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EUSAIR FACILITY POINT 



Pillar 3 - Environmental Quality
MONITORING PILLAR REPORT 2019
FOR THE FACILITY POINT PROJECT
WORK PACKAGE ON MONITORING
Work Package Leader Ministry of Economy and Development
MNEC, Greece



JZP Izola with the support of MK PROJEKT

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1. CHAPTER 1: SWOT ANALYSIS

The SWOT ANALYSIS for each Pillar is included once, only in the first Annual Report. TSG 1 SWOTs will be integrated from Pillars to the EUSAIR level in the Synthetic Report.

1.1. MAIN FEATURES OF THE MACRO-REGION REGARDING THE PILLAR TOPICS

This introductory sub-chapter summarizes briefly the baseline regarding the main features of the macro-region which are relevant to the specific Pillar and its topics. This presentation is based mainly on the ESPON Pillar related indicators and aims at providing a general picture of the macro-region with reference to the Pillar.

1.2. THE GENERAL SWOT ANALYSIS

As pointed out in the EUSAIR Action plan, the region is rich in biodiversity. While the marine sub-region has rare or unique habitats, there is a lack of habitat maps covering the two Seas (the Adriatic and the Ionian). The high biodiversity of the two seas is the basis for tourism, recreational and fishing activities and contributes to the cultural heritage of the macro-region.

Furthermore, pollution of the sea originates from a number of different sources. Intense maritime transport activities and hydrocarbon exploration and exploitation result in oil spills, including large scale pollution events, and noise pollution. Insufficient waste water treatment in several participant countries leads to pollution from rivers, exacerbated by use of nitrates on agricultural lands. Pollution is also caused by ecologically-unsound aquaculture practices, entailing discharge of nutrient and chemicals into the sea.

Last but not the least important, macro-regional cooperation also needs to focus on the protection and preservation of terrestrial ecosystems, in particular transnational habitats and landscape elements of central importance for large carnivores and migratory bird species.

To better illustrate the situation, several SWOT analysis are inserted below. They are focusing on single sub-topics, as requested by the Work package lead partner. The first one is bearing a general overview and the others have a specific focus on opportunities and threats concerning the specific sub-topics.

ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY – SWOT ANALYSIS OVERVIEW	
GENERAL OVERVIEW	
STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wide range of diverse & dynamic sub-sectors and applications including climate change prevention and adaptation, eco-innovation, circular economy EU topic embedded also in EU policy and funding opportunities via specific programmes (LIFE+ and others) Both marine environment and terrestrial habitats need to be considered (as per EUSAIR Action Plan) Good-level of expertise and competencies in most of the countries, the R&D level is quite elevated Cooperation between research or academia centres and enterprises on national and cross-border level (based on inter-state agreements) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack/insufficient support in terms of national & regional funding for an important impact on macro-regional level Lack of innovation and spill-over in concrete solutions (e.g.; to prevent and manage marine litter, actions for the protection of endangered fauna, management of risks etc.) Environmental protection, to be effective, needs to be harmonised with economic policy and entrepreneurship, transport and as well with tourism hence it is cross-sectoral Lack of cooperation between research and academia centres & enterprises on macro-regional level Last but not least, the lengthy agreements among countries, the non-active role of all countries - especially at TSG meetings and difficulties with quorum for meetings are impacting the work of the TSG and FP project.
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Possibility to harmonise with UN Sustainable Development Goals (Agenda 2030) – to be incorporated or applied much more concretely within all the levels of the Strategy Less organic activity in the sector of environment in non-EU countries of the EUSAIR (more capacity building might be needed) For a better environmental future and sustainable development an involvement of youth, NGOs and civil society organisations as well as general public is needed, furthermore concertation with other MRS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of interest for cross-sectoral cooperation (clinging to sectoral responsibilities) Communication is difficult due to complexity of the macro-regional concept Synergies between policies among countries are not being sought - there is no legislative/ mandatory reason to do so European Commission insisting on 3-Nos Lack of involvement of NGOs and of the general public

1.3. OVERVIEW ON OTHER SINGLE SUB-TOPICS, SWOT ANALYSIS PER TOPIC

Since the strengths and weaknesses are shared with the general overview, we are hereby presenting only the specific opportunities and threats.

ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY – SWOT ANALYSIS TABLE 1 MARINE ENVIRONMENT	
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<p>Increasing marine knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • by building on national marine biodiversity inventories and habitat mapping projects, • on the databases that will be cross-referenced by ESPON 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Overfishing, habitat degradation and incidental catches pose serious threats to marine biodiversity, including fish, sea turtle, cetacean, seabird and other species. ▪ Uncontrolled and illegal coastal development often leads to destruction of habitats. ▪ Invasive alien species from aquaculture and ballast water discharge also threaten ecosystem functions, and illegal collection of sponges, corals and bivalves are further cause for concern. ▪ Increased human use of the marine and coastal space, in particular for fishing, maritime transport, tourism, and construction, has intensified pressures on coastal and marine ecosystems and to not cease to pose threats.

ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY – SWOT ANALYSIS TABLE 2 SPATIAL PLANNING	
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Enhancing the network of Marine Protected Areas (MPA) and exchanging best practices among managing authorities of MPA by taking examples from the EUSALP and Interreg MED (MEDPAN) ▪ Implementing Maritime Spatial Planning (MSP) and Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) ▪ As per above, in line with TSG 3 agreed priorities to be included in the 2021-2027 Partnership Agreement of the four EU member states and in the IPA programming, the sustainable growth of the AI region by implementing ICZM and MSP should be promoted, also to contribute to the Common Regional Framework (CRF) on ICZM of the Barcelona convention and the monitoring and management of marine protected area. 	<p>Unless a spatial planning is foreseen and implemented, serious damage to the environment could occur.</p>

ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY – SWOT ANALYSIS TABLE 3 MARINE ENVIRONMENT	
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<p>Increasing marine knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • by building on national marine biodiversity inventories and habitat mapping projects, • on the databases that will be cross-referenced by ESPON 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Overfishing, habitat degradation and incidental catches pose serious threats to marine biodiversity, including fish, sea turtle, cetacean, seabird and other species. ▪ Uncontrolled and illegal coastal development often leads to destruction of habitats. ▪ Invasive alien species from aquaculture and ballast water discharge also threaten ecosystem functions, and illegal collection of sponges, corals and bivalves are further cause for concern. ▪ Increased human use of the marine and coastal space, in particular for fishing, maritime transport, tourism, and construction, has intensified pressures on coastal and marine ecosystems and to not cease to pose threats.

ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY – SWOT ANALYSIS TABLE 4 POLLUTION/ LITTER	
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Implementing a life cycle approach to marine litter, supporting clean-up programmes for both floating and sunken litter, ▪ identifying hotspots for depollution, ▪ ensure prioritisation of investments to reflect the contribution to pollution of the sea, ▪ address diffuse sources (e.g. fertilisers in agriculture) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Marine litter stemming both from land-based sources and lost and discarded fishing gear poses a serious problem (significant costs to shipping, human safety and health, as well as marine wildlife, aesthetic impact). ▪ Coastal and recreational activities account for more than half of the litter found on beaches.

ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY – SWOT ANALYSIS TABLE 5 RISK MANAGEMENT – OIL SPILLS	
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drafting and implementation of a joint contingency plan for oil spill and other large-scale pollution events and for other environmental risks (including forest fires) • As per above, in line with 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 is needed 	<p>Unless an Adriatic-Ionian Sub/regional Oil spill contingency plan is foreseen and implemented, serious damage to the environment could occur</p>

ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY – SWOT ANALYSIS TABLE 6 TRANSNATIONAL TERRESTRIAL HABITATS AND BIODIVERSITY

OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Development of joint management plans for cross-border habitats and ecosystems ▪ Joint population level management plans for large carnivores ▪ Harmonisation and enforcement of national laws to fight illegal wildlife trafficking ▪ Protection and restoration of coastal wetland areas and karst fields 	<p>Climate change is expected to affect much of the Adriatic- Ionian Region more severely than elsewhere in the EU, especially natural habitats and biodiversity.</p>

ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY – SWOT ANALYSIS TABLE 7 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND CLIMATE CHANGE

OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Awareness raising activities on the implementation and financial aspects of environmentally friendly farming practices (WWF Adria) ▪ The risks of climate change to biodiversity can be reduced by bolstering the general resilience of ecosystems, thereby increasing their ability to adapt to its effects. Joint action in shared eco-regions (mainly forest areas) to better withstand and contain catastrophes (e.g. forest fires) can also be the focus of such cooperation. ▪ In line with TSG 3 agreed priorities to be included in the 2021-2027 Partnership Agreement of the four EU member states and in the IPA programming, natural terrestrial habitats and ecosystems should be protected and there should be a focus on specific environmental features (terrestrial: coastal wetlands and karst fields; marine: non-coastal and deep sea waters), focus on resources and areas (water reserves, agricultural land, peripheral and rural areas) with some areas of great importance (Illyrian deciduous forests, the Dinaric Mounts and the Pannonian lakes). 	<p>Climate change is expected to affect much of the Adriatic- Ionian Region more severely than elsewhere in the EU, especially natural habitats and biodiversity.</p>

1.4. CONCLUSIONS ON THE 8 SWOT ANALYSIS TABLES

As it can be derived from the above presented tables, there are several opportunities to be seized in collaboration on environmental quality, some arising from the pre-existing topics (marine environment pollution of the sea, transnational terrestrial habitats and biodiversity) but others arise also from new topics (cross-sectoral topics of climate change and innovation and others).

As mainly stated already in the above tables, among the opportunities, the 3 priorities that are of high importance, in line with TSG 3 agreed priorities to be included in the 2021-2027 Partnership Agreement of the four EU Member States and in the IPA programming:

- The **sustainable growth** of the Adriatic-Ionian region by implementing ICZM and MSP should be promoted, also to contribute to the Common Regional Framework (CRF) on ICZM of the Barcelona convention and the monitoring and management of marine protected areas;
- Development and implementation of Adriatic-Ionian **Sub/regional Oil spill contingency plan is needed**;
- **Natural terrestrial habitats and ecosystems should be protected.**

For a better environmental future and sustainable development an involvement of youth, NGOs and civil society organisations as well as general public is needed. Among the weaknesses we need to underline the length of inter-country arrangements, the different role of all countries - especially at TSG meetings, and the problems with the quorum for meetings. Among the threats and disadvantages we need to mention the 3 NOs of the European Commission.

2. CHAPTER 2: LABELLING, CRITERIA AND PROCEDURES

The chapter provides information on the:

- ◆ **The 'labelling' procedure**, used by the TSG for the identification of Pillar related projects?
- ◆ **Description of the labelling criteria.**
- ◆ Brief description of the procedures followed by the TSG for the **identification of projects** (annual meetings, written procedure, other meetings, etc)
- ◆ Are there any **specific issues** regarding those procedures (e.g. collaboration between TSG and stakeholders, Operational Programmes, etc), interaction between the TSG and those who submit projects under Operational Programmes etc.

The main sources for the preparation of the 2nd chapter are the Minutes of the TSG Meetings and information from the Pillar Coordinators.

The reference document for the procedure is the Background paper V3 from July 2019. The Background paper V.3 was updated in chapter 2 (selection of project ideas), where the process before the project ideas selection is better presented compared to V.2 from February 2019. Additionally, Annex 1 (Project idea draft template) with the evaluation list ensures the Audit trail for the procedure before the process of project development with the foreseen support of EUSAIR Facility Point begin. The paper gives details on project idea selection procedures, concrete support to TSGs for project development by FP project partners, a proposed project delivery schedule and examples of ToR and experts' tasks. The procedure described has been followed completely, no exception to the procedure was made.

More specifically, initially the functions of the Thematic Steering Group (hereinafter TSG) were analyzed¹ and going back to the Facility point project, the tasks of the TSGs were defined as follows:

- identifying actions/projects that have an impact on the effective implementation of the strategy,
- supporting the development of selected actions/projects, and
- identifying relevant funding sources for the implementation of selected actions/projects (referred to as labelled projects, flagship, example projects in the MRS, etc.).

¹ Application form version 6.2.2018 (hereinafter AF) p. 53 of the strategic project EUSAIR Facility Point, co-financed by the INTERREG V-B ADRION 2014–2020 Programme.

2.1. SELECTION OF STRATEGIC PROJECT IDEAS

The selection of project ideas has been described under WP2 of the AF.² The “selection of project ideas for further development” within WPT.2 needs to be understood as agreed and defined projects ideas at the Thematic Steering Group (hereinafter TSG) level which results in the prioritisation of the project ideas to be further developed with the support of the EUSAIR Facility Point. According to the guiding principles, adopted by EUSAIR Governing Board in February 2018, several guiding principles were proposed to be followed in this process:

1. The selection of project ideas process is to be understood as a continuing, dynamic process whereby projects contributing both to the overall objectives of the Strategy and to the specific objectives set out for each pillar in the EUSAIR Action Plan, are identified by consensus.
2. Final assignment of a EUSAIR label is the prerogative of the TSGs, on the basis of the eventual guidelines issued by the Governing Board.
3. The selection of project ideas process consists of at least two (consecutive) steps:
 - Step 1: pre-screening of candidate projects against the six broad criteria in the EUSAIR Action Plan, common to all pillars, with a view to identifying projects with a macro-regional value.
 - Step 2: following a protocol³ foreseen in this document and specific criteria/guiding principles set by each TSG, screening of candidate projects which completed Step 1 with a view to shortlisting those contributing most to the objectives and approach specific to each pillar.
4. Projects that successfully complete the selection of project ideas process are identified as projects of Macro-regional impact which will potentially successfully implement the EUSAIR Action Plan (labelled projects, flagship projects, etc.).
5. Project agreed at TSG level will receive special attention and support by the EUSAIR Facility Point with a view to being further developed, and by EU funded programmes – including ADRIION – should financing be appropriate.

Agreed projects will then become a priority for strategic project development (shortlisted projects).

² As stated in the Application Form of the Interreg V-B ADRIION strategic project “EUSAIR Facility Point”, project ideas will be selected.

When proposing project ideas for further development by TSG coordinators following the evaluation by TSG members to the EUSAIR Facility Point project, additional 8 specific principles were followed.

2.2. SUPPORT TO TSGS FOR PROJECT DEVELOPMENT BY EUSAIR FACILITY POINT PROJECT PARTNERS

Besides providing assistance to the TSGs for the selection of project ideas, the EUSAIR Facility Point strategic project also supports TSGs in order to facilitate project development. This activity is foreseen within the Interreg V-B “EUSAIR Facility Point” project Work Package No. 2: “Facilitating strategic projects development and financial dialogue”. EUSAIR Facility Point within WP 2 identifies two objectives:

- 1) to assist TSGs in their tasks to support the further development of selected project ideas through the engagement of external experts for project development;
- 2) to effectively work towards attempts to identify options for aligning the existing funds with the (strategy) EUSAIR Action Plan by mapping funding options. Mapping different financial instruments and organizing financial dialogues will help to better coordinate sector/cross sector specific initiatives and programmes – with the agreed project ideas. The presence of external experts at the financial dialogues will be useful.

To achieve the two objectives mentioned above, the EUSAIR Facility Point strategic project allocates funds for project development to the EU Member State Project Partners who are supporting a specific Pillar. This document is about establishing the common process and guidelines for facilitating TSGs in their tasks to support the further development of selected projects.

Concrete support for project development from EUSAIR Facility Point Project Partners to TSG members is divided into the phases described in the Table 1.

Phase:	Description:	Delivery/result	Responsible for the activity

1.	Decision of adoption of project idea template (Annex 1)	Annex 1 is used to identify project ideas to be developed	TSGs (with the support of EUSAIR Facility Point Project Partner from Member State)
2.	Identification of project ideas to be further developed	Agreement about the proposed project ideas within each TSG	Each TSG (with the support of EUSAIR Facility Point Project Partner from Member State)
3.	Preparation of mono-pillar ⁴ project by filling in Annex 1.	Annex 1 filled in by Applicant with the support of EUSAIR Facility Point Project Partner from Member State with the agreed project idea at TSG level	Filled in by Applicant with the support of EUSAIR Facility Point Project Partner from Member State
4.	Identification of TSGs needs for engagement of external experts for project development by filling in Annex 2	Annex 2 filled in by TSGs with their inputs for engagement of external experts	Filled in by TSGs and sent to EUSAIR Facility Point Project Partner from Member State
5.	Execution of public procurement for external experts	Engaged external experts for project development*	EUSAIR Facility Point Project Partners from the Member State supporting the relevant Pillar

Table 1: Phases of support for project development from EUSAIR Facility Point Project Partners to PCs and TSG members.

2.3. PROJECT DELIVERY SCHEDULE

According to the EUSAIR Facility Point strategic project Application Form version 6.2.2018, p. 53, the expected project delivery deadlines are:

- By December 2018, four project concepts must be prepared with the engagement of the external expert.

⁴ If the project idea is cross-pillar, see the invitation of Facility Point Plus and relevant template/procedures on Intranet: <http://www.adriatic-ionian.eu/general-information/377-facility-point-plus/378-invitation-of-facility-point-plus>. EUSAIR Facility Point Project Partner still facilitates the process in cooperation with the EUSAIR Facility Point Lead Partner.

- By December 2019, an additional two project concepts must be prepared with the engagement of the external expert.
- By December 2020, an additional two project concepts must be prepared with the engagement of the external expert.
- By December 2021, an additional three project concepts must be prepared with the engagement of the external expert.
- By December 2022, an additional two project concepts must be prepared with the engagement of the external expert.

According to the EUSAIR Facility Point Application Form, the number of projects and deadlines constitute compulsory information that cannot be modified without prior agreement with the Managing Authority of the ADRION Programme.

3. CHAPTER 3: IMPLEMENTATION

The chapter consists of the following topics:

- ◆ The wider framework of implementation of the projects
- ◆ The implementation of the projects
- ◆ An introduction to the indicators
- ◆ The analysis on the coherence with EU Programmes and thematic objectives

The single sub-topics are further analysed, based on different sources.

3.1. THE WIDER FRAMEWORK OF IMPLEMENTATION

The project implementation is part of Work Package (WP) T2, led by Slovenian partner Municipality of Izola. The WP is composed by two concrete activities: “Assisted labelling and selection procedures/processes” and “Financial Dialogue”.

Concerning the first activity of this WP, the Croatian partner Ministry of Tourism, Izola Municipality and Marche Region were the PPs that reported participating in strategic project development in early 2019. After the labelling process is completed by the TSGs, the Terms of References (ToRs) are prepared and then the development of projects is carried out through the pillars. TSG 3, supported by Municipality of Izola, was so far very active, the ToR have already been prepared and the project developing has already taken place.

Concerning the second activity of this WP, activities related to the Financial Dialogue were foreseen. The basis is the Working Paper drafted for the Governing Board because it was necessary to establish a strategy on the level of the macroregional strategy. The Working Paper was finalised in January 2017. As a result of that this activity was reformulated compared to the Application Form of the Facility Point project. The Financial Dialogues are being carried out on national level since 2016, started being carried out in the year 2017 and 2018. The aim of the Financial Dialogues is improving communication between the Slovenian authorities involved in the management of the European Structural and Investment Funds and key representatives of macro-regional strategies in Slovenia. In 2018, specific projects were designed within the EUSAIR Thematic Steering Groups, which are always presented at the event, and together with the participants, opportunities for co-financing Slovenian activities of EUSAIR Macro-Regional Projects are sought.

3.2. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

Four mono-pillar projects were selected for implementation and two inter-pillar ones. In total six projects will be presented in the following pages. To be able to fund these projects on transnational level, meaning covering the costs of all involved partners in the EUSAIR countries, approximately ten million euros would be needed for each project.

More pieces of information on the first four projects are available in Annex 1.

3.2.1. CZM&MSP project

The acronym of the project covers the main aim of the project, the latter being the promotion of sustainable growth of the AI region by implementing the Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) and Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) also to contribute to Common Regional Framework (CRF) on ICZM of Barcelona convention, It is a mono-pillar project, involving all EUSAIR countries.

The main objective of the project is defining gaps in marine and coastal knowledge including expertise needed for ICZM and MSP case studies implementation. The main activities of the project are triple :

- mapping and assessment of socio-economic activities and environmental relevant issues
- identify conflicts and propose sustainable options for action
- facilitating adoption of National Strategies on ICZM (ICZM Protocol), including consideration on maritime spatial planning (MSP Directive) and in line with the UNEP/MAP Common Regional Framework on ICZM

The added value of the project for the EUSAIR is combining the ICZM and MSP as inclusive and complementary governance instruments/approaches, strengthening institutional capacities to apply the **ecosystem approach** to protect the environment and manage natural and cultural assets, to keep in balance environmental protection and social-economic development, also considering the increasing pressures of human activities and environmental changes.

3.2.2. PET HAB ECO project

The acronym of the project translates into “Protection and enhancement of natural terrestrial habitats and ecosystems”.

It is a mono-pillar project, involving all EUSAIR countries.

The project aims at improving the resilience of large carnivores populations at transnational level in the face of environmental threats and risks, mainly for bears. The activities to be undertaken are primarily related to conservation and restoration of large carnivore populations, public awareness activities to bring these unique species to the public's attention and restoration of ecosystems in which they play a key role.

The project activities can be resumed as follows: **Enlarging and making more efficient the ecological corridors-networks, mainly for bears** (e.g.: analyzing and gathering information on gaps from all relevant stakeholder regarding large carnivores' distribution and already existing networks (Emerald, Natura 2000...)).

In addition to the above mentioned project activities, joint research activities are foreseen and they will focus on:

- Acquiring better knowledge of large carnivores behaviour, habitats etc.
- Methodologies to improve the efficiency of the corridors (propose concrete tools and guidelines from research activities)
- Conflict management (at all levels: international, national, local) promoting a new management practices and the development of innovative technologies
- Research and monitoring activities as gathering data on populations is of utmost priority
- Development of regional action plan for large carnivore monitoring and protection

3.2.3. 3MPS project

This project is devoted to monitoring and management of marine protected species. It is a mono-pillar project, involving all EUSAIR countries.

The main aim of the project is to address the threats to biodiversity caused by human activities, like deterioration of water quality (in particular impact of marine litter, micro plastic and chemical pollutants) and by bio toxins.

The main activities foreseen within this project are:

- The establishment of monitoring network towards marine litter,
- The implementation of monitoring activities
- Analyses and study on level of impact on threatened populations
- Defining regional management measures regarding marine litter in order to combat impact on threatened species.

- Methodology guidance on analyses regarding level of impact coming from marine litter on threatened species.

3.2.4. ASOSCoP project

The project is focusing on Adriatic/Ionian Sub/regional Oil spill contingency plan. This project, same as the previously described ones, is a mono-pillar project, involving all EUSAIR countries.

The project aims to examine and update the existing contingency Plan for the Northern Adriatic Sea and possibly to extend it, to other interested Adriatic countries by coordinating it with the existing national contingency Plans.

The objectives of the project comprise the following:

- prevent and reduce Oil spill impacts on the coast,
- raise awareness on pollution prevention,
- lay down a contingency plan that will define standard operational procedures and roles of stakeholders in the event of marine and coastal pollution from Oil Spill.

3.2.5. ADRIONet project

The project is operating on Managing Tourism Flows in Protected Areas.

This is an Inter-pillar – TSG 3 and 4, submitted under the Facility Point +.

The general objectives of this inter-pillar project are

a) related to Environmental quality:

- To ensure a good environmental and ecological status of the protected areas by 2020 in line with the relevant EU acquis and the ecosystem approach of the Barcelona Convention;
- 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.

b) related to Sustainable tourism:

Improving the quality and innovation of tourism offer and enhancing the sustainable and responsible tourism capacities of the tourism actors across the macro-region.

3.2.6. Project concept on Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) and Marine Spatial Planning (MSP)

This is an Inter-pillar – TSG 3 and 1 project idea. The idea covers all EUSAIR countries.

The project idea covers the following objectives:

- Combining ICZM and MSP as inclusive and complementary governance instruments/approaches,
- Strengthening institutional capacities to apply the ecosystem approach to protect environment and manage natural and cultural assets with the aim of good governance of economic activities in this sea region
- Implementation of common plans which will drive to innovative maritime and marine growth in the Adriatic-Ionian region by promoting sustainable economic growth and jobs as well as business opportunities in the blue economy sector.

More pieces of information about the developments in year 2019 and plans for the year 2020, on the first four projects (the mono-pillar ones), are available in Annex 1.

3.3. RELEVANT OTHER PROJECTS FROM OTHER PROGRAMMES

There are three relevant projects, related to the most important topics. In order to check other relevant info in other projects implemented under other funding instruments, in other EU and non-EU Programmes, we are hereby presenting the pieces of information on other projects related to each topic.

a) TOPIC 1

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	CBC PROGRAMME
TRECORALA	https://www.nib.si/mbp/en/projects/balmas/84-completed-projects/cross-border-projects/129-trecorala-eng Interreg Italy-Slovenia
SHAPE	www.msp-platform.eu Usable outputs and results: Methodological handbook on MSP in the Adriatic Sea, Adriatic Atlas to support ICZM & MSP, Total budget: 4.140.000€
ML-REPAIR	http://www.ml-repair.eu/en Interreg Italy-Croatia Programme
PROJECT	TRANSNATIONAL COOPERATION PROGRAMME
ADRIPLAN	Adriplan.eu Usable outputs and results: data portal reports and thematic maps Total budget: 1.250.000€
SUPREME	http://www.msp-supreme.eu/partners Total budget: 1.999.996€
PORTODIMARE	https://portodimare.adrioninterreg.eu/ Total budget: 1.581.219€
GEF Adriatic	www.thegef.org Total budget: 1.817.900 USD

NetCet	Capitalising knowledge on marine litter from projects for protected areas http://www.netcet.eu IPA ADRIATIC
DeFishGear	Capitalising knowledge on marine litter from projects for protected areas http://www.defishgear.net/project/background IPA ADRIATIC
Waste Management Project « ARLEM »	https://cor.europa.eu/en/our-work/Documents/ARLEM/Action%20plans/Action%20plan%202020-2022/cor-2019-05804-00-00-tcd-tra-fr.pdf CPRM
Medpan North	https://www.keep.eu/project/1690/mediterranean-marine-protected-areas-network-north Interreg MED 2007-13 Total budget: 2.380.825€
Coastgap	https://www.msp-platform.eu/projects/coastgap-coastal-governance-and-adaptation-policies-mediterranean Interreg MED 2007-13 Total budget: 1.360.000€
Coastance	https://www.keep.eu/project/1626/regional-common-action-strategy-against-coastal-erosion-and-climate-change-effects-for-a-sustainable-coastal-planning-in-the-mediterranean-basin Interreg MED 2007-13 Total budget: 1.795.900€
OTHERS	Horizontal and capitalization projects from Interreg MED 2014-20
Green Med	http://www.enpicbcmed.eu/content/green-med-initiative ENPI MED
SusWaMed	http://www.enpicbcmed.eu/fr/node/1776 ENPI MED
PROJECT	OTHER FUNDING INSTRUMENTS
Solid Waste Management	Center for Mediterranean Integration
Several projects	MedSea Foundation, Green Peace, Legambiente, Prince Albert of Monaco Foundation, WWF Adria, IUCN Malaga, CTS Ecomondo
PROJECTS	THEMATIC EU PROGRAMME
TARTALIFE	http://tartalife.eu/en LIFE +
CleanSea Life	https://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/project/Projects/index.cfm?fuseaction=search.dspPage&n_proj_id=5824 Capitalising knowledge on marine litter from projects for protected areas LIFE Programme, LIFE15 Total budget: 2.060,705.00€
MarineClean	https://ec.europa.eu/environment/eco-innovation/projects/en/projects/marineclean

	<p>Business-environment: Capitalizing knowledge on marine litter from projects for protected areas Total budget: 1.171.789€ ECO-INNOVATION</p>
<p><u>MARLISCO</u> MARine Litter in Europe Seas: Social Awareness and CO-Responsability CORDIS ID 289042</p>	<p>7th Framework Programme Lead Partner from Italy Total budget: 4.119.357€ http://www.marlisco.eu/objectives.en.html</p>
<p><u>ATLAS</u> A Trans-AtLantic Assessment and deep-water ecosystem-based Spatial management plan for Europe CORDIS ID 678760</p>	<p>HORIZON 2020 Lead Partner from UK Total budget: 9.167.816€ Duration 01/06/2016-31/07/2020</p>
<p><u>ECOPOTENTIAL IMPROVING FUTURE ECOSYSTEM BENEFITS THROUGH EARTH OBSERVATIONS</u> CORDIS ID 641762</p>	<p>HORIZON 2020 Lead Partner from Italy Total budget: 15.993.931€ Duration 01/06/2015-31/10/2019</p>
<p><u>SeaDataCloud</u> Further developing the pan-European infrastructure for marine and ocean data management CORDIS ID 730960</p>	<p>HORIZON 2020 Lead Partner from France Total budget: 9.999.737€ Duration 01/11/2016-31/10/2020</p>

b) TOPIC 2

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

PROJECT	THEMATIC EU PROGRAMME
GRACE Integrated oil spill response actions and environmental effects CORDIS ID 679266	HORIZON 2020 Lead Partner from Finland Total budget: 5.513.252€ Duration 01/03/2016-31/08/2019
OILBLOCK Immediate Oil Spill containment to mitigate impact on the marine ecosystem CORDIS ID 820633	HORIZON 2020 Lead Partner from Israel Total budget: 3.284.188€ Duration 01/09/2018-31/08/2020
OILY MICROCOSM Mechanistic Microscale Approach to the Microbial Degradation of Oil-Droplets in Subsea Crude Oil Releases CORDIS ID 741799	HORIZON 2020 Lead Partner from Greece Total budget: 176.408€ Duration 01/11/2017-31/01/2020
STREAM Sonar Technology for Remote Environmental Monitoring CORDIS ID 781195	HORIZON 2020 Lead Partner from UK Total budget: 872.524€ Duration 01/08/2017-31/01/2018
ODYSSEA OPERATING A NETWORK OF INTEGRATED OBSERVATORY SYSTEMS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA CORDIS ID 727277	HORIZON 2020 Lead Partner from Greece Total budget: 8.398.716€ Duration 01/06/2018-30/11/2021

c) TOPIC 3

Protection and enhancement of natural terrestrial habitats and ecosystems.

PROJECT	TRANSNATIONAL COOPERATION PROGRAMME
ECONNECT	http://www.econnectproject.eu/cms/ Ecological connectivity Total budget: 3.198.240€ INTERREG ASP 2007-14
ALPGO	INTERREG ASP 2014-20 GOVERNANCE MRS PROJECT
PROJECT	THEMATIC EU PROGRAMME
DINALP BEAR	https://dinalpbear.eu/home-page-1/ Total budget: 5.987,478€ LIFE Programme, LIFE13
LIFE ARCTOS	http://www.life-arctos.it/home.html Lead partner WWF LIFE+ Nature Programme

d) TOPIC 4

Protection and enhancement of natural marine habitats and ecosystems.

PROJECT	THEMATIC EU PROGRAMME
<u>MINOUW</u> Science, Technology, and Society Initiative to minimize Unwanted Catches in European Fisheries CORDIS ID 634495	HORIZON 2020 Lead Partner from Spain Total budget : 6.239.622€ Duration 01/03/2015-28/02/2019
<u>DEVOTES</u> DEVELOPMENT Of innovative Tools for understanding marine biodiversity and assessing good Environmental Status CORDIS ID 308392	HORIZON 2020 Lead Partner from Spain Total budget: 12.086.862€ Duration 01/10/2012-30/10/2016

<p><u>FragClim</u> The Combined Effects of Climatic Warming and Habitat Fragmentation on Biodiversity, Community Dynamics and Ecosystem Functioning CORDIS ID 726176</p>	<p><u>ERC GRANT</u> HORIZON 2020 Lead Partner from France Total budget : 1.998.802€ Duration 01/06/2017-30/05/2022</p>
<p><u>FishMan</u> Unwanted catches of trawl fisheries: ecosystem effects and advances to an integrated management approach in the Mediterranean CORDIS ID 743545</p>	<p>HORIZON 2020 Lead Partner from Spain Total budget: 170.121€ Duration 01/06/2017-08/08/2020</p>

3.4. INITIAL PROPOSALS FOR GENERIC QUANTITATIVE INDICATORS

The 2019 Annual Monitoring Reports use the output indicators included in the CBC Programmes, or other Programmes under which the projects identified as relevant in the chapter 3.2 are implemented.

In the study developed in the years 2018 and 2019, the need to propose some common generic indicators that could easily be used, was expressed. The below table n.2 testifies about those reflections. Later on, some more focused indicators were proposed by the ESPON Programme. More information about the ESPON indicators (definitions, baseline values, availability of data) is given in Annex 1 of this Report.

PROPOSALS:

BASED ON THE INPUT OF THE CONSULTANTS

INDICATORS/OBJECTIVES	UNITS TO MEASURE/ OUTPUT INDICATORS
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

Table 2: SOME GENERIC QUANTITATIVE INDICATORS' OBJECTIVES

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 Programme 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 the 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.

3.4.1. FINAL COMMENTS TO THE INDICATORS

Where previous comments were mainly related to **generic quantitative indicators**, these comments apply to the Indicators presented in the Annex 2 of this study. The Annex 2 contains the indicators list proposed and coordinated with the ESPON Programme.

The objective was to set up a list related to TSG3 and have some **qualitative indicators** that would be applicable to each single Pillar and even some inter-pillar qualitative indicators. New indicators related to climate change and other future-oriented green topics were added to the list and this is very welcome for the monitoring in the current and in the upcoming Programming period.

There are indicators, their description and an indicative baseline value. 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 previous TSG3 study too⁵.

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 well 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 the previous TSG3 study⁶. For the purposes of our current Report it is important to underline that it will be the ESPON Programme to draft overall objectives, indicators and baseline values for the monitoring of the EUSAIR area, consulting the Facility Point project partners.

⁵ Pillar Related Study Referring to the Objective of Building the Knowledge Base Relevant to the Four Strategy Pillars

⁶ Pillar Related Study Referring to the Objective of Building the Knowledge Base Relevant to the Four Strategy Pillars

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.

For full details, please check Annex 2.

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.**

3.5. **COHERENCE WITH EU PROGRAMS AND THEMATIC OBJECTIVES**

The Table 3, here below, provides an overview of the appropriateness of the 2014-2020 Financial Perspective programs to co-finance each strategic concept under consideration. The most appropriate are: the Interreg Adrion and Interreg Mediterranean programs, in which we estimate that co-financing can be obtained for all four strategic concepts.

We also consider Interreg IPA CBC Croatia - Bosnia - Herzegovina - Montenegro and Interreg - IPA CBC Italy - Albania - Montenegro programs very suitable for co-financing of 3 strategic concepts.

Table 3: Coherence with EU Programmes

PROGRAMME NAME	PROJECTS			
	ICZM & MSP	PETHAB ECO	ASOSCoP	3MPS
Interreg SLO-CRO	NO	YES	PARTLY	YES
Interreg IT-SLO	PARTLY	YES	PARTLY	PARTLY
Interreg Adrion	YES	YES	YES	YES
Interreg Alpine space TN	PARTLY	PARTLY	NO	PARTLY
Interreg Danube TN	PARTLY	YES	PARTLY	PARTLY
Interreg Central Europe	PARTLY	PARTLY	PARTLY	NO
Interreg MED	YES	YES	YES	YES
Interreg Europe	NO	NO	NO	NO
LIFE + Programme	NO	PARTLY	PARTLY	PARTLY
Interreg IT-CRO	YES	PARTLY	YES	PARTLY
Interreg /PA CBC: CRO - BiH – Montenegro	PARTLY	YES	YES	YES
Interreg/IPA CBC: IT– ALB – Montenegro	YES	YES	PARTLY	YES
Norway and EGP fin.mechanism	PARTLY	YES	PARTLY	YES
European fund for fisheries	PARTLY	NO	NO	PARTLY

ALB-Albania, CRO-Croatia, IT-Italy, SLO-Slovenia, TN-transnational, BiH-Bosnia and Herzegovina

Of the eleven thematic objectives identified by the European Commission in the Operational Program for the Implementation of the European Cohesion Policy 2014-2020, we find that the four strategic concepts under consideration correspond to the two Thematic Objectives, namely:

- 05. Promoting climate change adaptation, risk prevention and management, and
- 06. Preserving and protecting the environment and promoting resource efficiency.

The Table 4, below, gives an overview of the relevance of each strategic concept under consideration in the light of the two thematic objectives of the 2014-2020 Financial

Perspective, which are appropriate or less appropriate to support the activities of the strategic concepts. The most relevant are

Thematic Objective 6 - Preserving and protecting the environment and promoting resource efficiency, to which all four strategic concepts are relevant, while Thematic Objective 5 - Promoting climate change adaptation and risk prevention and management fully corresponds to one strategic concept and two more subject to appropriate adjustments.

Table 4: Coherence with Thematic objectives

THEMATIC OBJECTIVE	ICZM & MSP	PETHAB ECO	ASOSCoP	3MPS
<i>05.Promoting climate change adaptation, risk prevention and management</i>	PARTLY	NO	YES	PARTLY
<i>06.Preserving and protecting the environment and promoting resource eff.</i>	YES	YES	YES	YES

4. CHAPTER 4: COORDINATION, COMMUNICATION AND NETWORKING

The chapter provides information on:

- ◆ The process of Pillar preparation for the programming period 2021-2027, setting priorities, etc.
- ◆ Brief presentation of the TSG meeting(s) taking place in 2019 (location, agenda, main conclusions)
- ◆ Participation of the TSG in the 4th EUSAIR Annual Forum
- ◆ Other possible coordination and cooperation activities undertaken by the TSG in 2019, or its participation in activities related to the capacity building etc.

4.1. TSG PROCESS AND GOVERNANCE

This parts intends to give an overview on the setting of priorities.

The EU Strategy for the Adriatic and Ionian Region (EUSAIR) and its Action Plan are key documents in order to implement sustainable development in the macro-region. In the Action Plan are defined four Pillars that address the core challenges and opportunities for the macro-region.

Regarding the Governing Board (GB) documents/rules all pillars are co-chaired by EU and non-EU countries. According to this, Republic of Slovenia and Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina are co-chairs of the Pillar 3 - Environmental Quality. Following the setting-up process of TSG3, all countries nominated their representatives in TSG3, and the Rules of Procedures of TSG3 was adopted in 2015, as well.

TSG3 organized two meetings in 2019: 10th meeting (13-14 March 2019, Zagreb, Croatia) and 11th meeting (12 November 2019, Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina). Seven countries participated in the meetings in Zagreb (Croatia) and 11th meeting (12-13 November) in Sarajevo (Bosnia and Herzegovina) with the representatives from DG REGIO, EUSAIR Facility Point Lead partner and project partner Municipality of Izola and other invited guests with the approval of TSG 3 members.

Within the Mediterranean Coast and EU MRS Week 2019 were also organized two events: TSG 3 workshop "How to progress from TSG 3 priorities towards EUSAIR

macro-regional projects” on 19th and 20th of September 2019 and joint conference organized by EUSAIR TSG3 and TSG4 “Evaluation and Preservation of Environment for Tourism”. EUSAIR Pillar Coordinators for TSG3, members with EUSAIR Facility Point, members from all TSGs, EUSAIR Facility Point representatives, Commission representative(s), representatives from the sectors/Ministries were present at the TSG 3 workshops in Izola (SI) and at the TSG 3/4 conference in Poreč (Croatia) and Izola (Slovenia).

4.2. MEETINGS WORKSHOPS AND OTHER ACTIVITIES

4.2.1. TSG 3 meetings:

In the TSG3 meetings were discussed the following key issues, in order to ensure an efficient implementation of EUSAIR and its Action Plan.

- **In Zagreb:** The following issues were presented and discussed: a recap of Technical PC meeting and GB in Brussels, a proposition for filling the template for priorities according to the Discussion Paper of Catania declaration, the TSG 3 Annual report 2018 were presented and approved, were agreed by consensus the title “Marine spatial planning as cross-cutting theme of the TSGs of the EUSAIR” for the TSG 3 Panel session for the 4th EUSAIR Forum in Budva were agreed on by consensus. TSG 3 members took note of the document for monitoring and evaluation process. The Stakeholder Platform was presented. In addition the state of the art of inter-pillar projects TSG 1/3 and TSG 3/4 were presented. Moreover, as most important, the state of the art of mono-pillar TSG 3 project ideas development process was also presented.
2. **In Sarajevo:** The following issues were presented and discussed: a recap of Technical PC meeting and GB meeting in Belgrade were presented, were TSG 3 work, including TSG 3 workshop and TSG 3/4 joint conference within the Mediterranean Coast and EU MRS Week 2019 were presented. At the TSG 3 meeting: recaps of other events of the Mediterranean and MRS coastal week (VIDEO), works done so far regarding the project development, the updated Monitoring and evaluation document, state of play regarding inter-pillar projects, the draft of Annual TSG 3 report were also presented. Possible TSG 3 events were identified and included in the TSG 3 Activity plan for end of 2019 and 2020, the main information regarding 5th EUSAIR Forum 2020, Belgrade, Serbia was presented.

4.2.2. Workshops organized by TSG 3:

The Workshop “How to progress from TSG 3 priorities towards EUSAIR macro-regional projects”, 19-20 September 2019 (Izola, Slovenia). The focus of the first day was the workshop which objective was to identify concrete ideas for future project under the priority topic on monitoring and management of marine protected species (3MPS) based on marine protected areas (MPA), as important mechanism for protection of marine species. To better understand the discussed ideas workshop included presentations of state of MPAs in Adriatic-Ionian region. The participants concluded that the future project idea on monitoring and management of 3MPS is “To improve conservation status and ecosystem status of selected species – *Posidonia oceanica* and *Caretta caretta*.” With the focus on improvement of knowledge about with emphasis on monitoring, and implementation of concrete conservation measures to address threats as anchoring, by-catch, underwater noise, marine litter and pollution, including light pollution. It was also recognized that MSP is an important tool for conservation of migratory species, since it is able to address threats at larger scale than f.e. MPAs (particularly threats such as transport etc.).

The event also gave opportunity for presentation of other topics which main focus following the Environmental quality ideas and conservation of the marine environment from different aspects. One of projects was SEADRION, that presented studies for promoting the sea pumps for cooling/heating of the buildings, like a feasibility study for the building of Municipality of Izola. The event also held a guided discussion about European Group for Territorial Cooperation as effective tool for Cross-border MSP (EGTC). The participants could also see the results of the analysis from data gathering at the last year event Draw the Coast that showed that people see the area as a community area.

During both days all four TSG3 mono-pillar project ideas were presented in the scope of recognizing the further activities and improvements toward concrete projects. After the presentations it was concluded that is important to share multilevel governance on transboundary level to focus and be concrete in actions for better quality of life in future on shared coast and sea and to capitalize what is already achieved and known and use it in further projects and concrete actions.

The Joint conference organized by EUSAIR TSG3 and TSG4 “Evaluation and Preservation of Environment for Tourism”, Poreč (Croatia) 26th and Izola (Slovenia) 27th September 2019: The first joint international conference of pillars Environmental Quality (TSG 3) and Sustainable Tourism (TSG 4) of the Adriatic-Ionian region (AIR)

was held on 26th and 27th September 2019. The conference took place as part of the International Mediterranean Coast Week and macro-regional strategies 2019 event with the slogan SEA4FUTURE. It was not only the first joint event of two EUSAIR Pillar, but also the first time two transnational Programmes, ADRION and Interreg MED, joined forces during this Programming period. The conference addressed sustainable tourism issues, taking into account local ecosystems, nature and cultural heritage. The event was attended by participants from eight different European countries.

The first day of the conference was held in Poreč, Croatia, with the aim to present global, regional, national and local attitudes, policies and activities tackling sustainable and responsible tourism development, which considers environment, climate, people and heritage on the whole as important elements of tourism. The first day of the conference provided food for thoughts for all levels of governments and governance in the AIR. The overall conclusion was that it is mainly people who are causing problems so it is up to people to find out smart solutions to overcome them. Most of the problems are actually very similar or the same in all the regions so it would only be prudent try to find the solutions that could work in our destinations.

On the second day, that was carried out in Izola, Slovenia, several good practices were presented to preserve the environment and natural heritage both locally and internationally. Also it was presented the TSG 3/4 cross-pillar project: Managing touristic flows in marine protected areas (MPA). This topic is also common to Mediterranean program projects like INHERIT which aim is to valorize and conserve the Mediterranean coastal and maritime natural heritage by promoting sustainable tourism strategies. The identification of new values and the quality of destinations will form an important foundation for the development of sustainable, higher quality tourism products and at the same time provide basics for conservation of natural resources. It is important to encourage the development of new innovative tourism products and also include new ways, like digitalization, for presenting the heritage and potential of advanced technologies to boost positive tourism impacts and manage touristic flows in MPAs to conserve the sensitive ecosystems in AIR.

4.2.3. TSG3 also contributed to the following:

- Technical Meeting of EUSAIR Pillar Coordinators, 20th February 2019, Brussels. TSG 3 coordinators presented the TSG 3 work in 2018 and work plan in 2019.

- Meeting of the Governing Board of the EUSAIR, 20-21 February 2019. TSG 3 coordinators presented the TSG 3 work in 2018 and work plan in 2019.
- 4th EUSAIR Forum in Budva (Montenegro) on 6-7 May 2019. PCs and TSG 3 members with support of the EUSAIR Facility Point project partners Municipality of Izola and Regione Marche organized and participated in the PILLAR SESSION B: Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) as Cross-Cutting Theme of the TSGs of the EUSAIR. The session focused on MSP as cross-cutting theme of the TSGs of the EUSAIR as important for the cooperation among the Adriatic-Ionian region, especially cooperation under implementation of Barcelona convention towards an effective implementation of MSP for a careful and responsible management of the Adriatic-Ionian Sea in synergies with EUSAIR pillars Blue Growth, Connecting the Region and Sustainable tourism.
- Technical Meeting of EUSAIR Pillar Coordinators, 21th October 2019, Belgrade. TSG 3 coordinators presented the TSG 3 work in 2019 and work plan ahead.
- Meeting of the Governing Board of the EUSAIR, 21-22 October 2019, Belgrade. TSG 3 coordinators presented the TSG 3 work in 2019 and work plan ahead.
- Round table organized by Serbia, 17th December 2019: Development and drafting of joint plans for cross-border habitats and ecosystems management, and joint plans for managing big carnivores.

4.3. MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2019

- According to the Rules of Procedures two meetings with quorum of TSG 3 were organized. The meetings were hosted: 1) by Croatia in Zagreb; 2) by Sarajevo in Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- The organization of one TSG 3 workshop hosted by Slovenia in Izola, one joint conference organized by TSG 3 and TSG 4 hosted by Croatia in Poreč and Slovenia in Izola and Round table organized by Serbia: Development and drafting of joint plans for cross-border habitats and ecosystems management, and joint plans for managing big carnivores TBC.
- Further steps in development process on four mono-pillar project concepts among TSG 3 under EUSAIR Facility Point strategic project WP T2 – Facilitating strategic project development were implemented.

- Two inter-pillar projects ideas: Inter-pillar project TSG 3 and 1 on MSP and ICZM and TSG 3 and 4 Managing Tourism Flows in Protected Areas” (ADRIONet) were submitted under open call FP+ and administratively approved on 13th August 2019.
- Active participation of TSG 3 at the 4th EUSAIR Forum in Budva, 6-7 May 2019 with organization of the pillar Session B: Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) as Cross-Cutting Theme of the TSGs of the EUSAIR.
- Active participation of TSG 3 members at the Mediterranean Coastal and EU Macro-regional Strategies Week 2019, which was organized in the framework of INTERREG V-B ADRION strategic project: EUSAIR Facility Point. In particular for the development of the mono-pillar project concepts was very important TSG3 workshop “How to progress from TSG 3 priorities towards EUSAIR macro-regional projects” (19-20 September 2019, Izola, Slovenia). And for cross-pillar collaboration was very important the joint conference organized by EUSAIR TSG3 and TSG4 “Evaluation and Preservation of Environment for Tourism”, Poreč (CRO) 26th and Izola (SI) 27th September 2019. More about both mentioned event: video TBA
- Active participation at PC Technical meeting and GB meeting in Belgrade, Serbia, 20-21 October 2019.

5. CHAPTER 5: THE WAY FORWARD

According to Rules of Procedures, at least two meetings of TSG 3 per year will be organized. In the year 2020 the 12th meeting and the 13th. The countries that will host the meeting are yet to be defined in the time of the drafting of this Report.

TSG 3 workshops on national level will be held in each country for further development of mono-pillar projects concepts under WP T2 of the EUSAIR Facility Point project and cross-pillar project concepts under Facility Point Plus.

TSG 3 will actively participate in the 5th EUSAIR Forum in Belgrade (Serbia) in May 2020 with organisation of a possible plenary session for Environmental quality in collaboration with the organisers.

The Slovenian EUSAIR Facility Point Project Partner Municipality of Izola and Lead Partner Ministry for Foreign Affairs, together with other co-organisers, are going to host the Mediterranean Coastal Week (September 2019 – exact date yet to be defined) in the framework which a TSG 3 workshop will be organized. Title and detailed information will be defined by the organizational committee.

The TSG 3 also foresees to (co) organize events for implementation of TSG 3 EUSAIR Action plan, identified TSG 3 priorities and project concepts.

In the year 2020, the TSG3 will mainly focus on:

- Implementation of recommendation and conclusion of TSG 3, Governing Board and EUSAIR Forum.
- Organization of two TSG3 meetings according to the Rules on Procedure.
- Possible organization of workshops for the development of mono-pillar and cross-pillar projects concepts.
- Further discussion on actions/priorities that have macro-regional value in environmental quality and thus sustainable development within the 12th and 13th TSG 3 meetings;
- Contributing to the 5th EUSAIR Forum in Belgrade, in accordance to the Agenda of the Forum, yet to be prepared;
- Further implementation of activities for development of Environmental Quality in the Adriatic-Ionian region as continuation of the activities.
- Maintaining and improving cooperation between pillars to achieve the best output for all of them while using an ecosystem approach.

6. MAIN SOURCES

<https://cordis.europa.eu>

(Data on research and innovation projects, 6th FP, 7th FP, ERC grants, H2020 projects)

Keep.ue

(data on Interreg, Interreg IPA CBC and ENI CBC)

<https://www.up2europe.eu/consultants/>

(data on projects and project ideas)

Minutes of the relevant meetings, trainings, workshops TSG and Pillar Coordinators during the entire period of the implementation of the Facility Point project

“COWI Study”, European Commission: Study on Macroeconomic Strategies and their Links with Cohesion Policy, November 2017, Authors: COWI, M&E, IES Vienna

EUSAIR Facility Point Internal Evaluation, State of the Art Final Report, released final version from 26.04.2019 by Eva Kos and Anuška M. Štoka for GODC, Ljubljana 2019

EUSAIR Facility Point Internal Evaluation, EUSAIR Survey, released final version from 06.08.2019 by Eva Kos and Anuška M. Štoka for GODC, Ljubljana 2019

Pillar Related Study Referring to the Objective of Building the Knowledge Base Relevant to the Four Strategy Pillars, released final version of 28 of January 2020 (including comments from the Croatian Ministry) by Anuška M. Štoka and Iztok Škerlič for JZP Izola, Izola 2020

7. ADDITIONS TO PREVIOUSLY LISTED SOURCES

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EUROPEAN COMMISSION: INNOVATING FOR SUSTAINABLE GROWTH: A BIOECONOMY FOR EUROPE, 2012

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ANNEX 1:

REVIEW OF RELEVANT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE PROJECTS AND DETAILS ON EACH OF THEM

Projects (ACRONYM)	1. CZM	2. PET HAB ECO	3. 3MPS	4. ASOSCoop
Full project title	<i>Sustainable growth of the AI region by implementing ICZM and MSP also to contribute CRF on ICZM of Barcelona convention</i>	<i>Protection and enhancement of natural terrestrial habitats and ecosystems.</i>	<i>Monitoring and management of marine protected species</i>	<i>Large-scale pollution contingency plan. Adriatic/Ionian Sub/regional Oil spill contingency plan</i>
Latest developments in 2019	<p>5.2.2019: meeting with PAP/RAC Split Croatia- director Željka Škaričić and her team in order to review the project concept and concretely define the developing process - present TSG 3 coordinators, JZP Izola - FP, and PAP/RAC representatives</p> <p>19-21.2.2019: Presentation of the TGS 3 project concept development - at Governing Board and Pillar Coordination meeting</p> <p>13-14-3-2019: Presentation of project concept idea at the media event t at the end of the European media project RTV Slovenia - SI national television, with the title: "Macro Regions Here and Now" - "Good Practices for the Macro Regions"</p> <p>26.3.2019: Presentation of the project idea as TSG 3 at the COHENET CONFERENCE</p> <p>6-7.5.2019: 4th EUSAIR Forum, Budva, MSP as topic of the</p>	<p>19-21.2.2019: Presentation of the TGS 3 project concept development - at Governing Board and Pillar Coordination meeting</p> <p>13-14-3-2019: Presentation of project concept idea at the media event t at the end of the European media project RTV Slovenia - SI national television, with the title: "Macro Regions Here and Now" - "Good Practices for the Macro Regions"</p> <p>26.3.2019: Presentation of the project idea as TSG 3 at the COHENET CONFERENCE</p> <p>6-7.5.2019: 4th EUSAIR Forum, Budva, MSP as topic of the</p>	<p>1.2.2019: Project concept presented at national focal point event in Slovenia, for LIFE program.</p> <p>19-21.2.2019: Presentation of the TGS 3 project concept development - at Governing Board and Pillar Coordination meeting</p> <p>13-14-3-2019: Presentation of project concept idea at the media event t at the end of the European media project RTV Slovenia - SI national television, with the title: "Macro Regions Here and Now"</p> <p>26.3.2019: Presentation of the project idea as TSG 3</p>	<p>12-14.2.2019: Meeting with REMPEC (in Malta) for project development - revision of the project activities, defining need and necessities and further steps</p> <p>19-21.2.2019: Presentation of the TGS 3 project concept development - at Governing Board and Pillar Coordination meeting</p> <p>13-14-3-2019: Presentation of project concept idea at the media event t at the end of the European media project RTV Slovenia - SI national television, "Macro Regions Here and Now"</p> <p>26.3.2020: Presentation of the project idea as TSG 3</p>

	<p>with the title: "Macro Regions Here and Now" 26.3.2020: Presentation of the project idea as TSG 3 achievement at the COHENET CONFERENCE IN VENICE 10.4.2019: Participation at workshop organized by PAPRAC titled MSP as a tool for the implementation of the ICZM Protocol in the Mediterranean Training Workshop 6-7.5.2019: 4th EUSAIR Forum, Budva, MSP as topic of the plenary session - presentation of topics that are important for the project concept idea. 19-20.9.2019: TSG 3 workshop: How to progress from TSG 3 priorities towards EUSAIR macro-regional projects, in Izola, Slovenia</p>	<p>plenary session - presentation of topics that are important for the project concept idea. 19-20.9.2019: TSG 3 workshop: How to progress from TSG 3 priorities towards EUSAIR macro-regional projects, in Izola, Slovenia 17.12.2019: Presentation of the project concept at the Adriatic-Ionian Initiative Roundtable on "Development of joint management plans for cross-border habitats and ecosystems with particular reference to the large carnivores" in Belgrade.</p>	<p>achievement at the COHENET CONFERENCE IN VENICE 6-7.5.2019: 4th EUSAIR Forum, Budva, MSP as topic of the plenary session - presentation of topics that are important for the project concept idea. 19-20.9.2019: TSG 3 workshop: How to progress from TSG 3 priorities towards EUSAIR macro-regional projects, in Izola, Slovenia 22.11.2019: Development of the project idea to project proposal.</p>	<p>achievement at the COHENET CONFERENCE IN, VENICE 6-7.5.2019: 4th EUSAIR Forum, Budva, MSP as topic of the plenary session - presentation of topics that are important for the project concept idea. 19-20.9.2019: TSG 3 workshop: How to progress from TSG 3 priorities towards EUSAIR macro-regional projects, in Izola, Slovenia 4-5.3.2020: Presentation of the project proposal at the 12th TSG 3 meeting in Belgrade, Serbia</p>
Projects (ACRONYM)	1. CZM	2. PET HAB ECO	3. 3MPS	4. ASOSCoop
Plans for 2020	<p>4-5.3.2020: Presentation of the final project proposal at the 12th TSG 3 meeting in Belgrade, Serbia</p>	<p>2020: Further development of the project idea into full project proposal.</p>	<p>2020: Looking for the application of project on possible LIFE Programme calls during the year</p>	<p>19.3.2020: Submission of the project proposal under EC DG ECHO Call Prevention and Preparedness for Marine Pollution at Sea and on Shore.</p>

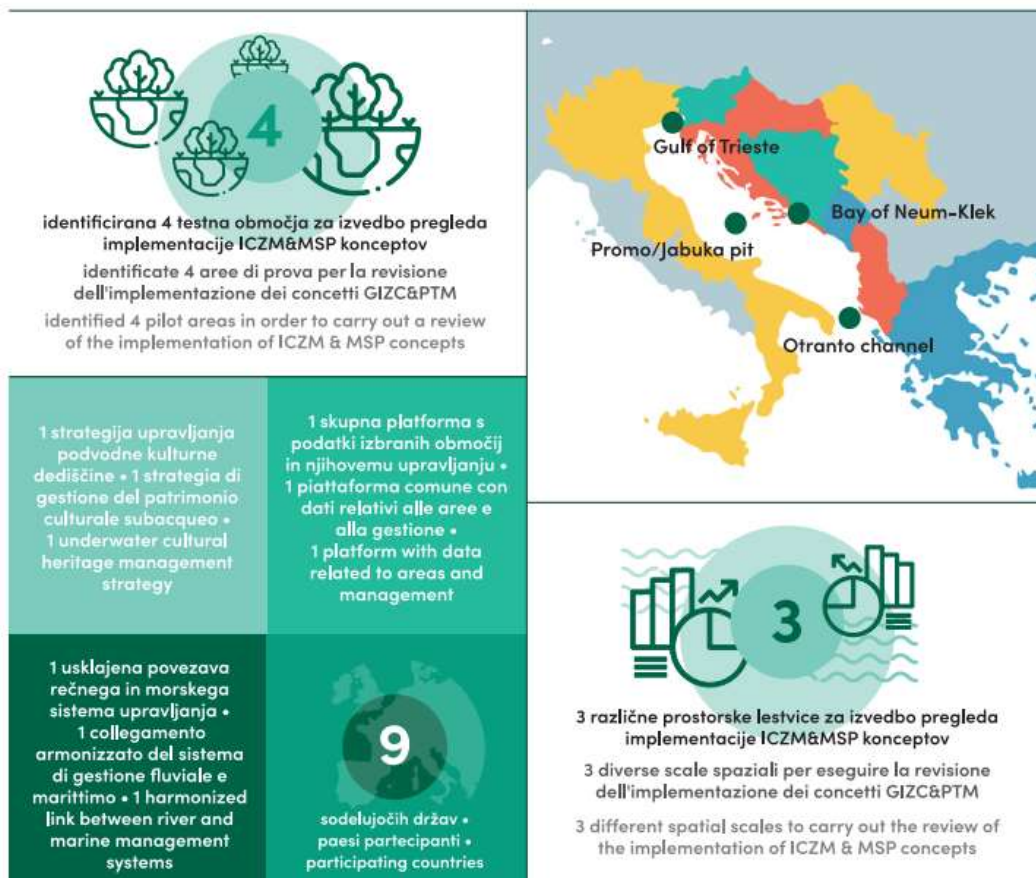
PROJECT N.1

ICZM&MSP – razvoj trajnostnega upravljanja obalnih in morskih območij
ICZM&MSP – sviluppo sostenibile delle zone costiere e marittime
ICZM&MSP – sustainable development of the coastal and maritime zones

Spodbujanje trajnostne rasti Jadransko-jonske regije z implementacijo ICZM - integralnega upravljanja obalnih območij ter MSP - pomorskega prostorskega načrtovanja kot prispevek k skupnemu regionalnemu načrtovanju ICZM po Barcelonski konvenciji. Koncept projekta je bil razvit v okviru stebra Kvaliteta okolja Strategije EU za Jadransko-jonsko Regijo (EUSAIR).

Incentivazione della crescita sostenibile della Regione adriatico-ionica attuando la GIZC - Gestione Integrata delle Zone Costiere e la PTM - Pianificazione Territoriale Marittima, contribuendo così alla pianificazione regionale congiunta della GIZC ai sensi della Convenzione di Barcellona. Il progetto è stato concepito e sviluppato nell'ambito del pilastro Qualità ambientale della Strategia UE per la Macroregione adriatico-ionica EUSAIR.

Fostering the sustainable growth of the Adriatic-Ionian Region by implementing ICZM - Integrated Coastal Zone Management and MSP - Maritime Spatial Planning, thereby contributing to the ICZM joint regional planning under the Barcelona Convention. The project was designed within the Environmental Quality pillar of the European Adriatic-Ionian Macro-Regional Strategy EUSAIR.



PROJECT N.2

- PET HAB ECO** – varovanje in povečanje naravnih habitatov in ekosistemov na kopnem
- PET HAB ECO** – protezione e potenziamento degli habitat naturali e degli ecosistemi terrestri
- PET HAB ECO** – protection and enhancement of natural habitats and terrestrial ecosystems

Čezmejni načrt varovanja in povečanja naravnih habitatov in ekosistemov na kopnem. Vzpostavljen bo zeleni koridor, da bi zagotovili izboljšanje in ohranjanje naravnih habitatov in ekosistemov s posebno povezavo med modrimi (morskimi) in zelenimi koridorji oziroma zelenimi infrastrukturami.

Piano transfrontaliero per la protezione e l'espansione degli habitat naturali e degli ecosistemi terrestri. Sarà istituito un corridoio verde per garantire il miglioramento e la conservazione degli habitat e degli ecosistemi naturali, con un collegamento specifico tra corridoi blu (marini) e verdi, ovvero tra infrastrutture verdi.

Cross-border project for the protection and expansion of natural habitats and terrestrial ecosystems. Green corridors will be established to ensure the improvement and conservation of natural habitats and ecosystems with a specific connection among blue (marine) and green corridors.



zveri z izboljšanim življenjskim prostorom
specie di animali selvatici con habitat migliorato
wild animal species with improved habitat

Koridorji služijo sobivanju človeka in narave (volka, medveda in risa) na način, da obojim zagotavlja lasten življenjski prostor. Koncept projekta je bil razvit v okviru stebra Kvaliteta okolja Strategije EU za Jadransko-jonsko Regijo (EUSAIR).

I corridoi saranno al servizio dell'uomo nel rispetto della natura (lupo, orso e lince) in modo da assicurare a tutti un loro habitat. Il progetto è stato concepito nell'ambito del pilastro Qualità ambientale della Strategia UE per la Macroregione adriatico-ionica EUSAIR.

The corridors will be at man's service in respect of nature (wolf, bear and lynx) so as to ensure to all of them their own habitat. The project was designed within the Environmental Quality pillar of the European Adriatic-Ionian Macro-Regional Strategy EUSAIR.

identificiranih
identificati
identified

6

držav • paesi •
countries



1 vzpostavljena baza podatkov o populaciji velikih zveri in njihovih habitatih
creato 1 database delle popolazioni di grandi carnivori e dei loro habitat
created 1 database of large carnivores populations and their habitats



1 razvit regionalni akcijski načrt za spremljanje in zaščito velikih zveri

creato 1 piano d'azione regionale per il monitoraggio e la tutela dei grandi carnivori
created 1 regional action plan for monitoring and protection of large carnivores



15

potencialnih projektnih partnerjev • potenziali partner del progetto • potential project partners



PROJECT N.3

3MPS – Monitoring in upravljanje zaščiteneh morskih vrst
3MPS – Monitoraggio e gestione delle specie marine protette
3MPS – Monitoring and management of marine protected marine species

Projektni koncept je razvit v okviru stebra Kvaliteta okolja Strategije EU za Jadransko-jonsko Regijo (EUSAIR). Spodbudil bo varovanje ogroženih zaščiteneh morskih vrst pred onesnaževanjem in ekonomskimi vplivi človeka na območju jadransko-jonske regije.

Il progetto è stato concepito e sviluppato nell'ambito del pilastro Qualità ambientale della Strategia UE per la Macroregione adriatico-ionica EUSAIR, per promuovere la protezione delle specie marine a rischio di estinzione dall'inquinamento e dall'impatto delle attività umane.

The project concept was developed within the Environmental Quality pillar of the European Adriatic-Ionian Macro-Regional Strategy EUSAIR. It will promote the protection of endangered protected marine species from pollution and the impact of human activities environment.



Vzpostavitev mreže za spremljanje zaščiteneh morskih območij

Creazione di una rete di monitoraggio delle aree marine protette

Establishment of a Marine Protected Area Monitoring Network



Prve štiri referenčne vrste, ki se jih naslavlja s projektom, so:
 Le prime quattro specie di riferimento che saranno prese in considerazione dal progetto sono:
 The first four reference species to be addressed by the project are:

7

sodelujočih držav • paesi partecipanti • participating countries

4

ogrožene morske vrste z izboljšanim življenjskim prostorom • specie marine a rischio di estinzione con habitat migliorato • endangered marine species with improved habitat



Cuvierjev kljunati kit • Zifio • Cuvier's Beaked Whale
Ziphius cavirostris



Glavata kareta • Tartaruga • Caretta caretta • Loggerhead Sea Turtle
Caretta caretta



Veliki leščur • Nacchera di mare • Noble Pen Shell
Pinna nobilis



Pozejdonka • Posidonia oceanica • Neptune Grass
Posidonia oceanica

PROJECT N.4

ASOSCoP – meddržavni načrt za odziv v sili v primeru nesreče na morju
ASOSCoP – piano di emergenza transnazionale in caso di incidenti in mare
ASOSCoP – transnational contingency plan in the event of accidents at sea

Jadransko-jonski regionalni akcijski načrt ob izrednem razlitju nafte v Jadranskem morju. Načrt bi lahko preprečil možnost naravne katastrofe v primeru razlitja nafte in drugih podobnih nesreč. Projektni koncept je razvit v okviru stebra Kvaliteta okolja Strategije EU za Jadransko-jonsko Regijo (EUSAIR).

Piano di emergenza regionale adriatico-ionico per i casi di sversamento di petrolio nel mare Adriatico. Il piano potrebbe prevenire la possibilità di disastri naturali in seguito a fuoriuscite di petrolio e ad altre simili catastrofi. Il progetto è stato concepito e sviluppato nell'ambito del pilastro Qualità ambientale della Strategia UE per la Macroregione adriatico-ionica EUSAIR.

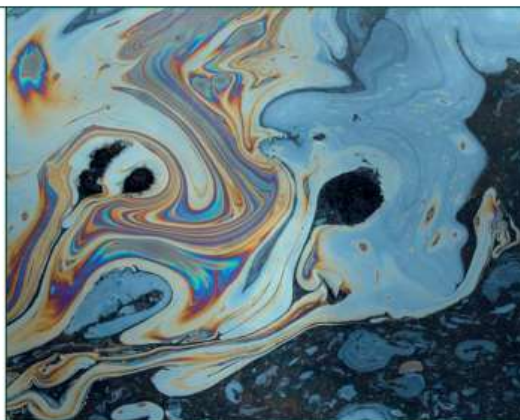
Adriatic-Ionian Regional Contingency Plan for the Emergency Oil Spills in the Adriatic Sea. The contingency plan could prevent the possibility of a natural disaster in cases of oil spills and other similar calamities. The project concept was developed within the Environmental Quality pillar of the European Adriatic-Ionian Macro-Regional Strategy EUSAIR.



Opredeljeni operativni postopki za usklajen odziv v sili v primeru nesreče

Definite le procedure operative per una risposta coordinata all'emergenza in caso di incidente

Operational procedures laid down for a coordinated emergency response in the event of an accident




4+

praktične vaje za preprečevanje nesreč in za stanje pripravljenosti • esercitazioni pratiche per la prevenzione di catastrofi e lo stato di allerta • practical exercises for disaster prevention and state of readiness

7

vklučenih držav • paesi coinvolti • countries involved



Razvit regionalni načrt za preprečevanje in zmanjšanje vpliva razlitja nafte v morje in na obalo v jadransko-jonski regiji

Sviluppato piano regionale per prevenire e ridurre l'impatto di fuoriuscite di petrolio in mare e sulle coste nella Regione adriatico-ionica

Regional contingency plan developed to prevent and reduce the impact of offshore and onshore oil spills in the Adriatic-Ionian region

ANNEX 2: 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
<u>1</u>	<u>Pillar 3 - Environmental quality</u>	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, Pillar related study chapter 3.2.3 **** 131,75
<u>2</u>	<u>Pillar 3 - Environmental quality</u>	same as above	Same as above	Surface of marine sites designated under NATURA 2000	****
<u>3</u>	<u>Pillar 3 - Environmental quality</u>	same as above	Same as above	Surface of terrestrial sites designated under NATURA 2000	COWI, Pillar related study chapter 3.2.3 **** 131,75

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

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

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

					80,33
<u>20</u>	<u>Horizontal principles</u>	Climate change mitigation and adaptation	Climate change mitigation and adaptation	Environmental impact of climate change	COWI, Pillar related study chapter 3.2.1 **** 89,83
	Pillar	Overall Objective	Specific Objective	Indicator	Baseline value
<u>21</u>	<u>Horizontal principles</u>	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
<u>22</u>	<u>Horizontal principles</u>	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
<u>23</u>	<u>Horizontal principles</u>	Climate change mitigation and adaptation	Climate change mitigation and adaptation	Climate Change Mitigation Index	COWI, this study chapter 3.2.1 **** 100,875
<u>24</u>	<u>Horizontal principles</u>	Climate change mitigation and adaptation	Climate change mitigation and adaptation	Share of renewables in gross final energy consumption	****

<u>25</u>	<u>Horizontal principles</u>	Climate change mitigation and adaptation	Climate change mitigation and adaptation	Greenhouse gas emissions	COWI, this study chapter 3.2.1 **** 123,125
<u>26</u>	<u>Horizontal principles</u>	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
<u>27</u>	<u>TSG 3 agreed priorities to be included in the 2021-2027 Partnership Agreement of the four EU member states and in the IPA programming</u>	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)
<u>28</u>	<u>TSG 3 agreed priorities to be included in the 2021-2027 Partnership Agreement of the four EU member states and in the IPA programming</u>	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	<p><u>TSG 3 agreed priorities to be included in the 2021-2027 Partnership Agreement of the four EU member states and in the IPA programming</u></p>	<p>Protection and enhancement of natural terrestrial habitats and ecosystems</p>	<p>Inclusion of Protection and enhancement of natural terrestrial habitats and ecosystems in the documents of programming period 2021-2028</p>	<p>No. EUSAIR contries/regions with the Specific objective in the documents</p>	<p>As in line 27 of this table **</p>
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*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 JUNE 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 2020 and will be proposed by ESPON in the framework of their ETMS project.