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EU Strategy for the Adriatic and Ionian Region
EUSAIR

Interreg
ADRION
ADRIATIC-IONIAN
EUROPEAN UNION
European Regional Development Fund - Instrument for Pre-Accession II Fund
EUSAIR FACILITY POINT

PILLAR RELATED STUDY

REFERRING TO THE OBJECTIVE OF
BUILDING THE KNOWLEDGE BASE RELEVANT TO THE FOUR STRATEGY PILLARS

Environmental Quality
EUSAIR

STEMMING FROM CALL FOR PROPOSALS TO IDENTIFY
THEMATIC STEERING GROUP EXPERTS (TSG EXPERTS)
FOR PILLAR 3 OF THE ADRION MICRO-REGIONAL STRATEGY
WITH THE PURPOSE OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF THE EUSAIR

FINAL VERSION 10/02/2020

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Interreg ADRION ADRIATIC-IONIAN EUSAIR FACILITY POINT

EU Strategy for the Adriatic and Ionian Region EUSAIR

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1. BACKGROUND – Interreg ADRION EUSAIR FP FRAMEWORK

In the Strategic Interreg ADRION V-B 2014-2022 project- "EUSAIR FACILITY POINT", within the Work Package 3, it is foreseen to monitor and evaluate the EUSAIR macroregional strategy, the following activities are foreseen:

3.1 BUILDING THE KNOWLEDGE BASE RELEVANT TO THE FOUR STRATEGY PILLARS
3.2 ESTABLISHING EUSAIR MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK
3.3 CAPACITY BUILDING FOR PUBLIC AUTHORITIES/ ADMINISTRATIONS"

Related to the above mentioned **Activity 3.1** the objective of this first task is to collect reliable and, as far as possible, comparable data for the whole of the EUSAIR macro-region, the so called knowledge base. The objective is to:

a) identify areas (thematic and/or geographical) with particular needs or particular potential,
b) form the basis for a well-founded prioritization of projects/actions,
c) set baseline values on which output and result indicators and targets can be based (d) set the basis for a further development of the macro-regional approach.
d) Concerning the deliverables, building the necessary knowledge base will include: (a) An inventory of existing resources (already concluded or on-going studies or research, existing data bases at regional, national or European level etc.) and (b) the implementation, as necessary, of Pillar related studies.

Related to the previously mentioned **Activity 3.2,** the preparatory steps include the drafting of:

a) A concise SWOT Analysis for the TSG concerned, outlining Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats in the thematic sector covered by the TSG. This Analysis will be conducted once and its results will be presented in the first TSG Annual Monitoring Report for the year 2018, in 2019.
b) a concise multilevel examination of the internal cohesion of the relevant TSG's operation (Findings of the TSG SWOT Analysis ↔ TSG Priority Actions ↔ project selection criteria ↔ projects selected for labelling/implementation). This analysis will be conducted for the first time immediately after the TSG Experts' assumption of their duties, with the results to be presented in the TSGs' Annual Monitoring Reports for the year 2018, and will be updated two years later, with the results presented in the TSGs' Annual Monitoring Reports for the year 2020.

The above steps will pave the way for the creation of the EUSAIR's monitoring and evaluation framework. The following two inter-related elements are included:

a) The identification of the actors involved in monitoring and evaluation activities;
b) The formulation of a TSG-specific monitoring and evaluation quantitative indicator system (including sources, baselines and targets), taking into account the availability of information and the target and indicator systems employed by relevant ESIF (national or transnational) or IPA II programmes in the context of which projects of EUSAIR/TSG interest are being (or might in the future be) implemented, as well as the work being done in the context of the ESPON tailor-made territorial monitoring tool.

The progress of the EUSAIR's implementation at the Pillar/TSG level will be presented in Annual TSG Monitoring Reports. The exact content of the Annual TSG Monitoring Reports will be decided in cooperation and under the guidance of the TSG Experts' Coordinator (TSG Expert for Pillar I of the EUSAIR), following consultation with the European Commission.

The first Annual TSG Monitoring Report will, as of necessity, have a transitional character, as some of the preparatory tasks (building the EUSAIR/TSG knowledge base, processing of studies submitted in the context of the inventory of existing resources, finalization of monitoring and evaluation framework etc.) will not as yet have been completed. This Report will therefore (a) contain the preliminary analyses (SWOT, Internal Cohesion) mentioned above, (b) present the progress achieved by the TSG till the end of 2017 in qualitative and, where possible, quantitative terms, (c) highlight possible capacity deficiencies and (d) propose any modifications, revisions etc. thought necessary in the TSG's internal operations, the mode of cooperation with other TSGs or the EUSAIR Action Plan. All subsequent Annual TSG Monitoring Reports will be submitted to full specification, as will have been decided in consultation with the European Commission.

Related to the previously mentioned **Activity 3.3**, the purpose of this activity is to build capacity of key actors in terms of understanding the trends and challenges in Pillar specific areas and identify potentials and steps for improved coordination of the policies and measures.

Title: Deliverables of the FACILITY POINT project:

ACTIVITIES THAT REQUIRE DIRECT INVOLVEMENT OF THE TSG EXPERT				
ACTIVITY	**DELIVERABLES**	**CONTENT**	**IMPLEMENTER**	**DELIVERY DATE**
3.1 "BUILDING THE KNOWLEDGE BASE RELEVANT TO THE FOUR STRATEGY PILLARS"	1 Pillar-related Study	1 Study that will allow TSGs to better analyse and monitor the specific Pillar-related projects/actions.	TSG Expert from Slovenia	By 30/9/18
	Inventory of existing resources	Collection of studies and processing. The TSG Expert will inform the TSG on the most relevant and useful studies and research for building the EUSAIR/TSG knowledge base and for the attainment of the goals of the Pillar/TSG.	TSG Expert from Slovenia	1st collection by 30/9/18
3.2 "ESTABLISHING EUSAIR MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK"	1 Annual Pillar/TSG Monitoring Report	Annual monitoring reports will determine the progress made in the implementation of Action Plan and highlight any needs for modifications, revisions etc. Reports will include information on defined indicators, baselines and	TSG Expert from Slovenia	30/9 of each year, starting with year 2018 for TSG Reports.

		progress towards the targets.		
ACTIVITIES THAT REQUIRE SUPPORT OF THE TSG EXPERT				
3.2 "ESTABLISHING EUSAIR MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK"	Monitoring and evaluation framework	Identification of actors involved in monitoring and evaluation activities	TSG with the assistance of TSG Expert	By 30/09/18

The dates in the table are those foreseen in the Application form of the EUSAIR Facility Point. The dates will be updated in line with the WP leader action plan, which will be defined until the end of the 2018, when their external expert is expected to be operative.

The delays are also consequence of the following points, external to the EUSAIR structure and within the project itself:

- The Project application form was approved under conditions in May 2016 and finally approved in July 2017. The project was submitted to the Managing Authority in April 2016.
- The Subsidy contract was signed on October 9, 2017.
- The Partnership Agreement was signed on December 20, 2017.
- Financial agreements signed in each IPA States need also to be considered.
- Last but not least, institutional changes (in the partnership).

2. EUSAIR FRAMEWORK

The EU Strategy for the Adriatic and Ionian Region (EUSAIR) is a macroregional strategy adopted by the European Commission and endorsed by the European Council in 2014. The Strategy was jointly developed by the Commission and the Adriatic-Ionian Region countries and stakeholders, which agreed to work together on the areas of common interest for the benefit of each country and the whole region.
The EU Strategy for the Adriatic and Ionian Region is one of the four EU macroregional strategies, besides the EU Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region (2009), the EU Strategy for the Danube Region (2011) and the EU Strategy for the Alpine Region (2016).

The EUSAIR covers eight countries: four EU Member States (Croatia, Greece, Italy, Slovenia) and four non-EU countries (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Serbia).

The 'EU Strategy for the Adriatic-Ionian Region' is described in two documents: (1) a Communication from the European Commission to the other EU Institutions, and (2) an accompanying Action Plan which complements the Communication.

The Action Plan is one of the outputs of the Strategy approach. Its aim is to go from 'words to actions' by identifying the concrete priorities for the macro-region. Once an

action or project is selected, it should be implemented by the countries and stakeholders concerned. While implementation of the Action Plan is the responsibility of all, at country, regional, and local/municipal level, within each participating country, the Strategy's coordination mechanism will be in charge of coordinating and monitoring this implementation. For each pillar, this mechanism should be made up by two coordinators from relevant line ministries and representing two countries (one EU and one non-EU), working closely with counterparts in the Region, in consultation with the Commission, relevant EU agencies and regional bodies. This involves securing agreement on a plan associated to a timetable, and ensuring close contacts between project promoters, programmes and funding sources.

2.1 PILLAR RELATED OBJECTIVES, ACTIONS AND ACTORS

In line with the EUSAIR Action Plan[1], the overall objective of the pillar is to address the issue of environmental quality, with respect to marine, coastal and terrestrial ecosystems in the Region. Environmental quality is essential for supporting human activities in the reference area and for ensuring economic and social well-being.

The specific objectives for this pillar are:

1. To ensure a good environmental and ecological status of the marine and coastal environment by 2020 in line with the relevant EU acquis and the ecosystem approach of the Barcelona Convention.
2. To contribute to the goal of the EU Biodiversity Strategy to halt the loss of biodiversity and the degradation of ecosystem services in the EU by 2020, and restore them in so far as feasible, by addressing threats to marine and terrestrial biodiversity.
3. To improve waste management by reducing waste flows to the sea and, to reduce nutrient flows and other pollutants to the rivers and the sea.

Two topics are identified as crucial in relation to environmental quality in the Adriatic-Ionian Region:

Topic 1 - The marine environment;

Topic 2 - Transnational terrestrial habitats and biodiversity.

Taking suitable actions to address environmental issues faced by the EUSAIR macro-region will contribute to implementing the EU Marine Strategy Framework, Maritime Spatial Planning, Water Framework, Urban Waste Water, Nitrates, Waste, Birds, Habitats Directives as well the Green Infrastructure Strategy, all parts of the EU Environmental acquis. It will also contribute to achieving the goals set out in the Common Fisheries Policy, the EU Adaptation Strategy and the EU Biodiversity Strategy.

[1] EC Action plan SWD(2014) 190 final, 17.6.2014, pages 37-51

Stemming from the territorial analysis and the results of the Study on macroregional strategies and their links with cohesion policy [2], the Adriatic and Ionian Region is vulnerable to disasters and to the impact of climate change and ample actions to adapt to those circumstances are needed. Cooperation by means of conducting adequate comprehensive risk assessment, implementing a disaster risk management policy, as well as developing a regional strategy on adaptation to climate change, will make the Region more resilient to such changes.

In terms of actors, it is important to involve actors from the private sector (fisheries and producers of packaging), social partners, the scientific community and civil society in a cross-sectoral and integrated approach.

2.2 THE PILLAR OBJECTIVES AND EUROPE 2020 STRATEGY AND LINKS WITH OTHER PILLARS

This pillar strongly supports the Europe 2020 Strategy:

a) It contributes to **smart growth** by strengthening of technical and scientific capacities, and establishment of common platforms and innovative solutions for research, observation and monitoring;
b) It contributes to **sustainable growth**, in particular to the objectives of 'A resource-efficient Europe – Flagship initiative under the Europe 2020 Strategy'. The actions under the pillar will support efficient and sustainable use of natural resources including fish stocks, materials and water, preservation of biodiversity, habitats and ecosystems, and will contribute to minimizing the impact of climate change on marine and terrestrial ecosystems;
c) It contributes to **inclusive growth** by promoting stakeholder involvement in exploring sustainable options, including the involvement notably of fishermen and farmers, thereby ensuring the economic and social sustainability of actions.

2.2.1 LINKS WITH OTHER PILLARS

While being addressed as a separate pillar, this issue runs across the other three pillars of the Strategy. In line with the Strategy's emphasis on an integrated approach linking together different policy areas and sectors, this pillar is to be linked to the other three pillars on which the Strategy is built. In addition to supporting low-carbon developments and helping limit the ecological footprint of, for example, transport and energy programmes and projects, it directs attention to how environmental quality can ultimately enhance prospects for smart and inclusive growth under the three other pillars. It thus reinforces Blue Growth, through actions related to ensuring the sustainability of fisheries and aquaculture. It also contributes to sustainable tourism by ensuring preservation of natural resources and cultural heritage on which tourism depends, and by addressing issues resulting in part from tourism, such as inappropriate coastal development and marine litter, and issues affecting tourism such as air emissions (e.g. from shipping and road transport). It also contributes to bolstering the resilience of the macro-region's economies and societies in the face of existing and/or potential impacts of climate change.

[2] EC Study on macroregional strategies and their links with cohesion policy, data and analytical report for the EUSAIR, November 2017 (Institute for Advanced Studies Vienna, M&E Factory, COWI)

3. CONTRIBUTION TO THE MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

The objective of the present study is to better analyse and monitor the specific Pillar-related projects/actions. In order to do so, in line with the foreseen content, the preliminary list of topics/indicators has been added as annex to the present study along with an inventory of existing resources. The inventory of existing resources is a collection of studies and relevant documentation for the Pillar/TSG on Environmental quality.

While preparing the current study, the representatives of other Macro-regions gave feedback on the measures undertaken by other macroregional strategies in order to analyse and monitor actions and later develop a set of indicators for the monitoring. We can point out the example of the AlpGov project – Interreg EUSALP. In the Interreg APLPINE SPACE program, we have similar strategic project to the Facility Point, with the AlpGov acronym and full title “Implementing Alpine Governance Mechanisms of the European Strategy for the Alpine Region” with the aim of supporting role to the Action Groups to involve relevant fields of expertise and society and strengthens the horizontal cooperation among the Action Groups (WP T.6), collect, spread and share knowledge by providing a professional tool, the joint EUSALP knowledge platform (WP T.5), establishes a dialogue with financing and funding instruments to boost implementation initiatives (WP T.4), promotes the further development of tailor-made governance approaches for the single Action Groups to improve their effects (WP T.3), triggers the development of concrete implementation initiatives by providing resources and clarifying political or financial frame conditions (WP T.2) in a transnational context with a view to securing a sustainable and liveable future of the Alpine Region.

There is a different approach in the two macroregional strategies, in the AlpGov project, the implementation is monitored via quantitative indicators whereas in the EUSAIR the monitoring of the implementation includes also the monitoring of the impact on the area. The objective is to include also qualitative information. In the EUSAIR the monitoring of the implementation is already foreseen during the reporting of the strategic project to the Interreg ADRION Managing Authority. Moreover, in the AlpGov project there is not a specific activity of monitoring of the strategy, in the Facility Point EUSAIR on the contrary there is a specific WP dedicated to this activity.

3.1 PRELIMINARY LIST OF TOPICS AND INDICATORS

The basis for the preliminary list that is presented below is the EUSAIR Action plan with the more recent "Study on macroregional strategies and their links with cohesion policy"[3] where the data from the World Bank, the OECD and ESPON have already been compiled.

Compared to the extensive description in both the above mentioned documents, the below table contains some modifications: although biodiversity is a topic "per se", it has been split into two, focusing on one hand on marine areas and on the other hand on terrestrial habitats, as in the Action Plan.

Some additional topics have been proposed, mainly stemming from the "Study on macroregional strategies and their links with cohesion policy" namely those on eco-innovation and resource efficiency. Concerning topics like those of "Quality of bathing water", "Diversity of land use" and topics related to "Air quality and pollution" they have not been included on the list.

BASIS FOR INDICATORS FOR THE MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF THE MACRO-REGIONAL STRATEGY TOPICS
A) CLIMATE CHANGE
1. Climate change adaptation monitoring Those include - Potential Vulnerability Assessments - Environmental Impact Assessments - Economic Impact Assessments - Adaptive Capacity enhancement
2. **Climate Change Mitigation monitoring**
B) ENVIRONMENT
B1) THE <u>MARINE ENVIRONMENT</u> (the first pivotal topic of the macro-regional strategy in terms of environmental quality)
B1.1 Reducing the threats and protecting biodiversity in coastal and marine protected areas This indicator is related to the following Indicative Actions - Increasing marine knowledge - Enhancing the network of Marine Protected Areas - Exchanging best practices among managing authorities of Marine Protected Areas - Implementing Maritime Spatial Planning (MSP) and Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) **<u>Examples of targets from the EUSAIR Action Plan:</u>** • Establishment of a common infrastructure platform with participation of all countries for data collection, research, and laboratory analysis by end of 2015 • 10% surface coverage of Adriatic and Ionian Seas by Marine Protected areas

[3] EC Study on macroregional strategies and their links with cohesion policy, data and analytical report for the EUSAIR, November 2017, pages 86-118

• Adoption of maritime spatial planning and integrated coastal management strategies by EU Member State by 2017 and for coastal candidate and potential candidate Countries by 2018
• Achieving Good Ecological Status of the Adriatic and Ionian Seas by 2020
• Enhancement of a marine NATURA 2000 network and a coherent and representative network of MPAs under the Marine Strategy Framework Directive by 2020

B1.2 Tackling pollution of the sea
This indicator is related to the following Indicative Actions

- Implementing a life cycle approach to marine litter
- Supporting Clean-up programmes for both floating and sunken litter
- Drafting and implementation of a joint contingency plan for oil spill and other large-scale pollution events
- Identifying hotspots
- Ensure prioritization of investments to reflect the contribution to pollution of the sea
- Address diffuse sources

Examples of targets from the EUSAIR Action Plan:
• Reduction of marine litter in line with Marine Strategy Framework Directive and 7th Environment Action Programme targets by 2020
• Reduction of anthropogenic nutrient flows to the Adriatic and Ionian seas to ensure that by 2021 eutrophication is minimized
• A joint contingency plan for oil spills and other large scale pollution events adopted by 2016 and measures to enable joint and coordinated emergency response implemented by 2020

B2) TRANSNATIONAL TERRESTRIAL HABITATS AND BIODIVERSITY (the second pivotal topic of the macro-regional strategy)

B2.1 Safeguarding biodiversity by focusing on the Natura 2000 sites
This indicator is related to the following Indicative Actions

- Development of joint management plans for cross-border habitats and ecosystems
- Joint population level management plans for large carnivores
- Harmonization and enforcement of national laws
- Protection and restoration of coastal wetland areas and karst fields
- Awareness- raising activities on the implementation and financial aspects of environmentally friendly farming practices

Concerning the latter, attention needs to be given to Agricultural impact (soil erosion by water and gross nutrient balance)

Examples of targets by 2020 from the EUSAIR Action Plan:
• Establishment of transnational management plans for all terrestrial eco-regions, shared by two or more participating countries
• Enhancement of NATURA 2000 and Emerald networks in the Region

POTENTIAL OTHER TOPICS TO BE CONSIDERED FOR INDICATORS

1. **Eco-innovation**
   It would add elements to identifying impacts on the cross-cutting issue “Research and Innovation, and SMEs” identified in the EUSAIR Action Plan.
2. **Resource efficiency**
3. **Governance (transversal indicator, applicable also to other pillars)**
   The focus should be on:
   - The involvement of the Public institutions competent in the field of environment

- Giving voice and ensuring accountability in the field of environment (by strengthening the involvement of the general public and the NGOs)

These 2 actions would contribute to the cross-cutting issue “Capacity building and communication”, identified in the EUSAIR Action Plan. Moreover they respond to the need of building capacity of key actors in terms of understanding the trends and challenges in Pillar specific areas and identify potentials and steps for improved coordination of the policies and measures on EUSAIR level, as envisaged in the EUSAIR Action Plan.

4. **Greening measures undertaken, including greening infrastructure**

5. **Other:** Considering the marine environment and B1.1 Reducing the threats and protecting biodiversity in coastal and marine protected areas, we would like to suggested to consider the inclusion of underwater noise, which is one of the significant pressures on marine species.

3.2 AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION

Stemming from the “Study on macroregional strategies and their links with cohesion policy” it is clear that very few baseline data collections are available for all the EUSAIR countries, for almost all the topics listed under section 2.3 of this study, the data has been collected at most for the Member States, there is the difference in the datasets because many times the data is aggregated on national level and sometimes it is available on NUTS 2 or NUTS 3 level.

Data for non-EU countries is missing for many topics, either because there is no data available for the same period or because it is collected differently. The collection of data for NON-EU countries will be implemented by ESPON to enrich the datasets for their online tools and common indicators so that a comparison between territories within the EU and outside the EU becomes possible. It will be the ESPON Programme to contact either the Statistical Offices or other competent authorities for data collection to enrich the datasets and make them comparable to data collected and harmonized by Eurostat.

3.2.1 CLIMATE CHANGE

The topic of Climate Change Adaptation is related to the part A of the table under chapter 3.1

Title: CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION

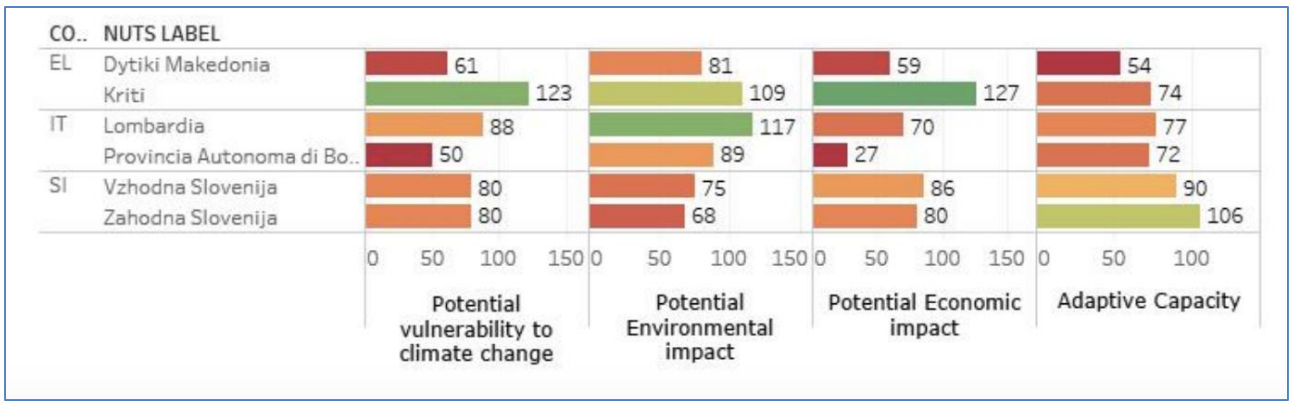


Figure: Potential Climate Change Vulnerability by NUTS-2, Projections 2071-2100, source ESPON Climate project (Source: EC Study on macroregional strategies and their links with cohesion policy, data and analytical report for the EUSAIR, November 2017, page 86)

Same as above, the topic of Climate Change Mitigation is related to the part A of the table under chapter 3.1

Title: CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION

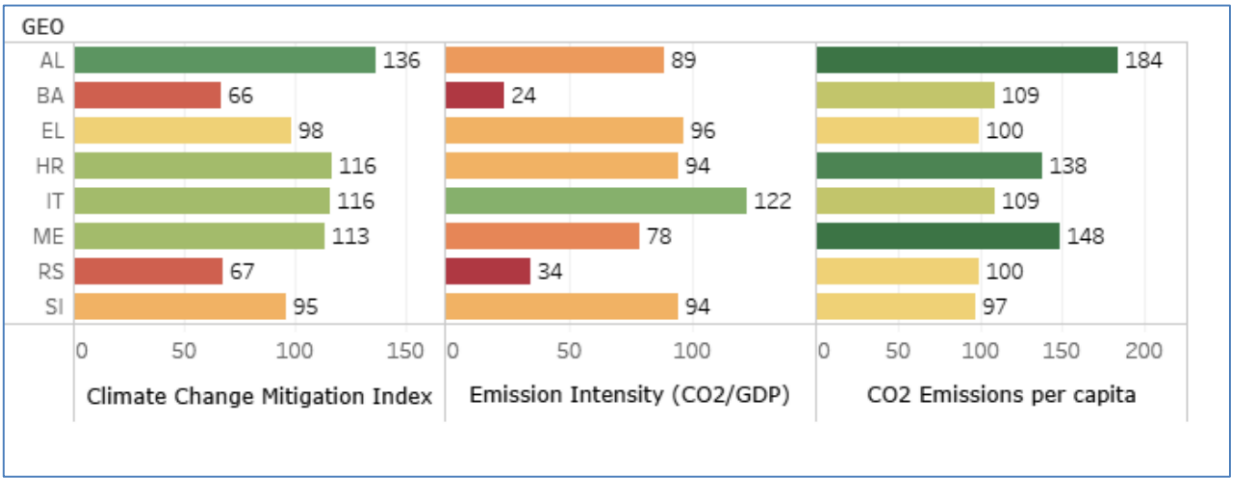


Figure : Climate Change Mitigation by Country, source: EC Study on macroregional strategies and their links with cohesion policy, data and analytical report for the EUSAIR, November 2017, pages 89

In the Adriatic and Ionian macro-region countries, CO_2 emissions per capita are mostly around or below the EU-median (see Figure 2-32). Only in Slovenia the value is somewhat higher. On the other hand, Albania's value is in fact lower than the lowest emission per capita value in the EU. The region as a whole performs very well on this indicator.

Recap 1: AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION CONCERNING CLIMATE CHANGE AND PERFORMANCE

	CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION				CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION		
Country	Pot. Vulnerab.	Pot.env. impact	Pot. Ec.impact	Adap.capacity	Mit.index	E.intensity	CO2 per capita
Albania	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**			
Bosnia and Herzegovina	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**			
Greece							
Croatia	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**			
Italy							
Montenegro	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**			
Serbia	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**			
Slovenia							

N/A= data non available, green=rather good, yellow=medium, orange= rather weak performance

The above table clearly shows that there is a difference in the availability of data on climate change between the Member States and the other Partner States of the Programme area. Even though the data is available for climate change adaptation for Member States, the performance is medium to rather weak. Even though climate change is not directly mentioned in the EUSAIR Action Plan, it would be useful to consider it in terms of the influence it can have on habitats and the environment in the Adriatic-Ionian region.

3.2.2 THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT

The topic of the Marine Environment is related to the part B1 of the table under chapter 3.1

It is important to understand the differences and compare the situation between the different seas, to this end the following table might give more information.

COVERAGE OF MARINE PROTECTED AREAS (MPA) IN EUROPEAN SEAS

Macro-region	MPA assessment area regions and sub-regions	% of 0-1 NM zone covered by MPAs	% of 1-12 NM zone covered by MPAs	% of 12 NM-END zone covered by MPAs
Baltic Sea macro-region	**Baltic sea**	36,1	16,4	3,9
	North-east Atlantic Ocean (excl. Icelandic, Norwegian & Barents seas)	52,1	16,4	2,3
	Celtic Sea	47,5	8,9	2,3
	Greater North Sea	63,4	32,4	11,2
	Bay of Biscay and Iberian coast	48,9	15,8	1,7
	Macaronesia	28	4	0,6
Adriatic Ionian macro-region	**Mediterranean Sea**	30,6	14,2	6,1
	Western Mediterranean Sea	60,4	29,6	10,1
	Ionian and Central Mediterranean Sea	30,5	2,7	0
	Adriatic Sea	17	1,4	0
	Aegean and Levantine Sea	14,2	2,4	0
	Black Sea	77,9	19,3	0

Table: Coverage of marine protected areas in 2012, source: EEA; NM-nautical miles

The first category, the closest to the shore, is that with the highest proportion of Marine Protected areas. The seas bordering Adriatic-Ionian Sea region have 14- 30% of that area designated as MPAs, which is lower compared with the Baltic Sea, as well as the Western Mediterranean Sea and Great North Sea which both have more than 60% of the area closest to the coastline designated as Marine Protected Areas.

The next category refers to the zone between one and twelve nautical miles from the coast. The coverage of the marine protected areas in this category is around 1-3% for the seas bordering on the Adriatic Ionian region. This is low compared to other seas. Again the Western Mediterranean and the Great North Sea are the leaders in this respect.

In the third category, more than twelve nautical miles from the coast, there are no designated MPAs in the seas bordering the Adriatic-Ionian macro-region. Overall, further from the coast the values drop for all seas, but the tendency is more pronounced in the Adriatic-Ionian region seas.

Considering the MPAs, a valuable work has been achieved within the EU Cohenet project.[4]

[4] More info on the project results is available at https://www.adriatic-ionian.eu/event/cohenet-conference-ecosystem-based-networks-of-mpas/.

TACKLING POLLUTION OF THE SEA

Sea General Status

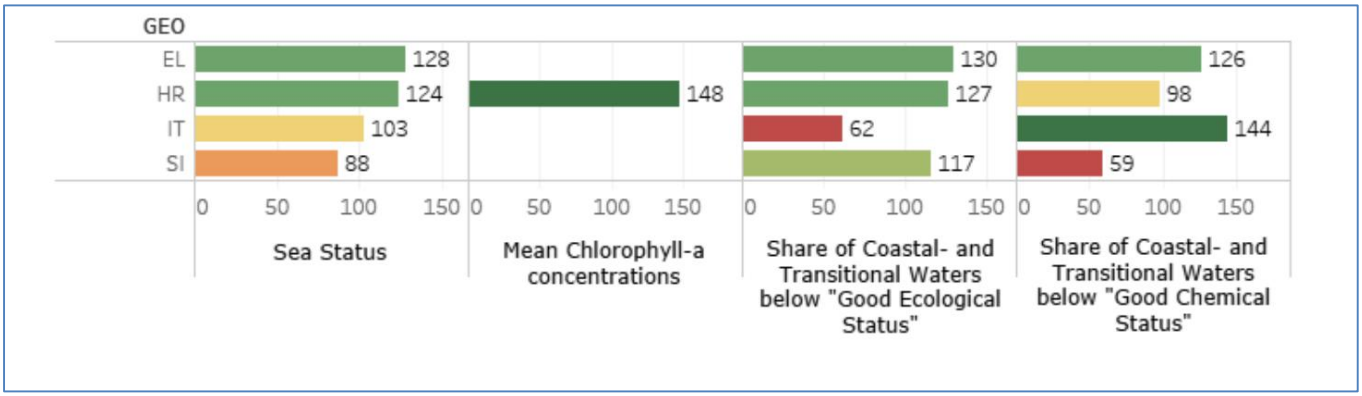


Figure: Sea status, source: EC Study on macroregional strategies and their links with cohesion policy, data and analytical report for the EUSAIR, November 2017, pages 99

AGRICULTURAL IMPACT

The agricultural impact is usually measured by measuring the soil erosion by water and the gross nutrient balance in soil. Due to the geography and the fact that agriculture contributes to pollution by spills in rivers that confer waters to the sea, the gross nutrient balance could be added among the indicators of river- or sea-water quality.

As means for comparison GROSS NUTRIENT BALANCE IN SOIL

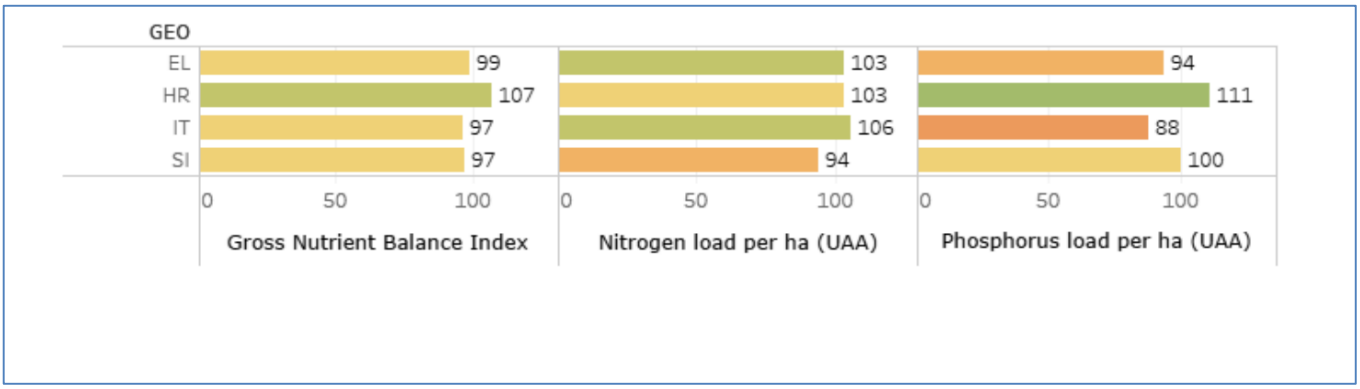


Figure: Gross Nutrient Balance by country in 2014, source: EC Study on macroregional strategies and their links with cohesion policy, data and analytical report for the EUSAIR, November 2017, pages 117

MARINE LITTER

Information on this topic is not available. More information should be collected from the Member States and Partner States, especially because being this topic part of the targets of the EUSAIR Action Plan, the Marine Strategy Framework Directive and 7th Environment Action Programme targets by 2020, it is important to show the state of the art and the progress in the area of the macroregional strategy.
Since there are a lot of projects on marine litter Under other Interreg Programmes and in ESPON (in the old Programming period) we would suggest to proceed with the

capitalisation of their results and potentially try to involve NGOs that operate in the prevention of marine litter.

3.2.3 TRANSNATIONAL TERRESTRIAL HABITATS AND BIODIVERSITY

The topic of Transnational Terrestrial Habitats and Biodiversity is related to the part B2 of the table under chapter 3.1

Title: Information about terrestrial Natura 2000 sites
BIODIVERSITY : NATURA 2000 SITES, source : Natura 2000 Barometer

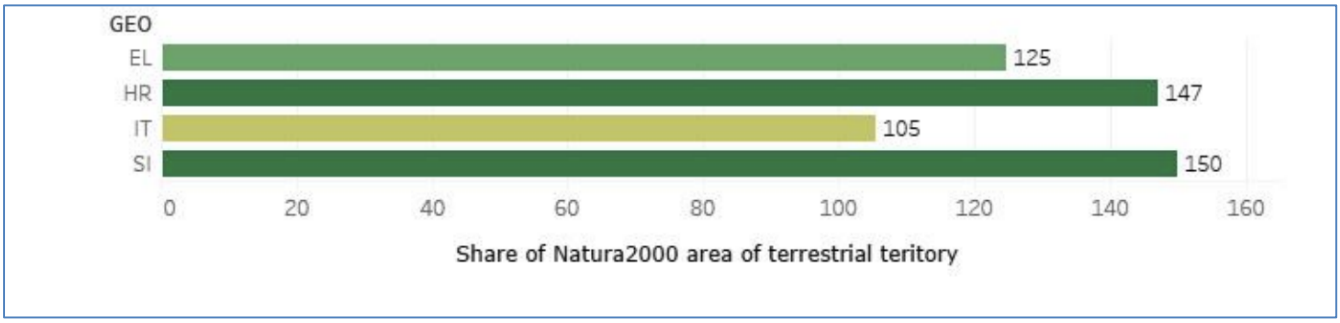


Figure: BIODIVERSITY : NATURA 2000 SITES, source : Natura 2000 Barometer

The indicator shows what proportion of territory is covered by terrestrial Natura 2000 sites at the country level. This gives an indication of a country's efforts towards biodiversity, conservation and sustainable use of its territorial areas. It includes both sites designated under the Birds and the Habitats Directives, and accounts for any overlaps.

The marine areas are not included in the proportion of land area, although some countries have designated substantial marine zones as Natura 2000 sites.

B2.1.2 Location of coastal wetlands and Karst areas

Information on this topic is not available. More information should be collected from the Member States and IPA Partner States. This could be very useful for the Action Plan target related to the "Establishment of transnational management plans for all terrestrial eco-regions". Therefore this indicator should be taken into consideration to show the state of the art and the progress in the implementation of the macroregional strategy.
We would suggest to contact the IUCN in Spain to gather more information, since their competence includes also non-Member States, we could this way retrieve homogeneous information for all the EUSAIR States.

B2.1.3 Location of areas/implementation of environmentally friendly farming practices

As for the above mentioned indicator on the "Location of Coastal Wetlands and Karst Areas", information on this topic is not available. More information should be collected from the Member States and IPA Partner States. This could be very useful for the Action Plan target related to the "Establishment of transnational management plans for all terrestrial eco-regions". Therefore this indicator should be taken into consideration

to show the state of the art and the progress in the implementation of the macroregional strategy.
We would suggest to contact the UN office IUCN in Spain to gather more information, since their competence includes also non-Member States, we could this way retrieve homogeneous information for all the EUSAIR States. Furthermore, the IUCN has recently been involved in several projects on environmentally friendly farming in other Interreg Programmes, so their involvement could be very useful.

AGRICULTURAL IMPACT
Title: SOIL EROSION BY WATER

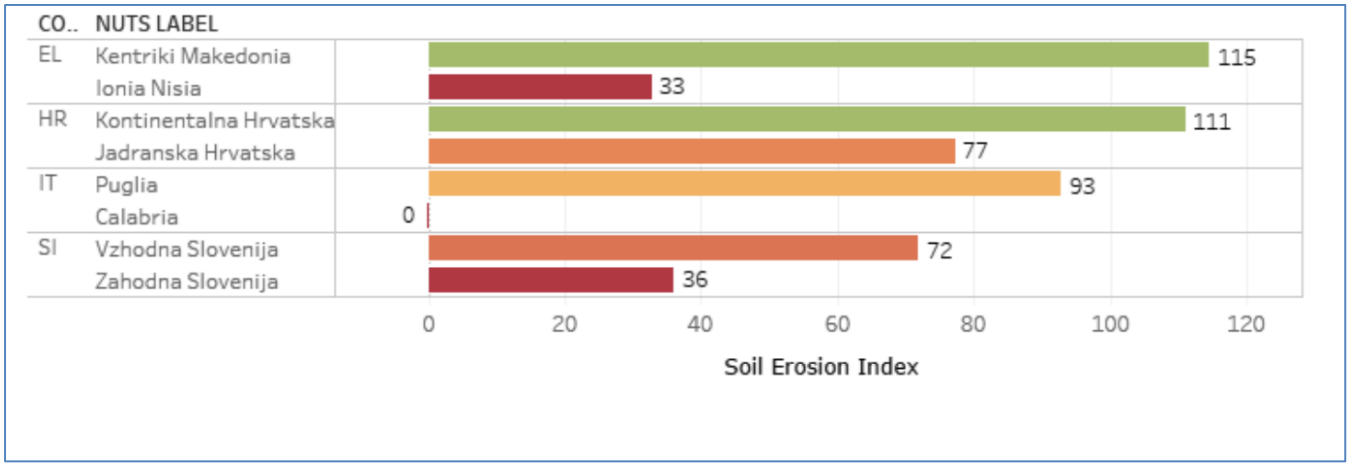


Figure: Soil erosion by NUTS-2 in 2012. Source: EC Study on macroregional strategies and their links with cohesion policy, data and analytical report for the EUSAIR, November 2017, pages 114

RECAP 2: AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION CONCERNING ENVIRONMENT – MARINE ENVIRONMENT

	B1) MARINE ENVIRONMENT								
	COVERAGE OF MPA (aggregated level, the whole area) In nautical miles =NM			SEA GENERAL STATUS				MARINE LITTER	AGRICULTURAL IMPACT
Country	0-1 NM	1-12 NM	>12 NM	General status	Chlorophille	Share below good eco. Status	Share below good chem. Status		
Albania				**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**
Bosnia and Herzegovina				**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**
Greece					**N/A**	**N/A**		**N/A**	**N/A**
Croatia								**N/A**	**N/A**
Italy					**N/A**			**N/A**	**N/A**
Montenegro				**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**
Serbia				**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**
Slovenia					**N/A**			**N/A**	**N/A**

N/A= data non available, green=rather good, yellow=medium, orange= rather weak performance

The topic of “Marine Environment” is related to the part B2 of the table under chapter 3.1

The table shows that the information concerning the marine protected areas is available and that the coastal marine protected areas are well preserved, it is not so for the marine protected areas with a bigger coverage. Concerning the status of the sea, there is lack of data for both Member States and Partner States, where data is available, the status is rather good but it is hard to generalize given the lack of information. There is a complete lack of information both on marine litter as for the agricultural impact and these aspects should be tackled, being part of the targets of the EUSAIR Action Plan, the Marine Strategy Framework Directive and 7th Environment Action Programme targets by 2020 .

3.2.4 OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS

ECO-INNOVATION AND RESOURCE EFFICIENCY

The topic of “Eco-innovation’ and “Resource efficiency” are related to the potential new indicators suggested in the table under chapter 3.1

Title: ECO-INNOVATION

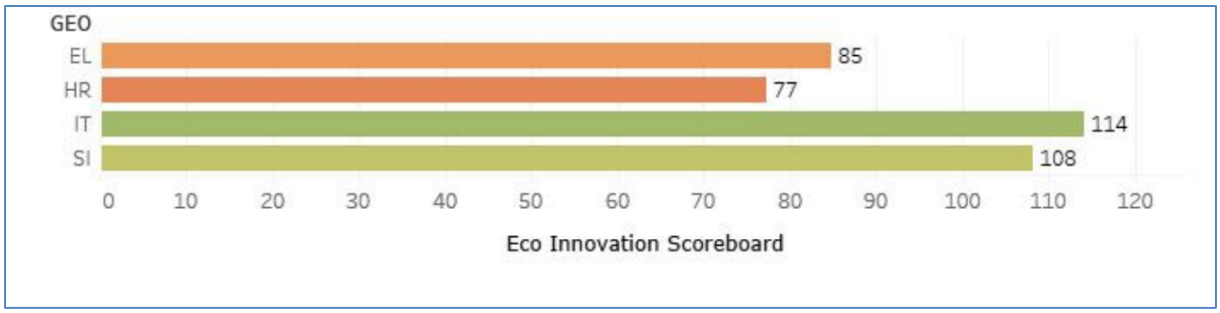


Figure: ECO-INNOVATION SCOREBOARD, 2015. Source: Eurostat

The Eco-Innovation Scoreboard (Eco-IS) and the Eco-Innovation Index measure the eco-innovation performance across the EU Member States. Different aspects of eco-innovation are measured by using 16 indicators grouped into five dimensions: eco-innovation inputs, eco-innovation activities, eco-innovation outputs, resource efficiency and socio-economic outcomes. The Eco-Innovation Index pictures the performance of individual Member States in different dimensions of eco-innovation compared to the EU average by stressing their strengths and weaknesses. The Eco-IS and the Eco-Innovation Index show a picture on economic, environmental and social performance.

The topic of ‘Resource Efficiency’ is related to the potential new indicators suggested in the table under chapter 3.1

Title : RESOURCE EFFICIENCY

Figure: RESOURCE EFFCIENCY, 2015 . Source: Eurostat

The component of resource efficiency outcomes puts eco-innovation performance in the context of a country’s resource efficiency. The four indicators in the component of resource efficiency outcomes are: Material productivity (GDP/Domestic Material Consumption), Water productivity (GDP/Water Footprint), Energy productivity (GDP/gross inland energy consumption), GHG emissions intensity (CO2e/GDP).

3.2.5 GOVERNANCE

The topic of ‘Governance’ is related to the potential new indicators suggested in the table under chapter 3.1

Title: VOICE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

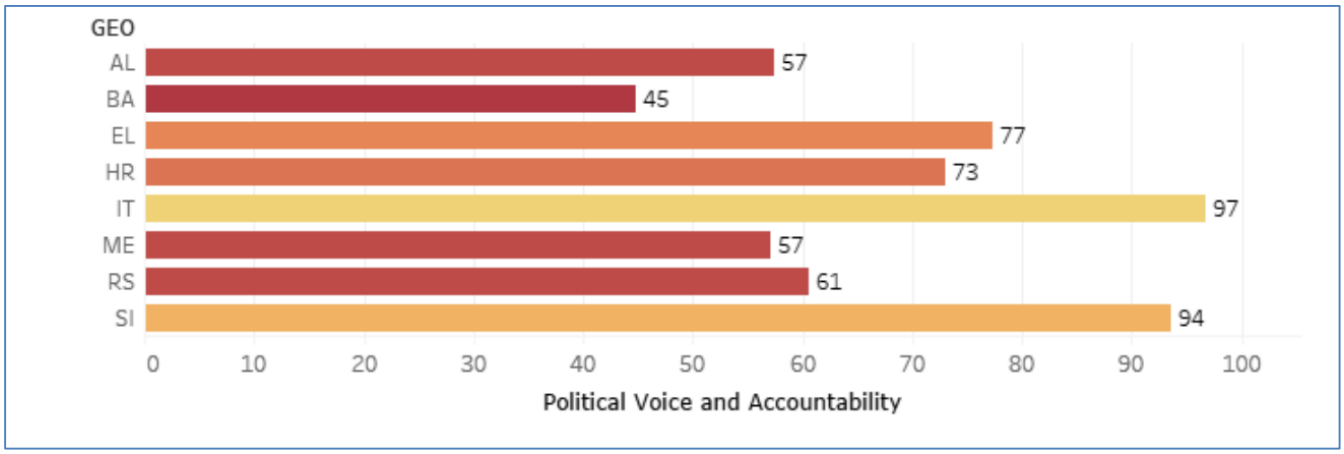


Figure: Economic Performance by country in 2015. Source: EC Study on macroregional strategies and their links with cohesion policy, data and analytical report for the EUSAIR, November 2017, pages 125

The indicator Voice and Accountability mirrors “the freedom of a country’s citizens in selecting their government, as well as freedom of expression, freedom of association, and a free media”. 95 In its essence, it is an indicator on democracy, i.e. civil freedoms and the therewith indirect accountability of governments’, as a result of freedom of expression and free media. As with the public institutions indicator, this indicator provides partial inference on the compliance with the EU-Acquis, chapter 23, Judiciary and fundamental rights. The underlying indicator is part of the Worldbank’s broader Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI) Project of the World Bank Group.

If the Governance indicator does not suit the general interest of the EUSAIR States, we could remove it from the list of potential indicators. However, should it be necessary to demonstrate the involvement of civil society, NGOs etc. this indicator should be maintained.

RECAP 3 : AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION CONCERNING ENVIRONMENT – TRANSNATIONAL TERRESTRIAL HABITATS AND OTHER INDICATORS

	B2) TRANSNATIONAL TERRESTRIAL HABITATS AND BIODIVERSITY C) OTHER INDICATORS							
	HABITATS AND BIODIVERSITY					OTHER ENV.RELATED INDICATORS		GOVERNANCE
	HABITATS			AGRI. IMPACT		ECO-INNOV.	RESSOURCE EFFICIENCY	VOICE AND ACCOUNTABILITY
Country	Terrestrial Natura 2000 sites	Coastal wetlands and Karst areas	Friendly farming areas	Soil erosion by water	Gross nutrient balance			
Albania	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	
Greece		**N/A**	**N/A**					
Croatia		**N/A**	**N/A**					
Italy		**N/A**	**N/A**					
Montenegro	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	
Serbia	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	
Slovenia		**N/A**	**N/A**					

N/A= data non available, green=rather good, yellow=medium, orange= rather weak performance.

The topic of Transnational Terrestrial Habitats and Biodiversity and “Other Indicators are related to the part B2 and C of the table under chapter 3.1

In the table with the data for Natura 2000 sites, the EU and non-EU countries could be separated since the non-EU countries do not have designated Natura 2000 sites, as the obligation through the implementation of EU Directives, They were kept together, as per other topics, because protected areas exist also in NON-EU countries and there are cross-border, transnational and international projects involving those areas.

There is lack of information on coastal wetlands and Karst areas and friendly farming areas. For other indicators there is a lack of information only for Partner States, the Member States have collected the necessary data and show a good performance for Terrestrial Natura 2000 sites but weaker performances in other sectors related to Habitats and biodiversity, other environmental indicators and environmental governance.
The collection of relevant information for the coastal wetlands and Karst areas and friendly farming areas could be very useful for the Action Plan target related to the Establishment of transnational management plans for all terrestrial eco-regions.

4. FIRST CONCLUSIONS

The Recap 1 table shows that there is an uneven situation if we consider climate change adaptation measures compared to climate change mitigation measures. As mentioned, even though climate change is not directly mentioned in the EUSAIR Action Plan, it would be useful to consider it in terms of the influence it can have on habitats and the environment in the Adriatic-Ionian region.

The Recap 2 table shows that even though there is data on the "Marine protected areas (MPA)" along the coastline and wider into the sea, the status of wider MPA is not as good as in smaller MPA.[5] As already mentioned, there is a complete lack of information both on "Marine litter" as for the agricultural impact and these aspects should be tackled, especially for the marine litter being part of the targets of the EUSAIR Action Plan, the Marine Strategy Framework Directive and 7th Environment Action Programme targets by 2020. As already mentioned in the dedicated chapter, since there are a lot of projects on marine litter Under other Interreg Programmes and in ESPON (in the old Programming period) we would suggest to proceed with the capitalization of their results and potentially try to involve NGOs that operate in the prevention of marine litter.

The Recap 3 table shows lack of on "Coastal wetlands and Karst areas" and "Friendly farming areas". As mentioned already in the previous page, the collection of relevant information for both topics could be very useful for the Action Plan target related to the "Establishment of transnational management plans for all terrestrial eco-regions" and therefore should be taken into consideration in the next steps of the monitoring of the EUSAIR. As already mentioned in the dedicated chapter, we would suggest to contact the IUCN in Spain to gather more information, since their competence includes also non-Member States, we could this way retrieve homogeneous information for all the EUSAIR States.

As shown in the three Recap tables there is lack of information on several topics. The data is mainly missing for the IPA Partner States but sometimes it is not available for Member States either. In the next steps it would be essential to get as much information as possible on the topics where there is an evident lack of information. This would lead to a much more homogeneous picture on the whole area and allow a better monitoring and implementation of the EUSAIR.

[5] For more information, please consult the Medpan (medpan.org) publications and website, in particular "The Status of Marine Protected Areas in the Mediterranean", 2016 edition (Medpan)

5. MORE ON THEMATIC CONTEXT

Stemming from the first meeting on Monitoring and Evaluation held in Athens in year 2019, with contributions from the Work Package lead partner monitoring and evaluation team and the input from the ESPON Programme, some additional elements have been put forward. We will hereby add some pieces of information on the history of cooperation on environmental issues, relevant ESPON studies and projects and, as bridge from this programming period to the next one, list some relevant projects and topics to consider in this closing part of the project and programming period and to take into consideration in planning activities for the new programming period.

5.1 TERRITORY, TOPICS AND INDICATORS - EUROPEAN UNION GUIDELINES

The EU 2020 strategic orientations stress the need for a sustainable growth that respects environment and the ecosystem-based approach. The **EU biodiversity strategy to 2020** is an integral part of the EU 2020 and it aims at reversing biodiversity loss and speeding up the EU's transition towards a resource efficient and green economy. By 2020, the EU targets to "halt the loss of biodiversity and the degradation of ecosystem services, and restoring them in so far as feasible". The European Commission has stated that the full implementation of **the Birds and Habitats Directives** (from which Natura 2000 network was ensued) is critical to prevent further loss and restoring biodiversity in the EU.

Biodiversity loss is an enormous challenge in the EU, with 75% of fish stocks over-exploited or significantly depleted, and with 60% of the world's ecosystems degraded or used unsustainably. According to the FAO, species are currently being lost 100 to 1000 times faster than the natural rate. In the EU, only 17% of habitats and species and 11% of key ecosystems protected under EU legislation are in a favorable state.

Under the framework of the **Convention on Biological Diversity** (CBD) (2004), the EU countries adopted in 2010 in Nagoya, the **Strategic Plan for Biological Diversity 2011-2020**. Member States reaffirmed their commitment to strengthen **coastal and marine areas protection**. They highlighted the importance of **implementing effectively and equitably management**, establishing **ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas** and other **effective area-based** conservation measures4. In addition, they stated their commitment to establish policies and actions for **sustainable management** and harvest **of all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants**. The objective is that, by 2020, overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place, and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe **ecological limits**.

In addition to its **ecological value**, the **economic value of biodiversity and the services it provides** has been recognized by the economists. Accordingly, each year the EU countries lose 3% of GDP due to the loss of biodiversity. That costs the EU €450 billion year after year. The European Commission has recommended that the economic value of biodiversity is integrated into decision making. Although action to halt biodiversity loss entails costs, biodiversity loss itself is costly for society as a whole, particularly for economic actors in sectors that depend directly on ecosystem services, such as tourism and fisheries.

Notably, the EU direct funds through **LIFE** programme are contributing to halting and reversing biodiversity loss, including the support to Natura 2000 network and tackling the degradation of ecosystems. In addition, **Regional and National operational programmes** are also focusing on nature protection, pressuring mitigation and adaptation measures. Indeed, article 8 of LIFE Regulations states that the European Commission and the Member States shall ensure coordination between the LIFE programme and the European Regional Development Fund, in order to create synergies, particularly in the context of integrated projects. The Interreg MED Programme strategies are in close complementarity with LIFE Programme objective to halt biodiversity loss. They also constitute a support to **Natura 2000 initiatives**.

5.2 ADRIATIC IONIAN REGION, A MAJOR CONSTITUENT OF THE MEDITERRANEAN ECOREGION

Being part of the Mediterranean, the Adriatic Ionian region is one of the world's priority ecoregion and contains major biodiversity hot spots. The Mediterranean is characterized by an important endemism as well as by a remarkably rich biodiversity and unique oceanographic conditions. It has a very mild climate, making it home to a large diversity of natural ecosystems and indigenous and endemic species. These unique characteristic features have transformed the basin into a high valued heterogeneous mosaic of cultural and natural heritage, which deserve all EU attention.

In the Adriatic-Ionian regions, ecosystems and biodiversity represent a key dimension of the human well-being, territorial attractiveness, of the water and food supply and the fight against pollution. Natural resources in this region are highly valuable and constitute an important driver for socio-economic development. Natural ecosystems, indigenous and endemic species are fragile and threatened by degradation and extinction, resulting from changes in the conditions around them. A variety of pressures and conflicts of use resulting from population growth, urbanization, climate change, pollution, eutrophication, invasive species and many other factors is causing loss and destruction of biodiversity. For certain types of valuable habitats, such as grasslands, the cause of succession occurs precisely because of depopulation. In addition, water renewal is limited by the narrow Mediterranean connection to the ocean, and therefore particularly sensitive to pollution.

As a result, ecosystems are continuously being degraded endangering economic, cultural and natural resources of the regions. The loss of biodiversity has devastating economic costs for society. The protection of fragile areas until now has not been integrated sufficiently into national, regional and local territorial development strategies and policies.

5.3 HISTORY OF COOPERATION ON ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

5.3.1 THE MEDITERRANEAN ACTION PLAN (MAP)

In 1975, 16 Mediterranean countries and the European Community adopted **the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP)**. Although the initial focus of the MAP was on marine pollution control, experience confirmed that socio-economic trends, combined with inadequate development planning and management are the root of most environmental problems. Consequently, the focus of MAP gradually shifted to include integrated coastal zone planning and management as the key tool through which solutions are being sought.
Twenty years later, **the Action Plan for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Sustainable Development of the Coastal Areas of the Mediterranean (MAP II)** was designed, taking into account the achievements and shortcomings of the MAP in the context of recent developments.

The key **MAP priorities** for the coming decade are :
• to bring about a massive reduction in pollution from land-based sources;
• to protect marine and coastal habitats and threatened species;
• to make maritime activities safer and more conscious of the Mediterranean marine environment;
• to intensify integrated planning of coastal areas;
• to monitor the spreading of invasive species;
• to limit and intervene promptly on oil pollution.
• to further promote sustainable development in the Mediterranean region
The key to achieve these objectives is the commitment of the region's inhabitants, and its millions of visitors, to an overall respect for the Mediterranean environment and their will to integrate this respect into their daily lives.

In 2006, the **Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development (UNEP/MAP)** established a strategic policy framework to achieve sustainable development objectives in the Mediterranean Sea. This document is currently under revision. Significant effort is required to apply and implement these policies at territorial level in order to achieve effective spatial coverage, planning, management and funding of protected areas.

The inter-State cooperation in the Adriatic Ionian area has been on-going for a while. There is a long history of cooperation with inter-State commissions in the past decades. The last meeting of the countries was held in year 2011.

5.4 MONITORING AND EVALUATION: ESPON PROGRAMME PROJECTS STUDIES AND INDICATORS

There are three projects to be considered, relevant for monitoring and evaluation, one stemming from the previous programming period, from the years 2011-2013 and one planned for the years 2017-2020.

5.4.1 ESPON APPLIED RESEARCH PROJECT ESATDOR - EUROPEAN SEAS AND TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT, OPPORTUNITIES AND RISKS

This is the first of the two mentioned projects, the one which took place in the years 2011-13 and was meant to build up and capitalize on existing ESPON tools, in particular the European Territorial Monitoring System (ETMS) .

The aim was to develop a web tool that provides territorial evidence to stakeholders and policymakers in Europe and in particular on the Baltic Sea, Danube, Alpine and Adriatic-Ionian macro-regions on key development trends over time and on the progress, implementation and contribution of policy objectives as defined in the EU macro-regional strategies.

The macro-regional dimension was considered as especially important to include due to the innovative nature of macro-regional strategies in territorial cooperation and cohesion. The main outcome was a web tool covering the entire Europe and in particular the four EU macro-regions and providing evidence on key development trends over time and on the progress, implementation and contribution to policy objectives including:

- Monitoring modules for five distinct geographic areas (four EU macro-regions: Baltic Sea, Danube, Alpine and Adriatic-Ionian and Europe) focused on European and macro- regional development trends, policies and actions monitored with different sets of indicators. The European set of indicators should also be made available for the geographies of the four macro-regions.
- Data, maps, graphs and other resources as the main input for territorial monitoring.
- Analytical and interactive features that help to monitor, analyze, understand and explain the territorial development processes and trends.

In relation to each of the custom-made monitoring modules for the EU macro-regions to be developed, three main components were considered and reflected in the tool:

Monitoring of territorial trends and structures over time	Monitoring the macro-regional strategy objectives	Monitoring the activities of the EU Macro-regional Strategies and possible contributions to changes in the macro-region
Component enabling the identification and monitoring of key trends occurring in Europe and in the macro-regions, their regions, metropolitan regions and cities (and other relevant territorial typologies) in relation to the policy aims and priorities, focusing on the progression of territorial development trends over time.	Monitoring the progress towards the objectives of the EU macro-regional strategies had to focus on gathering and analyzing data related to strategy indicators and target values.	While monitoring the EU Macro-regional Strategies activities and possible contributions to changes in the macro-region, information from Policy Area Coordinators and Horizontal Action Coordinators on their activities and achievements were used. Consideration was given to indicators for policy areas and horizontal actions.

The project contains valuable information in two reports, Annex 6 and Annex 12, on the Mediterranean and in also on the Adriatic Ionian area in particular, with statistical data and trends for different aspects pertaining to the EUSAIR thematic Pillars.

5.4.2 EUROPEAN AND MACRO-REGIONAL TERRITORIAL MONITORING TOOL

This is the second of the three mentioned projects, the project lasting from December 2017 until February 2020, is a continuation of the project undertaken in the 2011-13 period. With the same focus on the macro-regional strategies, the project will consider the same three main components and made them available in the online tool. For details please check the above table, as the content of the components is the same as in the 2011-13 project. For the purposes of our study it is important to underline that this project will draft objectives, indicators and baseline values for the monitoring of the EUSAIR area.

5.4.3 ESPON TERREV (TERRITORIAL EVIDENCE) PROJECT

This is the third of the three mentioned projects, it is the one focusing more on indicators. The foreseen duration period covers February 2018- August 2019.

The project objectives can be resumed as follows:

- To **make the ESPON territorial evidence knowledge base accessible and useful in practice** for programme managers, joint technical secretariats and policymakers involved in the practical implementation of ETC programmes.

- Develop **an improved set of territorial indicators** for ETC programmes to help support the setting of investment priorities, strategic programming, monitoring and evaluation.

- Enhance the usability, functionality and relevance of ESPON evidence by integrating the territorial indicators into the **Interact KEEP database.**

http://www.interact-eu.net/library?field_fields_of_expertise_tid=16#2448-presentations-how-measure-territorial-cohesion-and-cooperation

Selected Programmes :
•**12 Interreg V (A&B) ETC programmes** have been selected following a survey of demand in 2016 and divided into **3 workshop groups**

•The initial 12 selected programmes are a pilot group and consideration will be given to rolling out the project in the future

Tasks

- Produce a thorough **evidence-based baseline assessment and territorial characterisation** of each of the selected programme territories in the context of current EU Cohesion Policy thematic priorities and the specific programme objectives
- Using the specific performance monitoring indicators for each selected ETC programme territory; **develop an improved set of territorial indicators which can be used to support the monitoring of programme implementation** and progress towards identified targets, and assist in evaluating the impact of programme interventions

- **Develop a set of practical guidelines for policymakers and programme managers** for the continuous collecting/updating of data and use of territorial indicators in practice.

Based on the three projects there should be, by the end of 2019 enough material and evidence to build in into the monitoring and evaluation of the Facility Point project.

5.5. BRIDGING FROM THE PAST TO THE FUTURE, RELEVANT PROJECTS

In order to make a link between the past and ongoing projects, also the priorities for the future, for the post-2020 period, have been taken into consideration.

5.5. 1 RELEVANT PROJECTS

a) Promotion of sustainable growth of the AI region by implementing ICZM and MSP also to contribute Common Regional Framework (CRF) on ICZM of Barcelona convention and the monitoring and management of marine protected area.

PROJECT	PROGRAMME	ADDITIONAL INFO	USABLE OUTPUTS OR RESULTS
SHAPE			*Methodological handbook on MSP in the Adriatic Sea* *Adriatic Atlas to support ICZM & MSP*
ADRIPLAN			*data portal* *reports and thematic maps*
CAMP projects		*Italy, Montenegro, Slovenia, Greece, Albania and BIH- starting in 2018*	
SUPREME			
PORTODIMARE			
GEF Adriatic			
NetCet and Tartalife,			
TRECORALA			
DeFishGear		Capitalising knowledge on marine litter from projects for protected areas	
Ghost			
Marlisco			
MarineClean			
CleanSea Life, ML-Repair.			
Waste Management Project « ARLEM »	*CPRM*		

Green Med, SusWaMed	*ENPI MED*		
Solid Waste Management	*Center for Mediterranean Integration*		
Several projects	*MedSea Foundation*		
Several projects	*Green Peace*		
Several projects	*Legambiente*		
Several projects	*Prince Albert of Monaco Foundation*		
Several projects	*WWF Adria*		
Several projects	*IUCN, Malaga*		
Several projects	*CTS ecomondo*		
Medpan North	*Interreg MED 2007-13*		
Coastgap	*Interreg MED 2007-13*		
Coastance	*Interreg MED 2007-13*	Bologna charter	
Horizontal and capitalisation projects	*Interreg MED 2014-20*	Specific Objective 3.2	

b) **Development and implementation of Adriatic-Ionian Sub/regional Oil spill contingency plan.**

The priority issues were already identified within different project that were financed by different programmes and can be capitalised by the implementation of possible actions within the priority. E.g. of projects: RAMOGEPOL

c) **Protection and enhancement of natural terrestrial habitats and ecosystems.**

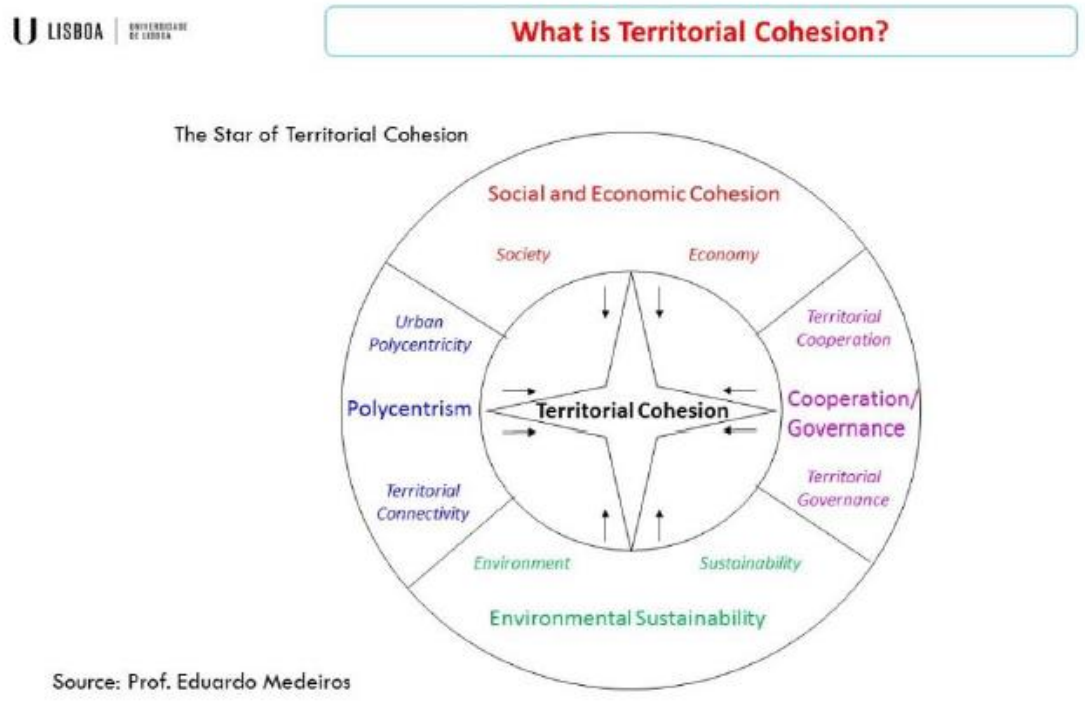
PROJECT	PROGRAMME	ADDITIONAL INFO	USABLE OUTPUTS OR RESULTS
LIFE ARCTOS	*LIFE+*		
ALPGO	*INTERREG ASP 2014-20*		
DINALP BEAR	*LIFE+*		
ECONNECT	*INTERREG ASP 2007-14*	*Ecological connectivity*	

5.6 INDICATORS

According to INTERACT guidelines, in line with *Spotlight on "How to measure territorial cohesion and cooperation",* indicators should reflect the character of key contributions: concerning the contributions which Interreg can provide towards territorial cohesion, we can look especially at:

- **Improved coordination** between stakeholders
- More effective cooperation and enhanced cooperation capacity in partnerships, clusters, networks etc. in order to **share good practice and learn**
- **Enhanced governance capacity** based on enhanced institutional capacity (on key thematic, on dealing with EU-funding, etc.)
- **Reduction of border obstacles** as result of enhanced cooperation and governance capacity (it is evident that a policy focus on cooperation and governance is a pre-requisite for the removal of obstacles)
- Development and testing in the frame of common pilot actions heading for **scale-up and leverage effects** (also in financial terms)
- Stronger involvement of rural – intermediate – urban territories based on functional cooperation approaches**, involvement of more and less developed regions**
- Considering also the time-scale, e.g. long term.

Striving for territorial cohesion, many factors need to be taken into account.

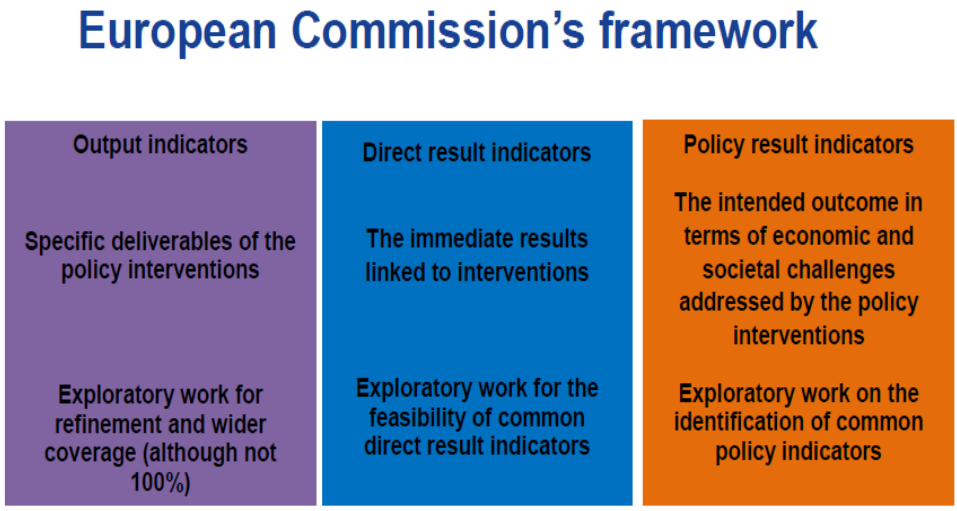


As it can be deducted from the above scheme, territorial cohesion is a multi-dimensional phenomenon and it cannot be captured and transferred easily to stakeholders and policy makers. E.g. compound indicators on cohesion at European level will help to understand trends but may not be easily understood by policy-makers at regional and national levels.

In the same paper, initially mentioned in this paragraph, a broader reference is given. If we look at indicators that the European Commission is seeking for in the post-2020 period, we can observe in the EC framework

- Output indicators
- Direct result indicators
- Policy result indicators

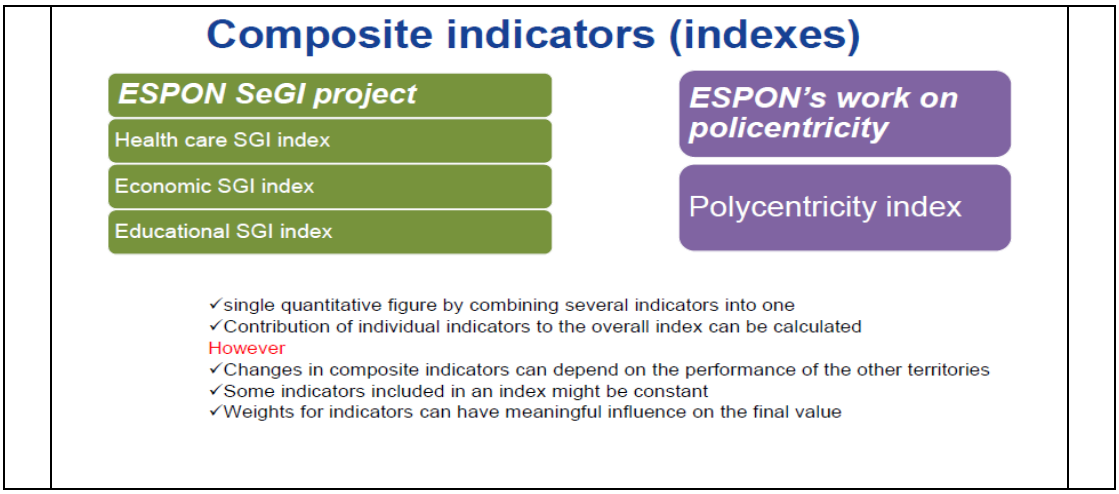
INDICATORS FOR POST-2020 PERIOD



As we can see the results are different and so is the exploratory work that goes with each typology of indicators.

The ESPON Programme looks at the indicators in a completely different way.

ESPON COMPOSITE INDICATORS PROPOSAL FOR POST-2020 PERIOD



The suggestion is that the solution might be combining indicators and assigning weights for the indicators. This way the variability increases but the adaptation to different situations is better.

5.6.1 PROPOSALS: SOME GENERIC QUANTITATIVE INDICATORS' OBJECTIVES

INDICATORS/OBJECTIVES	UNITS
POLICY IMPACT	
Population involved in awareness raising activities	Inhabitants of areas benefitting directly from implemented awareness raising activities
Number of joint governance plans	Governance plan: set of roles, responsibilities and processes to involve relevant stakeholders in the conservation goals (objectives and legal framework, stakeholders conditions for participation in management bodies, conflict management procedures, governance activities and reporting,...)
MONITORING AND MANAGEMENT OF MARINE PROTECTED AREAS	
Surface of habitats supported to attain a better conservation status	Marine miles benefitting directly from implemented activities
Number of protected areas engaged (through charters, protocols, MoU) in implementing management strategies	Number of protected areas signing charters or protocols aimed at implementing management strategies
OIL SPILL CONTINGENCY PLAN	
Surface covered by the oil spill contingency plan	Marine miles benefitting directly from implemented activities
PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT OF NATURAL TERRESTRIAL HABITATS AND ECOSYSTEMS	
Surface of habitats supported to attain a better conservation status	Hectares benefitting directly from implemented environmentally sustainable activities

Concerning the Indicators, in July 2019 the decision has been taken that the partners of the Facility point project will follow the proposals developed in the framework of the ESPON Macro-regional Monitoring Tool. Some details of the content, the objectives

and planned results are presented under the paragraph 5.4 and 5.6 of this study. The work started in the previous programming period and is currently ongoing for all the Macro-regional strategies.

The positive aspect of the cooperation with the ESPON Programme is also the fact that the lack of data, mainly detected for the IPA countries, mentioned in section 3.2 of this study, will be over-come with the collection of the missing data and the preparation of a specific section for the EUSAIR under the ESPON Macro-regional monitoring tool.

The second positive aspect is that by adhering to the indicators proposed under the ESPON Macro-regional monitoring tool, the comparison with the other Macro-regional strategies will be possible in terms of data and in terms of indicators.

7. CONCLUSIONS: A LOOK TOWARDS THE FUTURE

The **priorities,** as already explained when listing relevant projects (in paragraph 5.5.1) for the next programming period are the following:

1. Promotion of sustainable growth of the AI region by implementing ICZM and MSP also to contribute to the Common Regional Framework (CRF) on ICZM of Barcelona convention and the monitoring and management of marine protected areas.

2. Development and implementation of Adriatic-Ionian Sub/regional Oil spill contingency plan.

3. Protection and enhancement of natural terrestrial habitats and ecosystems.

The proposal that has been made on TSG 3 level is for the **agreed priorities to be included in the 2021-2027 Partnership Agreement of the four EU Member States and in the IPA programming, including the enlargement countries.** The request has been made in April 2019, in line with Paragraph 6 of the Catania Declaration.

The above listed priorities are essential for the Environmental quality of Adriatic – Ionian Region and are already included in the agreed TSG 3 project concepts which will be developed under EUSAIR Facility Point project (T2). Project concepts also meet the criteria of distinct, undisputed macro-regional relevance within the proposed priority and consistency with priorities set at national/regional level of all EUSIAR countries.

Furthermore, **at this stage a monitoring of the number of Managing Authorities having inserted the above mentioned priorities in their Operational Programmes** (for both the national/regional envelopes and the transnational ones) would be necessary, to ensure that funding is secured in the new Programming period.

8. SET OF BASELINE VALUES: OBJECTIVES AND INDICATORS

The set of indicators and baseline values are proposed on the base on data and analysis presented in the current document, ESPON July 2019 proposal of indicators and guidelines from the coordinator of WP3 of strategic project EUSAIR FP (Ministry of Economy & Development of Greece - Special Service for Strategy, Planning and Evaluation).

Number	Pillar	Overall Objective	Specific Objective	Indicator	Baseline value
1	Pillar 3 - Environmental quality	To address the issue of environmental quality, with respect to marine, coastal and terrestrial ecosystems in the Region	**To ensure a good environmental and ecological status of the marine and coastal environment by 2020 in line with the relevant EU acquis and the ecosystem approach of the Barcelona Convention.**	Nationally designated protected areas	COWI, this study chapter 3.2.3 **** **131,75**
2	Pillar 3 - Environmental quality	same as above	Same as above	Surface of marine sites designated under NATURA 2000	****
3	Pillar 3 - Environmental quality	same as above	Same as above	Surface of terrestrial sites designated under NATURA 2000	COWI, this study chapter 3.2.3 **** **131,75**

Number	Pillar	Overall Objective	Specific Objective	Indicator	Baseline value
4	Pillar 3 - Environmental quality	same as above	Same as above	Greenhouse gas emissions per capita	COWI, this study chapter 3.2.1 **** **123,125**
5	Pillar 3 - Environmental quality	same as above	Same as above	Forest fires	****
6	Pillar 3 - Environmental quality	same as above	Same as above	Marine protected areas in Europe's seas	COWI, this study chapter 3.2.2 **** Small MPA **18,75%** Medium **2,05%** Large MPA **0%**
7	Pillar 3 - Environmental quality	same as above	Same as above	Nutrients in transitional, coastal and marine waters	COWI, this study chapter 3.2.2 **** **100**
8	Pillar 3 - Environmental quality	same as above	Same as above	Common bird index (EU aggregate) (t2020_rn130)	****

Number	Pillar	Overall Objective	Specific Objective	Indicator	Baseline value
9	Pillar 3 - Environmental quality	same as above	Same as above	Sites designated under the EU Habitats and Birds Directives	COWI, this study chapter 3.2.3 **** **131,75**
10	Pillar 3 - Environmental quality	same as above	Same as above	Status of marine fish and shellfish stocks in European seas	****
11	Pillar 3 - Environmental quality	same as above	Same as above	Number of species and observations per sea region	****
12	Pillar 3 - Environmental quality	same as above	Same as above	Municipal waste by NUTS 2 regions - pilot project data	****
13	Pillar 3 - Environmental quality	same as above	Same as above	Coverage rate of municipal waste collection by NUTS 2 regions - pilot project data	****
14	Cross-cutting aspects	Capacity building	**Capacity building**		* COWI, this study chapter 3.2.5 Governance **** **70,12**

Number	Pillar	Overall Objective	Specific Objective	Indicator	Baseline value
15	Cross-cutting aspects	Research and innovation	Research and innovation	Population with tertiary education (25-64 years)	****
16	Cross-cutting aspects	Research and innovation	Research and innovation	Employment in technology & knowledge sectors	****
17	Cross-cutting aspects	Research and innovation	Research and innovation	Gross-domestic expenditures on R&D, business	****
18	Cross-cutting aspects	Research and innovation	Research and innovation	Gross-domestic expenditures on R&D, total	****
19	Horizontal principles	Climate change mitigation and adaptation	Climate change mitigation and adaptation	Potential vulnerability to climate change	COWI, this study chapter 3.2.1 Governance **** **80,33**

20	Horizontal principles	Climate change mitigation and adaptation	**Climate change mitigation and adaptation**	Environmental impact of climate change	COWI, this study chapter 3.2.1 **** **89,83**
	Pillar	**Overall Objective**	**Specific Objective**	**Indicator**	**Baseline value**
21	Horizontal principles	Climate change mitigation and adaptation	**Climate change mitigation and adaptation**	Potential economic impact of climate change	COWI, this study chapter 3.2.1 **** **74,83**
22	Horizontal principles	Climate change mitigation and adaptation	**Climate change mitigation and adaptation**	Combined adaptive capacity to climate change	COWI, this study chapter 3.2.1 **** **78,83**
23	Horizontal principles	Climate change mitigation and adaptation	**Climate change mitigation and adaptation**	Climate Change Mitigation Index	COWI, this study chapter 3.2.1 **** **100,875**
24	Horizontal principles	Climate change mitigation and adaptation	**Climate change mitigation and adaptation**	Share of renewables in gross final energy consumption	****
25	Horizontal principles	Climate change mitigation and adaptation	Climate change mitigation and adaptation	Greenhouse gas emissions	COWI, this study chapter 3.2.1 **** **123,125**

26	Horizontal principles	Disaster risk management	**Disaster risk management**	No. Of protocols between contries of EUSAIR	At least one joint protocol signed.

	Pillar	Overall Objective	Specific Objective	Indicator	COMMENTS
27	TSG 3 agreed priorities to be included in the 2021-2027 Partnership Agreement of the four EU member states and in the IPA programming	Promotion of sustainable growth of the AI region by implementing ICZM and MSP also to contribute Common Regional Framework (CRF) on ICZM of Barcelona convention and the monitoring and management of marine protected area.	**Inclusion of CRF on ICZM and MSP with monitoring and management of marine protected areas as priority action in the documents of programming period 2021-2028**	No. EUSAIR contries/regions with the Specific objective in the documents	1/3 of the countries/regions until 2022 2/3 until 2024 All by end of next programming period (2027)
28	TSG 3 agreed priorities to be included in the 2021-2027 Partnership Agreement of the four EU member states and in the IPA programming	Development and implementation of Adriatic-Ionian Sub/regional Oil spill contingency plan	**Inclusion of implementation of Adriatic-Ionian Sub/regional Oil spill contingency plan in the documents of programming period 2021-2028**	No. EUSAIR contries/regions with the Specific objective in the documents	As in line 27 of this table ** ***
29	TSG 3 agreed priorities to be included in the 2021-2027 Partnership Agreement of the four EU member states and in the IPA programming	Protection and enhancement of natural terrestrial habitats and ecosystems	**Incusion of Protection and enhancement of natural terrestrial habitats and ecosystems in the documents of programming period 2021-2028**	No. EUSAIR contries/regions with the Specific objective in the documents	As in line 27 of this table **

*Some indicators proposed by the OECD study might be useful
**An additional Survey will be carried out to set the baseline, the deadline is fixed at the latest until April 2020.
*** So far, ESPON inserted the aspects related to the Oil Spill contingency plan only under the objectives and indicators for Pillar 2 (vessels, connectivity). A request to have the environmental aspects inserted under Pillar 3 has been made to the team in charge of data collection and creation of the Monitoring tool.

****The baseline values will be decided by the end of the year 2019 and will be proposed by ESPON in the framework of their ETMS project (as mentioned on page 28 of this study, under the chapter on the ETMS-part 2).
Concerning the objectives and indicators listed under lines 19-26, it is positive to note that a step forward has been made compared to the Action Plan that did not include topics dealing with Climate change adaptation and mitigation, same as for cross-cutting aspects covering the capacity building and Research & Innovation.
In line with what presented under section 5.6.1 it would be desirable to monitor the extension/surface of areas covered by joint activities
and number of actions to grant capacity building, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, risk management and prevention.

8.1. DATA SOURCES AND DATA COMPARISON FOR THE ANNUAL REPORTS IN THE FORTHCOMING YEARS

Stemming from the exchanges among the countries, the ESPON Programme representatives and the external experts subcontracted by ESPON, the following pieces of information on data sources have been collected:

ALBANIA
Institute of Statistics of Albania
http://www.instat.gov.al/en/home.aspx

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
Agency for statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina
http://www.stat.gov.ba/?option=com_content&view=article&id=79&Itemid=56&lang=ba

MONTENEGRO
Statistical Office of Montenegro
https://www.monstat.org/eng/

Contacts for each field/pillar:
Blue growth: dragan.pekovic@monstat.org
Connecting the region: ernad.kolic@monstat.org
Environmental quality: natasa.vojinovic@monstat.org
Sustainable tourism: Boris.Muratovic@monstat.org Ivana.Cimbaljevic@monstat.org

SERBIA
Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia
http://www.stat.gov.rs/en-US/

The relevant data collections will be available on the ESPON website, in the interactive monitoring tool, set up for all the Macro-regional strategies, in the beginning of year 2020. The information for the monitoring, especially for the baseline, will be available in the tool and in the data collected. After the objectives for improvement are set, the comparison will be possible for the years post-2020 thus allowing the yearly monitoring.

8.2. COMMENTS TO LIST OF ESPON INDICATORS AND BASELINE VALUES

For 17 indicators it was not hard to set a baseline value, being the fact that pieces of information could be retrieved from the values already present in the COWI study, inserted in the first part of this study too. More in detail: for 6 out of the 13 thematic indicators baseline values are set as average of available data. For 1 out of 5 cross-sectoral indicators and 7 out of 8 horizontal topics equally, baseline values are set as average of available data. The 3 indicators important for the future programming period (numbered 27-29 in the list of indicators) detailed pieces of information are presented, as long as baseline values.

Almost 60% of the topics are covered with baseline values. It is interesting to see that newly proposed topics like climate change adaptation and mitigation are almost fully covered with data and hence it was possible also to establish baseline values.

There are some specific indicators for which it was not possible at this step to establish a baseline value, this is applicable especially to those related to animal species (birds, fish stock), forest fires, urban waste collection, renewables and climate change and for the horizontal issue of innovation and R&D. Contribution from other Pillars would be essential.

These will be a further issue to develop within the next months, if necessary with the cooperation with the other Pillars and with ESPON and its team of external consultants working on the new version of the European and Macro-regional Territorial Monitoring Tool, as already explained in chapter 5.4.2 of this study. For the purposes of our study it is important to underline that it will be the ESPON project to draft overall objectives, indicators and baseline values for the monitoring of the EUSAIR area, consulting the Facility Point project partners.

9. SOURCES

European Policy Framework

The European policy framework is driven by developments in overall economic, environmental, and social perspectives, and reinforced by the evaluation of territorial cooperation approaches.

General

European Commission. 20120. EU 2020 - A New European Strategy For Jobs And Growth. COM(2010) 2020, Brussels.

Cohesion Policy

Regulation (EU) No 1301/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 on the European Regional Development Fund and on specific provisions concerning the Investment for growth and jobs goal and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1080/2006

Common Provisions Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013. Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 laying down common provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund, the Cohesion Fund, the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund and laying down general provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund, the Cohesion Fund and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 1083/2006. (See page 93 for Common Strategic Framework)

Ex post evaluation of Cohesion Policy programmes 2007-2013 financed by the ERDF and the Cohesion Fund - WP1: Synthesis Report

European Structural and Investment Funds 2014-2020: Official Texts And Commentaries

Regulation (EU) No 1299/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 on specific provisions for the support from the European Regional Development Fund to the European territorial cooperation goal

Council Regulation (EU) No 1300/2013 of 17 December 2013 on the Cohesion Fund and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 1084/2006

Climate change, impacts and vulnerability in Europe.

http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/climate-change-impacts-and- vulnerability-2016

Climate-ADAPT. Website/platform: http://climate- adapt.eea.europa.eu/countries-regions/transnational-regions

Climate change indicators. Website/platform: http://www.eea.europa.eu/data- and-maps/indicators/#c5=climate-change-adaptation&b_start=0

Climate-ADAPT vulnerability maps. Website: http://climate-adapt.eea.europa.eu/knowledge/tools/urban-adaptation/introduction

DG Employment. 2014. Monitoring and Evaluation of European Cohesion Policy-European Social Fund, Guidance Document on Indicators of Public Administration Capacity Building

European Commission. 2004. A new partnership for cohesion. Convergence, competitiveness, cooperation. Third report on economic and social cohesion. Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities.

European Commission. 2010. Fifth Report on economic, social and territorial cohesion - Investing in Europe's future. Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities.

Polycentric crossborder system and transport. Towns as components of an Organised Transport Systems can be found at p. 23-25 of this draft chapter for the Urban agenda of an Euroregion

Pucher, J., Frangenheim, A., Sanopoulos, A., Schausberger, W. 2015. The Future of Cohesion Policy, Report I, Committee of the Regions, Brussels.

S3 platforms contain data about different countries and regions and use "tools" to analyze them. Website/platforms: http://s3platform.jrc.ec.europa.eu/; http://s3platform.jrc.ec.europa.eu/s3-cooperation; http://s3platform.jrc.ec.europa.eu/s3-tools

TEN-T: On the (TEN-T) Corridors dimension and their interrelation with the macro-regional strategies, refer to the EU Coordinators Work Plans, notably for:

- Danube Strategy - > Rhine Danube Corridor
- Alpine Strategy -> Scan-Med corridor (it concerns 3 other corridors too but less involved – interesting to see the governance elements referred to – and partially set-up by the Coordinator, Pat Cox)
- Baltic Sea Strategy -> North Sea- Baltic corridor. Website: http://ec.europa.eu/transport/node/4876

CONVENTIONS AND PROTOCOLS
Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP), 1975

Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea Against Pollution (Barcelona Convention), 1976

Action Plan for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Sustainable Development of the Coastal Areas of the Mediterranean (MAP Phase II), 1995

Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean, 1995 (Barcelona Convention amendment)

Protocol concerning *Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean* (SPA/BD Protocol), 1999

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) the *Strategic Plan for Biological Diversity 2011-2020*, namely, targets 11 and 6

Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development, UNEP/MAP, 2006 (currently under revision)

Report on the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, 20-22 June 2012**,** 5th Rio Earth Summit

Macro-regional Strategies

The concept, application, and spread of macro-regional strategies as policy instruments has been supported by the institutions that comprise the European Union, along with the supporting programmes that support broader territorial cooperation.

Policy Publications

European Commission

Charron, N., Dijkstra, L., Lapuente, V. 2012. Regional Governance Matters: A Study on Regional Variation in Quality of Government within the EU. European Commission, DG REGIO.

European Commission. 2014. A Discussion Paper for the revision of the Action Plan of the EU Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region (EUSBSR), not public

European Commission. 2013a. Report from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the

Committee of the Regions concerning the added value of macro-regional strategies. COM(2013) 468 final.

European Commission. 2013b. Commission Staff Working Document *accompanying the document* 'Report from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions concerning the added value of macro-regional strategies'. SWD(2013) 233 final.

European Commission. 2014. 'Report from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions concerning the governance of macro-regional strategies'. COM (2014) 284 final.

European Commission. 2015. Enabling synergies between European Structural application: and Investment Funds, Horizon 2020 and other research, innovation and competitiveness-related Union programmes.

European Commission (2016), report from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions on the implementation of EU macro-regional strategies. COM(2016) 805 final.

Samecki, P. (2009) Macro-regional Strategies in the European Union, Discussion Paper presented by Commissioner Pawel Samecki in Stockholm, 18 September, Brussels: DG Regio

European Parliament

European Parliament. 2010. Working Document on the European Union Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region and the role of macro-regions in the future cohesion policy, Committee on Regional development, 06.01.2010

European Parliament. 2012. The evolution of EU macro-regional strategies: present practice and future prospects, especially in the Mediterranean, Motion for Resolution,

European Parliament. 2012b: Resolution from the European Parliament on optimising the role of territorial development in cohesion policy

Common Provisions Regulation (EU) 1303/2013, see page 93 for Common Strategic Framework

European Parliament. 2015. The New Role of Macro-regions in European Territorial Cooperation. Study Commissioned by the Directorate General for Internal Policies, Brussels

European Parliament. 2015. The New Role of Macro-regions in European Territorial Cooperation. Study Commissioned by the Directorate General for Internal Policies, Brussels. (incl. ANNEX)

Committee of the Regions

Committee of the Regions (2013): Opinion concerning the added value of macroregional strategies, CoR 28,29

Supporting programmes

ESPON programme

INTERACT

Presentation at the INTERACT meeting held on 23/10/2018, author : Zintis Hermansons

Paper Spotlight on “How to measure territorial cohesion and cooperation” , Reflection points on indicators for Interreg in the post-2020 period from March 2018 (http://www.interact-eu.net/library?field_fields_of_expertise_tid=16#1756-reflection-points-how-measure-territorial-cohesion-and-cooperation)

Other documents from Supporting Programmes

Report from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions on the implementation of EU macro-regional strategies {SWD(2016) 443 final} 16.12.2016 COM(2016) 805 final

The added value of macro-regional strategies seen from a project and programme perspective. Final report Spatial Foresight 2016

Added value of macro-regional strategies: Collecting practice examples. Final report Spatial Foresight 2016

Interact has been working on the short documents clarifying MRS. MRS Glossary here and Overview on MRS priorities.

Website/platform:

http://www.interact- eu.net/library?field_fields_of_expertise_tid=33#470

Website/platform:

http://www.interact- eu.net/library?field_fields_of_expertise_tid=33#819

Interact Joint Annual Work Plan for 2017 (at activity level). Website: http://www.interact-eu.net/#news

ESPON provides European-wide comparable information. Website/Platform: https://www.espon.eu/main/

Adriatic/Ionian Macroregional Strategy, EUSAIR

Action Plan - EU Strategy for the Adriatic and Ionian Region (EUSAIR – 2014) Adriatic and Ionian Euroregion (AIE), https://www.adriaticionianeuroregion.eu/

Communication concerning the European Union Strategy for the Adriatic and Ionian Region

Council Conclusions on the EU Strategy for the Alpine Region, 27 November 2015

EC Study on Macroregional Strategies and their links with Cohesion Policy http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/sources/cooperate/adriat_ionian/pdf/eusair_links_cohesion_policy.pdf (November 2017)

Endorsement of the European Union Strategy for the Adriatic and Ionian Region (EUSAIR), European Council, Brussels, 23-24 October 2014

European Commission. 2012. Maritime strategy for the Adriatic and Ionian Seas

http://www.adriaticionianeuroregion.eu/index.php?lang=it

Supportive Analytical Document Accompanying the communication concerning the European Union Strategy for the Adriatic and Ionian Region

Website of the European Union Strategy for the Adriatic and Ionian region (EUSAIR). http://www.adriatic-ionian.eu/, EUSAIR 2017.

Specific Data/Indicator & Internet Sources

ESPON (2013). European Territorial Cooperation as a Factor of Growth, Jobs and Quality of Life, Applied Research 2013/1/9 Interim Report | Version 4/04/2011.

European Network for Accessible Tourism (2015). Mapping and Performance Check of the Supply of Accessible Tourism Services, Final Report, Annex 8.

EU Commission, DG Regio, European Regional Competitiveness Index, http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/en/information/maps/regional_competitiven ess/

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European Union Open Data Portal, (2017). Primary production of renewable energy by type (ten00081).

Mizrahi, Y., (2003) "Capacity Enhancement Indicators: Review of the Literature", WBI Evaluation Studies No. EG03-72, World Bank Institute, The World Bank

Odysee-Mure (2017). Database.

OECD (2013). OECD Factbook 2013: Economic, Environmental and Social Statistics. Paris

OECD (2015). Education at a Glance, 2015, Paris.

OECD (2017). Database.

Social Progress Imperative (2016). Social Progress Index 2016. United Nations (2017). COMTRADE Database.

EU Environmental acquis

The Marine Strategy Framework: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/marine/eu-coast-and-marine-policy/marine-strategy-framework-directive/index_en.htm

Directive 2008/56/EC *establishing a framework for community action in the field of marine environmental policy* (Marine Strategy Framework Directive)

The Maritime Spatial Planning Directive:
https://ec.europa.eu/maritimeaffairs/policy/maritime_spatial_planning_en
Marine Spatial Planning Directive 2014/89/EU *establishing a framework for maritime spatial planning*

The Water Framework Directive:

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-framework/index_en.html

Urban Waste Water Directive:

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-urbanwaste/legislation/directive_en.htm

Nitrates Directive:

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-nitrates/index_en.html

Waste Directive: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/legislation/a.htm

Birds Directive:

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/legislation/birdsdirective/index_en.htm

Directive 2009/147 *conservation of wild birds*

Habitats:

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/legislation/habitatsdirective/index_en.htm

Directive 92/43/EEC *conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora*

Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions *Our life insurance, our natural capital: an EU biodiversity strategy to 2020*, COM(2011) 244 final

Regulation (EU) No 1143/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2014 on *the prevention and management of the introduction and spread of invasive alien species*

Council Regulation (EC) No 1967/2006 of 21 December 2006 *concerning management measures for the sustainable exploitation of fishery resources in the Mediterranean Sea*

Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013 on the *Common Fisheries Policy*

Green Infrastructure Strategy:http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/ecosystems/index_en.htm

LINKS TO SOME OF THE MENTIONED PROJECTS

CPRM Waste Management Project « ARLEM » (www.cprm-intermed.org/download/arlem-report-on-waste-management-in-the mediterranean-region)

Center for Mediterranean Integration “Solid Waste Management” (www.cmimarseille.org/programs/solid-waste-management)

MedSea Foundation (www.medseafoundation.org/index.php/en/portfolio-ita-2/13-activities/waste-management-in-med-countries/17)