PRIMA Impact Assessment Stakeholder Event

Malta Council for Science and Technology (MCST)
Main Hall, Villa Bighi- Kalkara, Malta
17 March 2016

Short Summary Report
Annex II
PRIMA
Partnership for Research and Innovation in the Mediterranean Area

An integrated programme on food systems and water resources for the development of inclusive, sustainable and healthy Euro-Mediterranean societies

Prof. Angelo Riccaboni
PRIMA Chair

Malta, 17 March 2016
Mediterranean Area Challenges

Exploitation of natural resources, climate change, urbanisation

The sustainable production and provision of adequate quantity and quality of food and water

Socio-economic conditions, wellbeing and health of people, and the societal stability of the Region / the whole EU
Mapping

Recent years -> Many Research and Innovation cooperation initiatives/networks

bilateral (state-to-state and EU-single state)

multilateral (framework programme or major regional programmes)

Interesting achievements
Mapping

ERANETs with potential synergies with PRIMA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Status (ongoing/closed)</th>
<th>Countries EU</th>
<th>AC</th>
<th>IPC</th>
<th>Themes</th>
<th>Budget committed</th>
<th>Projects funded</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>ARIMNET</td>
<td>Closed</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Agricultural Research</td>
<td>7 M Eur</td>
<td>10 (78 eligible)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>ARIMNET 2</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Agricultural research</td>
<td>7 M Eur (1st call)</td>
<td>10 (146 eligible)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>EUPHRESCO</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Phytosanitary research</td>
<td>8,9 M Eur</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>ICT-AGRI (1 &amp; 2)</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>ICT for agriculture</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>RURAGRI</td>
<td>Closed</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Agricultural, rural development</td>
<td>8,5 M Eur</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>ERACAPS</td>
<td>Closed</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Plant science</td>
<td>40 M Eur</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>C-IPM</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Invasive species</td>
<td>--</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>ERANETMED</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>10 (incl. int.o.f.)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Climate change adaptation</td>
<td>18 M Eur</td>
<td>11 (40 eligible)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>FACCE ERANET PLUS</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Mediterranean forest ecosystem</td>
<td>1,5 M Eur</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>FORESTERRA</td>
<td>Closed</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Sustainable food systems</td>
<td>17 M Eur</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>SUSFOOD</td>
<td>Closed</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Agricultural Research</td>
<td>3,9 M Eur</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>ERA-ARD II</td>
<td>Closed</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Water management in extreme events</td>
<td>9 M Eur + 5 M Eur EC top-up</td>
<td>Under evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>WATERWORKS 2014</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Sustainable water use in agriculture.</td>
<td>18 M Eur + 7,9 M Eur EC top-up</td>
<td>Pre-announcement</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
• Relevant MED challenges

• Several R&I Initiatives in the MED Area

BUT

• Fragmentation

• Low impact

Long term commitment and Integration are needed
EU countries and MPCs:

An integrated programme on food systems and water resources for the development of inclusive, sustainable and healthy Euro-Mediterranean societies

Co-ownership, mutual interest and shared benefit

Co-financed and Co-designed

- Long-term orientation
- Avoiding fragmentation and duplications in R&I
- Focused on Research, Innovation and Adoption of solutions
Goal

To develop innovative solutions and promote their adoption for improving the efficiency and sustainability of food productions and water provision

in order to support an inclusive well-being and socio-economic development in the Mediterranean Area

within the framework of a reinforced Euro-Mediterranean co-operation
Specific OBJECTIVES

• To enhance knowledge and unlock its innovation potential for food security and water availability

• To advance existing knowledge and innovations for water and food quality and safety
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criticalities</th>
<th>Operational Objectives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Overexploitation of natural resources and unsustainable ways of farming</td>
<td>To develop smart and sustainable farming systems to maintain natural resources and to increase production efficiency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On-farm irrigation inefficiencies</td>
<td>To test and stimulate adoption of context-tailored water-saving solutions, in particular in agriculture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changes in food demand and their consequences on food supply chains, nutrition and health</td>
<td>To innovate in the Mediterranean food products based on Mediterranean diet heritage and to enhance the links between nutrition and health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food and water losses and wastes</td>
<td>To find context-adapted solutions to increase food and water chain efficiency and reduce losses and wastes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criticalities</td>
<td>Operational Objectives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animal and plant diseases</td>
<td>To design and promote the adoption of novel approaches to reduce the impact of pests and pathogens in farming, including their consequences on human health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business Food systems unable to create employment and economic growth</td>
<td>To conceive and implement innovative, quality oriented models in agro-business as potential sources of new jobs and economic growth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erosion of soil and mismanagement of water cycle at the watershed level</td>
<td>To improve land and water sustainability in arid and semi-arid watersheds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inequitable water allocation and unsustainable water management</td>
<td>To elaborate and stimulate adoption of new models for the governance of water management systems</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3 PILLARS
Operational Objectives grouped in 3 Pillars

**PILLAR 1**
Sustainable management of water for arid and semi-arid Med areas

**PILLAR 2**
Sustainable farming systems under Med environmental constraints

**PILLAR 3**
Mediterranean food value chain for regional and local development

**PRIMA OBJECTIVES**

2. To test and stimulate adoption of context-tailored water-saving solutions, in particular in agriculture
7. To improve land and water sustainability in arid and semi-arid watersheds
8. To elaborate and stimulate adoption of new policies and protocols for the governance of water management systems

**PRIMA OBJECTIVES**

1. To develop smart and sustainable farming systems to maintain natural resources and increase production efficiency
5. To design and promote the adoption of novel approaches to reduce the impact of pests and pathogens in farming

**PRIMA OBJECTIVES**

3. To innovate in the Mediterranean food products based on Mediterranean diet heritage and to enhance the links between nutrition and health
4. To find context-adapted solutions to increase food and water chain efficiency, and reduce losses and wastes
6. To conceive and implement innovative, quality oriented models in agro-business as potential sources of new jobs and economic growth

Monitoring PRIMA impacts through SDGs indicators
Priorities of Pillar 1
WATER

- Water saving
- Water supply strategies
- Water monitoring and forecasting methods
- Desalination and wastewater treatment
- Water sanitation and quality protection

Activities and tools
- Research projects
- Innovation projects
- Network infrastructures
- Capacity building and training
- New methodologies
Priorities of Pillar 2
FARMING SYSTEMS

- Breeding and cropping systems
- New farming systems
- Assistant tools for farmers in decision making and management
- Establishment of regulatory and surveillance networks

Activities and tools
- Research projects
- Innovation projects
- Capacity building and training
- Dissemination and outreach
- New methodologies
Priorities of Pillar 3
FOOD VALUE CHAIN

• Increase of nutritional quality of food
• Enhance health and wellbeing
• Enhance distribution, logistic and policy support
• Integration of processes in food chain
• Reduction of waste
• New value chain
• Energy recovery
• Support to SMEs, business development, entrepreneurship

Activities and tools
• Research projects
• Innovation projects
• Network infrastructures
• Capacity building and training
• SME partnerships
• Dissemination and outreach
• New methodologies
Towards an Initiative under article 185 TFEU

2-3 April 2012, Barcelona
EuroMediterranean Conference on R&I – Conclusions
“Initiative under article 185”

22 December 2014
Submission of PRIMA Joint Programme Proposal to the Commission

October 2015
The Impact Assessment by the Commission starts

February-April
Stakeholder Consultation

29 February
Addendum presented to the Commission by the Consortium

3 March
4PRIMA CSA Selected for Grant
An article 185 initiative is the most suitable instrument to tackle the global challenges of the Mediterranean region in an integrated way.

**Appropriateness of an Art 185 TFEU initiative**

**Scientific integration**
Multi-annual joint implementation of a common agenda optimizing national R&I activities and programmes

**Management integration**
Joint management operated through an independent legal entity
- the Dedicated Implementation Structure -
reduction of transaction costs; avoid duplications;
alignment of existing programmes

**Financial integration**
High level and solid multiannual financial commitments by participating states
Dedicated Implementation Structure

The UfM Secretariat as possible location of the PRIMA’s dedicated implementation structure

- its rules are based on the financial regulation applicable to the EC
- all its activities and projects are based on the principle of variable geometry

Both structures would stand as two autonomous but associated institutions
Financial Commitment Expressed
PRIMA potential impacts

Socio-economic impacts attended in terms of:

• EURO-MEDITERRANEAN INTEGRATION
• JOB CREATION
• SUPPORT TO SMALL FARMERS
• MIGRATION
Coordination and Support Action (CSA)

Submitted to the EC on January 26, 2016
Accepted for Grant on March 3, 2016
Supporting the establishment of a long-term, well-structured and integrated partnership for research and innovation on food systems and water resources

- Strategic Research and Innovation Agenda (SRIA) and associated implementation plan
- Extensive participatory process -> a critical mass of key players at international level and all relevant stakeholders
- Wide portfolio of results and relationships generated in previous and on-going EU projects, seeking cooperation between EU and Mediterranean Partner Countries (MPCs)
- Exploration of avenues for awareness raising and development of strategic alliances with key stakeholders
Partners
Next steps

- Public Stakeholder Consultation Deadline 24-4

- Finalisation of the Impact Assessment Report by the European Commission

- Kick-off of the 4PRIMA CSA
If the Impact Assessment will be positive

2016
Submission of EC Proposal to EU Council and EP

2017
Launch of the initiative under Maltese Presidency
THE PRIMA WEB SITE

http://www.prima4med.org

PRIMA fosters joint research and innovation activities among Mediterranean countries, aiming at developing innovative and sustainable solutions in agriculture, food production and water provision, encouraging application by communities, enterprises and citizens.
PRIMA
Partnership for Research and Innovation in the Med Area

Co-ownership, mutual interest and shared benefit

Co-financed and Co-designed

Science
a leading role in strengthening the partnership between the two shores of the Mediterranean
PRIMA
The Impact Assessment Process

Panagiotis BALABANIS
European Commission – DG Research & Innovation
Unit I.2 Eco-Innovation

PRIMA Impact Assessment Stakeholder Event
Villa Bighi, Malta, 17 March 2016

Disclaimer: the content of this presentation is not legally binding
Outline

1. Background
2. Better Regulations Guidelines
3. Impact Assessment
4. Stakeholder Consultation
5. The PRIMA Proposal
6. Horizon 2020
7. PRIMA Impact Assessment
8. Policy Option 1
9. Policy Option 2
10. Online Public Consultation
1. Background

Up to 2014

• Euro-Mediterranean conference on Research and Innovation (Barcelona 2012)
• Cypriot Presidency (July 2013): launching of PRIMA (Partnership for Research and Innovation in the Mediterranean Area) with the purpose to establish a long term structured partnership in R&I in the Mediterranean area

5 December 2014

• The Council of the European Union "invites the Commission, in full respect of its right of initiative, to assess as soon as possible whether a participation of the Union in the PRIMA Joint Programme on the basis of Article 185 TFEU is justified by the scope of the objectives pursued and the scale of the resources required"

22 December 2014

• The participating countries submit the PRIMA Joint Programme proposal under Horizon 2020

1 October 2015

• In line with the Better Regulation Guidelines, the European Commission (EC) officially starts the Impact Assessment (IA), which includes consulting stakeholders

1 February 2016

• As part of the IA process, the EC launches a 12-week online public consultation
2. Better Regulation Guidelines

19 May 2015


The objectives of the Better Regulation Agenda

• To boost openness and transparency in the EU decision-making process
• To improve the quality of new laws through better impact assessments of draft legislation and amendments
• To promote constant and consistent review of existing EU laws, so that EU policies achieve their objectives in the most effective and efficient way

The purpose of the Better Regulation Guidelines

• To explain what Better Regulation is and how it should be applied in the day to day practices of Commission officials preparing new initiatives and proposals or managing existing policies and legislation
3. Impact Assessment

The objectives
As indicated in the Better Regulation Guidelines, an impact assessment:
• collects evidence (including results from evaluations) to assess if future legislative or non-legislative EU action is justified and how such action can best be designed to achieve desired policy objectives
• must identify and describe the problem to be tackled, establish objectives and formulate policy options
• assess the impacts of the policy options which are formulated

The approach
The EC impact assessment system follows an integrated approach that:
• assesses the environmental, social and economic impacts of a range of policy options thereby mainstreaming sustainability into Union policy making
• ensures that the Union's interventions respect the overarching principles of subsidiary and proportionality i.e. acting only where necessary and in a way that does not go beyond what is needed to resolve the problem
4. Stakeholder Consultation

The need to be inclusive
As stated in the Better Regulation Agenda, the European Union should not impose policies but prepare them inclusively:
• based on full transparency and engagement
• listening to the views of those affected by legislation so that it is easy to implement

We are open to external feedback and external scrutiny to ensure we get it right

And inclusiveness applies to Impact Assessment as well

In the context of an Impact Assessment, and in line with the Better Regulation Guidelines, the Stakeholder Consultation is a continuous process where formal stakeholder consultations complement the Commission's broader interaction with stakeholders.

More in detail, stakeholders must be consulted on the following key issues:
• the problem to be tackled
• the issue of subsidiarity and the EU dimension to the problem
• the available policy options
• the impacts of the policy options
5. The PRIMA proposal

General objectives

A Joint Research Programme within H2020

• to develop innovative solutions and promote their adoption for improving the efficiency and sustainability of food production and processing and water provision in the Mediterranean Area

• to support an inclusive well-being, stability and socio-economic development in the Mediterranean Area, within the framework of a reinforced Euro-Mediterranean cooperation

• to facilitate the creation of knowledge-based competences and jobs in the Mediterranean Area

Budget

• a 200M€ cash contribution has been committed by participating PRIMA countries for the initiative, over a 10-year period as from 2018

...as PRIMA has been proposed as a public-public partnership under Art. 26 of the Horizon 2020 Framework Regulation, the EC has to examine the potential impact of the initiative
6. Horizon 2020 (1/3)

What it is

• Horizon 2020 is the biggest EU Research and Innovation programme ever with nearly €80 billion of funding available over 7 years (2014 to 2020) – in addition to the private investment that this money will attract

Its key objectives

• Responding to the economic crisis to invest in jobs and growth
• Addressing people’s concerns about their livelihoods, safety and environment
• Strengthening the EU’s global position in research, innovation and technology

…and Horizon 2020 is the frame in which the PRIMA Impact Assessment is taking place
6. Horizon 2020 (2/3)

Partnering

• Partnering brings together European and national level public players in Public-Public Partnerships (P2Ps) and public and private players in Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs)

Objectives of partnering

• The partnering approach can help to address major societal challenges and strengthen Europe's competitive position by making the R&I cycle more efficient and shortening the time from research to market

......different forms of partnering have been developed to maximise the contribution of R&I to achieving smart and sustainable growth in Europe
6. Horizon 2020 (3/3)

Public private partnerships

- Through joint undertakings, including Joint Technology Initiatives, or other formal structures (Art. 187)
- Through contractual agreements, which provide inputs for work programmes (cPPP)
- Only when criteria met, e.g. clear commitments from private partners

Public public partnerships

- Through «ERA-NET cofund» for topping up of a transnational call for proposals (EU contribution proportional to total public funding for the call)
- Through Union participation in joint programmes between Member States (Art. 185)
- Supporting agendas of Joint Programming Initiatives when in line with Horizon 2020
- Only when criteria met, e.g. financial commitments of participating countries

European Innovation Partnerships

- Not funding instruments, but for bringing together all relevant actors across the whole research and innovation chain with a view to streamlining, simplifying and better coordinating instruments and initiatives
7. PRIMA Impact Assessment

Key questions

• What is the problem and why is it a problem?
• Why would the EU act? What is the role of subsidiarity?
• What should be achieved?
• How can objectives be achieved?
• What are options' economic/social/environmental impacts?
• What is the most proportionate, coherent, effective and efficient option?
• How to check that objectives are achieved?
• Who is affected and how?
• What do stakeholders think?

Policy options and baseline scenario

• Policy Option 1: Co-fund action within Horizon 2020
• Policy Option 2: Union participation to the joint programme through an "Article 185 TFEU" within Horizon 2020
• Baseline scenario: no EU involvement, continuation of existing schemes at Member States level and of any already ongoing action at EU level
8. Policy Option 1: Cofund action*

**ERA-NET Cofund**

- Implementation of a co-funded joint call for proposals that leads to the funding of transnational research and/or innovation projects
- Possibility to include additional activities such as networking, coordination, policy dialogue and additional joint calls without Union co-funding
- Participants must be research funding organisations: legal entities owning (ministries) or managing public research and innovation programmes (funding agencies)
- Union contribution: reimbursement rate set at 33%
- Duration: 5 years

**European Joint Programme Cofund**

- Mainly direct research, demonstration and coordination activities of the participants
- Participants are normally governmental research organisations participating on the basis of their institutional funding
- Possibility to include a limited number of calls for proposals, e.g. by including research funding organisations
- Union contribution: reimbursement rate up to 70%
- Duration: fixed 5-year duration with 12-month reporting periods

* Cofund action means an action funded through a grant the main purpose of which is supplementing individual calls or programmes of activities funded by entities, other than Union funding bodies, managing research and innovation programmes
9. Policy Option 2: Article 185 TFEU*

Main features

• Financial contribution of the EU to a joint research programme implemented by several Member States (multiple transnational calls for proposals and other activities)

• Commitment of the participating states to scientific, management and financial integration: beyond the funding of research projects and activities, participating states align their research policies and programmes by defining and committing themselves to a joint research programme

• The management of the programme is entrusted to a Designated Implementation Structure (indirect management)

• Ordinary legislative procedure: Commission Proposal and Decision of Council and EP

• Union contribution: defined in the basic act, in most cases matching the contributions of participating states

• Duration: typically 10 or more years, with Union contribution over up to 7 years

* Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union
10. Online Public Consultation

Main objectives
- To identify, target and involve all the relevant stakeholders
- To ensure the inclusiveness and full transparency of the process
- To inform and raise awareness on PRIMA and the ongoing impact assessment
- To contribute to the formulation of a possible EU intervention to support research and innovation in the field of water and food systems in the Mediterranean area
- To fill in potential information gaps

How to contribute
- Via the webpage: http://ec.europa.eu/research/consultations/prima/consultation_en.htm

By when to contribute
- Until 24 April 2016

Follow-up
- Visit PRIMA-dedicated webpage (https://ec.europa.eu/research/environment/index.cfm?pg=prima) to access results and get to know the other consultation activities organised in the framework of the PRIMA
Thank you!

For more information:

RTD-PRIMA-STAKEHOLDER-CONSULTATION@ec.europa.eu
PRIMA
Ex-ante Impact Assessment
Expert Group

Ken Guy

PRIMA Impact Assessment Stakeholder Event
Malta, 17 March 2016
Our Task

- The Prima Consortium has prepared a proposal for an Article 185 initiative.
- The ISG of the Commission is responsible for drafting the formal ex ante Impact Assessment for this initiative.
- Our Expert Group, on the other hand, is NOT charged with preparing the formal impact assessment.
- Our task is to prepare material that the Commission can use as input when preparing the formal impact assessment.
Our Team

- Adriano BATTILANI: Irrigated agriculture, industry
- Patricia BOEKHOLT: Impact assessment, policy aspects
- Latifa BOUSSELMI: Water governance, R&I policy
- Ken GUY (Chair): R&I policy, impact assessment, P2Ps
- Phoebe KOUNDOURI: Valuation of impact, land and water
- Caroline LEJARS: Agriculture, irrigation, social inequalities
- Klaus MENRAD: Market analysis, consumer preferences
- Enrique PLAYAN (Rapporteur): Agricultural water use, JPIs
- Franz SCHULTHEIS: Social and cultural aspects
The Expert Group will follow the Impact Assessment steps in the European Commission’s Better Regulation Toolbox

1. What is the problem and why is it a problem?
2. Why should the EU act?
3. What should be achieved?
4. What are the various options to achieve the objectives?
5. What are the impacts of the different policy options and who will be affected?
6. How do the options compare?
7. How would actual impacts be monitored and evaluated?
## Methodological Approaches at Each Stage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Methodological Approaches</th>
<th>Stage 1</th>
<th>Stage 2</th>
<th>Stage 3</th>
<th>Stage 4</th>
<th>Stage 5</th>
<th>Stage 6</th>
<th>Stage 7</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Domain expertise of Expert Group</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literature reviews</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key stakeholder interviews</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC Public consultation</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impact mapping</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SWOT analysis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quantitative assessment</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi-criteria analysis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✔️</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coherence checks</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Our Schedule

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Dec</th>
<th>Jan</th>
<th>Feb</th>
<th>Mar</th>
<th>Apr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Section 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final Draft</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section 1. What is the problem and why is it a problem?

- Critically review the arguments put forward in the PRIMA proposal concerning the nature of the problem and the need for a policy initiative.

- Critically review arguments of the same nature put forward in the Inception Impact Assessment.

- Construct problem statement on basis of these reviews, the collective knowledge of the Expert Group members and reviews of other relevant documentation and literature.

- Articulate premises that need to be substantiated to demonstrate the validity of the problem statement.
Section 1. What is the problem and why is it a problem?

- Review relevant literature to substantiate problem statement, complemented by the findings from interviews with key stakeholders.
- When available, draw upon the results of the EC public consultation to verify and substantiate the problem definition.
- Check coherence of problem definition with that of key stakeholders.
- Amplify on EU dimensions of the problem.
- Articulate likely consequences if problem persists.
Section 2. Why should the EU act?

- Review EU policy documentation to understand whether the EU has a right to undertake actions in addition to those potentially capable of being taken by individual countries, both inside and outside the EU.

- Review evidence gathered on the nature of the problem (see Section 1) to understand the potential of countries to resolve the problem in the absence of EU action.

- Outline potential benefits of EU action in terms of contribution to the resolution of the problem.

- Assess coherence with the priorities of key stakeholders.
Section 3. What should be achieved?

- Critically review the policy objectives and potential impacts contained in the PRIMA proposal and Inception Impact Assessment
- Critically review the results of interviews with key stakeholders
- When available, critically review the results of the EC public consultation
- Construct policy objectives that are compatible with the resolution of the problem statement defined in Section 1
Section 3. What should be achieved?

• Articulate clearly how these objectives relate to the resolution of the problem and highlight potential synergies and trade-offs

• Contrast and compare these objectives with those of other EU policies and initiatives affecting developments within the problem sphere

• Contrast and compare with the expectations of key stakeholders
Section 4. What are the options to achieve the objectives?

- Critically review the potential policy options proposed in the PRIMA proposal and the Inception Impact Assessment.

- Articulate appropriate policy options for the resolution of the problem defined in Section 1, clearly identifying the intervention logic of each option and outlining the EU budget implications.

- Include in these policy options (i) no new EU initiatives; (ii) an Article 185 initiative; (iii) alternative EU policy initiatives, e.g. new or extended ERANET Cofund actions or European Joint Programme Cofund actions.

- Outline arguments discounting other potential policy options.
Section 5. What are the impacts of the different policy options and who will be affected?

- Conduct SWOT analysis of existing situation based on evidence gathered in the earlier stages, e.g. via literature reviews and stakeholder interviews
- Identify and categorise the range of potential impacts associated with the different policy options
- When available, complement with analysis of the public consultation launched by the EC
- Identify impact pathways and affected communities
- Identify those impact pathways that would build on strengths, rectify weaknesses, mitigate threats and exploit opportunities
- For each policy option, identify relevant impact pathways and range of potential impacts on different communities in terms of nature, scale and probability
Section 5. What are the impacts of the different policy options and who will be affected?

- Focus on those impacts and impact pathways that are deemed to be significant in terms of scale, scope and probability.

- Identify potential impact indicators and existence of relevant sources of data that would allow quantitative assessments of potential impacts.

- If relevant data exist, identify and use appropriate modelling approaches to estimate potential impacts and associated benefits and costs (including impact on EU budgets).

- If relevant data does not exist, review impact assessment and forecasting literature to identify comparable situations and, reasoning by analogy, assess nature, scale and probability of potential impacts associated with each policy option.

- For each policy option, outline potential obstacles to the attainment of desirable outcomes.
Section 6. How do the options compare?

- Review all evidence amassed in preparing the earlier sections and construct a matrix contrasting the chosen policy options in terms of:
  - Goal attainment prospects
  - Nature, scale and probability of impacts
  - Compatibility with other EU policy objectives
  - Compatibility with other policy initiatives, EU and non-EU
  - Conformity with the principles of subsidiarity and proportionality
  - Level of confidence in assessment of each option

- If feasible, conduct multi-criteria analysis to ascertain the preferred option

- Specify the preferred option, with associated implications for the EU budget, and the reasoning underpinning this choice, plus coherence with the priorities of key stakeholders
Section 7. How would actual impacts be monitored and evaluated

- For the preferred option, articulate outline of a monitoring and evaluation system in terms of:
  - Key objectives
  - Core indicators
  - Data collection strategies
  - Relevant assessment strategies
Problem Definition

• The logic of the PRIMA proposal is that a policy initiative aimed at strengthening research and innovation (R&I) capacity and collaboration in domains related to food systems and water resources in the Mediterranean region is needed to tackle major problems of mutual interest and address important system performance issues related to productivity, efficiency of operation, sustainability etc.

• Moreover, the resolution of these problems via the contribution of R&I is likely to lead to improvements along a host of broader socio-economic and political dimensions.
Verification

- An ex-ante impact assessment has to verify both that a problem or problems exist and that the logic underpinning a proposed initiative is sound.

- For the PRIMA initiative, this meant establishing that:
  - Problems of mutual interest related to the management and performance of food systems and water resources in the Mediterranean region both exist and can be resolved in part via improvements in R&I capacity and collaboration.
  - R&I capacity and collaboration in the Mediterranean region in domains related to food systems and water resources are in need of strengthening if these problems are to be tackled effectively.
  - The improved management of food systems and water resources can lead to broader socioeconomic and political benefits.
Options and Impacts

- **Options**
  - Baseline scenario – no dedicated Euro-Mediterranean R&I co-operation initiative
  - Policy Option 1 – A Programme Co-fund action
  - Policy Option 2 – An Article 185 initiative

- **Impacts**
  - Impacts on Mediterranean R&I systems
  - Socio-economic and political impacts
  - Environmental impacts
Evidence and Examples

- We are reviewing studies of the impacts of different kinds of R&I programmes as well as the impacts of R&I activities themselves.

- We would also like to invite you to contribute to our work by discussing examples of actual and potential impacts of R&I activities related to food and water systems in the Mediterranean in the discussion groups this afternoon.

- You are also invited to send evidence and examples to the Expert Group, plus your opinions concerning the relative advantages and disadvantages of the three policy options.
Please send any material you think would be of use to the Expert Group to the following:

- Enrique Playán (Rapporteur)
  - enrique.playan@csic.es
- Ken Guy (Chair)
  - ken.guy@wiseguys.ltd.uk

Thank you