification of Barcelona Convention Protocols	Partner Countries	Ratification documents of the ICZM Protocols by all Mediterranean countries	EU Twinning, Bilateral assistance National	2017	Number of new countries having ratified the BCN Protocols
	3. Adoption of new legislation and revision or reform of existing legislation as per the gaps and priorities identified under 1 and other relevant assessments/strategies	Partner Countries	Legal and policy reforms undertaken	EU (ENI, IPA, Twinning, TAIEX), Interntional donors and National	2020	Number of new or amended pieces of legislation able to adress and promote pollution reduction and prevention, where relevant Number of harmful subsidies removed
2. To improve the capacity of partner countries to implement and enforce national environmental legislation and the private sector's compliance capacity, including by facilitating knowledge and technology transfer and by promoting regional cooperation as well as North-to-South and South-to-South exchanges	4. In-depth regional and national assessment identifying regional, sub-regional, and national needs in relation to permitting and environmental inspection and continuous monitoring of capacity needs	Partner Countries with technical support when applicable from UNEP-MAP and EU H2020 CB group	Regional Study on CB needs Annual mapping of priority CB needs Annual work programme for CB	National with support from EU CB project, ECRAN, and UNEP MAP, SWEEP-Net	2015 2017 2020	Annual mapping document endorsed by H2020 CB sub-group
	5. Provision of demand-driven trainings, state of art tools and equipment for the administration (including environmental inspectorate bodies) as well as capacity building support both on a bilateral basis (including national training programmes) and through regional programmes	Partner countries, EC, UNEP-MAP, IMPEL	EU Regional Programme for CB National Programmes for CB Annual Report, based on trainings evaluation forms, on impacts of trainings provided(including ex-post analysis)	EU CB project, UNEP-MAP, EU Twinning/TAEIX, SWEEP-NET, EU bilateral assistance other donors, national training centres	2015 2017 2020	Number of trainees and capacity building regional and national events Number of practices modified/adopted/replicated as a consequence of training activities
	6. Activities targetting the adminstration (in particular, enforcement authorities) aiming at the sharing of best practices, including south to south exchanges	EU, UNEP-MAP, Partner countries, IMPEL	Structured Study visits and best-in-the class exchanges including South to south exchange programmes Annual Report, based on study visit/exchanges evaluation forms, on impact on study visits, sharing of experiences and exchanges (including ex-post analysis)	EU CB project, UNEP-MAP, EU Twinning/TAEIX, EU bilateral assistance other donors	2015 2017 2020	Number of study visits and trainees Number of experts benefitting from the knowledge obtained through study visits at national level (knowledge transfer) Number or practices modified/adopted/replicated as a consequence of study visits/exchanges of best practices at natinal level Number of countries actively participating in exchange programmes/activities
	7. Support the transfer of BATs, BEPSs and BREFs	Partner countries	National and regional strategy identifying sectors with the highest potential for transfer Uptake of relevant BATs, BEPs and BREFs in the Mediterranean region	SWITCH and UfM SCP Project, SWIM II, LIFE, H2020 RTD, EUWI , SWEEP-Net, national training centres	2015 2017 2020	Number of measures adpted by relevant economic sectors towards the effective implementation of BATs, BEPSs and BREFs per country Number of demonstration activities replicated or transferred

3. To enhance environmental mainstreaming in key sectors policy frameworks and public and private sectors' practice, including by strengthening the institutional framework and increasing the public and private sectors' capacity	8. Mainstreaming of Green Economy principles, including Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP), in countries key sectors and sustainable development strategies	Partner Countries and H2020 Stakeholders	Assessment document of the current status of environmenat integration SCP National Action Plans and/or inclusion of SCP in existing national policy frameworks (Southern Med countries) Pilot projects demonstrating environmental integration in practice	National funds, SWITCH-Med, UfM SCP Project, LIFE, Twinning, TAIEX, SWEEP-Net	2015 2017 2020	Number of countries with a SCP National Action Plan Number of national strategies/relevant legislation integrating environmental concerns Existance of Environment Impact Assessment/Strategic Environmental Assessment legislation/procedure and its application Number of large projects provided with full EIA/SEA
	9. Strenghtening or establishment of a coordination body, e.g., inter-ministerial or intersectoral institutional set-up using existing coordinating bodies, such as national NAPs steering committee, MSFDs etc	Partner countries	Inter-ministerial or inter-sectoral body operational and efficient	National funds, EU CB project, SWIM	2017	Existence of inter-ministerial/inter sectoral/multi-stakeholder consultation body/ies and mechanisms Number of meetings of the inter-interministerial/inster-sectoral body and meetings regularity/effectiveness
	10. Include H2020 considerations into the EU-Funds Programming documents and Development Strategies and increase complementarity between regional and bilateral assistance	EU and Partner Countries	EU ENI Programming documents include H2020 considerations; SSFs identify H2020 priorities for funding; EU IPA programming documents address H2020 considerations EU Regional Funds Programming documents reflect H2020 considerations (via MSFD and other EU legislation) Countries development strategies include H2020 considerations	N/a	2014 2017	Number of Programming documents and SSFs. Partnership Agreements and IPA progranning documents including H2020 relevant action and priorities
4. To enable national and regional stakeholders to actively participate in decision making process and to contribute to the implementation of environmental objectives	11. Identify stakeholders (e.g. decision-makers, parliamentarians, local authorities, NGOs, industry, research actors, media) and their needs at national and regional level	Partner Countries with technical support when applicable from UNEP-MAP and EU H2020 CB group	Mapping of relevant stakeholders to be tackled at national and regional level	ECRAN, EU CB Project, LIFE Programme, SWITCH-Med + UfM SCP project, SWEEP Net, National funds	2015	Number of stakeholders identified Stakeholders mapping and analysis
	12. Organise regional, sub-regional and national events, including demonstration projects as well as targeted environmental awareness raising and media activities	Partner Countries H2020 CB group	Public Awareness work plan Regional and national awareness raising campaigns Media reports on environemntal issues regularly	ECRAN, EU CB Project, LIFE Programme, SWITCH-Med + UfM SCP project, SWEEP Net, National funds	Annual report	Number of national and regional awareness raising activities Number of practices/behaviour modified as a consequence of awareness raising activities
	13. Develop, update and disseminate guidelines and other similar tools for the main sectors relevant to pollution reduction/prevention	Partner Countries with technical support when applicable from EU and UNEP/MAP H2020 CB group and H2020 Stakeholders	General and specific guidelines dealing with pollution reduction/prevention developed, updated and disseminated	TAIEX/Twinning, SWITCH-Med, EU CB project, ECRAN, UfM SCP projects, SWEEP-Net, LIFE Programme, National Funds, SWIM II	2017 2020	Number of guidance documents or tools on pollution reduction/prevention developed, updated and disseminated

* the NAPs include objectives and targets until 2025. The 2020 date is therefore simply a milestone in the 2025 implementation period

Objective	Action/Priorities	Responsible	Expected Output	Potential Sources of funding/Implementing Partner cooperation	Milestone/ Target	Progress Indicator
Pollution Reduction and Prevention Investments						
<i>1. To update key information on projects and prioritise and plan investments needed to meet the overall objective</i>	1. Investment Projects regional data base filled regularly by countries through web-based portal managed by UfMS	UfMS	Data base 1 st version Country users using the web interface	UfMS Labelled Med Water Knowledge Platform project + SEIS?	01/12/2014 Mid 2016	Extraction of data from data base at least once per year for international reporting
	2. Further develop, test in 3 countries and validate the prioritizing methodology for projects	UfMS and UNEP/MAP	Updated prioritized investment projects list with general information attached in 3 countries	UfMS & EC? *	01/04/2015	Methodology approved
	3. Support countries to select priority projects for inclusion in the updated NAPs based on the prioritizing methodology agreed between UNEP/MAP and PRP invt component	Countries** under UNEP/MAP coordination	Updated pollution investment projects list with general information attached	UfMS & EC?	Dec-15	Nb of NAPs which include large investment projects list for 2015 - 2025 with Depollution Gap estimation
	4. Estimation of financial needs per year for all pollution reduction projects	PRPI group	Investment needs for each country eligible under H2020 for 2014 – 2020 period Outline of possible sources of funding for the pipeline of projects	EC EC	December 2016 Mid 2017	Report delivery including ranking based on regional criteria Report delivery
	5. Project Priorities resulting from hot spots at the regional level	PRPI group	Updated H2020 projects pipeline	n/a	Dec-16	Number of hotpots addressed by investment projects/needs
<i>2. To prepare needed priority investment projects and in the process strengthen the project preparation capacity of public sector institutions and private sector</i>	6. Mediterranean Hot Spots Investment Programme - MeHSIP II	EIB	10 to 20 projects identified and prioritised for preparation/ implementation in target countries Accelerated preparation of bankable projects through management of TA Accelerated implementation of projects in key environmental sectors and investments for pollution reduction and natural resources management catalysed Improved management of natural resources, efficient resource allocation and use, and improved resilience to climate-change impacts related to integrated water and land management	Support from FEMIP for MeHSIP II management NIF, Deauville MENA Transition Fund and others for individual project preparation TAs	2018	Number of priority projects selected for preparation under MeHSIP II Number of TAs for project preparation and implementation support initiated Amount of TA funds and other grants for preparation of the selected projects secured
	7. Preparation of projects and sector dialogue through Facilities, related capacity building	IFIs, JASPERS etc. with a particular involvement of countries	Accelerated preparation of bankable projects through TA Local actors involved in the management of the projects or people involved in horizontal conditions and technical or financial reporting are well trained	NIF, Deauville MENA Transition Fund and others for individual TAs IPA and Cohesion Funds	2017 2020	Nb of projects for which preparation is initiated by the Facilities and associated TA; Appropriate amount of TA funds and other grants for preparation of the selected projects
	8. Coordination with other donors' projects preparation facilities	PRPI group	Identification of project preparation work through other donors and bilateral funding		Yearly PR subgroup meeting	% of available funds / needs for feasibility studies

	9. Definition of relevant set of institutional measures or reforms necessary to implement industrial projects	PRPI group	Methodology and tools specific to come to industrial mature projects, including clean production, self - monitoring, polluter – pays principle and collective interventions		2017	Approved document
	10. Engagement at a political level in some countries, towards labelling of exemplary projects	UfMS	3 to 5 projects labelled	UfMS	Dec-17	Nb of projects labelled
3. To Secure funding and implement these projects	11.Contacts with FIs and donors involved in pollution reduction in countries eligible to H2020	UfMS	Inventory of available funds and project pipelines from main FIs	EC?	Yearly PR subgroup meeting	% of annual work plan achieved
	12. Set in place a coordinated leverage effect from grants funds needed to complete loans	UfMS	PR subgroup consulted for programming the use of EC NIF, GEF and WB grants	UfMS	Yearly PR subgroup meeting	% of annual work plan achieved
	13. Mediterranean policy based on the “3Ts”	UfMS?	Regional synthesis on the funding policies in countries eligible to H2020 to meet the financial needs defined in obj2	EC?	Dec-17	Report delivery
	14. Implementation of projects	EIB	Accelerated implementation of projects in key environmental sectors and investments for pollution reduction and natural resources management catalysed Improved management of natural resources, efficient resource allocation and use, and improved resilience to climate-change impacts related to integrated water and land management	Donors and FIs	2017, then 2020	Update of projects inventory
	15. Recommendations for a mechanism implementing the polluter pays principle at regional level	UfMS	Study to coordinate with UNEP/MAP	EC?	Dec-17	Report delivery
	16. Sharing of best technologies and/or practices used in the investment projects	EIB	Knowledge management and information sharing related to PR investment		Yearly PR subgroup meeting	% of annual work plan achieved

*“EC?” means that a specific TA could be funded by the EC financial envelope set in place for H2020 and SWIM 2nd phases (ToRs to be defined and discussed with the EC)

** On a voluntary basis, Jordan and Palestine could draft a NAP following the framework provided by UNEP/MAP

Objective	Action/Priorities	Responsible	Expected Output	Potential Sources of funding/Implementing Partner cooperation	Milestone/Target	Progress Indicator
Review and Monitoring						
1. To enhance optimal national information systems allowing for systemic production of indicator-based reporting and sharing of data	1. Undertake capacity building on systemic data production, statistics, reporting and data sharing	EEA-UNEP/MAP	Regular delivery and sharing of harmonised dataset on annual basis Common repository, QA/QC established Improved National and regional SEIS compliant H2020 Information systems	EU (EIONET, ENI, IPA) UNEP/MAP	At least 90% complete dataflow for IND 1-6 by 2018 50% scoring for new indicators (marine litter, HZ waste) by 2019 Reporting tools efficiently supporting all data flows	% of MPC delivering/sharing expected datasets
	2. Maintain and improve efficiency of existing data flows (incl. PRTR), and support creation of relevant new data flows and QA/QC procedures based on expanded H2020 issues (Ecosystem approach)	Partner countries with support from EEA, UNEP/MAP		EU (EIONET, ENI, IPA, Twining, TAIEX, bilateral assistance), UNEP/MAP National budget Other bilateral and international donors		
	3. Foster the developemnt and management of IT systems (infrastructure for data, automation, reporting tools reportenet/InfoMAP)					
	4. Expand indicator managementand and data services (national and regional)					
2. To expand the existing H2020 priorities with a particular focus on water, solid waste and industrial emissions, identify and address additional priority areas	5. Further refine the current assessment framework in synergie with other regional and national assessemnt process (SOE, ECAP, MSSD, MED2050, MSFD) and test new approaches to better assess in an holistic way water, solid waste and Industrial emissions. Explore ways to address additional priority issues (marine litter, hazardous waste, non-point sources, pollution prevention).	EEA-UNEP/MAP	Updated fachseets IND1-6 and factsheests/methodology for additionnal indicators Country Profile and regional report delivered	EIONET, ENI, IPA, UNEP/MAP	Factsheets elaborated and upgraded by end 2016 23 Country Profiles to be delivered by 2015 (links to NAP evaluation and update, MSSD indicator review) and 2017 (ECAP/SOE preparation, MED 2050 prepartion) Consultation/peer-review of the H2020 report during 2018 Regional Indicator-based assessment delivered by April 2019	Number of facstheets completed % of Country Profile delivered timely
	6. Prepare the 2nd indicator-based H2020 assessment report including participatory process/peer review. Support the production of country profile (2015-2017) in synergies with other relevant reportings (NAPs/LBS protocol, ECAP, Regional Plans, MSFD)	Partner countries with support from EEA, UNEP/MAP		EU (EIONET, ENI, IPA, Twining, TAIEX, bilateral assistance), UNEP/MAP National budget		
	7. Undertake capacity building activities on Data Management System and Integrated assessment	EEA-UNEP/MAP		EIONET, ENI, IPA, UNEP/MAP Twining, TAEIX Other bilateral and international donors		
3. To ensure the sustainability of the governance setup of the H2020 review processes	8. Organise regular meeting of the Review and Monitoring group to streer and review the process	Review and Monitoring co-chair	Meetings of the Monitoring and Review sub-group National networking structures (SEIS) operational and efficiently supporting knowledge management	ENI	1 meeting per year of the RM group with full attendance of MPC and other partners in full coordination with other relevant initiatives and projets or/and as per needed meetings of thematic working groups	% of attendance of MPC
	9. Institutionalise and integrate existing SEIS/H2020 national committees with clear ToR and regular meetings	Partner countries with support from EEA, UNEP/MAP		National budget EU (EIONET, ENI, IPA), UNEP/MAP		
	10. Support coordination efforts with other national coordination structure and committees (e.g NAPs update)	Partner countries with support from EEA, UNEP/MAP		National budget EU (EIONET, ENI, IPA), UNEP/MAP		

	11. Ensure strong synergies with Research, CB and PRPI components (sub-group leaders coordination meeting, cross consultation of sub-group FPs, exchange of experiences)	Review and Monitoring co-chair Partner countries		ENI		
4. To encourage the integration of outcome of the H2020 review in the policy making process at regional and national level	12. Support use, promotion, dissemination, visibility of H2020 assesement key messages at national and regional level (website, briefings, press releases, conferences, forum)	Partner countries EEA-UNEP/MAP H2020 Steering Committee	Impact of H2020 increased at national and regional level	National budget EU (EIONET, ENI, IPA), UNEP/MAP	RM subgroups work and outcome communicated regularly, providing full and easy access to information Minmum 3 awarness tools/news on H2020 per year	Number of references to H2020 review outcome in national documents
	13. Undertake capacity building on science-policy interface, with a particular focus on use of assessment outcome for policy making (national)	EEA-UNEP/MAP		EU (EIONET, ENI, IPA), UNEP/MAP Twining, TAEIX Other bilateral and international donors		

All these priorities actions will be adressed in a context of country visits

Objective	Action/Priorities	Responsible	Expected Output	Potential Sources of funding/Implementing Partner cooperation	Milestone/ Target	Progress Indicator
Research						
1. To address research gaps needed to achieve the H2020 objective	1. Identify research needs and reflecting those in multi-country research programmes and priorities	EU	Research needs mapping	EU	2017	Number of H2020 RTD research projects that address H2020 priorities
	2. Identify research needs and reflecting those in national research programmes	UfM countries	Research needs mapping	UfM countries	2017	Number of national research projects that address H2020 priorities
	3. Promote the participation of non-EU H2020 countries in H2020RTD activities	EU	Regular presentation of H2020 RTD priorities and calls in H2020 meetings	EU	2020	Increase of H2020 RTD projects with non-EU partners as compared with FP7
2. To develop mechanisms to improve the research – policy/practice interface	4. Regular mapping of H2020-relevant research projects and their findings	H2020 steering group	Living mapping document of H2020-relevant research projects	EU	2020	Mapping document updated annually
	5. Linking up with researchers	All	Relevant research projects presented in H2020 meetings H2020 represented in Euromed Group of Senior Officials on Research	not required	2020	Number of meetings with science / practitioners interactions

Overview of main Mediterranean reporting processes

Reporting process	2014				2015				2016				2017				2018				2019				2020			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Horizon 2020																												
Depollution of the Mediterranean Sea																												
UNEP/MAP reporting on implementation of the Barcelona Convention and It's Protocols																												
NAP evaluation / NAP update																												
MSFD review																												
MED 2050 (Plan Bleu perspective)																												
MSFD initial assessment, objectives, targets and indicators (Art. 8,9 10)																												
Marine protected Areas																												
Monitoring programmes																												
Programme of measures																												
UN Marine Regular Process																												

1) MPA inventory (CDDA +N2K); 2) EC + EEA processing; 3) Qualitative assessment of MPA networks; 4) Art 19.3 assessment 5) Assessment according to MSFD art 20.3b; 6) Deadline not fixed * UN Regular Process, 'A Regular Process for Global Reporting and Assessment of the State of the Marine Environment, Including Socio-economic Aspects' 7) First global integrated marine assessment under the above-mentioned process, is due for publication in December 2014. It should be updated every 5 years. http://www.un.org/Depts/los/global_reporting/global_reporting.htm

H2020 country Reporting
Processing H2020 data
Analysis & prepare H2020 report
H2020 Country Profile
H2020 Regional assesement
Reporting to the Barcelona Convention and it's Protocols

X

EU
Processing
Analysis
European
Report