

Initial Draft of the Horizon 2020 “Roadmap”

Summary of replies to the internet consultation

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LDK-ECO S.A.
Environmental Consultants



Off 21 Thivaidos str.
Athens GR 145 64
Greece

Tel: +30 210 6255300
Fax: +30 210 6254871

Web: www.ldkeco.gr

E-mail: env@ldkeco.gr

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1. Introduction

In February 2006 the European Commission presented a discussion paper on the proposed Horizon 2020 initiative and asked various stakeholders for provision of feedback structured around the below mentioned questions:

1. Is the scope of the timetable sufficiently focussed?
o Which of the elements should have the highest priority?
2. Is your organisation in a position to contribute under any of the pillars addressed by the initiative?
o If so, can you give details?
3. In your opinion are the three priority sectors given in the five-year work programme adopted at Barcelona (industrial emissions, municipal waste and particularly urban waste water) the correct ones to be addressed?
o If not which sector(s) should be included and which sector(s) should they replace?
4. Are there additional organisations to those mentioned in the documents that could positively contribute to Horizon 2020?
o If so, with what actions?
5. Are there additional measures (national or regional) to be included in the timetable that could realistically be agreed and implemented by partners to contribute to the aims of Horizon 2020?
6. Apart from Commission support programmes what are the other possibilities for financing actions under the initiative?

The total number of responders to the Commission to the call for provision of feedback around the above mentioned questions was 15 and were the following:

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- 1- Generalitat de Catalunya-Dept. de Medi Ambient i Habitatge, Spain
 - 2- Ministerio de Medio Ambiente, (Division de Proteccion del Medio y los Ecosistemas Marinos), Spain
 - 3- Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA)
 - 4- METAP/WB
 - 5- UNEP / MAP
 - 6- EEA
 - 7- SMAP III TA
 - 8- Regional Activity Center for Cleaner Production (CP/RAC)
 - 9- L'Institut Méditerranéen de l'Eau (NGO)
 - 10- Legambiente (NGO)
 - 11- Mediterranean Union of the Confederation of Enterprises (UMCE) (union comprising business organizations from 12 Mediterranean countries-Algeria, Egypt, Cyprus, Lebanon, Israel,
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Jordan, Palestine, Malta, Morocco, Syria, Tunisia and Turkey) and ALI (Association of Lebanese Industrialists)

12- ACR+ (non profit organization)

13- Association of the Mediterranean Chambers of Commerce and Industry (ASCAME), (non profit organization)

14- Comité de Suivi (CdS) (network of NGOs)

15- Institut de Prospective Economique du Monde Méditerranéen- IPEMed

From the 15 responses 9 entities answered most of the questions and 4 commented on the draft paper of roadmap (Institut de Prospective Economique du Monde Meditteraneen -IPEMed, UNEP/MAP, EEA and Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency). ASCAME presented only some views and proposals. Unfortunately because the file of the response of the Regional Activity Center for Cleaner Production could not be opened due to error, it could not be possible to be categorized and its response has been asked directly to be sent to LDK ECO from the person involved.

Almost all the responders answering the questions included a separate section with general remarks.

2. Summary of responses

Question-1: **Is the scope of the time table sufficiently focused?**
• *Which elements should have the highest priority?*

Most of responders agreed that the scope of time table is sufficiently focused. However, the responds vary regarding the elements that should have the highest priority.

The summary of the responses concerning question-1 is given below.

Summary of responses to question-1

No	Entity	Response
1	L'Institut Méditerranéen de l'Eau	Yes, the four components (development of infrastructure, measures for reinforcing capacities, research and review and monitoring) cover sufficiently the scope of the initiative. A high priority should be given to the short term infrastructure development
2	Generalitat de Catalunya-Dept. de Medi Ambient i Habitatge	<p>The principles of prevention and integration have not been taken into consideration, as well as accompanied measures.</p> <p>Regarding the development of the time schedule it is considered that it would be necessary to incorporate for each stage all the components together in order to have a global vision of each stage which makes it possible to visualize the interactions between the infrastructure development, the capacity building measures, the research, monitoring, steering and review.</p> <p>It seems essential that the preparatory phase has to lay down not only all the Community policies affecting the Mediterranean (standards, instruments of co-operation, financial programs) but also all the multilateral instruments (in particular MAP, the Convention of Barcelona the Mediterranean Strategy of Sustainable Development). This would make it possible to combine all the initiatives in the best way in order to optimise the objectives and the results derived from them. However the gears of all these initiatives do not appear to be very clear, neither the tools that the other actors could place at their disposal so that to improve efficiency.</p>
3	Legambiente	The aim is clear – however, the actions to be implemented should be better detailed
4	UMCE & ALI	All the components should work on a parallel timetable and none of them to have priority over the other
5	Ministerio de Medio Ambiente (Division de Proteccion del Medio y los Ecosistemas Marinos)	Yes, it is sufficiently focused. The component that should have the highest priority is the selection of projects to be prioritized
6	ACR+	The highest priority must be given to the exchange of information and experience between public local authorities (esp. cities) responsible for waste prevention, planning and management (both collection and treatment), in order to reinforce public capacities. Practical solutions and management schemes of European local and regional authorities can be taken as a basis.
7	WB - METAP	<p>The four headings proposed in the structure reflect the priorities of the Mediterranean region, namely infrastructure, capacity building, research and steering committee. The document implicitly refers to Pollution control, but does not explicitly address the conservation and development of the marine and natural resources of the Mediterranean region except under the research agenda in section 6.3 if this is indeed the intention, the documents should state that this initiative is primarily intended towards controlling/abating man- made pollution. If this is not the right interpretation, perhaps it will be useful that the aims of the initiative in section 2 be changed to address both pollution and conservation and development of natural and marine resources.</p> <p>As stated in the document the headings are grouped in themes (research), sectors (infrastructure) and tools (capacity building). Although these are all important, it will be appropriate to reflect in the revised document, the strategic approach to make use of this grouping in order to reach the required objectives. The paper may consider the following four tiered strategic approach to achieve the purpose of this initiative. The four tiered</p>

No	Entity	Response
		<p>approach summarized under the 4Is below can be presented as the level of the Initiative to address the:</p> <p><u>Incentives:</u> The initiative should develop or strengthen policies which need to work together with the market rather being against it, and using incentives rather than regulations where possible. Above all, incentives must stop encouraging inefficiencies and causing further environmental damage. Important steps of policy reform will be to assist countries cutting gradually subsidies, increasing tariffs for services and making polluters accountable the need to engage the countries in policies reforms is not explicitly stated into the document</p> <p><u>Institutions:</u> Policy shifts will have little effect if institutions are not strengthened. This does not mean bolstering a ministry of environment, but it means strengthening institutions by strengthening legislation and administrative structure, providing needed skills ensure funding and decentralizing power and control (which would justify the need of capacity building). The document refers here to capacity building in the broad sense. It will be useful to add one or two sentences on what capacity building means however without committing to reforms and in the absence of incentives, institutions could not be sustained and would not function even with a broad or focused based capacity building.</p> <p><u>Investments:</u> Focusing on investments which have the largest impact is the key element, but these must be accompanied by necessary policy reforms and targeted efforts yielding the greatest return. (This would also justify the need for infrastructure investments). However investments yield few return if the right incentives and institutions are not in place. As stated in the document, infrastructure was selected to be the core of the investment program for which the IFIs would finance. These investments should be also designed in such a way to encourage the private sector and to reduce the burden on government's budget</p> <p><u>Information:</u> Changing incentives, institution and investments will not be easy because political pressures make environmental policy making in the Middle East and North Africa especially difficult. Well informed citizens, NGOs, civil society and the media will be in a better position to pressure on governments and polluters, and people must be given the opportunity to actively participate in making decisions about the Mediterranean environment in which they live. This Initiative should lead to an agreement at the country level, of a new share of responsibilities between the State, the Service providers and the Citizens in the conservation of the Mediterranean Resources and its Pollution Control</p>
8	SMAP III TA	<p>The scope of the timetable is sufficiently focused. It is laid out in a logical manner. Nevertheless it might be too ambitious for the MENA countries. Implementation will require lots of input from various actors. For example the necessary organizational structures to support Horizon 2020, perhaps to be set up via the SMAP correspondents' network, would greatly benefit from some limited financial support. Furthermore, there should be given more focus on the private sector, municipal authorities, and governance.</p>
9	Comité de Suivi (CdS)	<p>It is recommended that the timetable focus on the specific steps and activities that will lead to the development, adoption and implementation of the Horizon 2020 initiative and that these steps and activities specify the direct involvement of Mediterranean Partner countries, separating these from the processes that depend on the European Commission and the EU Member States (e.g. calls for proposals on research programmes, adoption of the ENPI regulation by the Council, etc). This should increase ownership of the Initiative by Mediterranean partners and make the timetable more focused.</p>

Question-2: **Is your organisation in a position to contribute under any of the pillars addressed by the initiative?**

- *If so, can you give details?*

All responders are willing to contribute to specific pillars of the initiative and presented their strong points and fields of activities, which are summarized as follows:

Summary of responses to question-2

No	Entity	Response
1	L' Institut Méditerranéen de l' Eau	The Mediterranean Institute of Water is a regional organization bringing together a network of professionals for drinking water and treatment, as well as institutional structures and local communities, and other experts from various fields of the water. It would contribute to all the actions aiming at reinforcing the capacities for better governance of urban and industrial waste water, - including control programmes, pilot programmes and follow-up actions undertaken within the framework of the initiative
2	Legambiente	<p>Legambiente is one of the most widespread Italian non-governmental organisations. Among the most important activities of Legambiente are the awareness raising and monitoring national activities/campaigns, which put together the scientific analysis of environmental quality with the public awareness and mobilization to protect the environment.</p> <p>Working groups of Legambiente: <i>Scientific Committee</i> (200 experts, researchers, scientists and technicians) which support with analysis and researches the environmental activity of the organisation; <i>Research institute</i> - the <i>Istituto di Ricerche Ambiente Italia</i> - which conducts applied research into finding concrete solutions to the most pressing environmental problems. It publishes an Annual Report about the state of the environment in Italy called AMBIENTE ITALIA.</p> <p>Legambiente is also engaged in a series of national and international campaigns regarding the analyses of the environments such as: <i>Mal'Aria</i> (Bad Atmosphere), <i>Treno Verde</i> (Green Train), <i>Operazione Fiumi</i> (River Operation), <i>Goletta Verde</i> (Green Boat).</p> <p>Legambiente also organizes and coordinates voluntary environmental initiatives (cleaning cities, beaches, parks, gardens, summer camps) involving thousands of citizens who are concerned about environmental problems. These are: <i>Puliamo il Mondo</i> (Clean up the World), <i>Clean-Up the Med Sea Action</i></p>
3	UMCE & ALI	<p>UMCE and the environment committee of ALI are willing to contribute in this roadmap. The two organizations are highly interested in the environment issue, and environment itself had become one of the policies addressed by businessmen. The major areas where the two Organizations can play a role are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- In the further consultations regarding this initiative, especially on the economic factor that is not clear within what is proposed. 2- In the preparatory stage the two organizations should be consulted along side with the governments, especially UMCE can transfer this consultation to the private sector in 12 countries. 3- Disseminating to the word and making the businessmen involved in the process. 4- Lobbying for the implementation on private sector level, and making the industrial sector a demander and implementer for projects that will reduce the industrial pollution 5- The capacity building should touch the private sector organizations. 6- To be part in any organizational structure that will manage this initiative.
4	Ministerio de Medio Ambiente (Division de Proteccion del Medio y los Ecosistemas Marinos)	The Spanish Ministry of Environment can contribute to the Initiative by informing Horizon 2020 about Spanish compliance and experience with EU regulations in relation to the marine environment, communicating Horizon 2020 initiatives to the competent authorities in Spain, and coordinating the activities related with these initiatives.

No	Entity	Response
5	ACR+	ACR+ is willing to collaborate actively to the Horizon 2000 initiative. The association includes already members from the north and from the south of the Mediterranean area. ACR+ has been working for 13 years by now to promote a sustainable municipal waste management especially by prevention and recycling (cfr Annexes and website). ACR+'s work is based on building a permanent network of local and regional authorities with the objectives of sharing expertise and good practices, building capacities and developing innovative waste management schemes on the ground
6	WB-METAP	METAP is not an organization, but a partnership of organizations which could be tapped for providing capacity building and pre-investment studies in the three sectors, given its 15 years record of successful accomplishments in policies setting, institutional building, economic evaluation of impacts and project preparation
7	SMAP III TA	<p>The SMAP III TA team is in a position to feedback to the EU on the implementation of the ICZM and SD components of the SMAP III program. Since the Horizon 2020 initiative is focused on de-pollution, it intersects with the actions plans for ICZM and their water quality monitoring aspects (included in several projects) and infrastructure components. In addition there are a lot of cross-cuts with the SD activities through the different thematic areas. The ICZM and SD activities covered by SMAP III TA could become pilot projects with a lessons learned component that would lead to improved interventions through the Horizon 2020 initiative.</p> <p>Moreover, the collaboration between the ICZM projects, the SMAP III TA and UNEP/MAP will be tested during the course of the program and will produce many lessons learned in terms of collaboration between various international and regional institutions. In addition, the RMSU with its regional network will contribute to build and strengthen regional awareness (this will be taken over by SMAP III TA in early 2007).</p>
8	Comité de Suivi (CdS)	<p>NGOs are willing to participate in the implementation of the initiative but are concerned about how their participation (and that of civil society at large) will be made possible and not be hampered by frequent constraints (notably in terms of access to information about the list of projects and the projects funded by the IFIs and the EIB, but also with regards to the capacity of civil society groups to deal with big projects, etc) that need to be overcome. Furthermore, the EMP/Meda/ENP planning process, particularly in its bilateral/country plans, has so far shown a general lack of participation and integration of environment and development. These processes have been scarcely open to civil society participation/input. The integration of environment administration has also been, in most of the cases, marginal. Horizon 2020 will need a better governance structure and mechanism, which may help improve general ENP governance, in particular concerning transparency, environment integration and civil society participation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ NGO and civil society participation could give added value to raising the visibility of this initiative within the region and to the identification of “any significant pollution sources that are not yet being addressed or have been missed”¹ as well as to identifying the “regional importance” and the “impact of the projects”². For this, however, the mechanisms for public participation need to be further defined and established. It is worth noting that a major NGO network, with the support of UNEP/MAP-MEDPOL, will be responsible for the regional open-ended collaboration platform contributing to the effective implementation of the National Action Plans (NAPs) as part of the Strategic Action Programme for the Conservation of Biodiversity (SAP/BIO). ❖ Each one of our organizations has a specific environmental focus and expertise that can be used to support the Horizon 2020 initiative, including technical capacity on ecosystem conservation, capacity building and participatory processes, public awareness and education for the environment and sustainability, building partnerships including public and private sectors.

¹ Commission initial draft, point 5.1, page 5.

² Id as note 3

Question-3: In your opinion are the three priority sectors given in the five-year work programme adopted at Barcelona (*industrial emissions, municipal waste and particularly urban waste water*) the correct ones to be addressed?

- *If not which sector(s) should be included and which sector(s) should they replace?*

Almost all responders agree that the priority sectors given in the five year work programme adopted at Barcelona are the correct ones and very significant, but the answers differ with regard to their priority. Municipal waste and urban waste water are considered to be a priority by almost all responders. Also, some responders consider that some other sectors need to be added (e.g. agriculture). Their responses are summarized as follows:

Summary of responses to question-3

No	Entity	Response
1	L' Institut Méditerranéen de l' Eau	Yes, the three sectors have priority: industrial emissions, municipal waste and urban waste water. Wastewater treatment is the most urgent matter to be implemented because of unceasingly increasing importance of the effluents related to the coastal urbanization and the treatment standards that this action supposes.
2	Generalitat de Catalunya-Dept. de Medi Ambient i Habitatge	<p>It has been put at the same level major causes of pollution (urban effluents) with more indirect causes (management of waste). It is considered that these need to be better prioritised as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ the principal cause of pollution in the Mediterranean: land based pollution from urban, industrial and agricultural sources ❖ the secondary cause of pollution in the Mediterranean: accidental and operational marine pollution ❖ All other processes of environmental pollution described by the European Environment Agency which have an impact at the Mediterranean and its coastal parts such as (not exhaustive list): urbanization, waste (in particular urban), overexploitation of fishing resources, eutrophication and coastal erosion.
3	Legambiente	<p>The following sectors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ pollution caused by agricultural activities (use of pesticides and chemical substances etc ...) ❖ ballast water (maritime traffic etc ...) ❖ greenhouse gasses/ climate changes/ tropicalization of Mediterranean ❖ excessive buildings (building abuses) on the coasts and coastal erosion ❖ disappeared ships (in Italy there is an estimated number between 40 and 50 of disappeared ships containing wastes etc ...)
4	UMCE & ALI	The three sectors are very important, but industrial waste water and industrial solid waste are also very important so it is suggested that these two components of industrial pollution be combined with the industrial emission so that there will be one sector called industrial pollution.
5	Ministerio de Medio Ambiente (Division de Proteccion del Medio y los Ecosistemas Marinos)	Yes, the priority sectors are correctly addressed, but maybe for some areas it is more relevant to consider agricultural pollution inputs to the marine environment, although these are more difficult to monitor and control. Regarding diffuse pollution from agricultural sources, the Nitrates Directive principles should be taken into account, as well as best agrarian technology available. Regarding capacity building, it would be important to mention technology transfer in water issues

No	Entity	Response
6	ACR+	<p>Municipal waste is really a top priority for Mediterranean cities considering its direct link with public health, social and economic aspects of urban development, tourism, nature protection, preservation of resources, etc. There is a need:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to stop waste grow and promote sustainable consumption - to stop uncontrolled disposal - to rehabilitate waste disposal sites that contaminate water and ground - to develop efficient waste composting - to increase waste recycling
7	WB - METAP	<p>The two priority sectors proposed that is the municipal waste and urban waste water are the correct ones. However, the industrial emissions in terms of point sources of air pollution and water pollution sector are important but not exclusively considered to be a priority. Perhaps the three priority sectors could be re-arranged as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Industrial and urban waste water (to take care of water pollution), (b) Urban solid waste as a sources of both air, water pollution and soil degradation, and (c) The energy sector (that would include the transport sector) to address the point sources and non point sources of pollution.
8	SMAP III TA	<p>SMAP III TA has some concerns that the Horizon 2020 Initiative addresses mainly the outcomes of improper environmental management and doesn't put enough focus on the root causes. The following issues therefore should be taken into consideration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ ICZM interventions and implementations should be scaled up, because this would have a long term sustainable impact on the reduction of pollution. ❖ The economics of the interventions have not been tackled sufficiently. As a result, poverty related issues that hinder the implementation of infrastructure are absent. ❖ Development of key environmental management tools, as e.g. EIA and SEA also should be part of the programme. ❖ Civil society and private sector participation should be evaluated in some of the countries. The Horizon 2020 Initiative calls for the participation of all the stakeholders in the preparation and implementation process. This participation might be hindered in some countries due to the weak position and inadequate institutional arrangements for participatory approaches. A strong governance portfolio therefore should be planned. ❖ There is willingness, strategies, funding even in the Mediterranean countries for the reduction of pollution. In some instances, however, there are bottlenecks hindering the implementation of pollution reduction initiatives such as legislation, lack of national funds for expropriation of land, etc... that unless solved will always block initiatives. ❖ The component for operation and maintenance (O&M) of the installed infrastructure is not considered adequately. O&M costs usually are neglected leading to the complete shut down of the installed facility after the project maintenance period is over. ❖ Evaluation of the socio-economic consequences of installed infrastructure especially related to industrial discharges should be considered. This is of utmost importance for harmonizing economic benefits between all countries, because the de-pollution measures

No	Entity	Response
		<p>might have an increased cost of production effect and a reduced competitiveness effect vis-à-vis industrialists in Mediterranean countries that do not have restrictions on emissions and discharges standards.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ In close relation to the before mentioned point, implementing sustainable actions will be incentive driven in some countries. An incentive component at the moment is lacking in the listed interventions. ❖ The aim of the intervention is mainly concentrating on pollution reduction. The component of a “clean up”, in terms of environmental rehabilitation, is not mentioned adequately in the Initiative and has to be addressed somehow. The same comment is valid for the ecosystem rehabilitation component. Also, an invasive species component has to be considered more adequately. ❖ A last component which is not addressed sufficiently is the marine transport/ports components which will play a mayor role in the de-pollution Initiative.
9	Comité de Suivi (CdS)	<p>The most significant missing sector is agriculture which is the largest contributor to nutrient load, itself identified as one of the most impacting sources of pollution³. The best approaches to controlling pollution from agriculture are reduction at source and use of pollution absorption/abatement services provided by water ecosystems, particularly wetlands.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The roadmap strategy for pollution reduction seems to be entirely based on infrastructure development. Ensuring the treatment of all urban and industrial waste water discharges is, undoubtedly, a priority. However, achieving a sustainable level in land-based pollution will not be achieved without the adoption of an ecosystem-based approach to the management of pollution, in particular through integrated water resources management at the basin level and conservation and restoration of the pollution reduction services provided by natural ecosystems. The roadmap should therefore reflect the ecosystem approach which underpins the EU Water Framework Directive and the Marine Strategy. ❖ The roadmap should clearly indicate that projects addressing the management of pollution loads at ecosystem-water basin level, including conservation and restoration of terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecosystem functions, will be promoted by the Horizon 2020 initiative and considered a key strategic approach to pollution reduction. While the Water Framework Directive, the Marine Strategy and relevant legislation may be the main delivery factor in EU Member States, southern and eastern countries will need Horizon 2020 support and incentive to implement water basin-ecosystem based de-pollution approaches. ❖ Projects should also support, as an effective approach to pollution reduction, the development and implementation of policy measures that apply the Polluter Pays principle, including internalisation of pollution costs, payment for environmental services, pollution tradable permits, fiscal incentives and redirection of subsidies to pollution prevention. <p>To ensure that this wider strategic approach to pollution reduction is reflected in the roadmap, it is suggested that chapter 5.1 be titled “Pollution Reduction Projects (or Approaches or Strategies)”.</p>

³ EAA-UNEP MAP Priority Issues in the Mediterranean environment

Question-4: Are there additional organisations to those mentioned in the documents that could positively contribute to Horizon 2020?

- *If so, with what actions?*

Several stakeholders were mentioned that could positively contribute to Horizon 2020 as well as the actions that may undertake. These are summarized as follows:

Summary of responses to question-4

No	Entity	Response
1	L' Institut Méditerranéen de l' Eau	Universities, laboratories and research centers - entities at national and local level should be mobilized and be associated to the component of the capacity building and research in particular
2	Legambiente	<p>Horizon 2020 is supposed to be a “bottom-up” initiative and, for this reason, the involvement of the civil society and of NGO’s at all levels of the processes may well help to reach this objective. NGO’s which work at international level but also those which are strongly based and dynamic at the local context.</p> <p>It is noticed that the practical contribution of NGO’s and civil society, mentioned in the “initial draft of the horizon 2020 roadmap”, is not taken into account in the “draft horizon 2020 timetable – first phase 2007-2013”.</p>
3	UMCE	Some Arab financial initiatives could be addressed to take part in financing some projects in the Arab Countries
4	WB-METAP	KfW and the African Development Bank (AdB) should be one of the organizations that should be also included among the IFIs. At present KfW is providing substantial concessionary funding in the three proposed sectors identified in the Initiative. AdB is also financing infrastructure projects in the MNA countries. UNDP also should be included as one of the major agencies for capacity building and one of the executing agencies of GEF.
4	SMAP III TA	A positive and important contribution can be expected from the various private sector organizations and local governmental bodies.
6	Comité de Suivi (CdS)	The document seems to cover a wide range of organizations either individually identified or mentioned by category (such as NGOs or research centres). Not much detail is however given at this stage about mechanisms to ensure the involvement and active participation of these groups.

Question-5: Are there additional measures (national or regional) to be included in the timetable that could realistically be agreed and implemented by partners to contribute to the aims of Horizon 2020?

The responders answered that a number of additional measures may be included in the Initiative both at regional and national level. Their responses are summarised as follows:

Summary of responses to question-5

No	Entity	Response
1	L' Institut Méditerranéen de l'Eau	The initiative Horizon 2020 could reinforce the institutional links between the management of drinking water, the management of waste water and the management of oceans. It could also help the Mediterranean third countries to integrate the National Action plans in the national process of planning by establishing the administrative, legal and fiscal structures and make it possible to fulfill their national requirements and to guarantee the viable financing of de-pollution.
2	WB-METAP	<p>There are additional measures that needed to be included in this initiative both regionally and nationally:</p> <p><u>First</u> countries benefiting from this initiative should show first commitment to policy reforms in combating pollution. This initiative should therefore be output- based and linked to indicators to be mutually agreed upon from the onset of the program or at its specific stages. The countries will be rewarded only after achieving progress towards reaching these indicators. Therefore what is required at the country level is not to prepare a list of projects that can be funded at specific dates, but a list of output based indicators that would be achieved if the project is implemented. Contrary to previous instruments such as SMAP and Life Third Countries which their inputs oriented by providing competitive grants, this Initiative should consider an output based approach where concessionary funding or EC grants would be an incentive and reward to achieve realistic indicators through a project or program approach to de-pollute.</p> <p><u>Second:</u> This initiative should not be of the type of one size fits all hence the different strategies prepared by each of the IFIs, the EC and the MAP should be studied and discussed for each country so that there is an understanding on a COMMON objective to be achieved for each particular country. IFIs should therefore have the flexibility to implement separately the projects and programs provided that they are collectively committed to the objectives set forth at the program and sector level. Finally the Initiative should not be the instrument to enable regional and/or international organizations to change/expand their mandate or their functions to have access to the Commission support. Each of this organization should build on their existing added value to the Initiative with an excellent track record of performance</p> <p><u>Third:</u> there is a need to start this initiative as soon as the instrument is put in place so that (a) results could be shown during the first two-three years and (b) a pipe line projects be regularly prepared and implemented during the first ten years of this initiative. In order to achieve this, the Commission should consider putting in place as quickly as a possible a flexible Technology Transfer and Manpower Development Fund. This fund will have three major functions: (a) prepare bankable projects by the countries with the assistance of the IFIs; (b) provide training to the countries on the design, implementation and monitoring of bankable projects and (c) develop output oriented indicators for the Initiative at the Program and Sector levels so that a monitoring and evaluation system be functional from the early stages of the implementation of this initiative. This Fund will be separate from the financial support to be provided for financing specific programs and projects</p>
3	SMAP III TA	Measures which target specifically the private sector, governance, the legislative and institutional framework should be considered to gain more sustainability. Generally socio-economic aspects should be stressed more intensively.

No	Entity	Response
4	Comité de Suivi (CdS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ In addition to measures mentioned in question 3, chapter 5.2 Capacity building, could be made more specific and in particular indicate that capacity should also be developed in the following areas: integrated pollution management, water basin management, pollution reduction at source, policy instruments including fiscal, market and regulatory measures, particularly implementing the Polluter Pays Principle and Payment for Environmental Services. ❖ In Chapter 5.3 Research, there should be mention of critical areas for research and knowledge building to progress towards sustainable pollution management (besides the areas for research supporting Horizon 2020 indicated in the second paragraph). This could include research on ecosystem services, on ecosystem based management of pollutants, on valuation systems supporting policies and market economies, and other ecological knowledge supporting policy development and decision making. ❖ A special mechanism favouring clean technology and de-pollution technology transfer should be part of the Horizon 2020 initiative. ❖ Measures related to the Initiative in existing ENP Action Plans (Morocco, Tunisia, Palestinian Authority, Jordan, Israel), should be included in the timetable. Measures in the Country Strategy Papers and Indicative Programme should also be included at a later stage as well as those agreed on for countries where the Action Plans are in preparation (Lebanon, Egypt) and further in Algeria and Syria. The Neighbouring countries should be encouraged to set up clear targets for each of the measures. ❖ The Initiative-related environmental measures envisaged in the ENP Regional Strategy should also be part of the timetable as soon as the Strategy is adopted.

Question-6: **Apart from Commission support programmes what are the other possibilities for financing actions under the initiative?**

Several support programmes, donors and IFIs are mentioned by responders, which are presented as follows:

Summary of responses to question-6

No	Entity	Response
1	L' Institut Méditerranéen de l' Eau	The METAP as an institutional partner should be able to play a more ambitious part in the area more especially as it already engaged in the identification of the "hot spots", and in many feasibility studies of investment projects in the field of de-pollution.
2	Legambiente	Financial sources from private national bank foundations. Support from Governments (Ministries of Environment or Ministries of Foreign Affairs)
3	Ministerio de Medio Ambiente (Division de Proteccion del Medio y los Ecosistemas Marinos)	Other financial sources may be the METAP. Specifically in Spain, a source of financing may be the Azahar Program from the AEIC (Spanish Agency for International Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation). Spain can contribute, through AEIC programs, with its Center for New Water Technologies (CENTA) in Seville. Concerning industrial issues, it is important to take into account and mention the activity of CP/RAC (Regional Activity Center for Cleaner Production).
4	WB-METAP	There is always a possibility to continue the business as usual approach of having each of the donors or IFIs to work separately with the countries to implement de-pollution investment projects. There has not been an independent assessment or evaluation at country level to find out whether this has led to the necessary outcomes with cost efficiency. The fact that the pollution in the Mediterranean countries has been increased and is likely to increase further requires that a different implementation approach be tested: Common agreement among the donors to help collectively the countries to de-pollute based on realistic indicators, , Commitment of the countries to policy and institutional reforms, and a new division of responsibilities between the civil society and the State in improving the environment and protect the countries' natural resources.
4	SMAP III TA	There are a variety of very active organizations with a history of programs and projects implemented in the Mediterranean counties, of those there are – besides the major bilateral agencies - some of major importance for the Horizon 2020 Initiative as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GEF • WB • Governmental Funds • Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development • Islamic Bank • Arab Environment Facility (under creation) • FFEM ("French GEF") • Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development • Embassies • Small Grant Schemes

No	Entity	Response
6	Comité de Suivi (CdS)	<p>A twinning process to help southern communities adopt cleaner practices and technologies could be considered. Additional support to the Horizon 2020 measures, in particular at the national level, could be found through further research of private financing sources and of innovative sources of funding such as financial tools, taxes, etc.</p> <p>It is believed that in addition to allocating support for the Horizon 2020 initiative under the ENPI regional environmental programme, the EU should ensure that goals set by Horizon 2020 and its strategic approaches to pollution reduction are effectively integrated in all the EU assistance instruments, including the ENPI country action plans, and the Instrument for Pre-Accession. There is at the moment no guarantee and no obvious mechanism to ensure that the financial support and reform programmes that will be mobilized by these instruments will support the Horizon 2020 objectives and goals. The development of a mechanism for systematic integration of Horizon 2020 in the ENPI and IPA planning instruments should be included in the timetable and a deadline established to ensure delivery of the input.</p> <p>Horizon 2020 should establish a clear link with the GEF Strategic Partnership, which at the moment is not mentioned as a potential co-funding initiative in chapter 7.</p>

3. Other Remarks

This section includes remarks made by some respondents (L' Institut Méditerranéen de l' Eau, Ministrerio de Medio Ambiente, METAP / WB, SMAP III TA, and Comite de Suivi) as well as those entities that have only commented on the draft text of roadmap (Institut de Prospective Economique du Monde Meditteraneen -IPEMed, UNEP/MAP, EEA and Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency). ASCAME has been also included, which presents only its views and proposals.

1. L' Institut Méditerranéen de l' Eau

- ❖ It is welcome that the Mediterranean EU partners have committed themselves to the Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development initiated by the UNEP/MAP, and in particular in the field of de-pollution of the Mediterranean through the Initiative Horizon 2020.
- ❖ Because the contents of the Initiative have been announced at a short notice, did not allow much time to the delegations of the Southern countries to consult with their governments for proposing concrete steps on the short and average term.
- ❖ The approach of "bottom -up" in order to encourage the local needs is the most desirable, it is however, important that, during the first stage of 6 years the Initiative to concentrate on concrete actions and visible achievements (infrastructure component).

Based on previous work carried out by MAP through MEDPOL, PAS-MED and the Project FEM for the Mediterranean (2001-2003) it is proposed to continue this dynamic aiming at the implementation of phase one, which looks completely necessary, and on the other hand to have a firm engagement allowing the financing of the first section of pipeline projects guaranteeing the credibility of the initiative.

For example to declare the increase of the loans necessary for the urban wastewater treatment of ten coastal cities per annum in ten countries during the five years, (within the framework for example of MoU between the EIB, the BM and the EC).

2. Ministrerio de Medio Ambiente

It is essential that special emphasis be put into the necessary link between Horizon 2020 and the future Marine Framework Directive, especially as the implementation of this Directive's regulations will be particularly difficult for Mediterranean countries, and Horizon 2020 may well be the best way to smooth progress for the achievement of the MFD requisites regarding monitoring and ecological status objectives. The monitoring network should be arranged according to the WFD, but also taking into account similar requirements in the Marine Framework Directive, and in particular national networks (for example in Spain the one established by the IEO, Spanish Oceanography Institute).

3. METAP / WB

The proposed time table shows that the three pillars of this initiative: namely infrastructure, capacity building and research, will have each a separate time table, with few correlations among the three. Such parallel mechanism may not lead to achieving the objectives of this Initiative. An integrated approach should be considered i.e. the preparation of one realistic time table with sub-components that would show the relationships and actions to be achieved for specific outputs to be obtained from the three pillars or at least from the infrastructure and capacity building pillars.

The following are very specific comments on the proposed groupings:

- ❖ Infrastructure Development: The document calls upon EIB and the World Bank to develop a listing of projects resulting from ministries responsible for financing. It also states that MAP and ENPI or other relevant groupings examine the list prepared by these institutions to identify those projects with most significant impacts.

There could be some policy and implementation implications regarding the proposed arrangements and the sequence of consultation by the World Bank and EIB with MAP and ENPI.

World Bank experience in many countries showed that representatives of the ministries of the Environment (which are the MAP, SMAP and METAP counterparts) do not actively participate in the CAS process unless there is an agreement in advance that the CAS will have environment as a strategic objective. To subsequently require the World Bank to provide a list to MAP or to any other organization for addition will be too late and would not be in compliance with the World Bank normal procedures and understanding with the countries. It is well known, for example, that MAP has prepared national action plans as part of the GED-SAP MED project. These plans were prepared essentially by the respective ministries of the environment which may not necessarily reflect the priorities of the Ministries of Finance or even the Cabinet. Furthermore, countries have also the choice to target specific investments to specific IFIs or bilateral donor. It may well happen the projects that have the most significant impacts in terms of pollution may not be financed either by the World Bank or EIB as ministries of Finance would always look for grants or concessionary lending before borrowing on the market rate or with interest rate subsidies.

In order to help start the Initiative, it will be useful to use the existing and relevant project portfolio of the World Bank and EIB under the umbrella of the Initiative. Subsequent development of the project pipeline will take into consideration the list of projects prepared by MAP and or ENPI provided that the MoF approve a priori the projects from the list to be financed by the World Bank or any other IFI

- ❖ Research: As stated before, the research topics proposed in section 6.3 addressed both the natural resources and man made pollution. Although it refers to the 7th framework program, it seems that this is an independent pillar that could be financed exclusively without appropriate linked to the other two groups. It will be also useful to highlight that this will be applied research and there will be a focus on technology transfer between the Northern and Southern Mediterranean countries.
- ❖ Steering Committee: Concerning the steering committee, we agree with the document that the Commission should consider organization structures to support the initiative. At present the composition of the SMAP network consists of representatives of the Ministries of the Environment which are not in the driver seats for decision making on investments. Given that this initiative is action oriented, a different representation is required by expanding into the sector ministries, IFIs and ministries of finance or planning.
- ❖ Organization Contribution: As stated by senior management officials of the World Bank., the World Bank stands ready to contribute in (a) the financing of the three proposed sectors namely water, waste and industrial emission, as the Bank has already operations in many MNA countries; (b) in the capacity building measures provided it respond to the strengthening of skills and institutions and (c) in research particularly in establishing indicators, determining dose response functions for the Mediterranean region to assess the cost of environmental degradation and the cost of remediation.

Recently the MNNA region has embarked into an intensive business development program in solid waste management owing the EC-SMAP regional capacity building program of Solid Waste Management in the Mashrek and Maghreb Countries. During the last three years the MNA region, through METAP has developed knowledge, prepare country reports, pre-feasibility studies, policy papers, guidelines and training materials on solid waste. It has also established a regional management group (RMG) at the newly established Agence Nationale de la Gestion des Déchets (ANGed), and has also trained a cluster of experts in 8 MNA countries.

It is strongly recommended that the EC makes use of the RMG, the network s, contacts and project materials in designing and overseeing the implementation the priority sector on solid waste.

The World Bank therefore could interact at two levels:

a) At country level, through the financing by its departments of the three priority sectors proposed in the documents, with emphasis on urban waste water, solid waste management and industrial pollution.

b) At regional level through the fifth phase of METAP (METAP V), in which the METAP/WB will provide guidance, policy directions and business planning and development to the RMG in ANGEd that could be supported directly by the EC to develop further the design and implementation of the solid waste management sector. Also METAP V is also committed to expand into the area of climate change and the cost of environmental degradation which would require further research and capacity building.

4. SMAP III TA

In general we would like to express our enthusiasm and support to the Initiative. The general aims and outline of the specific components are well addressed in the initial draft of the Horizon 2020 “Roadmap” but would benefit from more detail when it comes to the proposal for the activities as outlined in the timetable. A combination of a pipeline approach to environmental infrastructure development (with strong involvement from IFIs), capacity building and research seems a sensible approach towards implementation of the overall aim of reducing the level of pollution.

Below are some general comments:

- ❖ **Involvement of the private sector and local authorities (municipalities):** With a programme focused primarily on industrial emissions, municipal waste, and particularly urban waste water, the private sector and the municipalities, should be primary target groups. Successful development of a pipeline approach to infrastructure development will require strong input from the municipal level and utilities. Moreover, it would be interesting to explore the possibility of private sector involvement in some of the infrastructure projects.
- ❖ **Governance and awareness:** With such an ambitious programme, environmental governance should receive more focus and not only be addressed as one of the activities of capacity building. It should be a key component which success should be measured by commonly agreed indicators. In addition, awareness-raising could also be build upon within the programme.
- ❖ **Legal framework:** Legislation should play an important role in the Initiative. The bilateral EU Association Agreements will play a major role regarding the implementation of the programme. All of the southern and eastern Mediterranean Partner countries currently have environmental framework laws, but other key parts of regulation impacting on environment (as e.g. investment legislation, land-ownership regulations, coastal areas management, codes of conduct in the sectors of industry and tourism etc.) is still relatively weak in most of the Partner countries. In addition, environmental management is poorly integrated with economic planning.
- ❖ **Commitment:** A variety of programmes and projects for financial and technical assistance, training and information services will be made available through an on- demand-driven basis, to Southern Mediterranean Partners’ administrations over the next years. If all countries around the Mediterranean have to feel responsible for the Horizon 2020 Initiative, a strong commitment should be sought from all involved countries at the highest government level with involvement from not only environment Ministers but finance, planning, capital investment etc. as well.

5. Comite de Suivi

- ❖ Despite the positive reaction one initially has to the ambitious goals and objectives of Horizon 2020, upon further examination it apparently lacks a solid financial basis and an operational/administrative mechanism. Unless the reader is presented with the reality of Horizon 2020 being an initiative driven by and dependent on *eventual political will* then both the text and the initiative itself will be charged as unrealistic and lacking credibility.
- ❖ It is recognized the need to keep the roadmap paper short and focused, and this is possible with only few additions or changes to make the text clearer, more concise and coherent.
- ❖ NGOs agree with the need to have a well-focused Initiative but are concerned that Horizon 2020 may exhaust all EU efforts towards environmental sustainability in the Mediterranean under its main cooperation frameworks (ENPI). The problems of pollution in urban and coastal areas is only one of the aspects of the overall picture of sustainable development. It is believed that preventive measures in terms of **conservation and sustainable management of natural resources (freshwater, soil, biodiversity, energy, forest)** and restoration measures are also needed and we would therefore *welcome clarity* from the European Commission on how these other aspects will be addressed in the context of the environmental strategy for the Mediterranean (due in July 2006) and the ENP Regional Strategy Papers.
- ❖ NGOs strongly support and anticipate this Initiative and the other elements of the environmental strategy to effectively “**build upon previous work on regional cooperation**” as it is stated in the Commission’s initial draft of the Horizon 2020⁴.
- ❖ NGOs welcome the **capacity building** component of the Initiative that is a crucial tool to ensure its visibility, sustainable implementation, full participation and ownership. They strongly recommend that the list of beneficiaries of the capacity building activities includes representatives of NGOs and other groups of civil society on an equal footing with national and local administrations.
- ❖ NGOs believe that Horizon 2020 has an important policy component that should be highlighted by adding a **new (fifth) heading on “Policy dialogue”** in the Commission reference paper. This new heading would include part of the text currently under Capacity building measures (5.2). We believe that, for example, the commitments towards the MSSD, the review of implementation of international agreements or the promotion of regional cooperation are part of a larger policy context and not just “capacity building”.
- ❖ Finally, the scope for pollution reduction projects described in the roadmap is too narrowly focused on infrastructure development, completely overlooking the need to address land-based pollution management at the water basin level, and using the opportunities offered by ecosystem services in reducing/abating pollution loads. Reduction of pollutants at source is also insufficiently addressed by the roadmap paper. We suggest that the “Infrastructure Development” chapter is renamed “Pollution Reduction Projects”.

6. ASCAME

ASCAME underlines the need for:

- ❖ A higher involvement of the private sector in the elaboration and definition of the policies and norms concerning the environment and the de-pollution in the Mediterranean region.
- ❖ The transfer of new technologies, innovation and good practices among the Mediterranean countries, with a special attention to the enterprises of the associated countries and, in particular, supporting the SMEs which have less access to the anti-pollution technologies.
- ❖ Policies for training and sensitizing the companies towards the respect of environment and the prevention of the pollution as added values to the company.

⁴ Commission initial draft, point 5.2, page 6.

- ❖ The promotion and support of de-pollution projects and sustainable development policies as key factors of the Tourism industry, the first industry of the Mediterranean economies.
- ❖ The establishment of a common framework of policies, norms, projects and action plans for all the Mediterranean countries, since all of us share a common sea as well as a common pollution. For this reason particular attention should be given to support the associated countries, where the difficulties faced for a sustainable development are higher.
- ❖ With this meaning, the private initiative should play a fundamental role for the Sustainable Development in the Mediterranean region.

The achievement of these goals goes through the cooperation and the involvement of both the public and the private sector as well as the civil society of the region; since it is in the interest of the Governments, of the companies and of all the citizens of the area to promote projects of de-pollution and, most of all, of prevention and reduction of the pollution in the Mediterranean zone.

7. EEA

EEA's comments focus on the role of EEA presented in draft text. EEA needs a clearer role for the other involved organisations (MEDPOL and Medstat), as both organisations have a very important role to play.

Regarding monitoring and review (chapter 5 of Annex 1), 1st bullet refers that by 2007 to deliver (and test) indicators to monitor trends towards Horizon 2020 goal. EEA mentions that this is not in synergy with processes under EMMA/EMS/MSD and could lead to duplication of work and an amendment has been proposed. In addition a further amendment has been proposed for the 2nd bullet of the same chapter regarding the role of EEA and the Biennial progress reports, which are UNEP/MAP's responsibility and which can be supported by EEA by provision of data from EEA Med members.

8. UNEP / MAP

UNEP / MAP's comments on the draft text of roadmap give emphasis on the role, contribution and activities of MAP and its scientific component MEDPOL and more specifically:

- ❖ Under the heading **Political Framework - 3.1 External Relations** - the last paragraph should read "At the regional level, there are a number of fora where environment issues are discussed, either in the context of the official Euro-Mediterranean ministerial meetings or within the **framework of the Barcelona Convention** or through meeting of civil society organizations".
- ❖ Under the heading **Infrastructure Development** - in the second paragraph, after the words "European Investment Bank" please include the following text "and the GEF Strategic Partnership for the Mediterranean Large Marine Ecosystem".
- ❖ Under the heading **5.4 Monitoring, Steering and Review - 5.4.1. Monitoring** in the first paragraph second line insert "MAP (MEDPOL, Blue Plan)" instead of the word "MEDPOL".
- ❖ In **Annex 1 under 2007** - include the following fourth bullet "ECZM strategies will be prepared by the end 2007 in all countries with a specific focus on mitigating the impacts of LBS of pollution".

Chapter 2: Aims of Horizon 2020

- ❖ Replace the first sentence of the first paragraph with the following:- "The main aim of the initiative is to reduce the level of pollution of the Mediterranean region by the year 2020 by tackling the most significant pollution sources taking into account the pollution reduction process initiated by the countries in the framework of MAP".
- ❖ First indent, change with:
"To further increase the existing cooperation developed by the various parties involved in the

Barcelona Convention. By working together...."

Chapter 5: Components of Horizon 2020

- ❖ Page 4, first paragraph replace with the following:
"Horizon 2020 is intended to enhance cooperation between all interested parties working on protection of the Mediterranean thus supporting the pollution reduction process in the Mediterranean. It shall remain open to...,"
- ❖ Sub-chapter 5.2, page 6, add to the second paragraph as follows:
".... environmental governance. The relevant capacity building programmes carried out as part of the Mediterranean Action Plan will also provide a substantial contribution to the countries in the implementation of the pollution reduction process."

Chapter 7: Financing Horizon 2020

- ❖ Page 8, penultimate paragraph changes as follows:
"Other partners, including the Global Environment Facility (GEF), will be encouraged.. "

Annex 1

- ❖ Preparatory measures, page 9, after the fourth paragraph, add a new paragraph as follows:
"European Commission to review the content (action proposed, priorities) of the endorsed National Action Plans to address pollution from land-based pollution with the competent unit of the Mediterranean Action Plan".
- ❖ Infrastructure component, page 10, second indent. Change as follows:
 - "Relevant institutions of the Mediterraneanpollution levels (priority projects) on the basis of the endorsed National Action Plans. Also to ..."
- ❖ Capacity building measures, page 11, under 2007-2008, delete third indent starting with Partners...."
- ❖ Review and monitoring, page 12, under 2007, change the first indent as follows:
 - "EEA, in cooperation with MAP and other relevant partners, to design...."

9. Institut de Prospective Economique du Monde Méditerranéen – IPEMed

IPEMed's working group "Water and de-pollution in the cities and countries in the Mediterranean" brings the following observations to the text of the Commission "Horizon 2020":

- ❖ The principal observation relates to the governance, whose principle must be more promoted. The participation of the populations and their local counsellors in the decisions concerning the systems of water and treatment is a factor of success essential with any initiative in favour of the control of pollution. In this direction, it would undoubtedly be advisable to widen the fields of the text by associating to the Initiative a socio-economic pillar (sensitising and participation of the citizens, capacity and will to pay the public services of environment, tariff choices etc), and a pillar of engagement of the States to institutional reforms (installation of the institutions able to manage, on the means and the long term, the services and the equipment concerned).
- ❖ The capacity to durably operate the systems after realization of the infrastructures should be more highlighted.
- ❖ Under chapter 3.2 it is mentioned the Med EUWI. This initiative refers mainly to the Objectives of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG), which are formulated in a way unsuited to the case of the Mediterranean because they do not aim at wastewater treatment but only on "basic treatment". To make coherent the two initiatives, it is necessary to supplement the MDG for water in the Mediterranean area by adding a pillar of de-pollution/re-utilisation of it.
- ❖ Under chapter 5.1 "Development of infrastructures" it envisages to entrust to the World Bank and the EIB a driving role in the definition of pipeline projects (priority projects) "through their discussions with the national authorities". This procedure makes it possible to ensure that the

economic and financial constraints will be seriously taken into account in the examination of the project. However, this procedure has the risk to promote actions already submitted by the authorities for financing by these institutions. It is proposed to supplement this approach by a procedure open to proposals from public from the various local, public and private actors, countries concerned, so that to collect the projects of good quality.

- ❖ It was also mentioned that the essential factor resides with the capacity and the motivation of the owner of the project (municipality or another local authority, industrial units, etc.) and not only with the will of the national authorities or the viability of the financial arrangement of the initial investment. Regarding de-pollution, the existence of a contractual and/or political engagement and the available expertise ensure the operation of the project - which in general generates costs and not incomes - are key criteria, especially in countries where there are not economic mechanisms sanctioning the insufficiency of performances of de-pollution. A call of proposals makes it possible to directly evaluate these elements at the local owner of the project.
- ❖ In the same chapter, it is proposed to classify the projects according to their environmental impact. We suggest adding: "... of their environmental and health impact ".
- ❖ Chapter 5.3 quotes various relevant fields of research. It would be advisable to add some examples highlighting the socio-economic potential in the countries concerned, such as "effectiveness and acceptability of the pollution systems", "capacity and acceptance to pay for the services of cleansing or collection/solid waste treatment", to cover the costs for these services".

To go further in the particular case of water and treatment, it is suggested EC to propose a guide of recommended practices and good governance, having as final recipients the local persons in charge in the Southern countries. Such "a Guide for sustainable and integrated water management in the cities and countries in the Mediterranean" would have to become a reference for the local actors, the national authorities, the international associations, the operators of North and South, and the international bankers (EU, EIB, BM, BAD...).

In this direction, IPEmed proposes to contribute to format the guide and to work towards its acceptance with the decision makers, for the evaluation of the projects.

10. Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency

General remarks

- ❖ Egypt welcomes the Horizon 2020 initiative to de-pollute the Mediterranean Sea by 2020. However, the sustainability of the Mediterranean de-pollution should take into consideration the economic and the social aspects side by side with the environmental aspect.
- ❖ The informal paper needs further clarifications for the role and responsibilities of "*able and willing countries*"⁵, towards the implementation of this Initiative.
- ❖ The road map of initiative Horizon 2020 should include a clear administrative and institutional mechanism for the implementation and the evaluation of the initiative.
- ❖ Considering the actual role of the existing environmental frameworks as an added value to the Initiative, Horizon 2020 does not clarify the future of such frameworks making the neighbourhood policy the cornerstone of the implementation policy.
- ❖ Horizon 2020 will be based on existing and developing policy instruments, it is worth - in addition to the proposed items - adding the Nile Basin Initiative which is highly recommended to be included within the initiative context.
- ❖ It should be taken into consideration that although southern Mediterranean countries are doing their best and devoting all efforts to control and reduce pollution, lack of finance is a real constraint; technical assistance is highly needed, and appropriate low cost technology has to be included.

⁵ Page 1 of the Initial Draft of the Horizon 2020 "Roadmap", last paragraph.

- ❖ Participation of NGOs and civil society in the Horizon 2020 should be open but according to each country's legislation.
- ❖ Funding should be tied to the ceiling setting (year 2020) of the initiative, as there is a difference between pollution status in each country, so limited funds will not help to commit with a fixed end date.
- ❖ The Draft made many references to the water issue such as the Mediterranean Component of the European Water Initiative, the Water Framework Directives and Euro-Mediterranean Water Directors. Egypt is seeking more clarification about the timetable of the *Euro-Mediterranean Water Directors*.
- ❖ The Draft also underlined *the efforts of the neighbouring countries to bring their legislation closer to that of the Community in accordance with the Association Agreements particularly in water-related legislation and standards*.⁶ Our understanding is that the Infrastructure Development Segment will concentrate on the identification and the prioritisation of the most significant pollution reduction projects. It is then intended to concentrate on a limited numbers of sectors, namely: industrial emissions, municipal waste and urban waste water. What was mentioned in the Draft Paper (page 4) exceeds the nature and the scope of the abovementioned sources of pollution.
- ❖ Referring to the economic situation of the countries, the road map must take into consideration the ceiling of lending; it will not be preferred to base the investment on environmental projects on loans only. Each country has a ceiling in the on lending and may be it will not be preferred to on lend for environmental projects.
- ❖ The road map paper is a concept paper without going into details of implementation procedures and financing mechanisms.

Specific comments

2. Aims of Horizon 2020

- ❖ There are no specific quantified targets and indicators in order to be tied with the goals of Horizon 2020.
- ❖ The program should indicate on the importance to add the Cleaner Production mechanism in the initiative.

3. Political Framework

- ❖ There should be a new section included:

3.3 National Policies

The Horizon 2020 should consider also the ongoing national policies, plans and legislations of each country specifically the developing countries (Southern Mediterranean)

4. Participation

- ❖ Egypt agrees on the importance of the civil society and local communities' participation and role in the implementation of the Initiative. However, this participation should be made within the national legal frameworks of the concerned Parties. An Addition of this meaning should be reflected in the Draft Road Map.

5. Components of Horizon 2020

5.1. Infrastructure development:

The infrastructure development component should be clearly elaborated and in addition to that this component should precisely identify the technical assistance techniques within this context.

⁶ Page 4 of the Initial Draft of the Horizon 2020 "Roadmap". Last paragraph

5.4 Monitoring, Steering and Review

5.4.1 Monitoring

- ❖ The indicators that will be set should be in accordance to the objectives and quantified targets and it is very important to measure the impact and progress of the project for de-pollution.

6. Modalities and Timetable

- ❖ The proposed road map should be clearly identified the only outlined activities previously discussed with all the Parties before its adoption (i.e. the Euro-Mediterranean Water Directors, this activity should be discussed with all Parties before scheduling in the road map).

7. Financing Horizon 2020

- ❖ It is very difficult to start the initiative then start investigating with donors to contribute in the financing package.
- ❖ Identify very soft financing institutions in addition to the World Bank and European Investment Bank because they have high cost money. The major polluters are the public sector companies that are not credit worthy.
- ❖ Each country has a sealing in the on lending and may be it will not be preferred to on lend for environmental projects
- ❖ The initiative lacks a strong financial mechanism capable of funding the suggested projects that will be implemented subsequently according to the priorities agreed upon among member states. Many questions are raised on how the financing process will take place. Will the GEF be a potential co-funding source? How the *International Financial Institutions will provide appropriate financial resources and technical support to implement the Initiative?*⁷ The initiative referred to the assistance provided by the European Union as a *Potential Assistance*, stressing that the domestic fund will continue to provide the main share of the finance for environmental investments, which, in our point of view, contradicts with the Rio principle of common but differentiated responsibilities. , and with what have been agreed upon during the previous Barcelona Summit “To endorse a feasible timetable to de-pollute the Mediterranean Sea by 2020, while providing appropriate financial resources and technical support to implement it”.

⁷ 5 years work programme adopted at the 10th Anniversary of the Euro-Mediterranean Summit

Annex:

Initial Draft of the Horizon 2020 “Roadmap”



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
DIRECTORATE-GENERAL
ENVIRONMENT
Directorate E - International affairs
ENV.E.3 - Enlargement & Neighbouring Countries

INITIAL DRAFT OF THE HORIZON 2020 “ROADMAP”

This paper is issued on a purely informal basis and does not represent a formal position of the European Commission

1. INTRODUCTION

The Euro-Mediterranean process was launched in 1995. On the occasion of its 10th Anniversary the leaders of the partnership renewed their commitment to the process and refocused activities through the joint adoption of a five year work programme at a summit held in Barcelona in November 2005. In the Chairman's Statement from the summit the partners committed to:

“endorse a feasible timetable to de-pollute the Mediterranean Sea by 2020, while providing appropriate financial resources and technical support to implement it, using the Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development and exploring possible areas for co-operation in this regard with UNEP”

Following-up on this declaration the European Commission organised a meeting on 19 December to support the launch of the initiative. This initiative has been given the name Horizon 2020. At that meeting the Commission undertook to produce a first draft of the roadmap to be presented for consultations to all of the various partners. This short note presents that first draft. The enclosed timetable will eventually be issued as a proposal from the Commission in the Communication on an environmental strategy for the Mediterranean that is to be issued in Summer 2006.

This note takes into account a number of factors.

1. The discussion paper that was issued by the Commission in September 2005 outlining a first proposal for the eventual shape of the initiative. Comments and observations on it have been taken into account.
2. The Barcelona meeting brought forward a number of new elements that have been incorporated.
3. A number of important dates and deadlines already exist through ongoing actions, commitments and declarations and these have been incorporated into the proposed timetable.

The intention remains that Horizon 2020 should remain a bottom-up initiative that is open to all partners who are able and willing to contribute. This document incorporates contributions that have been made from various stakeholders and concerned parties at the

time of writing but the initiative will remain open to include further concrete contributions as they are proposed.

2. AIMS OF HORIZON 2020

The main aim of the initiative is to reduce the level of pollution of the Mediterranean region by identifying and tackling the most significant pollution sources by the year 2020. The depollution initiative will operate within existing political processes and institutions. It will support and enhance previously agreed actions and give new impetus to efforts to reduce pollution of the Mediterranean region.

In addition there are a number of secondary aims that will contribute to the achievement of the overall goal.

- To increase co-operation between the various parties involved in protecting the Mediterranean. By working together the impact of efforts can be increased.
- To keep political attention focussed on the environmental objective of reducing pollution of the Mediterranean. All parties will be encouraged to take responsibility for protecting the Mediterranean. The initiative will be included in the formal dialogue between the EU and partner countries under the Euro-Mediterranean Barcelona Process at the regional level and under the complementary framework of the Implementation of the Association Agreements and of the European Neighbourhood policy at the bilateral level.

3. POLITICAL FRAMEWORK

3.1. External relations

For cooperation between the EU and the Mediterranean partner countries, the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership and the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) are the main policy instruments and set the general context in which this initiative lies. From 2007 onwards, all EU actions and assistance programmes in the ENP region will be in support of these policies, therefore Commission involvement in any sector (including environment) needs to be in support of this framework from this point onwards. Horizon 2020 will be developed within the context of this external relations policy framework. At the bilateral level, key features of these policies are:

- The EU/partner country Association Agreements and the environment sub-committees that are created under them giving a forum for structured dialogue.
- The European Neighbourhood Policy Action Plans that lay out the priority actions to be addressed in EU/partner country bilateral relations. These Plans build on agreed regional environmental priorities.

At the regional level, there are a number of fora where environment issues are discussed, either in the context of the official Euro-Mediterranean ministerial meetings or through meeting of civil society organisations.

3.2. Environmental cooperation

Horizon 2020 will be based on, existing and developing policy instruments, the most significant being:

- EU environmental policies and measures, namely in the field of water quality and management, protection of the marine environment, as well as waste management and industrial emissions. Although EU law is only binding on EU Member States, this legislation has allowed the development of experience in identifying and exploring different solutions to environmental problems that may be useful for other Euro-Med. partners. Of particular significance are the Marine Strategy and the proposed Directive whose implementation will require increased cooperation between EU Member States and their neighbours, through existing cooperation channels under the Barcelona Convention. Appropriate consideration will also be given to the broader EU Maritime Policy (currently under development) whose environmental pillar will be delivered by the Marine Strategy. In addition, follow-up to the recommendation on Integrated Coastal Zone Management and implementation of the national strategies that flow from it could make a significant contribution to the objectives of the initiative.
- The Barcelona Convention is the legal cornerstone for multi-lateral cooperation on environmental and sustainable development issues, including pollution monitoring, assessment and control. It unites all Mediterranean countries and the European Community. The joint MAP/European Commission Work Programme endorsed in 2005 will ensure greater coherence between the activities of the two organisations.
- The Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development (MSSD) has been developed and adopted by the contracting parties to the Barcelona Convention. Its implementation (in particular, MSSD pollution reduction targets) will be an important component of Horizon 2020.
- The Mediterranean component of the EU Water Initiative which is the EU contribution to the achievements of the water-related Millenium Development Goals. The EUWI can make a significant contribution both in terms of substance (sanitation is a strong element of the Initiative) and process (National policy dialogues in partner countries will identify water-related priority projects).

4. PARTICIPATION

As pollution does not recognise international borders action will need to be taken by all countries bordering the Mediterranean Sea whether or not they are members of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership. These countries can be classified into three broad political groups.

1. Member States of the European Union
2. Candidates and potential candidates ¹ for membership of the European Union

¹ The countries of the EU's Stabilisation and Association Process that have not yet achieved candidate status – Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia and Montenegro, including Kosovo.

3. Southern Mediterranean partners covered by the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP)².

Through effective application of the environmental policies and legislation of the European Union, its Member States will achieve the aims of Horizon 2020. Binding commitments taken under the Barcelona Convention are transposed into this legal framework. The European Commission will continue its vigorous monitoring of the implementation of relevant EU legislation by the EU Member States and apply appropriate sanctions for failure to comply. Member States will also have much to do in terms of assisting neighbouring countries to protect the environment through exchange of expertise and know how, capacity building, twinning, financial support, etc.

For candidates or potential candidates hoping to join the EU, the process of approximation to EU norms and standards supported by EU financial instruments such as the Instrument for Pre-Accession –IPA will achieve the same goal. Additional environmental actions undertaken by this regional grouping (e.g. in ICZM) may assist Horizon 2020 objectives.

The ENP Southern Mediterranean countries covered by the ENP should be the main focus of Horizon 2020. Some of the assistance from proposed European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI) may serve the purpose of the initiative.

These processes are bound to have beneficial effects on the environmental situation in the Mediterranean context. The efforts of neighbouring countries to bring their legislation closer to that of the Community in accordance with the Association Agreements will also assist in this respect particularly in water-related legislation and standards.

Participation will be open to, representatives of national governments, international and regional organisations, financial institutions and bilateral donors, representatives of the NGO community, civil society, cities and regions, business and other interested parties. The initiative should not be restricted to national level stakeholders but should reach out to involve local and regional actors in a bottom-up approach.

To ensure maximum coherence and synergy with ongoing actions, the initiative will be developed in full consultation with all interested stakeholders.

Participation may be in the form of contributing previous experience and results, human expertise or financial resources.

5. COMPONENTS OF HORIZON 2020

Horizon 2020 is intended to bring together all interested parties working on protection of the Mediterranean to enable them to best coordinate activities leading to pollution reductions in the Mediterranean. It shall remain open to contributions from new partners throughout its existence.

² Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Palestinian Authority, Syria and Tunisia

It will build on existing institutions and results, filling gaps where it can bring an added value. The activities can be broadly grouped under four headings.

5.1. Infrastructure Development

This segment will concentrate on the identification and prioritisation of the most significant pollution reduction projects. These will then be given additional priority in order to push them forward to the phase of implementation. It is intended to concentrate in the first instance on a limited number of sectors defined in the five year work programme adopted at the 10th Anniversary of the Euro-Mediterranean Summit, namely:

- industrial emissions
- municipal waste
- particularly urban waste water

The aim of this component will be to develop a pipeline of projects in conjunction with the World Bank and European Investment Bank through their discussions with national authorities that will address significant pollution threats to the region.

As a starting point the World Bank and EIB will develop a listing of projects arising from their discussions with the Ministries responsible for financing. This will ensure from the outset that there is a high degree of ownership and financial viability of the projects from the financing authorities of the beneficiary country. It is envisaged to involve relevant institutions and instruments of the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP), European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI) or other relevant groupings to examine this list to identify those projects having the most significant impact on previously identified sources of pollution.

The aim of this examination would be to feedback into the project pipeline a view or ranking on the environmental importance of the selected projects and also to identify for the IFIs any significant pollution sources that are not yet being addressed or have been missed. This feedback would then be the initiator for the development of an iterative pipeline of projects that makes the link between financial viability/ownership of projects and regional environmental importance and impact of the projects.

The pipeline should remain relatively limited in size to ensure that the focus is placed on the main priority projects and the pipeline would need to receive the endorsement of the partner countries.

Once these key projects are identified they can then be developed and implemented. Without prejudice to the final outcome of the adoption of the European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI), it could be envisaged that the following could be supported through the ENPI.

- facilities for preparing projects for IFI finance
- FEMIP interest rate subsidies to promote and progress priority projects.

Other bilateral donors are encouraged to contribute to supporting this pipeline of projects.

5.2. Capacity building measures

There are a number of ongoing actions and initiatives that will lead to the establishment of the necessary conditions for sustainable environmental protection of the Mediterranean. The definition of capacity building should be interpreted in the broadest sense. Following identification of priority capacity building needs there will need to be reflection on the appropriate organisational structure to address those needs.

The European Commission will continue to support capacity building measures in its partner countries and to promote regional cooperation using appropriate fora. It is expected that the TAIEX³ facility that offers the possibility to increase know-how through training seminars, study visits etc. will be extended to cover the ENP countries in the near future. The capacity building elements of the ENP Action Plans will prove important assisting partner countries to strengthen environmental governance.

Partners have jointly committed to develop the Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development and review the implementation of all relevant regional agreements and action plans. Implementation of these commitments will be an important complimentary step to the provision of infrastructure.

There will need to be continuity in building upon previous work on regional cooperation (e.g. Integrated Coastal Zone Management) to ensure that earlier efforts are not lost.

5.3. Research

The 7th Framework Programme for Research (2007-2013) identifies a number of priorities that can benefit the objectives of Horizon 2020. More particularly, the Environment thematic priority – with its sub-priorities on management of natural resources and Environmental Technologies - will address pertinent issues that can contribute to reduce the level of pollution in the Mediterranean region. Relevant public results will be made available for all Horizon 2020 partners.

Research could be undertaken that is relevant to the Mediterranean environment covering areas such as: Pressures on environment, Sustainable Management of Resources, Evolution of marine environments, Technology assessment, verification and testing, etc. Primary areas of such research would be the monitoring, prevention and management of all major areas of pollution including industrial emissions, municipal waste and particularly urban wastewater; emphasis would be placed in areas such as cleaner production, waste management, city planning and related infrastructures, problems related to urban sprawl, coastal zone management etc.

³ <http://taieux.cec.eu.int>

5.4. Monitoring, Steering, and Review

5.4.1. Monitoring

The European Environment Agency in cooperation with the statistical office of the European Commission (EUROSTAT), MEDPOL, EMWIS and other relevant bodies will be asked to work on the development of an indicator process and a “scoreboard” to measure progress with pollution levels. This work will be coordinated with similar ongoing indicator initiatives (e.g. MSSD, European Marine Monitoring and Assessment - EMMA) with a view to producing a coherent assessment of pollution and development levels in the region. In doing so, the streamlining of data flows and network infrastructures will be addressed. This process will take into account the MSSD follow-up process and will build upon the extensive work carried out by MEDPOL on land-based pollution, which has to be integrated and strengthened. The coordinated work of these bodies will contribute to ensuring coordinated links between Horizon 2020 and the MSSD.

5.4.2. Steering and review

It will be important to ensure that the initiative is reviewed at regular intervals to assess progress and adjust actions to meet changing circumstances and priorities.

At the regional level a steering committee will be needed to overlook the implementation of the initiative in all its pillars. It should be a consultative/guiding body with a wide participation and membership that should meet at regular intervals.

In the water sector a link to the Euro-Med Water Directors conference will be established.

At bilateral level, sub-committees established under the Association Agreements would also play an important role in pursuing the initiative.

6. MODALITIES AND TIMETABLE

For the various components it will be important to ensure that all pertinent actors (from countries to international institutions and IFIs, governments to local authorities, the private sector and civil society) are able to fully participate in driving the initiative forward. Proposals for the structure of the initiative and its future evolution should be opened for public comment and discussion.

A first draft of the timetable for the first six years of Horizon 2020 is provided in Annex based on proposals that have been brought forward in the initial phases of consultation. Following further consultations a revised version will be presented as part of a Communication from the Commission in mid-2006 and presented to partner countries for adoption before the end of 2006.

7. FINANCING HORIZON 2020

The initiative should be open to all potential donors.

Domestic funding will continue to provide a key share of the finance for environmental investments.

Any potential European Union assistance (whether regional or national) to finance projects in the ENP partner countries would have to come from the proposed European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI) and therefore a clear link to the ENP and its Action Plans is indispensable. Under the ENPI Cross-border component, environmental actions addressing common challenges will be supported on sub-national, regional and local levels.

Future EU assistance is likely to continue to stimulate investment from International Financial Institutions through use of instruments such as Technical Assistance and interest rate subsidies. For infrastructure construction, the bulk of investments will continue to be provided through IFIs loans and contributions from other donors.

Other partners will be encouraged to use the financial instruments at their disposal to further the aims of the initiative.

Possibilities for private finance should be explored.

DRAFT HORIZON 2020 TIMETABLE FIRST PHASE 2007-2013

This draft timetable is presented for the initial phase of Horizon covering the period until 2013 corresponding to the period covered by the next EU financial perspectives. It is proposed that following a 2009 mid-term progress report to Euro-Mediterranean environment ministers, the initiative be reviewed at a subsequent meeting of ministers to be held in 2012.

Meeting the deadlines of relevant EU environmental legislation and policies will be the most significant contribution of European Union Member States to achieving the goals of Horizon 2020. A significant future development in this regard will be the proposed Marine Strategy Directive.

A work programme should be agreed every two years detailing the actions to be taken in the following period. At a bilateral level the formal EU-Partner country dialogue should address the initiative through the regular meetings of the Energy/Transport/Environment Sub-Committees as they are created.

A graphical representation of the timetable is given as Table A.1.

1. Preparatory measures to be taken during 2006

European Commission to organise consultation with partners on the timetable (February-March 2006).

European Commission to issue Communication on an environmental strategy for the Mediterranean (July 2006).

European Commission to introduce Horizon 2020 into political dialogue with partner countries through Environment Sub-Committees and into EUWI Country dialogues

European Commission to review the functions of the SMAP Correspondents Network in anticipation of the end of the MEDA programme. In view of this, the Commission to consider necessary organisational structures to support Horizon 2020.

European Environment Agency and EUROSTAT in consultation with MAP to propose key indicators and a scoreboard to be used for monitoring Horizon 2020 drawn from the relevant data that is available. (EMWIS / Blue Plan / Hot spots identified as part of the work of the Barcelona Convention).

European Commission to prepare reports on the implementation of the first set of ENP Action Plans.

European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI) to be adopted.

European Commission to prepare the Regional and Country Strategy Papers as well as Indicative Programmes under the ENPI. The assistance for the 2007 budget to be programmed.

ENPI Cross-border co-operation Neighbourhood and Partnership programmes to be launched.

Clarify role of GEF Strategic Partnership investment fund (European Commission/World Bank/UNEP) and seek its active support.

EU Member States to finalise the setting up of their monitoring networks, under the Water Framework Directive (WFD).

Presentation of timetable to Euro-Mediterranean Water Directors.

Meeting of Euro-Mediterranean Environment Ministers to adopt timetable and to decide on appropriate body to act as steering group for Horizon 2020 and monitor subsequent progress with the initiative (end 2006).

2. Infrastructure component

In this initiative, co-ordination between the European Commission, World Bank and European Investment Bank shall be guided by the Memorandum of Understanding⁴ signed in May 2004 between these three partners.

2007-2008:

- FEMIP⁵-EIB/World Bank to produce first draft pipeline of projects.
- Relevant institutions of the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP), European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument and other relevant groupings to examine project pipeline to identify those projects having the largest impact on Mediterranean pollution levels (priority projects). Also to signal to IFIs and partner countries the major pollution sources (from the Barcelona Convention 'Hot Spots') that are missing. This iterative loop will lead to the second round of projects for the pipeline of bankable projects.
- Project preparation assistance to preferentially target this first pipeline subject to a positive assessment from the environmental examination.

2009/2010:

- Horizon 2020 measures should be considered for inclusion in the follow-up to the first wave of ENP Action Plans

3. Capacity building measures

Some measures may arise out of on-going activities in the framework of the EUWI/WFD Joint Process

⁴ Memorandum of Understanding on co-operation in the Middle East and Southern Mediterranean/North African Region.

⁵ Facilité euro méditerranéenne d'investissement et de partenariat

2007

- Identification of priority needs in capacity building measures
- European Commission to programme initial capacity building measures using the ENPI and targeting ENP Action Plan measures.
- New MED POL programme (both principles and operational part) adopted by the Barcelona Convention

2007-2008:

- Partners who have not already done so to ratify the amended Barcelona Convention and its main protocols.
- Actions to enhance environmental governance to be included in ENP Action Plans that are negotiated.
- Partners to adopt the National Action Plans that have been prepared under the Land Based Sources (LBS) Protocol of the Barcelona Convention. Implementation should be in accordance with the deadlines specified in the plans.
- Progress with the capacity building elements of the first ENP Action Plans with Israel, Jordan, Morocco, Palestinian Authority and Tunisia to be assessed in the context of the ENP implementation reports (2006-2008). Follow-up to be organised within the ENP.

2008:

- Partner countries to report on progress with the Euro-Mediterranean Environmental Integration Strategy that was adopted at the 2nd Conference of Euro-Mediterranean Environment Ministers in Athens in July 2002 (through Euro-Mediterranean sub-committees where they have been initiated).
- Summary progress report on the Euro-Mediterranean Environmental strategy to be presented to the regular meeting of the Euro-Mediterranean Foreign Ministers.

4. Research

By 2007

- The 7th Framework Programme for research of the EU enters into implementation. It will be open to participation of third countries' research institutions.
- Information actions on the content of the 7th FP and of the research opportunities it presents

- Identification of priority needs in research related to Horizon 2020 in collaboration with MAP and its Activity Centres, as well as research institutions in the Mediterranean area

2007 – 2013

- Diffusion of information on regular calls for proposals for research projects to be funded under the 7th FP

By 2008

- Actions toward the formation of research consortia, notably between north-south institutions in the Mediterranean, for research targeting Horizon 2020 needs

5. Review and Monitoring

2007

- EEA, in cooperation with relevant partners, to design a coherent indicator process to monitor trends and to propose a framework for regular “scorecard” analyses to compare and measure progress based on existing and ongoing initiatives. Key indicators to be tested.

At intermediate dates to be defined the initiative will be monitored with the production of

- Five yearly reports on the state of the environment in the Mediterranean based on an agreed set of indicators

- Biennial progress report focussing on country profiles in line with UNEP/MAP’s work programme.

- Commission in collaboration with MAP to develop communication and information campaign to publicise the initiative.

2010/2011

- Progress reports will be issued for both the infrastructure and capacity building components and reviewed by the Horizon 2020 Steering Committee.

2012:

- Fix future Horizon 2020 work programme and revise approach if necessary based on results of this first phase.
- Provide progress report to Euro-Mediterranean Environment Ministers

6. Deadlines for EU Member States

2008

- EU Member States to adopt the first version of the River Basin Management Plans under the Water Framework Directive (WFD).

2009

- EU MS to finalise and agree WFD river basin management plan including a programme of measures.

2012

- EU Member States to make operational the programme of measures as defined in the River Basin Management plan under the WFD
- EU Member States to finish an initial assessment of the environmental status of their marine environment, including the main impacts, and to determine the good environmental status of their marine environment under the proposed Marine Framework Directive (MFD).

2013

- EU Member States to set up targets for their marine environment, under the proposed MFD.