



European  
Commission



# Evaluation of the European Union's Support to two European Neighbourhood Policy Regions (East and South)

**FINAL REPORT**  
**Volume 2: Annexes 1-10**  
**June 2013**

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*Evaluation carried out on behalf of  
the European Commission*

Development  
and Cooperation  
EuropeAid





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*The opinions expressed in this document represent the authors' points of view  
which are not necessarily shared by the European Commission  
or by the authorities of the concerned countries.*

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## ACRONYMS

<b>AA</b>	Association Agreement
<b>ACP</b>	African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States
<b>AFD</b>	Agence Française de Développement
<b>AFDB</b>	African Development Bank
<b>AP</b>	Action Plan
<b>APL</b>	Anti-Personnel Landmines
<b>BSOs</b>	Business Support Organisations
<b>B2B</b>	Business to Business
<b>CBC</b>	Cross- Border Cooperation
<b>CCBE</b>	Council of Bars and Law Societies of Europe
<b>CDM</b>	Clean Development Mechanisms
<b>CIUDAD</b>	Cooperation in Urban Development and Dialogue
<b>CRIS</b>	Common Relex Information System
<b>CSOs</b>	Civil Society Organisations
<b>CSP</b>	Country Strategy Paper
<b>DAC</b>	OECD Development Assistance Committee
<b>DCI</b>	Development Cooperation Instrument
<b>DCFTA</b>	Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Areas
<b>DEVCO</b>	Directorate General for Development and Cooperation
<b>DG</b>	Directorate General
<b>EaP</b>	Eastern Partnership
<b>EBRD</b>	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
<b>EC</b>	European Commission
<b>ECHO</b>	European Commission Humanitarian Office
<b>EE</b>	Energy Efficiency
<b>EEAS</b>	European External Action Service
<b>EFSE</b>	European Fund for Southern Europe
<b>EGEP</b>	Euro-Med Gender Equality Programme
<b>EIA</b>	Environmental Impact Analysis
<b>EIB</b>	European Investment Bank
<b>EIDHR</b>	European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights
<b>EJN</b>	Eurojust and the European Judicial Network
<b>EMP</b>	Euro-Mediterranean Partnership
<b>ENP</b>	European Neighbourhood Policy
<b>ENPI</b>	European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument
<b>EQ</b>	Evaluation Question
<b>ETF</b>	European Training Foundation
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>EUBAM</b>	EU Border Assistance Mission to Moldova and Ukraine
<b>EUD</b>	European Union Delegation
<b>EUROMED</b>	Euro-Mediterranean Partnership
<b>EURONEST</b>	Parliamentary component of the Eastern Partnership
<b>EU MS</b>	European Union Member States
<b>FDI</b>	Foreign Direct Investments
<b>FEMIP</b>	Facility for Euro-Mediterranean Investment Partnership
<b>FLEG</b>	Forest Law Enforcement and Governance
<b>FTA</b>	Free Trade Area
<b>FTZ</b>	Free Trade Zone
<b>GAFI</b>	General Authority for Investment and Free Zones
<b>GDP</b>	Gross Domestic Product

<b>GIZ</b>	Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
<b>GTZ</b>	German Technique Cooperation
<b>HR</b>	Human Rights
<b>HQ</b>	Headquarters
<b>IBM</b>	Integrated Border Management
<b>ICT</b>	Information and Communication Technology
<b>IEA</b>	International Energy Agency
<b>IEDDH</b>	Instrument Européen pour la Démocratie et les Droits de l'Homme
<b>IFC</b>	International Finance Corporation
<b>IFIs</b>	International Financial Institutions
<b>IFS</b>	Instrument for Stability
<b>IL</b>	Intervention Logic
<b>IMF</b>	International Monetary Fund
<b>INOGATE</b>	International Energy Cooperation Programme
<b>INSTM</b>	Institut National des Sciences et Techniques de la mer
<b>IOLR</b>	Israel Oceanographic & Limnological Research Limited
<b>IPAs</b>	Investment Promotions Agencies
<b>IRP</b>	Inter-Regional Programme
<b>ISDB</b>	Islamic Development Bank Group
<b>IWRM</b>	Integrated Water Resources Management
<b>JC</b>	Judgment Criteria
<b>JRC</b>	Joint Research Centre
<b>KfW</b>	Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau
<b>KP</b>	Kyoto Protocol
<b>LA</b>	Local Authorities
<b>LAS</b>	League of Arab States
<b>MAE</b>	Ministère des Affaires Etrangères
<b>MCREEE</b>	MENA Regional Centre of Excellence on Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency
<b>MDG</b>	Millennium Development Goals
<b>MEDA</b>	Mediterranean Partnership
<b>MEDREC</b>	Mediterranean Renewable Energy Centre
<b>MENA</b>	Middle East and North Africa
<b>MEPP</b>	Middle East Peace Projects
<b>MOVE</b>	Directorate General for Mobility and Transport
<b>MoS</b>	Motorways of the Sea
<b>MPC</b>	Mediterranean Partner Countries
<b>NATO</b>	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
<b>NGOs</b>	Non-governmental organisations
<b>NIF</b>	Neighbourhood Investment Facility
<b>NIOF</b>	National Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries
<b>NIP</b>	National Indicative Programme
<b>NIS</b>	New Industrialised States
<b>NRM</b>	Natural Resource Management
<b>NSI</b>	Nuclear Safety Instrument
<b>NTB</b>	Non-tariff Barriers
<b>OECD</b>	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
<b>oPt</b>	occupied Palestinian territory
<b>PCA</b>	Partnership and Cooperation Agreements
<b>PMU</b>	Project Management Unit
<b>PPRD</b>	Programme for the Prevention Preparedness and Response to Natural and Man-Made Disaster
<b>PS</b>	Private Sector
<b>RELEX</b>	Directorate General for the External Relations (ex)
<b>RES</b>	Renewable Energy Sources

**DRN**

<b>RIP</b>	Regional Indicative Programme
<b>RG</b>	Reference Group
<b>ROM</b>	Result Oriented Monitoring
<b>RSP</b>	Regional Strategy Paper
<b>SALW</b>	Small Arms and Light Weapons
<b>SCIBM</b>	South Caucasus Integrated Border Management
<b>SEMISE</b>	Support to Energy Market Integration and Sustainable Energy
<b>SIGMA</b>	Support for Improvement in Governance and Management
<b>SME</b>	Small and Medium Enterprise
<b>TA</b>	Technical Assistance
<b>TACIS</b>	Technical Assistance to the Commonwealth of Independent States
<b>TAIEX</b>	Technical Assistance and Information Exchange Instrument
<b>TEMPUS</b>	Trans-European Mobility Scheme for University Studies
<b>TEN</b>	Trans European Network
<b>TEP</b>	Trade Enhancement Program
<b>ToR</b>	Terms of Reference
<b>TRACECA</b>	Transport Corridor Europe-Caucasus-Asia
<b>TRADE</b>	Directorate General for Trade
<b>TSO</b>	Technical System Operator
<b>UfM</b>	Union for the Mediterranean
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>UNECE</b>	UN Economic Commission for Europe
<b>UNEP/MAP</b>	United Nations Environment Programme / Mediterranean Action Plan
<b>UNESCO</b>	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
<b>UNODC</b>	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
<b>UNRWA</b>	United Nations Relief and Works Agency
<b>UXO</b>	Unexploded Ordnance
<b>WB</b>	World Bank
<b>3Cs</b>	Co-ordination, Complementarity and Coherence

## ANNEX 1: TERMS OF REFERENCE



COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

**Directorate-General for Development and Co-operation - EuropeAid**

Evaluation

### **Evaluation of the EC Support to 2 European Neighbourhood Policy Regions (East and South)**

Region Level Evaluation

## TERMS OF REFERENCE

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## 1. Mandate and Objective

Systematic and timely evaluation of its programmes is a priority of the Commission of the European Union (further referred to as 'Commission'). The focus is on the **results<sup>1</sup> and impact** (effects) of these programmes against a background of greater concentration of external co-operation and an increasing emphasis on **result-oriented approaches**, particularly in the context of the EC external relations programmes.

The *"Evaluation of the Commission of the European Union's (EU) Support to 2 European Neighbourhood Policy(ENP) Regions (East and South)* is part of the 2010 evaluation programme, as approved by the Commissioner for Development in agreement with the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy and Vice-President of the European Commission and the Commissioner for Enlargement and European Neighbourhood Policy.

The main objectives of the evaluation are:

- to be accountable and to provide the relevant external co-operation services of the Commission and the wider public with an overall independent assessment of the past and current *Commission of the European Union's (EU) Support to 2 European Neighbourhood Policy(ENP) Regions (East and South)*
- to identify key lessons in order to improve the current and future strategies and programmes of the Commission

## 2. Background

### 2.1. The ENP concept

The European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) was developed in 2004. In July 2003 the Commission tabled a Communication *"Paving the Way for a New Neighbourhood Instrument"*<sup>2</sup> and established a Wider Europe Task Force and a Wider Europe Inter-Service Group. The policy was first outlined in a *Commission Communication on Wider Europe in March 2003*, followed by a *Strategy Paper on the European Neighbourhood Policy* in May 2004. Further strategic guidance has been outlined in the *Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament on strengthening the European Neighbourhood Policy* in December 2006 and *Communication from the Commission: A Strong European Neighbourhood Policy* in 2007.<sup>3</sup>

The **objective of the ENP is to share the benefits of the EU's 2004/2007 enlargement with neighbouring countries in strengthening stability, security and well-being for all concerned**. It is designed to prevent the emergence of new dividing lines between the enlarged EU and its neighbours and to offer them the chance to participate in various EU activities, through greater political, security, economic and cultural co-operation.

The method proposed is, together with partner countries, to define a set of priorities, whose fulfilment will bring them closer to the European Union. These priorities are incorporated in jointly agreed **Action Plans (AP)**, covering a number of key areas for specific action: political dialogue and reform; trade and measures preparing partners for gradually obtaining a stake in the EU's Internal Market; justice and home affairs; energy, transport, information society, environment and research and innovation; and social policy and people-to-people contacts. The privileged relationship with neighbours builds on mutual commitment to common values principally within the fields of the rule of law, good governance, the respect for human rights (including minority rights), the promotion of good neighbourly relations, and the principles of market economy and sustainable development. Commitments are also sought to certain essential aspects of the EU's external action, including, in particular, the fight against terrorism and the proliferation of weapons

<sup>1</sup> Understood as "outcomes" in DAC terminology.

<sup>2</sup> COM(2003) 393 final, 1.7.2003.

<sup>3</sup> Please refer to those and other relevant documents at [HTTP://EC.EUROPA.EU/WORLD/ENP/DOCUMENTS\\_EN.HTM](http://ec.europa.eu/world/enp/documents_en.htm)

of mass destruction, as well as abidance by international law and efforts to achieve conflict resolution.<sup>4</sup>

The ENP framework is proposed to the 16 of EU's neighbours to the south and the east – Algeria, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Egypt, Georgia, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Moldova, Morocco, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Syria, Tunisia and Ukraine. A Strategic Partnership based on four Common Spaces is the framework for relations with Russia, which is not part of the ENP. However, the ENPI instrument also includes Russia as well as the ENPI eastern regional programme (see the chapter 2.3). The strategy sets out in concrete terms how the EU proposes to work more closely with these countries. As part of its report on implementation of the ENP, in December 2006 and again in December 2007, the Commission also made proposals as to how the policy could be further strengthened.

The ENP goes beyond existing relationships to offer political association and deeper economic integration, increased mobility and more people-to-people contacts. The level of ambition of the relationship depends on the extent to which these values are shared. The **ENP remains distinct from the process of enlargement** although it does not prejudge, for European neighbours, how their relationship with the EU may develop in future, in accordance with Treaty provisions.

## 2.2. The ENP regional and multilateral dimension

**Some challenges** – such as developing trans-national transport corridors, tackling sea pollution or fighting terrorism and organised crime – have an inherent cross-border character and **can only be tackled through a co-operative effort at regional level**. Therefore, **the ENP**, which is chiefly a bilateral policy between the EU and each partner country, also enriches work on common spaces and **reinforces existing forms of regional and sub-regional cooperation** while providing a framework for their further development. **The European Union's ENPI programmes for regional co-operation** complement national assistance programmes in their pursuit of ENP objectives. They tackle challenges with a regional dimension and promote interstate co-operation on issues of mutual interest.

In this context, the **regional strategies – regional strategy papers (RSP)** support those aspects of the APs which are convergent and which could be better developed through a mix of bilateral and multilateral measures. The ENP regional cooperation **aims to add value** to bilateral and cross-border co-operation and is complemented by activities under the Inter-Regional Programme 2011-13. It is also related to **(regional) co-operation initiatives such as the Eastern Partnership (EaP)**<sup>5</sup> (launched in Prague in May 2009<sup>6</sup>), the **Union for the Mediterranean (the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership)**, formerly known as the **Barcelona Process**, re-launched in Paris in July 2008). It also entails regional/multilateral activities as the **Black Sea Synergy** (launched in Kiev in February 2008), the **Northern Dimension** (providing a framework for cooperation with the Russian Federation and in 2006 has been transformed into a common policy of the EU, **Russia, Norway and Iceland** and a regional reflection of the four 'common spaces' agreed between the EU and Russia), the **Baku initiative** on transport and energy (2004), etc.

Regional co-operation has a strategic impact as it deals with issues that different partners have in common, while complementing national policies and promoting cross regional cooperation and integration. In addition, the initiatives carried out in the framework of the **regional programmes function as a forum for dialogue**. They bring together people from the Partner Countries, despite

<sup>4</sup> COM(2004) 373 final : Communication from the Commission European Neighbourhood Policy Strategy Paper

<sup>5</sup> The cooperation is also open to Russia, whenever such participation is relevant to the objectives set out in this programme

<sup>6</sup> The EaP is a specific dimension of the ENP, and focuses not only on regional cooperation (what is called the multilateral dimension in the Prague Declaration), but also on the development of the bilateral relations with the six EaP countries through the conclusion of new Agreement, which include the establishment of deep and comprehensive free trade areas (DCFTAs). The co-operation aspect is strengthened through the Comprehensive Institution Building (CIB) programmes, which are being developed at the moment (the one with Moldova has been signed).



their differences, to engage in discussion, exchange views and experiences. Through the EC regional cooperation programmes we have witnessed the birth of many formal and informal networks which form a steady motor behind the many structured initiatives.<sup>7</sup> By helping beneficiary countries to focus on common challenges, a **regional approach has the potential to enhance confidence among partner countries**, thus promoting increased security, stability, and prosperity.

### 2.3. The ENPI and other funding

Until 31 December 2006, the EC/EU assistance to the countries of the ENP and to Russia was provided under various geographical programmes including **TACIS** (for Eastern neighbours and Russia) and **MEDA** (for Southern Mediterranean neighbours), as well as thematic programmes such as **EIDHR** (European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights)<sup>8</sup>. For the budgetary period (2000-2006), the funds available were approximately €5.3 billion for MEDA and €3.1 billion for TACIS, as well as approximately €2 billion in European Investment Bank lending for MEDA beneficiary countries and €500 million for TACIS beneficiary countries.<sup>9</sup>

From 1 January 2007 the European Neighbourhood Policy and Strategic Partnership with Russian Federation are financed through a new single instrument - the European **Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI)**. The ENPI aims specifically at developing an area of prosperity and friendly neighbourliness involving the European Union and seventeen<sup>10</sup> neighbours (i.e. the ENP countries + Russia). It targets approximation to EC/EU policies and legislation, sustainable development and brings a radical improvement in the EC/EU capacity to support cross-border cooperation along the EU's external borders – thus giving substance to EC/EU aim of avoiding the creation of new dividing lines and promoting harmonious territorial development across the EU external border. The ENPI has a budget of around **€11, 2 billion** over seven years (2007- 13).<sup>11</sup> Relations with Russia are not developed through the ENP. Instead, a strategic partnership has been created, covering four so-called “common spaces”. However, Russia receives funding from the ENPI – hence the term “partnership” in ENPI.

The overall architecture of the ENPI is defined in the regulation establishing it. The instrument comprises two types of programmes: national and multi-country programmes, which will receive about 95% of total ENPI funding, and cross-border cooperation programmes with about 5% of budget allocations<sup>12 13</sup>. The **multi-country programmes** are primarily constituted by **2 ENPI regional strategies/indicative programmes** for the eastern neighbourhood and for the southern neighbourhood and the ENPI inter-regional strategy/programme.

Apart from the ENPI funding the following instruments are also particularly relevant in the ENP/ENPI context:

- **European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR)**, which provides support to civil society in the region across a wide range of human rights areas (such as the promotion of freedom of expression and association, the protection of human rights defenders, prevention of torture, improving the international human rights framework, and observation of elections). Support is provided through overall calls for proposals on thematic priorities, country based support schemes or targeted projects with international organisations.

<sup>7</sup> [http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/where/neighbourhood/documents/infonotes\\_south\\_2010\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/where/neighbourhood/documents/infonotes_south_2010_en.pdf)

<sup>8</sup> The EIDHR is still valid also in the ENP context

<sup>9</sup> [http://ec.europa.eu/world/enp/funding\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/world/enp/funding_en.htm)

<sup>10</sup> Algeria, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Egypt, Georgia, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Moldova, Morocco, Palestinian Authority of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, Russian Federation, Syria, Tunisia and Ukraine.

<sup>11</sup> See: European Financial Perspective and the European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument, Egidio Canciani Deputy Head of Unit, Unit D/1 ENP General Co-ordination Directorate General for External Relations, European Commission, Brussels

<sup>12</sup> [http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/how/finance/enpi\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/how/finance/enpi_en.htm)

<sup>13</sup> €1.18 billion for the period 2007-2013; the cross border cooperation component of the ENPI is co-financed by the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) on a 50% - 50% bases.

- **Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI)** : Nearly € 500 million are included in the **global DCI Thematic Programmes, with ENPI “ring-fenced” allocations benefiting ENPI areas** focused on : (i) Non-State Actors and Local Authorities in Development, (ii) Environment and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources, including Energy (ENRTP), (iii) Migration and Asylum, (iv) Food Security, (v) Investing in People.

*NB: The EIDHR and DCI are financed from the resources outside the ENPI €11, 2 billion budget*

- **Nuclear Safety Cooperation Instrument:** In order to improve the safety of nuclear plants, both for Nuclear Regulators as well as emergency management and the improvement of contaminated sites, eastern ENP/ENPI partners are also eligible for support through this instrument.
- **Instrument for Stability (IfS):** Despite recent progress in some areas, several protracted conflicts still persist in the ENPI region. Future support for efforts to address such conflicts may be provided under the IfS.

For a more comprehensive initial information on the ENP/ENPI see:

[http://ec.europa.eu/world/enp/http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/where/neighbourhood/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/world/enp/http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/where/neighbourhood/index_en.htm)

and

<http://www.enpi-info.eu/>

### 3. The scope

The evaluation shall cover the *EC Support to 2 European Neighbourhood Policy Regions (East and South) and its implementation over the period 2004-2010*<sup>14</sup>. This primarily includes the (i) **ENPI regional strategies/indicative programmes** (i.e. eastern and southern neighbourhoods) and (ii) **other relevant ENP/ENPI regional initiatives and approaches within the evaluation period.**

The consultants must assess:

within the evaluation's central scope:

- the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency of Commissions' support to regional cooperation within the ENP/ENPI framework as well as on its achieved and intended effects in terms of impact and sustainability;
- the consistency between programming and implementation for the same period;

within the scope extended to related policies:

- the co-ordination and coherence between the EC ENP/ENPI regional cooperation activities (i.e. eastern and southern neighbourhoods) as well as the co-ordination and coherence between the EC ENP/ENPI regional cooperation activities (i.e. eastern and southern neighbourhoods) and the EC ENPI interregional and cross-border cooperation strategies;
- the co-ordination and coherence between the EC ENP/ENPI regional cooperation activities and the ENP bilateral activities;

<sup>14</sup> The ENP relevant regional cooperation approaches in 2003 should be taken into account as appropriate (e.g. in relation to “COM (2003) 104 final” *Wider Europe – Neighbourhood: A New Framework for Relations with our Eastern and Southern Neighbours*”, etc.).

- the added value of the EC ENP/ENPI regional cooperation activities to the actions undertaken within the framework of the ENP bilateral co-operation strategies and Action Plans as well as the added value to the ENPI interregional strategy and cross-border cooperation strategy. (Russia is not part of the ENP but is eligible for the ENPI funding. Therefore the added value of the EC ENP/ENPI regional cooperation activities to bilateral relations with Russia should be elaborated as appropriate);

Further important topics to assess:

- in the context of the regional cooperation within the ENPI area: the synergies (i) between financial and technical support under the ENPI, (i) between other ENP relevant EC financial instruments (i.e. between the instruments but also in relation to the ENPI), (iii) between other Commission's ENP/ENPI relevant non-financial instruments (e.g. trade agreements, policy dialogue, various subcommittees and platforms, etc.)<sup>15</sup>. This includes analysis to which extent the EC ENPI/ENPI regional cooperation activities contributed to the establishment of various communication platforms between the ENPI states increasing mutual confidence, stability and prosperity;
- complementarity and coherence of the EC ENPI/ENPI regional cooperation activities with similar policies / actions of Member States(MS) and other donors in the area as well as added value to relevant MS regional activities within the ENP/ENPI context;
- the ability to adequately take into account the possible differentiation of EC partnerships with the neighbours in the ENP/ENPI regional contexts (ranging from rather advanced to rather limited cooperation)
- the evaluation will specifically investigate whether issues addressed in the ENPI regional programmes would not have been more adequately addressed at lower (country) or higher (ENPI-wide) level
- the contribution of the existing ENP and ENPI frameworks to a general strengthening and enhancement of the EC regional cooperation programmes and activities in the current ENPI area;
- The evaluation should further focus on:delivering a general overall judgement of the extent to which Commission ENP/ENPI regional cooperation approaches, strategies, aid modalities and programmes have contributed to the achievement of the objectives and intended impacts, based on the answers to the agreed evaluation questions (see chapter 5).This entails drawing conclusions based on objective, credible, reliable and valid findings and providing the EC with a set of operational and useful recommendations by target group (i.e. addressing those primarily responsible for action) which should be ranked and prioritised according to their relevance and importance to the purpose of the evaluation. Recommendation need to be balanced between the different areas of co-operation and should be cross-referenced to the appropriate paragraph in the conclusions.
- the following areas/sectors of EC ENP/ENPI regional cooperation activities:
  - democracy, good governance/political dialogue, stability and justice & security affairs;
  - sustainable economic and social development;
  - transport and energy networks;
  - environmental protection (incl. nuclear safety and climate change), management of natural resources and forestry;

<sup>15</sup> Between the non-financial instruments but also in relation to the ENPI and other ENP relevant financial instruments.

- border and migration management (incl. the fight against transnational organised crime and customs);
- "people-to-people" activities (incl. cultural aspects, youth, civil society, etc.);
- information society, education and training;
- remnants of past and on-going (frozen) conflicts [e.g. land-mines, explosive remnants of war, other unexploded ordnance (UXO), small arms and light-weapons (SALW),ammunition, etc.);
- food security.

The EC cross-cutting issues as gender equality and HIV/AIDS have to be appropriately taken into account and addressed.

**Only the regions and countries where the ENP/ENPI is implemented** are included in **the geographical scope** of this evaluation. This also **includes relevant regional cooperation involving Russia – primarily in the framework of regional cooperation within the eastern neighbourhood financed under the ENPI**. Other non-ENP countries involved in the EC regional cooperation activities where ENPI funding might be involved do not fall within the scope of this evaluation.

The evaluation should cover all relevant activities that fall within the relevant ENP/ENPI areas/sectors, financed from the **ENPI, thematic and geographical budget lines/instruments, and other relevant financial instruments**<sup>16</sup>. Non spending activities, as e.g. **policy dialogue**, should be also taken into consideration. The evaluation should **build on the previous evaluations and monitoring (incl. ROM**<sup>17</sup>) carried in this area, as well as internal work by the Commission, taking care **not to duplicate** efforts already made. A CRIS<sup>18</sup> based **inventory** mapping the relevant EC activities/financial flows in the ENPI regions (east& south) will be constructed during the structuring phase.

In choosing specific countries in which to examine the relevant ENP/ENPI activities, initiatives, programmes and projects in more detail (including case studies during the field phase), the evaluators will act on the basis of selection criteria agreed with the Reference Group and the Evaluation Unit.

### 3.1. The Evaluation users

The evaluation should serve policy decision-making and project management purposes. The main users of the evaluation will be the **Directorate-General for Development and Co-operation - EuropeAid** and the **EU Delegations/European External Action Service (EEAS**<sup>19</sup>). The EC services like **DG ECHO, DG TRADE** and **DG ENLARGEMENT** may also benefit from the results of this evaluation. The evaluation should also generate results of interest to a broader audience, including governments of partner countries, Member States, civil society and others. The evaluation shall be forward looking and take into account the most recent policy and programming decisions, providing lessons and recommendations for the ENP/ENPI regional cooperation framework as well as taking into account the current processes within the Commission, e.g. the entry of force of the Lisbon Treaty and the creation of the **EEAS**.

<sup>16</sup> This includes **MEDA** and **TACIS** funded relevant regional cooperation activities linked to the ENP concept

<sup>17</sup> (EC) Results-oriented monitoring system

<sup>18</sup> Common Relex Information System

<sup>19</sup> European External Action Service

## 4. Methodology and Approach

### 4.1. Key Deliverables

The overall methodological guidance to be used is available on the web page of the Evaluation Unit (DG DEVCO) under the following address:

[HTTP://EC.EUROPA.EU/EUROPEAID/HOW/EVALUATION/INTRODUCTION/INTRODUCTION\\_EN.HTM](HTTP://EC.EUROPA.EU/EUROPEAID/HOW/EVALUATION/INTRODUCTION/INTRODUCTION_EN.HTM)

Following the signature of the contract, the key deliverables are<sup>20</sup>:

- The inception meeting where evaluation questions and Judgement Criteria will be presented<sup>21</sup>;
- The inception report;
- The desk report;
- The draft final report (including the PowerPoint presentation synthesising the results of the evaluation);
- The final report; and
- The methodological note on the quality control system<sup>22</sup>.

NB: For all reports, the Consultants may either accept or reject the comments made by the Evaluation Unit and/or the Reference Group, but in the case of rejection they must justify (in writing) the reasons for rejection (the comments and the Consultants' responses will be annexed to the report/deliverable). When the comment is accepted, a reference to the text in the report (where the relevant change has been made) has to be included in the response sheet.

The evaluation basic approach will consist of **five phases** in the course of which several methodological stages will be developed. The Consultant's contribution is essentially the area marked grey in the table below, to which the *Launch Note* should be added.

<i>Phases of the evaluation:</i>	<i>Methodological Stages<sup>23</sup>:</i>
1. Preparation Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Reference Group constitution</li> <li>▪ ToR's drafting</li> <li>▪ Launch Note (<u>Consultant</u>)</li> </ul>
2. Desk Phase <sup>24</sup> 3. Field Phase 4. Synthesis phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Structuring of the evaluation</li> <li>▪ Data Collection<sup>25</sup>, verification of hypotheses</li> <li>▪ Analysis</li> <li>▪ Judgements on findings</li> </ul>

<sup>20</sup> The Consultants have to provide, whenever asked and in any case at the end of the evaluation, a list of all the documents red, data collected and databases built.

<sup>21</sup> *The inception meeting is not mandatory but might be held upon the Evaluation Unit/RG request. In case the inception meeting is not held a RG meeting discussing the Draft Inception Report might be held instead upon the Evaluation Unit/RG request.*

<sup>22</sup> Note to be produced within the framework of the quality control activities accounting for 2,5% of the total budget of the evaluation (excluding the seminar if applicable).

<sup>23</sup> These components are not entirely sequential.

<sup>24</sup> It includes interviews in Brussels and could include a short mission to the relevant countries

<sup>25</sup> The study will draw on the contents of (i) all relevant documentation supplied by the Commission Services, and (ii) documentation from other sources (to be detailed).

<i>Phases of the evaluation:</i>	<i>Methodological Stages<sup>23</sup>:</i>
5. Feedback and Dissemination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Quality Grid</li> <li>▪ Summary for the Commissioners concerned</li> <li>▪ Evinfo (summary for OECD and Commission databases)</li> <li>▪ <i>Fiche contradictoire</i> (a statement of key recommendations followed by the Commission's response)</li> </ul>

## 4.2. Preparation Phase

The evaluation manager identifies the EC/EU services to be invited to be part of the Reference Group (RG), taking care that the objectives are met: an input of expertise and information, the expression of a range of pertinent opinions from the EC/EU and the legitimacy of the evaluation process.

The RG acts as the main professional interface between the Consultant and the EC/EU services. The group's principal functions will be:

- to provide an opinion on the Terms of Reference (ToR) prepared by the Evaluation Unit ;
- to provide the Consultant with all available information and documentation about the object of the evaluation;
- to examine the *Inception Report* and subsequent reports produced by the Consultant;
- to provide a judgement on the quality of the work of the Consultant;
- to assist in assuring feedback and the update of the findings and recommendations from the evaluation into future programme design and delivery.

The evaluation manager prepares the ToR of the evaluation and sends it to the Consultant.

Within 14 days after the reception of the ToR the Consultant will present a *Launch Note*<sup>26</sup> which should contain: (i) Consultant's understanding of the ToR; (ii) the provisional composition of the evaluation team with CVs<sup>27</sup> as well as Declaration regarding Objectivity, Confidentiality and Conflict of Interest for individual experts, (iii) a workplan and (iv) a budget proposal.

## 4.3. Desk Phase

### 4.3.1. Inception Report

Upon approval of the *Launch Note* by the Evaluation Unit, the Consultant proceeds to the structuring stage, which leads to the production of an *Inception Report*.

The main part of the work consists in the analysis of all key documents which are relevant to the **Commission's regional co-operation activities (past and present) within the ENP/ENPI framework** in particular the strategies, initiatives and programming documents. The Consultant will also take account of the documentation produced by other donors and international agencies.

In the *Inception Report* on the basis of the information collected and analysed, the Consultant will<sup>28</sup>

- outline regional/national background/context (political, economic, social, etc.)

<sup>26</sup> In the case of a tender procedure, the launch note will be replaced by the financial and technical proposal of the tender

<sup>27</sup> All birthday dates must be written in the following Format: dd/mm/yyyy

<sup>28</sup> This list is not exhaustive



- include a description of the development/co-operation context of the Commission within the ENPI regional arena;
- reconstruct the **intervention logic** of the EC in relation to its **regional co-operation activities within the ENPI framework**. The reconstructed logic of the intervention will be shaped into one or more logical diagrams of effects; the diagrams must be based strictly on official texts. Prior to the elaboration of the effects diagram(s), the Consultant will have (i) identified and prioritized the co-operation objectives as observed in official texts, (ii) translated these specific objectives into intended effects. These intended effects will form the "boxes" of the diagram(s) (i.e the "**faithful**" **logical diagram**). Moreover, possible "gaps" in the intervention logic should be indicated and filled on the basis of assumptions to be validated by the Reference Group. In order to understand those gaps additional, "**reconstructed**", effects diagrams might be required. The logical diagram(s) of effects will help to identify the main evaluation questions;
- propose **evaluation questions** and prepare **explanatory comments for each**. The choice of the questions determines the subsequent phases of information and data collection, elaboration of the methods of analysis, and elaboration of final judgements;

**An inception meeting might be held with the Reference Group to explain and approve the logical diagram(s) and the evaluation questions as well as discussing and fine-tuning the evaluation scope**

- identify appropriate **Judgement Criteria** and **preliminary Indicators** for each evaluation questions selected. For each question, at least one Judgement Criterion should be identified, and for each such criterion a limited number of quantitative and qualitative Indicators should be identified;
- propose suitable **working methods to collect data** and information in the EU/EC headquarters and in the countries and present appropriate methods to analyse the collected data and information, indicating any limitations;
- Present the approach to ensure **quality assurance** throughout the different phases of the evaluation.
- Present the **inventory** mapping the relevant EC activities/financial flows in the ENPI regions (east& south).

The report will also confirm if necessary, (i) the final composition of the evaluation team and (ii) the final calendar. These two latter points will be agreed and confirmed through a formal exchange of letters between the Consultant and the Commission.

This phase might include a short preparatory and exploratory visit in the field by the Consultant to the field (if not already done before).

Upon validation by the Reference Group, the evaluation questions will become part of the ToR.

#### 4.3.2. Desk Report

Upon approval of the *Inception Report* the Consultants will proceed to the final stage of the desk phase. At the end of this phase, the Consultants will present a *Desk Report* setting out the results of this phase of the evaluation including all the following listed elements (the major part of the *Inception Report* will be in the annex of *Desk Report*):

- the **evaluation questions** with the **agreed Judgement Criteria** and their **quantitative and qualitative objectively verifiable Indicators**;
- first **analysis of the data** in relation to the evaluation questions and **partial answers to the evaluation questions**, with the **assumptions still to be tested in the field**;

- progress in the gathering of data. The **complementary data needed for the analysis and to be collected in the field** have to be identified;
- the consultant will also indicate **selection criteria and suggest the countries to be selected for field case studies** and a **work plan for the field phase**.<sup>29</sup> It is expected that **6 countries** will be selected as case studies (the selection of countries for the field visits needs to be agreed by the RG/Evaluation Unit). The consultants must explain the value added of the visits. A list with brief descriptions of activities, projects and programmes for in depth analysis in the field should be also provided.
- **methodological design**, including **evaluation tools** ready to be applied in the field phase. Suitable **methods/ of data and information collection** (e.g.: structured and unstructured interviews, focus groups, questionnaires, additional literature, seminars or workshops, case studies, etc.) and **analysis** within the countries indicating any limitations, describing how the data should be cross-checked and specifying the sources
- an exhaustive list of all activities examined during the desk phase, bearing in mind that activities analysed in the desk phase and the field phase (**including ROM**<sup>30</sup>) have to be as representative as possible;

**The field missions cannot start before the evaluation unit's evaluation manager has approved the Desk Report.**

#### 4.4. Field Phase

Following acceptance of the *Desk Report*, the Consultant undertakes the field missions in the countries selected as case studies. The fieldwork should be undertaken on the basis set out in the desk report and approved by the Reference Group (which includes the relevant EU Delegations as soon as countries have been chosen) chaired by the Evaluation Unit. The work plan and schedule of the missions are agreed in advance with the Delegation concerned and with the Evaluation Unit. If during the course of the fieldwork it appears necessary to deviate from the agreed approach and/or schedule, the Consultants must ask the approval of the Evaluation Unit before any changes may be applied. At the conclusion of the field study the Consultants present the field findings of the evaluation:

- prior to completion of each country visit the evaluation team shall prepare for the EU Delegation concerned a **debriefing of the field mission**, seeking to validate the data and the information gathered;
- the team will proceed to prepare **informative notes** for Country visit and submit them to the Evaluation Unit within 4 weeks after returning from the field. The notes will state the findings encountered at the level the country missions. These notes will be then annexed to the *Final Report*. After the end of field missions the Evaluation team shall **present results of the field phase** in the form of a *Power Point* presentation to the Reference Group.

<sup>29</sup> Possible criteria for country selection: (1) Importance of Commission support in the country; (2) Broader learning potentials; (3) Level of poverty; (4) The political and economic context; (5) Previous country involvement in thematic, sectoral and country/regional evaluations; (6) ENPI regional cooperation programmes; (7) combination of different instruments, (8) Balance in terms of ENPI East and ENPI south, etc.

<sup>30</sup> Results-oriented monitoring system of the EU Commission. For more info please see : [HTTP://EC.EUROPA.EU/EUROPEAID/HOW/ENSURE-AID-EFFECTIVENESS/MONITORING-RESULTS\\_EN.HTM](http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/how/ensure-aid-effectiveness/monitoring-results_en.htm)



## 4.4.1. Final Reports

### 4.4.1.1. Draft Final Report

The Consultants will submit the *Draft Final Report* in conformity with the structure set out in annex 2. Comments received during de-briefing meetings with the Delegation and the Reference Group must be taken into consideration.

If the evaluation unit evaluation manager considers the report to be of sufficient quality (cf. annex 3), he/she will circulate it for comments to the Reference Group. The Reference Group will convene to discuss it in the presence of the evaluation team.

Along with the *Draft Final Report*, the Consultants shall produce a short *Power Point* presentation. The presentation shall comprise not more than five slides for each evaluation question and shall be structured as follows:

- a) The first slide will recall the (potential) link between the question and the synthetic logical diagram(s) of impact;
- b) The second slide will present the chain of reasoning chain indicating, for each EQ, the selected Judgement Criteria and Indicators (accompanied, when relevant, by target levels), as agreed during the structuring stage of the evaluation;
- c) The third slide will display the evaluators' findings, following the same structure as in b);
- d) The fourth slide shall present the limitations of the demonstration and of the findings; and
- e) If need be, some explanatory text may be added in a fifth slide;
- f) In addition, further slides will be added for overall conclusions and recommendations.

On the basis of comments expressed by the reference group and the Evaluation Unit, the Consultant will make the appropriate amendments. This presentation shall be considered as a product of the evaluation in the same way as the reports and will become an annex of the final synthesis report.

Up to 100 hard copies of the *Draft Final Report* have to be sent to the Evaluation Unit/EU Delegations<sup>31</sup> and 10 reports with full printed annexes. If several languages are needed, the quantity and the distribution between languages have to be agreed upon by the Evaluation Unit.

### 4.4.1.2. The Final Report

The Consultants will prepare the *Final Report* based on further comments from the Reference Group, the Delegation and/or the Evaluation Manager. The final report will be in English. The presentation (*PowerPoint*) synthesising the results of the evaluation will be revised in accordance to the final report and annexed to it.

**The final report has to be approved by the Evaluation Unit (DG DEVCO) before being printed.**

Up to 110 hard copies of the Final Main Report must be sent to the Evaluation Unit with an additional 10 reports that include all printed annexes. A CD-Rom with the *Final Report* and annexes (i.e. the main report and the annexes) has to be added to each printed report (PDF format). (If the reports must be printed in various languages, the quantity and the distribution between languages must be agreed with the Evaluation Unit.)

The evaluators have to hand over in the most appropriate format (electronic or paper) all relevant data gathered during the evaluation.

For publication on internet, the Evaluation Unit might also require different versions (in different languages relevant to the regions if appropriate) of the executive summary, both in WORD and PDF format.

<sup>31</sup> The exact number of reports and delivery date will be specified by the Evaluation Unit

The contractor shall submit a **methodological note** explaining how the quality control was addressed during the evaluation and how the capitalisation of lessons learned has also been addressed.

The Evaluation Unit will make a formal judgement on the quality of the evaluation (cf. annex 3).

#### 4.4.1.3. Dissemination and Follow up

After approval of the *Final Report*, the evaluation unit proceeds with the dissemination of the results (conclusions and recommendations) of the evaluation. The Evaluation Unit (i) makes a formal judgement on the quality of the evaluation (cf. annex 3); (ii) prepares an evaluation summary following the standard DAC format (EvInfo); (iii) prepares and circulates a "*Fiche contradictoire*". The final report, the quality assessment grid, the EvInfo and the "*Fiche contradictoire*" will be published on the Website of the evaluation unit.

## 5. Evaluation questions

The evaluation will be based on a limited number of evaluation questions (up to a maximum of ten), covering seven evaluation criteria: relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, sustainability (5 DAC criteria), coherence and the Commission's value added (2 EC criteria).

Besides the evaluation criteria, evaluation questions will also address: cross-cutting issues, the 3Cs<sup>32</sup>, other key issues.

The evaluation criteria and key issues will be given different emphasizes based on the priority given to them within the evaluation questions.

More information on the evaluation criteria, key issues and on the main principles for drafting evaluation questions can be found in **annexes 5, 6 and 7**.

## 6. Responsibility for the management and the monitoring of the evaluation

The Evaluation Unit (DG DEVCO) is responsible for the management of the evaluation, with the assistance of the Reference Group.

Information on the documents referred in annex 1 will be given to the Consultants after the signature of the contract.

## 7. The evaluation team

The evaluation team, led by a team leader, should possess a sound knowledge and experience in:

- **evaluation methods and techniques** in general and, if possible, of evaluation in the field of external relations;
- sound knowledge of the Commission procedures and approaches in relation to the **ENP/ENPI** and its bilateral and **multilateral dimensions** ;
- sound knowledge of the **regional cooperation** concepts and approaches (i.e. EU/EC, ENP/ENPI, but also other relevant donors and stakeholders):
- the **regions/ countries covered by the ENPI** (east & south neighbourhoods)
- in at least these **fields pertaining to the topic of the evaluation**:
- democracy, good governance/political dialogue, stability and justice & security affairs;
  - sustainable economic and social development;
  - transport and energy networks;

<sup>32</sup> Co-ordination, complementarity and coherence, see Annex 6.

- environmental protection (incl. nuclear safety), management of natural resources and forestry;
- border and migration management (incl. the fight about transnational organised crime and customs);
- "people-to-people" activities (incl. cultural aspects, youth, civil society, etc.);
- information society, education and training;
- remnants of past and on-going (frozen) conflicts [e.g. land-mines, explosive remnants of war, other unexploded ordnance (UXO), small arms and light-weapons (SALW),ammunition, etc.);
- food security
- The team should comprise a reasonable mix of consultants familiar with the different ENPI regions (east and south) and countries;
- The following language(s): the main language of the work and the report will be English, but for the country case studies other relevant working languages may be necessary (e.g. French, Russian, Arabic, etc);
- The experts are invited to declare the projects/programmes - covered by this evaluation - in which they have been directly involved. Consultants must be strictly neutral. Conflicts of interests must be avoided. To this end, the Declaration regarding Objectivity, Confidentiality and Conflict of Interest should be signed by each consultant and annexed to the Launch Note.

The Evaluation Unit (DG DEVCO) strongly recommends that the **evaluation team should include consultants from the country or the region** (notably, but not only, during the field phase) with in-depth knowledge of key areas of the evaluation.

It is highly recommended at least for the **Team Leader** to be fully **familiar with the methodological approach set by the EC** (cf. DG DEVCO Evaluation Unit's website: [HTTP://EC.EUROPA.EU/EUROPEAID/HOW/EVALUATION/INTRODUCTION/INTRODUCTION\\_EN.HTM](HTTP://EC.EUROPA.EU/EUROPEAID/HOW/EVALUATION/INTRODUCTION/INTRODUCTION_EN.HTM) ) as well as **with the ENP concept and the ENPI instrument** and their bilateral and **multilateral dimensions**.

## 8. Timing

The **evaluation is expected to start in March 2011** and to last for 16 months. It will be divided into the phases as indicated in the table below. In the Launch Note the timing of activities will be set according to the following indicative work plan.

The dates mentioned in the *Launch Note* may be changed, during contract duration, with the agreement of all concerned and approval of the evaluation unit.

<i>Evaluation Phases and Stages</i>	<i>Notes and Reports</i>	<i>Dates</i>	<i>Meetings/Communications</i>
<b>Desk Phase</b>			
Structuring Stage	Short presentation (logical diagram and EQ)	March/April 2011	RG Meeting/Inception Meeting (optional) <sup>33</sup>
	Draft Inception Report	April 2011	Optional: Short preparatory visit of the consultants to the field.

<sup>33</sup> In case the Inception Meeting is not held a RG meeting discussing the Draft Inception Report might be held instead.

	<b>Final Report</b>	<b>Inception</b>	Mid of May 2011	A formal exchange of letters between the Consultants and the Commission confirms the final composition of the evaluation team and the final work plan and schedule.
Desk Study	Draft Desk Report		June 2011	RG Meeting
	<b>Final Desk Report</b>		Beginning of July 2011	
<b>Field Phase</b>			September – Mid November 2011	De-briefing meeting with the Delegations.
	Presentation		End of November 2011	RG Meeting
<b>Synthesis phase</b>				
	1st draft Final Report		March 2012	RG Meeting
	<b>Revised draft Final Report</b>		April 2012	Up to 100 copies of the report with annexes on CD-Rom have to be delivered to the Delegation <sup>34</sup> ; an electronic version of the report and the annexes has to be provided to the Evaluation Unit.
	<b>Main Final Report</b>		June 2012	110 copies of the Final Main Report must be sent to the Evaluation Unit with additional 10 reports printed with all the annexes. A CD-Rom of the Final Main Report and annexes has to be added to each printed copy. The different versions of the executive summary (WORD and PDF) and methodological note (PDF) must be sent.

**The final timing accepted will be annexed to the contract signed.**

## 9. Cost of the evaluation

The overall costs include:

- The **evaluation study**;
- 2.5% of the total budget are to be used for **quality control**;

The total of these 2 elements must not exceed **400.000 Euros**

## 10. Payment modalities

The payments modalities shall be as follows:

- 30% on acceptance of the Inception Report, plus 2.5% of the agreed budget to be used for quality control;
- 50% on acceptance of the Draft Final Report; and

<sup>34</sup> The exact number of reports and delivery date will be specified by the Joint Evaluation Unit.

- the balance on reception of: hard copies of the accepted final report; the methodological note on the quality control system; the list of all the documents red; and data collected and any databases built.

**The invoices shall be sent to the Commission only after the Evaluation Unit (DG DEVCO) confirms in writing the acceptance of the reports.**

## Annex 1: indicative documentation and information for the evaluation

### EU/EC (policy) documents and other information (**non-exhaustive list**):

- Wider Europe – Neighbourhood: A New Framework for Relations with our Eastern and Southern Neighbours, COM(2003) 104 final of 11.3.2003
- Paving the Way for a New Neighbourhood Instrument, COM (2003) 393 final of 1.7.2003
- The European Neighbourhood Policy Strategy Paper , COM(2004) 373 final
- Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament On Strengthening The European Neighbourhood Policy, COM(2006)726 final
- Strengthening the European Neighbourhood Policy, Council Conclusions, 19 June 2007
- Communication from the Commission: A Strong European Neighbourhood Policy, COM(2007) 774 final
- Wider Europe— Neighbourhood: A New Framework for Relations with our Eastern and Southern Neighbours, COM(2003) 104 final
- Implementing and promoting the European Neighbourhood Policy, SEC(2005) 1521
- European Neighbourhood And Partnership Instrument (ENPI) Regional Strategy Paper (2007-2013) and Regional Indicative Programme (2007-2010) For The Euro-Mediterranean Partnership,
- European Neighbourhood And Partnership Instrument Eastern Regional Programme Strategy Paper 2007 – 2013
- European Neighbourhood And Partnership Instrument ENPI Eastern Regional Indicative Programme 2007 – 2010
- European Neighbourhood And Partnership Instrument (ENPI) Regional East Programme Strategy Paper 2010-2013 & Indicative Programme 2010-2013
- Euro-Med Partnership, Regional Strategy Paper 2002-2006 and Regional Indicative Programme 2002-2004
- Euro-Mediterranean Partnership, MEDA, Regional Indicative Programme 2005-2006
- Tacis Regional Cooperation: Strategy Paper and indicative Programme 2004-2006
- Our Neighbours: Panorama of Regional Programmes and Projects in the Mediterranean Countries, EuropeAid 2010
- Our Neighbours: Panorama of Regional Programmes and Projects in the Eastern European Countries, EuropeAid 2010
- ENP/ Actions Plans, Progress Reports, Country Reports and CSP/NIP (as well as similar documents relevant for the cooperation with Russia)
  - [HTTP://EEAS.EUROPA.EU/ENP/INDEX\\_EN.HTM](http://EEAS.EUROPA.EU/ENP/INDEX_EN.HTM)
  - [HTTP://EC.EUROPA.EU/WORLD/ENP/](http://EC.EUROPA.EU/WORLD/ENP/) ([http://ec.europa.eu/world/enp/documents\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/world/enp/documents_en.htm))
  - [HTTP://EC.EUROPA.EU/EUROPEAID/WHERE/NEIGHBOURHOOD/INDEX\\_EN.HTM](http://EC.EUROPA.EU/EUROPEAID/WHERE/NEIGHBOURHOOD/INDEX_EN.HTM)
  - *Relevant documentation provided by the local authorities and other local partners, financial backers, etc.*
  - *Key government planning and policy documents*
  - *Relevant reports (e.g. evaluation reports, Mid-term and End-of-Term Reviews, etc.)*
  - *CRIS Database and ROM Monitoring Reports*

## Annex 2: Overall Structure of the Final Report

The overall layout of the report is:

### Final report

- Executive summary (1);
- Context of the evaluation;
- Answers to the evaluation questions;
- Conclusions (2); and
- Recommendations (3).

Length: the final report must be kept short (75 pages maximum excluding annexes). Additional information regarding the context, the activities and the comprehensive aspects of the methodology, including the analysis, must be put in the annexes.

#### (1) Executive summary

The executive summary of evaluation report should have a maximum of 5 pages. The template and structure for the executive summary are as follows:

- a) 1 paragraph explaining the challenges and the objectives of the evaluation;
- b) 1 paragraph explaining the context in which the evaluation takes place;
- c) 1 paragraph referring to the methodology followed, spelling out the main tools used (data on the projects visited, the interviews completed, the questionnaires sent, the focus groups, etc. have to be listed);
- d) The general conclusions related to sectoral and transversal issues on one hand, and the overarching conclusion(s) (for example on poverty reduction) on the other hand, have to be clearly explained;
- e) 3 to 5 main conclusions should be listed and classified; and
- f) 3 to 5 main recommendations should be listed according to their priority.

Points a) to c) should take 1 to 2 pages.

Points d) to f) should not take more than 3 pages.

#### (2) Conclusions

- The conclusions have to be assembled by homogeneous "clusters" (groups). It is not required to set out the conclusions according to the evaluation criteria;
- The general conclusions related to sectoral and transversal issues and the overarching conclusion(s) (for example on poverty reduction) have to be explained in detail;
- The chapter on "Conclusions" has to contain a paragraph or a sub-chapter with the 3 to 5 principal conclusions presented in order of importance; and

- The chapter on "Conclusions" must also make it possible to identify subjects, for which there are good practices, and the subjects, for which it is necessary to think about the modifications or re-orientations.

### (3) Recommendations

- Recommendations have to be linked to the conclusions without being a direct copy of them;
- Recommendations have to be treated on a hierarchical basis and prioritised within the various clusters (groups) of presentation selected;
- Recommendations have to be realistic, operational and feasible. As far as it is practicable, the possible conditions of implementation have to be specified; and
- The chapter on "Recommendations" has to contain a sub-chapter, or a specific paragraph corresponding to the paragraph with the 3 to 5 principal conclusions. Therefore, for each conclusion, options for action and the conditions linked to each action as well as the likely implications should be set out.

### **Annexes (non exhaustive)**

- National background;
- Methodological approach;
- Information matrix;
- Monograph, case studies;
- List of institutions and persons met;
- List of documents consulted; and
- Synthetic presentation of the main results of the evaluation (5 slides per evaluation question).

### **NOTE ON THE EDITING OF REPORTS**

- The final report must:
  - be consistent, concise and clear;
  - be well balanced between argumentation, tables and graphs;
  - be free of linguistic errors;
  - include a table of contents indicating the page number of all the chapters listed therein, a list of annexes (whose page numbering shall continue from that in the report) and a complete list in alphabetical order of any abbreviations in the text; and
  - contain one (or several) summaries presenting the main ideas. For example, the answers to the evaluation questions and the main conclusions could be summarised and presented in a box.
- The executive summary must be very short (max. 5 pages);
- The final version of the report must be typed in single spacing and printed double sided, in DIN-A-4 format;
- The font must be easy to read (indicative size of the font: Times New Roman 12);



- The presentation must be well spaced (the use of graphs, tables and small paragraphs is strongly recommended). The graphs must be clear (shades of grey produce better contrasts on a black and white printout);
- The main report must not exceed 75 pages including the cover page, the table of content, the lists of annexes and abbreviations;
- The content must have a good balance between main report and annexes; and
- Reports must be glued or stapled; plastic spirals are not acceptable due to storage problems.

The Cover page must use the template mentioned in annex 1.

**Please note that:**

- The Consultants are responsible for the quality of translations and their conformity with the original; and
- All data produced in the evaluation are property of the Commission.

### Annex 3 - Quality assessment grid

Concerning these criteria, the evaluation report is:	Unacceptable	Poor	Good	Very good	Excellent
<b>1. Meeting needs:</b> Does the evaluation adequately address the information needs of the commissioning body and fit the terms of reference?					
<b>2. Relevant scope:</b> Is the rationale of the policy examined and its set of outputs, results and outcomes/impacts examined fully, including both intended and unexpected policy interactions and consequences?					
<b>3. Defensible design:</b> Is the evaluation design appropriate and adequate to ensure that the full set of findings, along with methodological limitations, is made accessible for answering the main evaluation questions?					
<b>4. Reliable data:</b> To what extent are the primary and secondary data selected adequate? Are they sufficiently reliable for their intended use?					
<b>5. Sound data analysis:</b> Is quantitative information appropriately and systematically analysed according to the state of the art so that evaluation questions are answered in a valid way?					
<b>6. Credible findings:</b> Do findings follow logically from, and are they justified by, the data analysis and interpretations based on carefully described assumptions and rationale?					
<b>7. Validity of the conclusions:</b> Does the report provide clear conclusions? Are conclusions based on credible results?					
<b>8. Usefulness of the recommendations:</b> Are recommendations fair, unbiased by personnel or shareholders' views, and sufficiently detailed to be operationally applicable?					
<b>9. Clearly reported:</b> Does the report clearly describe the policy being evaluated, including its context and purpose, together with the procedures and findings of the evaluation, so that information provided can easily be understood?					
<b>Taking into account the contextual constraints on the evaluation, the overall quality rating of the report is considered.</b>					

## **Annex 4: Structure of the (PowerPoint) presentation synthesising the main results of the draft final report**

1. The presentation shall comprise not more than five slides for each evaluation question and shall be structured as follows:
  - g) The first slide will recall the (potential) link between the question and the synthetic logical diagram(s) of impact;
  - h) The second slide will present us with the reasoning chain indicating, for each EQ, the selected Judgement Criteria and Indicators (accompanied, when relevant, by target levels), as agreed during the structuring stage of the evaluation;
  - i) The third slide will display the evaluators' findings, following the same structure as in b);
  - j) The fourth slide shall present the limitations of the demonstration and of the findings; and
  - k) If need be, some explanatory text may be added in a fifth slide.
2. In addition, further slides will be added for overall conclusions and recommendations.

## Annex 5: Evaluation criteria and key issues

- (1) Definitions (or links leading to the definitions) of the **five OECD-DAC evaluation criteria** (sometimes adapted to the specific context of the Commission) can be found in the glossary page of the Evaluation Unit's website, at the following address:

[HTTP://EC.EUROPA.EU/EUROPEAID/EVALUATION/METHODOLOGY/GLOSSARY/GLO\\_EN.HTM](HTTP://EC.EUROPA.EU/EUROPEAID/EVALUATION/METHODOLOGY/GLOSSARY/GLO_EN.HTM)

- (2) As regards **coherence** (considered as a specific Commission's evaluation criterion) and the **3Cs**, their meaning and definition can be found in Annex 6.
- (3) **Value added of the Commission's interventions:** The criterion is closely related to the principle of subsidiarity and relates to the fact that an activity/operation financed/implemented through the Commission should generate a particular benefit.

There are practical elements that illustrate possible aspects of the criterion:

- 1) The Commission has a particular capacity, for example experience in regional integration, above that of EU Member States;
- 2) The Commission has a particular mandate within the framework of the '3Cs' and can draw Member States to a greater joint effort; and
- 3) The Commission's cooperation is guided by a common political agenda embracing all EU Member States.

## Annex 6: note on the criterion of coherence and on the 3Cs

Practice has shown that the use of the word "COHERENCE" brings a lot of questions from both Consultants and Evaluation Managers. This situation arises from the use of the same word "COHERENCE" in two different contexts.

Indeed, coherence is one of the two evaluation criteria that the Commission is using in addition to the 5 criteria from DAC/OECD but coherence is also a specific concept in the development policy, as defined in the Maastricht Treaty. The definitions of the same word in the two different contexts do not overlap and can lead to misinterpretation. To solve this problem the following decision has been taken.

### **Decision:**

**The definitions of relevance and coherence from Commission's budget glossary must be used for the evaluation criteria<sup>35</sup>:**

- **Relevance:** the extent to which an intervention's objectives are pertinent to needs, problems and issues to be addressed;
- **Coherence:** the extent to which the intervention logic is not contradictory/the intervention does not contradict other intervention with similar objectives, in particular within the Commission's external assistance policies; and
- **The notion of complementarity as evaluation criteria has to be deleted.**

The definition of the 3Cs has to be given with reference to the Maastricht Treaty modified by the Amsterdam Treaty (articles 177 up to 181, to be adapted if necessary with the Lisbon Treaty):

### **Coordination** (article 180):

- The Community and the Member States will coordinate their policies on development cooperation and will consult each other on their aid programmes including in international organisations and during international conferences. They may undertake joint action. Member States will contribute if necessary to the implementation of Community aid programmes.
- The Commission may take any useful initiative to promote the coordination referred to in paragraph 1.

### **Complementarity** (article 177):

The Community policy in the sphere of development cooperation, which is complementary to those pursued by Member States, shall foster: (.....)<sup>36</sup>

### **Coherence** (article 178):

The Community shall take into account of the objectives referred to in article 177 (Community policy in the sphere of development cooperation) in the policies that it implements which are likely to affect developing countries.

**The 3Cs have to be dealt with as key issues for the Community policy in development cooperation and have never been seen as evaluation criteria.**

<sup>35</sup> According to the DAC Glossary the **relevance** is the extent to which the objectives of a development intervention are consistent with beneficiaries' requirements, country needs, global priorities and partners' and donors' policies. The terms 'relevance and coherence' as Commission's evaluation criteria cover the DAC definition of 'relevance'.

<sup>36</sup> The Lisbon Treaty foresees reciprocal relations between the Community and the Member States and not anymore univocal direction Member States towards the Commission.

## Annex 7: Principles regarding the drafting of evaluation questions

### Main principles to follow when asking evaluations questions (EQ)

- (1) Limit the total number of EQ to 10 for each evaluation.
- (2) In each evaluation, more than half of EQ should cover specific actions and look at the chain of results.
  - Avoid too many questions on areas such as cross cutting issues, 3Cs and other key issues, which should be covered as far as possible **in a transversal way, introducing for example specific judgement criteria in some EQs.**
- (3) Within the chain of results, the EQs should focus at the levels of results (outcomes) and specific impacts.
  - Avoid EQs limited to outputs or aiming at global impact levels; and
  - In the answer to EQs, the analysis should cover the chain of results preceding the level chosen (outcomes or specific impacts).
- (4) EQ should be focused and addressing only one level in the chain of results.
  - Avoid too wide questions where sub-questions are needed (questions à tiroirs); and
  - Avoid questions dealing with various levels of results.  
(for example looking at outcomes and specific impacts in the same EQ).
- (5) The 7 evaluation criteria should not be present in the wordings of the EQ.
- (6) General concepts such as sustainable development, governance, reinforcement, etc. should be avoided.
- (7) Each key word of the question must be addressed in the answer.
  - Check if all words are useful;
  - Check that the answer cannot be yes or no; and
  - Check that the questions include a word calling for a judgement.
- (8) EQ must be accompanied by a limited number of judgement criteria; some of them dealing with cross cutting and some key issues (see point 2 above).
- (9) A short explanatory comment should specify the meaning and the scope of the question.

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**DRN**

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## ANNEX 3: LIST OF PEOPLE MET

DATE	TYPE	ORGANISATION	NAME	ROLE	email
11/07/ 2011	EU Institution	Commission of the European Union	<b>Mr Jakub URBANIK</b>	EEAS Unit D1 - Policy officer, European Neighbourhood Policy - General Coordination Unit	Jakub.URBANIK@eeas.europa.eu
11/07/ 2011	EU Institution	Commission of the European Union	<b>Mr Pierre DEUSSY</b>	EEAS IV.A3 - Economic Aspects of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership & Union for the Mediterranean	Pierre.DEUSY@eeas.europa.eu
11/07/ 2011	EU Institution	Commission of the European Union	<b>Mrs Maria-Pilar PALMERO-VAQUERO</b>	DEVCO F4 Regional Programmes Neighbourhood South Title Programme Manager - EU policies - Chef de secteur	Maria-Pilar.PALMERO-VAQUERO@ec.europa.eu
11/07/ 2011	EU Institution	Commission of the European Union	<b>Mr Luca ORIANI VIEYRA</b>	Quality Management Officer - Macro-economic support unit, DEVCO F1	
11/07/ 2011	EU Institution	Commission of the European Union	<b>Ms. Mihaela MARCU</b>	Regional Programmes Neighbourhood East, DEVCO F3	Mihaela.MARCU@ec.europa.eu
11/07/ 2011	EU Institution	Commission of the European Union	<b>Ms Nathalie THIBERGE</b>	DEVCO F3, Multi-country Programmes	Nathalie.THIBERGE@ec.europa.eu
11/07/ 2011	EU Institution	Commission of the European Union	<b>Mr Pierpaolo SETTEMBRI</b>	Secretariat-General Evaluation Unit C-1	
11/07/ 2011	EU Institution	Commission of the European Union	<b>Ms Elena GEORGIEVA</b>	Task manager – DG ELARG E4 , Evaluation	

PEOPLE MET DURING THE DESK PHASE, MARCH 2012								
DATE	Team Member	TYPE	ORGANISATION	NAME	ROLE	email	SECTOR	
15/03/ 2012	Marc Lautier	EU Institution	Commission of the European Union	<b>Mr Pierre DEUSSY</b>	EEAS IV.A3 - Economic Aspects of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership & Union for the Mediterranean	Pierre.DEUSY@eeas.europa.eu	Economy	
15/03/ 2012	Marc Lautier	EU Institution	Commission of the European Union	<b>Ms. Mihaela MARCU</b>	DEVCO F3 - Regional Programmes Neighbourhood East, Programme Assistant - External Relations	mihaela.marcu@ec.europa.eu	Regional Programmes Neighbourhood East,	
15/03/ 2012	Marc Lautier	EU Institution	Commission of the European Union	<b>MsLiselotte ISAKSSON</b>	DEVCO F4 - Regional Programmes Neighbourhood South Programme Manager - EU policies - Chef de secteur	Liselotte.Isaksson@ec.europa.eu	Transport, energy,	



PEOPLE MET DURING THE DESK PHASE, MARCH 2012							
DATE	Team Member	TYPE	ORGANISATION	NAME	ROLE	email	SECTOR
							environment
15/03/ 2012	Marc Lautier	EU Institution	Commission of the European Union	<b>Mr Christophe INGELS</b>	DEVCO F4 - Regional Programmes Neighbourhood South Project Manager - EU policies - Chef de Secteur	Christophe.INGELS@ec.europa.eu	Twinning, TAIEX, SIGMA
15/03/ 2012	Marc Lautier	EU Institution	Commission of the European Union	<b>Mr Jean-Louis LAVROFF</b>	DEVCO F4 - Regional Programmes Neighbourhood South Programme Manager - EU policies	Jean-Louis.LAVROFF@ec.europa.eu	Economy, Justice, Migration, Police
16/03/ 2012	Marc Lautier	EU Institution	Commission of the European Union	<b>Mr Constantin VARDAKIS</b>	EEAS- Eastern Partnership - bilateral (Relations with Ukraine, Moldova, Belarus and the Southern Caucasus)	Constantin.VARDAKIS@eeas.europa.eu	Eastern Partnership
16/03/ 2012	Marc Lautier	EU Institution	Commission of the European Union	<b>MsThais LERAY</b>	DEVCO C4 - Private Sector Development, Trade, Regional Integration, Policy Officer - Corporate Social Responsibility, Inclusive Business, Green Economy coord. quality support for ENPI South	thais.leray@ec.europa.eu	Business, Trade and Regional Integration
16/03/ 2012	Marc Lautier	EU Institution	Commission of the European Union	<b>Ms Sofia MUNOZ ALBARRAN</b>	TRADE C2 , Deputy Head of Unit E.3 Trade relations with Southern Mediterranean and Middle East countries	sofia.munoz@ec.europa.eu	Trade
16/03/ 2012	Marc Lautier	EU Institution	Commission of the European Union	<b>Mrs Sarah Rinaldi</b>	DEVCO C3- Sustainable Growth and Development Financial Instruments, Head of Sector for Operations	Sarah.RINALDI@ec.europa.eu	Financial Instruments
16/03/ 2012	Lautier & Petrucci	EU Institution	Commission of the European Union	<b>Mr Egidio CINCIANI</b>	EEAS Deputy Head of the European Neighbourhood Policy General Coordination Unit	Egidio.cinciani@ eeas.europa.eu	Strategy East
15/03/ 2012	Vincenzo Comito	EU Institution	Commission of the European Union	<b>Ms Liselotte ISAKSSON</b>	DEVCO F4 - Regional Programmes Neighbourhood South Programme Manager - EU policies - Chef de secteur	Liselotte.Isaksson@ec.europa.eu	Transport, energy, environment
15/03/ 2012	Vincenzo Comito	EU Institution	Commission of the European Union	<b>Mr Christophe INGELS</b>	DEVCO F4 - Regional Programmes Neighbourhood South Project Manager - EU policies - Chef de Secteur	Christophe.INGELS@ec.europa.eu	Twinning, TAIEX, SIGMA
15/03/ 2012	Vincenzo Comito	EU Institution	Commission of the European Union	<b>Mr Jean-Louis LAVROFF</b>	DEVCO F4 - Regional Programmes Neighbourhood South Programme Manager - EU policies	<a href="mailto:JEAN-LOUIS.LAVROFF@EC.EUROPA.EU">JEAN-LOUIS.LAVROFF@EC.EUROPA.EU</a>	Economy, Justice, Migration, Police
16/03/ 2012 (to be confirmed)	Vincenzo Comito	EU Institution	Commission of the European Union	<b>Mrs Patricia Fontaine</b>	MOVE E1 Chef d'Unité	Patricia.fontaine@ec.europa.eu	International Transport Affairs
16/03/ 2012	Vincenzo Comito	EU Institution	Commission of the European Union	<b>Mrs Falkenberg Ambrosio</b>	Devco F3 Regional Programmes Neighbourhood East , Programme Manager - EU policies - Chef de secteur	carmen.FALKENBERG-AMBROSIO@ec.europa.eu	East regionalCooperation, Transport

## PEOPLE MET DURING THE DESK PHASE, MARCH 2012

DATE	Team Member	TYPE	ORGANISATION	NAME	ROLE	email	SECTOR
12-16/03/2012	Federica Petrucci	EU Institution	Commission of the European Union	<b>Mr Thomas GRATH</b>	EEAS Administrator Euro Med Division	Thomas.GRATH@eeas.europa.eu	Strategy South
12-16/03/2012	Federica Petrucci	EU Institution	Commission of the European Union	<b>Mr Jakub URBANIK</b>	EEAS Unit D1 - Policy officer, European Neighbourhood Policy - General Coordination Unit	Jakub.URBANIK@eeas.europa.eu	Cross-Border Policy
12-16/03/2012	Federica Petrucci	EU Institution	Commission of the European Union	<b>Mr Alessio CAPPELLANI</b>	EEAS - Human Rights and Democratisation Unit - Desk Tunisi	Alessio.Cappellani@eeas.europa.eu	Human Rights and Democratisation
12-16/03/2012	Federica Petrucci	EU Institution	Commission of the European Union	<b>Mrs Monica BUCURENCIU</b>	DEVCO F3 Regional Programmes Neighbourhood East Programme Assistant - External Relations Assignment	Monica.BUCURENCIU@ec.europa.eu	Migration and civil society East
12-16/03/2012	Federica Petrucci	EU Institution	Commission of the European Union	<b>Mr Apostolos ARAVANIS</b>	DEVCO F4 Regional Programmes Neighbourhood South Programme Manager - EU policies	Apostolos.ARAVANIS@ec.europa.eu	Civil society, TRESMED and EUROMESCO
12-16/03/2012	Federica Petrucci	EU Institution	Commission of the European Union	<b>Mrs Sara CAMPINOTI</b>	DEVCO F4 Regional Programmes Neighbourhood South Programme Manager - EU policies	Sara.CAMPINOTI@ec.europa.eu	MEDMIGATION and MED Justice
12-16/03/2012	Federica Petrucci	EU Institution	Commission of the European Union	<b>Mr Alejandro EGGENSCHWILER</b>	DEVCO F3 Regional Programmes Neighbourhood East Programme Manager - External Relations	Alejandro.EGGENSCHWILER@ec.europa.eu	IBM - CBC
12-16/03/2012	Federica Petrucci	EU Institution	Commission of the European Union	<b>Mrs Maria-Pilar PALMERO-VAQUERO</b>	DEVCO F4 Regional Programmes Neighbourhood South Title Programme Manager - EU policies - Chef de secteur	Maria-Pilar.PALMERO-VAQUERO@ec.europa.eu	Civil society coordination
12-16/03/2012	Federica Petrucci	EU Institution	Commission of the European Union	<b>Mrs Chrystelle LUCAS</b>	DEVCO F4 Regional Programmes Neighbourhood South	Chrystelle.LUCAS@ec.europa.eu	Euromed HERITAGE
12-16/03/2012	Federica Petrucci	EU Institution	Commission of the European Union	<b>Mrs Miryam IBANEZ-MENDIZABAL</b>	DEVCO F4 Regional Programmes Neighbourhood South Programme Assistant - EU policies	Miryam.IBANEZ-MENDIZABAL@ec.europa.eu	Youth
12-16/03/2012	Federica Petrucci	EU Institution	Commission of the European Union	<b>Mr Hristo Ivanov HRISTOV</b>	DEVCO F4 Regional Programmes Neighbourhood South Programme Manager - External Relations	Hristo-Ivanov.HRISTOV@ec.europa.eu	Information and Communication programme
22/03/2012	Jose Carnicer	EU Institution	Commission of the European Union	<b>Ms Liselotte ISAKSSON</b>	DEVCO F4 Regional Programmes Neighbourhood South Programme Manager - EU policies - Head of Unit	Liselotte.Isaksson@ec.europa.eu	Energy, environment

PEOPLE MET DURING THE DESK PHASE, MARCH 2012							
DATE	Team Member	TYPE	ORGANISATION	NAME	ROLE	email	SECTOR
22/03/ 2012	Jose Carnicer	EU Institution	Commission of the European Union	<b>Ms Simone RAVE</b>	Head of sector Energy&Economic Coop, RP Neighbourhood East	Simone.Rave@ec.europa.eu	Energy&Economic Coop,
22/03/ 2012	Jose Carnicer	EU Institution	Commission of the European Union	<b>Mr Jean-Paul JOULIA</b>	DEVCO C5. F19 Head of Unit - Energy	Jean-Paul.Joulia@ec.europa.eu	Energy
22/03/ 2012	Jose Carnicer	EU Institution	Commission of the European Union	<b>Anastase ZACHARAS</b>	Europeaid Coop. Office, Energy	anastase.zacharas@ec.europa.eu	Energy
22/03/ 2012	Jose Carnicer	EU Institution	Commission of the European Union	<b>Cristina TRAINI</b>	DEVCO C5 Programme Assistant - External Relations	cristina.traini@ec.europa.eu	Energy Neighbourhood South
22-23/03/ 2012	Jose Carnicer	EU Institution	Commission of the European Union	<b>Mr. Jesus LAVIÑA</b>	Head of sector for Environ., Energy&Transport, Regional Programmes Neighborhood EAST DG Develop&Coop, EC	jesus.lavina@ec.europa.eu	Environ., Energy&Transport
23/03/ 2012	Jose Carnicer	EU Institution	Commission of the European Union	<b>Martin KASPAR</b>	Program Manager RP Neighborhood East&Russia	martin.kaspar@ec.europa.eu	Neighborhood East&Russia
23/03/ 2012	Jose Carnicer	EU Institution	Commission of the European Union	<b>Mr. Lena NIELSEN</b>	Programmes Manager RP Neighborhood East	lena.nielsen@ec.europa.eu	Neighborhood East
23/03/ 2012	Jose Carnicer	EU Institution	Commission of the European Union	<b>Ms Jenny MÅRD</b>	EEAS European Neighbourhood Policy. Sector Coordination	Jenny.MARD@eeas.europa.eu	Environment
23/03/ 2012	Jose Carnicer	EU Institution	Commission of the European Union	<b>Mr. Alfonso RUIZ DE AZUA</b>	Quality Management Officer, Infrastructures, Europe aid Coop Off	alfonso.ruiz-de-azua-castano@ec.europa.eu	
27/03/ 2012	Jose Carnicer	EU Institution	Commission of the European Union	<b>John BRUNEVAL</b>		john.bruneval@ec.europa.eu	Environment

PEOPLE MET DURING THE FIELD VISITS: TUNISIA (15-22/07/2012)						
Team Member	TYPE	ORGANISATION	NAME	ROLE	email	ISSUES / THEMES DISCUSSED
Federica Petrucci	National Authorities	Ministère de la justice	Nizar NAJJAR	Magistrat chargé de la coopération internationale		EQ8
Federica Petrucci	National Authorities	Ministère de la justice	Ben Abdelhafidh BOURAOUI	Conseiller au tribunal administratif, ancien directeur de la coopération internationale		EQ8
Federica Petrucci	National Authorities	Ministère de l'investissement et de la coopération internationale	Karima GHRIBI	Directrice générale coordinatrice de la coopération transfrontalière avec l'Union Européenne		EQ9
Federica Petrucci	National Authorities	Ministère de l'intérieur	Aicha KORT	Directeur général relations multilatérales au Ministère de l'intérieur		EQ9
Federica Petrucci	National Authorities	Ministère de l'intérieur	Ridha BEN RABAH	Directeur général des relations extérieures et de la coopération internationale au		EQ7
Federica Petrucci	Implementing partners		Mohsen HAKIRI	Chef de l'Unité Euromed jeunesse IV Tunisie		EQ9
Federica Petrucci	EU Institution	Délégation de l'Union Européenne	Françoise MILLECAM	Chef de coopération		All
Federica Petrucci	EU Institution	Délégation de l'Union Européenne	Abdelaziz LYAMOURI	Chargé des programmes sociaux		All
Federica Petrucci	EU Institution	Délégation de l'Union Européenne	Nabil Ben NACEF	Manager de programmes formation professionnelle, emploi et jeunesse		EQ9
Federica Petrucci	EU Institution	Délégation de l'Union Européenne	Michel MOUCHIROUD	Chargé Société civile		EQ 9 and other issues
Federica Petrucci		IMED Istituto per il Mediterraneo, Tunis	Fabrizio PALONI	Project management and monitoring		All
Federica Petrucci	Implementing partners	Programme régional société civile Euromed	Souad TRIKI	Chef d'équipe		EQ 9 and others

PEOPLE MET DURING THE FIELD VISITS: TUNISIA (15-22/07/2012)						
Team Member	TYPE	ORGANISATION	NAME	ROLE	email	ISSUES / THEMES DISCUSSED
Federica Petrucci	Implementing partners	Président association tunisienne d'éveil démocratique	Rafik HALOUANI	Coordinateur Antenne Tunis STC - Antenne IEVP Italie-Tunisie Coopération transfrontalière Italie Tunisie (2007-2013)		EQ 9 and others
Federica Petrucci	Civil Society	Euro-Mediterranean Foundation of support to human rights defenders	Ramy SALHI	Regional manager		EQ 8
Federica Petrucci	Beneficiaries	Tunisian Head of network Anna Lindh	Enis BOUFRIKHA	President "We love Sousse" Association		EQ 9
Federica Petrucci	Beneficiaries	"Eureka" Association	Mohamed Ramy TRABELSI	President "Eureka" Association Member of of Anna Lindh network in Tunisia		EQ 9
Federica Petrucci	Civil Society		Professeur Mohamed HAMMOUDA	Professeur à la faculté de droit et de science politique de Tunis Avocat à la Cour de cassation		EQ 8
Federica Petrucci	Civil Society	Center of Arab women for training and research "CAWTAR"	Mme Soukeina BOURAOUI	Directrice executive Center of Arab women for training and research "CAWTAR"		EQ 8 & 9
Federica Petrucci	Civil Society		Boutheina GRIBAA	Projects coordinator Center of Arab women for training and research "CAWTAR"		EQ 8 & 9

PEOPLE MET DURING THE FIELD VISITS: GEORGIA (04-11/08/2012)							
DATE	Team Member	TYPE	ORGANISATION	NAME	ROLE	email	ISSUES / THEMES DISCUSSED
06/08/12	Marc Lautier José Carnicer	EU Institution	EU Delegation in Tblisi, Georgia	Oliver REISNER	Project manager		Overall evaluation related issues including transversal issues
06/08/12	Marc Lautier José Carnicer	EU Institution	EU Delegation in Tblisi, Georgia	Camilla ABERG	Project manager: Energy and Natural Resources		EQ 5 & EQ 6 & transversal issues
06/08/12	Marc Lautier	EU Institution	EU Delegation in	Virginie	Project manager: Trade issues		EQ 3 & transversal

PEOPLE MET DURING THE FIELD VISITS: GEORGIA (04-11/08/2012)							
DATE	Team Member	TYPE	ORGANISATION	NAME	ROLE	email	ISSUES / THEMES DISCUSSED
			Tblisi, Georgia	COSSOUL			issues
06/08/12	Marc Lautier	EU Institution	EU Delegation in Tblisi, Georgia	Francesca MAZZUCCO	Project manager: Private sector		EQ 3 & transversal issues
10/08/12	Marc Lautier José Carnicer	EU Institution	EU Delegation in Tblisi, Georgia	Michel JENBON	Project manager		EQ 5 & EQ 6 & transversal issues
06/08/12	Marc Lautier	National Authorities	Ministry of Economy former GNIA	Gvanta MELADZE	Deputy Director, Department of Investment and Export Policy		EQ 3
06/08/12	Marc Lautier	National Authorities	Ministry of Economy former GNIA	Nino SKHIRTALDZE	Export Promotion Dept		EQ 3
07/08/12	Marc Lautier		EU-Georgia Business Council	Tamar KHUNTSARIA	Representative in Georgia		EQ 3
08/08/12	Marc Lautier	EU Member States	GIZ	Branko WEHNERT	Team Leader Georgia		Transversal to EQs
08/08/12	Marc Lautier José Carnicer	EU Member States	KfW, development bank	Lars OERMANN	Director		EQ 3
08/08/12	Marc Lautier José Carnicer	EU Member States	KfW, development bank	Levan TSITSKISHVILI	Project coordinator		EQ 3
08/08/12	Marc Lautier José Carnicer	EU Institution	EBRD	David MANAGADZE	Associate Banker		EQ 3
08/08/12	Marc Lautier	National Authorities	Georgian Chamber of Commerce, Georgian Focal Point East-Invest	Nino CHIKOVANI	General Director		EQ 3
08/08/12	Marc Lautier	National Authorities	Georgian Employers Association	Lasha LABADZE	Head Dept relations with entrepreneurs		EQ 3
08/08/12	Marc Lautier	Beneficiaries	Hotel Riverside	Oksana BUGRIMENKO	Marketing Manager		EQ 3
10/08/12	Marc Lautier	Beneficiaries	Procredit Bank	Natia MIKAUTADZE	Head of compliance dept		EQ 3
10/08/12	Marc Lautier	Beneficiaries	Procredit Bank	Nato BOCHORISHVILI	Small Business Coordinator		EQ 3
6/08/12	Jose Carnicer	Implementing partners	IUCN International Union For	Marika KAVTARISHVILI	FLEG focal point		EQ 6

PEOPLE MET DURING THE FIELD VISITS: GEORGIA (04-11/08/2012)							
DATE	Team Member	TYPE	ORGANISATION	NAME	ROLE	email	ISSUES / THEMES DISCUSSED
			Conservation Natrure				
10/08/12	Jose Carnicer	Beneficiaries	Department of Green Spaces and Environment in Tbilisi City Hal	Vasil CHALADZE	Deputy Head Dep.		EQ 6
6/08/12	Jose Carnicer	Beneficiaries	WWF	Ilia OSEPASHVILI	Forest Officer		EQ 6
8/08/12	Jose Carnicer	Civil Society	Centre Energy Efficiency and Environment Protection, CEEEP	Nelly VERULABA	Director		EQ 5
7/08/12	Jose Carnicer	National Authorities	Ministry of Environment	Mariam MAKAROVA	Head of the Division of Water Resources management		EQ 6
8/08/12	Jose Carnicer	Team leader of the project	Europeaid	Anatoly PICHUGIN	Team Leader, project Trans-Boundary River Management Phase III for the Kura river basin		EQ 6
8/08/12	Jose Carnicer	Civil society	Regional Environmental Center	Sophiko AKHOBADZE	Director		EQ 5
9/08/12	Jose Carnicer	National Authorities	Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources	Mariam VALISHVILI	First Deputy Minister		EQ 5 & 6
9/08/12	Jose Carnicer	National Authorities	GSE (state owned transmission and dispatching company)	Maya PITSKHELARI	International Projects and Reporting Manager		EQ 5
9/08/12	Jose Carnicer	National Authorities	Georgian Oil and Gas Corporation (GOGC)	Teimuraz GOCHITASHVILI	Advisor to General Director		EQ 5
9/08/12	Jose Carnicer	National Authorities	Tbilisi City Hall	Tamar FRANGISHVILI	Head of Department EU Program Coordination and Cooperation with International Organizations		EQ 5 & 6



PEOPLE MET DURING THE FIELD VISITS: UKRAINE (04-09/09/ 2012 & 17-20/09/2012)							
DATE	Team Member	TYPE	ORGANISATION	NAME	ROLE	email	ISSUES / THEMES DISCUSSED
04/09/12	Marc Lautier	National Institution	Ukraine Chamber of Commerce and Industry, UCCI	Liudmyla AVDIEVSKA	Director Information dept.		EQ 3
05/09/12	Marc Lautier	National Authorities	Ministry of Economical Dev and trade	Ihor HARBARUK	Director of Trade Development Department		EQ 3
05/09/12	Marc Lautier	National Authorities	Ministry of Economical Dev and trade	Igor TKACHENKO	Deputy director , head of the CBC		EQ 3
05/09/12	Marc Lautier	National Authorities	Ministry of Economical Dev and trade	Maryna FARANOVA	Deputy Director, Directorate for cooperation with the EU		EQ 3
05/09/12	Marc Lautier	National Authorities	Ministry of Economical Dev and trade	Maiya KOSHMAN	Directorate for cooperation with the EU		EQ 3
05/09/12	Marc Lautier	National Authorities	Ministry of Economical Dev and trade	Alekseyev SERGIY	Department of Technical Regulation, deputy head of standardization division		EQ 3
05/09/12	Marc Lautier	Intern. Organisations / Other Donors	EBRD	Stela MELNIC	Head Regional Programme		EQ 3
05/09/12	Marc Lautier	Intern. Organisations / Other Donors	EBRD	Natalia BANDERA	Programme Manager BAS;		EQ 3
05/09/12	Marc Lautier	Intern. Organisations / Other Donors	EBRD	Yavorskaya OXANA	Banker		EQ 3
06/09/12	Marc Lautier	Intern. Organisations / Other Donors	French Embassy	Ioulia SAUTHIER	Deputy, Service Economique		EQ 3 & transversal issues
06/09/12	Marc Lautier	National Institution	Kiev Chamber of Commerce and Industry	O I SHORUBALKA	Vice Psd		EQ 3
06/09/12	Marc Lautier	National Institution	Kiev Chamber of Commerce and Industry	L. KUDYNA	deputy head		EQ 3
06/09/12	Marc Lautier	National Institution	Kiev Chamber of Commerce and Industry	I. FEOFANOVA	Head of educational center		EQ 3
06/09/12	Marc Lautier	National Institution	Union of Entrepreneurs of SMEs	Vitalia MUDRUK	First Vice President		EQ 3
07/09/12	Marc Lautier	EU Institution	EU Delegation in Kiev	V.M. BYKOVETS	sector manager TBT and financial services		EQ 3 & transversal issues
13/09/12 by phone	Marc Lautier	EU Institution	EU Delegation in Kiev	V Michal GORZYNSKI	Former sector manager TBT and		EQ 3 & transversal

PEOPLE MET DURING THE FIELD VISITS: UKRAINE (04-09/09/ 2012 & 17-20/09/2012)							
DATE	Team Member	TYPE	ORGANISATION	NAME	ROLE	email	ISSUES / THEMES DISCUSSED
					financial services		issues
04/09/12	Vincenzo Comito	EU Institution	EU Delegation in Kiev,	Svitlana DIDKIVSKA	Sector Manager Transport	Svitlana.didkivska@eeas.europa.eu	EQ 4& transversal issues
05/09/12	Vincenzo Comito	National Institutions	Ministry of Infrastructure	Kostiantyn SAVCHENKO	Deputy Director of Dept. for Coordination on Infrastructure and Tourism Development Policy	savchenko@mtu.gov.ua	EQ 4
05/09/12	Vincenzo Comito	International Consultant	Egis International-Dornier	Andreas SCHOEN	Team Leader of the project ' Logistics Processes and Motorways of the Sea II- Regional ENPI East'	andreassschoenberlin@web.de	EQ 4
05/09/12	Vincenzo Comito	National Consultant	Euro- Ukraina	Natalia RUDENKO	Director	rudenko@euc.kiev.ua	EQ 4
06/09/12	Vincenzo Comito	International Consultant	Egis International	Oksana NOVOSELETSKAYA	Project Development Project	Oksana.novoseletska@egis.fr	EQ 4
06/09/12	Vincenzo Comito	International Consultant	Egis International-Dornier	Olena NEVMERZHYSKA	Regional Project Coordinator	olviya@inbox.ru	EQ 4
07/09/12	Vincenzo Comito	National Authorities	State Customs Service	Igor MURATOV	Dept. of Customs Conytrol and Clerance- Deputy Director	ddmr@customs.gov.ua	EQ 4 & transversal issues
07/09/12	Vincenzo Comito	International Consultant	Egis International-Dornier	Yulia USATOVA	Key Expert III- Event Coordinator of the project ' Logistics Processes and Motorways of the Sea II- Regional ENPI East'	Yuliya.usatova@dornier-consulting.com	EQ 4 & transversal issues
07/09/12 phone interview	Vincenzo Comito	International Consultant	Dornier	Ashraf HAMED	Development Expert of the project 'Traceca Transport dialogue and networks interoperability'	Ashraf.hamed@dornier-consulting.com)	EQ 4 & transversal issues
18/09/12	Jose Carnicer	Beneficiaries	NEC UkrEnergo	Dmitry Alexandrovich OLEFIR	Deputy Head Dispatching Dept,	olefir@nec.energy.gov.ua	SEMISE
18/09/12	Jose Carnicer	EU Institution	EU Delegation in Kiev, Ukraine	Gabriel BLANC	Sector Manager Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy	Gabriel.BLANC@eeas.europa.eu	EQ5 + transversal aspects
18/09/12	Jose Carnicer	EU Institution	EU Delegation in Kiev, Ukraine	Jean François MORET	Sector Manager Energy, Environment, Civil	Jean-	EQ6 + transversal

PEOPLE MET DURING THE FIELD VISITS: UKRAINE (04-09/09/ 2012 & 17-20/09/2012)							
DATE	Team Member	TYPE	ORGANISATION	NAME	ROLE	email	ISSUES / THEMES DISCUSSED
					Protection	francois.moret@eeas.europa.eu	aspects
19/09/12	Jose Carnicer	National Institutions	Ministry of Environment	Natalia ZAKORCHEVNA	National Coordinator and Legal Expert in Water Governance Project	spa@ukr.net	EQ 6 Water Governance
19/09/12	Jose Carnicer	National Institutions	Ministry of Environment	Kyry L. SEREDA	Pilot project coordinator and project administrator in Water Governance Project	wtr@ukr.net	EQ 6 Water Governance
19/09/12	Jose Carnicer	Implementing partners	ERSTE Bank	Andreas KLINGEN	Deputy CEO	Andreas.klingen@erstebank.ua	EQ 5 SEMISE & al
19/09/12	Jose Carnicer	Implementing partners	ERSTE Bank	Dmitry SELIVANOV	Senior economist of credit analysis and special projects dep.	Dymtro.selivanov@erstebank.us	EQ 5 SEMISE & al
19/09/12	Jose Carnicer	Implementing partners	ERSTE Bank	Andrey SPODARENKO	International Desk Officer	Andrey.spodarenko@erstebank.ua	EQ 5 SEMISE & al
19/09/12 Mail & phone interview	Jose Carnicer	Beneficiary	IUCN FLEG	Roman VOLOSANCHUK	Country Coordinator for Ukraine	volosyanchuk@enpi-fleg.org	EQ 6 / FLEG
20/09/12	Jose Carnicer	EU Institution	EU Delegation in Kiev, Ukraine	Olga SIMAC	Sector Manager Oil, Gas, Electricity	olga.simak@eeas.europa.eu	EQ5 & transversal aspects
20/09/12	Jose Carnicer	Beneficiary	State Agency on Energy Efficiency and Energy Saving	Sivtlana KARPYSHYNA	Head of Investment Policy Division	karpysyhyna@nacrgov.ua	EQ 5 SEMISE & al (energy management legislation)
20/09/12	Jose Carnicer	Beneficiary	State Agency on Energy Efficiency and Energy Saving	Olena	Senior Expert on Legal Aspects		EQ 5 SEMISE & al (energy management legislation)
20/09/12	Jose Carnicer	Partner	World Bank	Alexei SLENZAK	Senior Operator Officer Environment	asienzak@worldbank.org	EQ 6 / FLEG

PEOPLE MET DURING THE FIELD VISITS: EGYPT (24-28/09/2012)							
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24/09/12	Marc Lautier Micol Eminente Jose Carnicer	EU Institution	EU Delegation in Egypt	Nataliya APOSTOLOVA	Deputy Head of Delegation	nataliya.apostolova@eeas.europa.eu	All issues
24/09/12	Marc Lautier Micol Eminente Jose Carnicer	EU Institution	EU Delegation in Egypt	Anna LIXI	Head of Social Section	anna.lixi@eeas.europa.eu	All issues
24-27/09/12	Marc Lautier Micol Eminente Jose Carnicer	EU Institution	EU Delegation in Cairo, Egypt	Armelle LIDOU	Head of Good Governance Section	armelle.lidou@eeas.europa.eu	All issues
24/09/12	Marc Lautier	EU Institution	EU Delegation in Egypt	C. Franchini	Project Manager Economic section		EQ 3
24-27/09/12	Micol Eminente	EU Institution	EU Delegation in Cairo, Egypt	Patrice BUDRY	Programme Manager Governance, Justice, Migration	patrice.budry@eeas.europa.eu	EQ 7, EQ 8
24-27/09/12	Micol Eminente	EU Institution	EU Delegation in Cairo, Egypt	Virginie LAFLEUR TIGHE	Programme Manager Governance, Justice, Migration	virginie.lafleur-tighe@eeas.europa.eu	EQ 7, EQ 8
24-27/09/12	Micol Eminente	EU Institution	EU Delegation in Cairo, Egypt	Alejandro RAMILO RODRIGUEZ	Programme Manager Culture and Information	alejandro.ramilo@eeas.europa.eu	EQ 9
24/09/12	Micol Eminente	Implementing Partner	Anna Lindh Foundation	Gemma AUBARELL	Head of Programme Coordination Unit	gemma.aubarell@bibalex.org	EQ 9
24/09/12	Micol Eminente	Implementing Partner	Anna Lindh Foundation	Corinne GRASSI	Programme Administrator for Monitoring and Evaluation	corinne.grassi@bibalex.org	EQ 9
25/09/12	Marc Lautier	National Authorities	General Authority for Free Zones and Investment	Wafaa Sooby	Vice Chairman		EQ 3
25/09/12	Marc Lautier	National Authorities	General Authority for Free Zones and Investment	Heba Mamdouh Abdel Salam	Officer, Chairman's office		EQ 3

PEOPLE MET DURING THE FIELD VISITS: EGYPT (24-28/09/2012)							
DATE	Team Member	TYPE	ORGANISATION	NAME	ROLE	email	ISSUES / THEMES DISCUSSED
25/09/12	Micol Eminente	Civil Society	Egyptian Centre for Women's Rights (ECWR)	Nehad Abu EL KOMSAN	Chair	nehadabulkomsan@gmail.com	EQ 8, EQ9
25/09/12	Micol Eminente	National Institution	Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Badr ABDELATTY	Deputy Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs for EU and Western Europe - Coordinator Union for the Mediterranean	badr.abdelatty@mfa.gov.eg	EQ 7
25/09/12	Micol Eminente	National Institution	Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Hanan SHAHIN	Second Secretary European Department Union for the Mediterranean	hanan.shahin@mfa.gov.eg	EQ 7
25/09/12	Micol Eminente	National Institution	Egyptian Ministry of Manpower and Migration	Ali EL HALAWANY	Assistant Minister	-	EQ 7
25/09/12	Micol Eminente	EU Donor	Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands	Pieter BLUSSE'	First Secretary	pieter.blusse@minbuza.nl	EQ 8, EQ 9
25/09/12	Micol Eminente	International Organisation	International Organization for Migration	Pasquale LUPOLI	Regional Director MENA	plupoli@iom.int	EQ 7
25/09/12	Micol Eminente	International Organisation	International Organization for Migration	Mathieu LUCIANO	Regional Liaison and Policy Officer	mluciano@iom.int	EQ 7
25/09/12	Micol Eminente	International Organisation	International Organization for Migration	Piera Francesca SOLINAS	Country Programme Coordinator	pfsolinas@iom.int	EQ 7
26/09/12	Marc Lautier	EU Institution	EIB	Tom Andersen	Head of Regional office for the Near East		EQ 3
26/09/12	Marc Lautier	EU Institution	EIB	Carl Frederik Gronhagen,	Deputy Head		EQ 3
26/09/12	Marc Lautier	Other Donor	World Bank	Adrien Pinelli	Operations officer		EQ 3 + transversal issues
26/09/12	Micol Eminente	International Organisation	UN Women	Claudia ROTA	Governance Associate	-	EQ 8

PEOPLE MET DURING THE FIELD VISITS: EGYPT (24-28/09/2012)							
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26/09/12	Micol Eminente	International Organisation	UN Women	Rana KORAIAM	Associate	-	EQ 8
26/09/12	Micol Eminente	International Organisation	UN Women	Nora RAFAE	Associate	-	EQ 8
26/09/12	Micol Eminente	International Organisation	UNODC	Leif VILLADSEN	Deputy Regional Representative Programme Coordinator	leif.villadsen@unodc.org	EQ 7, EQ 8
26/09/12	Micol Eminente	International Organisation	UNODC	Aspasia PLAKANTONAKI	Crime Prevention Expert (Human Trafficking)	aspasia.plakantonaki@unodc.org	EQ 7, EQ 8
26/09/12	Micol Eminente	International Organisation	UNODC	Claudia ORAKU	Anti-Corruption Project Coordinator	claudia.olaru@unodc.org	EQ 7, EQ 8
27/09/12	Marc Lautier	National Authorities	Ministry of international cooperation	Ambassador Marwan Badr	Adviser to the Minister		EQ 3 + transversal issues
27/09/12	Marc Lautier	National Authorities	Ministry of trade	Tarek Matar	Head of the EU Cooperation		EQ 3
27/09/12	Marc Lautier	National Authorities	Ministry of trade	Hanna El Badawy	Agadir Dept		EQ 3
27/09/12	Marc Lautier Micol Eminente	EU Institution	EU Delegation in Egypt	Laura Garagnani	Head of Operation	laura.gagnani@eeas.europa.eu	All issues
27/09/12	Marc Lautier	Civil society Private sector	Beltone Private Equity	Dr. Abdel-Monem Omran	General manager		EQ 3
27/09/12	Micol Eminente	EU Donor	Embassy of France	Christian VELUD	Director French Institute	christian.velud@institutfrancais-egypte.com	EQ 8
27/09/12	Micol Eminente	EU Donor	Embassy of France	Amr SOLIMANE	Governance Officer	amr.solimane@institutfrancais-egypte.com	EQ 8

**PEOPLE MET DURING THE FIELD VISITS: EGYPT (24-28/09/2012)**

DATE	Team Member	TYPE	ORGANISATION	NAME	ROLE	email	ISSUES / THEMES DISCUSSED
27/09/12	Micol Eminente	National Institution	Ministry of Justice	Adel FAHMY	Counsel International Cooperation Department	-	EQ 8
28/09/12	Marc Lautier	Civil society Private sector	Federation of Egyptian Chambers of Commerce	Dr. Alaa Ezz	Secretary General		EQ 3

**PEOPLE MET DURING THE FIELD VISITS: MOROCCO (16-20/09/2012 & 01-05/10/2012)**

DATE	Team Member	TYPE	ORGANISATION	NAME	ROLE	email	ISSUES / THEMES DISCUSSED
17/09/12	Vincenzo Comito	EU Institution	EU Delegation in Rabat	Thierry Deloge	Chargé d'aide et de coopération internationales ; Promotion des Investissements et des explorations Appui au réformes du secteur transport et Jumelages institutionnels	Thierry.deloge@eeas.europa.eu	EQ 4& transversal issues
18/09/12	Vincenzo Comito	National Institution	Ministère de l'Équipement et des Transports	Hicham Abdelaziz Moumni	Chargé de la Direction de l'Aéronautique civile	hmoumni@dac-maroc.gov.ma	EQ 4
20/09/12	Vincenzo Comito	International Consultant	Arup	Eddy Declercq	Team Leader of the project 'Mediterranean Motorway of the Sea II	Eddy.declercq@meda-mos.eu	EQ 4
20/09/12	Vincenzo Comito	National Institution	Direction de la Marine Marchande (DMM)	Hicham Echouhani	Chef du Service à DMM		EQ 4
02/10/12	Marc Lautier	EU Institution	EU Delegation in Morocco,	Sylvie Millot	Premier conseiller		All issues
02/10/12	Marc Lautier	EU Institution	EU Delegation in Morocco,	Caroline Sorgues	Chargée de programmes Environnement des affaires & réformes économiques		All issues
03/10/12	Marc Lautier	National Authorities	Ministere du commerce extérieur	Khalid SAYAh	Directeur des relations commerciales internationales		EQ 3



PEOPLE MET DURING THE FIELD VISITS: MOROCCO (16-20/09/2012 & 01-05/10/2012)							
DATE	Team Member	TYPE	ORGANISATION	NAME	ROLE	email	ISSUES / THEMES DISCUSSED
03/10/12	Marc Lautier	EU Institution	EIB	Guido Prud'homme	Directeur		EQ 3
03/10/12	Marc Lautier	EU Institution	EIB	F Bargachi	Business analyst		EQ 3
04/10/12	Marc Lautier	Civil society Private sector	CDG Capital Private Equity	Hassan Laaziri	Administrateur Directeur Général		EQ 3
04/10/12	Marc Lautier	Civil society Private sector	CGEM, patronat marocain	Omar OUKRID	Coordinateur Pole sectoriel et régional		EQ 3
05/10/12	Marc Lautier	National Authorities	ANPME	Mme ECHIHABI,	directeur général		EQ 3
05/10/12	Marc Lautier	National Authorities	AMDI	Ali El YAACOUBI	chef des études		EQ 3 + transversal issues

## ANNEX 4: EU-NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES' REGIONAL CONTEXT

### 1. OVERVIEW OF THE EU-NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES REGIONAL CONTEXT

The ENP Eastern and Southern regions, on the one hand, share the element of geographical proximity to the EU. On the other hand, however, they present a widely diversified picture when looking at income levels, resources availability (notably oil), progress in terms of economic development, democratic consolidation, rule of law and civil society development.

The analysis of the Regional Strategy Papers, statistical data and additional documents<sup>37</sup> enables to trace a synthetic overview of the political, economic, social and environmental situation in the two regions, and to highlight a number of characteristics in each of the two areas.

#### 1.1 POLITICAL SITUATION

ENP cooperation takes place in a difficult political context including protracted conflicts as well as more recent upheavals that have led to the “*overthrow of long-standing repressive regimes in Egypt and Tunisia*”<sup>38</sup>. The challenges facing the two ENP regions are multiple and diverse. Diversity can be found not only between the two regions but also within the regions. The score of the ENP countries in indicators related to accountability, political processes (and transition processes in the ENP Eastern region), civil liberties, political rights and independence of the media is quite variable as are achievements in these areas, which vary from country to country.

Political reforms remain the cornerstone to achieving sustainable security and stability in the region, and despite progress, there is still a strong need to promote further democratic reforms, including free and fair elections and respect for the rule of law.

Despite some notable exceptions (e.g. elections in Ukraine and Moldova in 2010 and the passing of some electoral legislation in recent years that has improved the quality of elections most notably in *Morocco* and *Lebanon*) “*in many countries neither the legislative framework for elections nor their conduct comply with international standards*”<sup>39</sup>, and changes of government rarely proceed smoothly.

If, on the one hand, accession to **human rights** and fundamental freedoms conventions and protocols have moved forward and advances have been indeed registered, their effective implementation is still cause for concern<sup>40</sup>.

The same holds true with regard to the respect for **freedom of expression**, particularly in the media, freedom of association and freedom of assembly, whereby important progress in some countries (e.g. the case of Ukraine with the abolition of the practice of instructions by the authorities on what to report) is counterbalanced by many other countries where legal provisions still stipulate numerous restrictions and where the space for civil society actors and human rights defenders remains limited.

Finally, despite significant investments to enhance the capacity and efficiency of the **judiciary**, judicial independence, effectiveness and impartiality are still areas where significant improvements are yet to be achieved, and the reform of **public administration** remains one of the significant unmet challenges for partner countries (see also § 0).

<sup>37</sup> Main additional documents consulted: COM(2011) 303, Joint Communication to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic And Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions. *A new response to a changing Neighbourhood*, Brussels, 25/05/2011; COM (2010)207 *Taking stock of the European Neighbourhood Policy*, Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council, 12/05/2010; EC, *European Neighbourhood Policy: Economic Review of EU Neighbour Countries*, Occasional Papers No 40, 2008; EC, *The EU's neighbouring economies: emerging from the global crisis*, Occasional Paper n°59, April 2010. Eurostat, *European Neighbourhood a statistical overview*, 2009. Femise, *The EuroMediterranean Partnership at crossroads*, 2010. World Bank, *Doing Business in the Arab World*, 2010.

<sup>38</sup> COM(2011) 303, p. 1

<sup>39</sup> COM (2010)207. p.3.

<sup>40</sup> “There has been some progress, for example on the protection of the rights of women, with the criminalisation of female genital mutilation in *Egypt*, increased participation of women in political life in *Morocco* and *Jordan* and some first actions in relation to *honour crimes*, notably in *Lebanon* and *Jordan*.” [... however ...] “The death penalty still exists in *Algeria*, *Belarus*, *Egypt*, *Israel*, *Jordan*, *Lebanon*, *Libya*, *Morocco*, the occupied Palestinian territories, *Syria* and *Tunisia* and is regularly applied in *Belarus*, *Egypt*, *Libya* and *Syria*”. p. 3, COM (2010)207

## 1.2 ECONOMIC SITUATION

### 1.2.1 Income growth and economic convergence

While growth has been dynamic before the global financial crisis, the relative income level of the Mediterranean neighbour countries have stayed roughly the same compared to the Euro area since the early 1990s. It has increased significantly in the East region. But averages mask important cross-country differences. Recent statistics highlight that the EU Neighbour (ENP) economies present wide variations in levels of GDP per capita, ranging from US\$ 1500-2500 in the Palestinian Territories, Egypt, Moldova or Georgia, to US\$ 5000 in Belarus up to US\$ 26 000 in Israel.

When relative income levels are approximated by purchasing power parity-adjusted GDP per capita, Mediterranean neighbouring countries present an average GDP per capita of 35% of the EU-27 level in 2010. For Eastern neighbours (excluding Russia) the relative income level in terms of per capita GDP was lower, at around 24% of the EU-27 average in 2010 (see Table 1 and Table 2). In comparison, Developing Asia has a relative income of around 13% of the EU level.<sup>41</sup> The significant gap in income levels that ENP economies have to bridge in order to come close to the EU level sets the scene for the main challenge that policy makers in those countries face, i.e. to achieve sustainable catch-up to raise productivity and income levels and bring them closer to the frontier of advanced economies. In comparison, Spain had a GDP per capita (PPP) of 47% of the founding members of the European Economic Community in 1957.

On average, economic growth was strong enough during the last period to increase nominal income levels in the South, both in absolute and relative terms, from an average of 16% in 2004 to 22% of the EU level in 2009, in the East, from an average of 5% in 2004 to 10% of the EU level in 2010. The diverging demographic trends in the two regions (fast population growth in the Southern ENP countries and an overall decreasing population in the Eastern ENP region, see tables 1 and 2 for details) contributed to the faster income per capita growth in the East.

Overall, economic growth has contributed to improve the situation of labour markets in the **South Mediterranean Region**, until the recent growth contraction, following the global financing crisis. Job creation is a crucial issue because the Mediterranean region has one of the highest rates of labour force growth in the world. However, regional aggregates conceal wide diversity. Particularly critical are the cases of Tunisia, Jordan and Syria, with high and increasing unemployment rates in spite of consistent growth over the last few years.

**TABLE 1: MAIN ECONOMIC INDICATORS - ENP SOUTHERN COUNTRIES**

ENP South countries	Area Km <sup>2</sup>	Population Ml <sup>1</sup>		GDP per capita current \$ <sup>2</sup>		GDP based on (PPP) per capita GDP <sup>1</sup>		Growth rate GDP real % <sup>1</sup>		Inflation, consumer prices % <sup>2</sup>		Gov.gross debt /GDP % <sup>1</sup>	
		2004	2010	2004	2009	2004	2010	2004	2010	2004	2009	2004	2010
Algeria	2,381,741	32.4	36.1	2,627	4,029	5,623	6,950	5.2	3.3	3.6	5.7	n.a	n.a
Egypt	1,001,450	68.6	78.3	1,041	2,270	4,514	6,354	4.1	5.2	11.3	11.8	112.85	73.78
Israel	20,770	6.6	7.4	18,629	26,256	22,718	29,531	5.1	4.6	-0.4	3.3	98.66	77.86
Jordan	89,342	5.4	6.1	2,157	4,216	4,016	5,644	8.6	3.1	3.4	-0.7	91.82	60.52
Lebanon	10,400	3.8	3.9	5,413	8,175	9,959	15,193	7.5	7.5	1.7 <sup>1</sup>	1.2	164.64	136.69
Libya	1,759,540	5.8	6.6	5,753	9,714	10,787	13,805	4.4	4.2	-2.2	2.5	1.42	0
Morocco	446,550	29.8	31.9	1,863	2,811	3,415	4,754	4.8	3.2	1.5	1.0	61.68	49.86
oPt	5,860	n.a	n.a	1,045	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Syria	185,180	17.9	20.6	1,351	2,474	3,968	5,209	6.9	3.2	4.4	2.9	109.04	27.46
Tunisia	163,610	9.9	10.5	2,832	3,792	6,653	9,483	6.0	3.7	3.6	3.8	53.72	40.43
<b>AVERAGE or TOT</b>	<b>6,064,443</b>	<b>180.14</b>	<b>201.50</b>	<b>4,271</b>	<b>7,082</b>	<b>7,961</b>	<b>10,769</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>86.7</b>	<b>58.3</b>
<b>EU (27)</b>	<b>4,423,147</b>	<b>488.8</b>	<b>501.1</b>	<b>27,039</b>	<b>32,845</b>	<b>25,502</b>	<b>30,388</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.3<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>0.9<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>62.4</b>	<b>79.5</b>

<sup>1</sup>Source: International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2011

[www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2011/01/weodata/index.aspx](http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2011/01/weodata/index.aspx)

<sup>2</sup>Source: The World Bank <http://Data.Worldbank.Org>

<sup>41</sup> Own calculations based on World Bank ([HTTP://DATA.WORLDBANK.ORG](http://DATA.WORLDBANK.ORG)) and IMF ([www.imf.org/external/data](http://www.imf.org/external/data)) data as reported in Tables 1 & 2 (next page).

TABLE 2: MAIN ECONOMIC INDICATORS - ENP EASTERN COUNTRIES, PLUS RUSSIA

ENP Eastern countries & Russia	Area Km <sup>2</sup>	Population MI <sup>1</sup>		GDP per capita current \$ <sup>2</sup>		GDP based on (PPP) per capita GDP <sup>1</sup>		Growth rate GDP real % <sup>1</sup>		Inflation, consumer prices % <sup>2</sup>		Gov.gross debt /GDP % <sup>1</sup>	
		2004	2010	2004	2009	2004	2010	2004	2010	2004	2009	2004	2010
Armenia	29,743	3.2	3.3	1,168	2,826	3,330	5,110	10.5	2.6	7.0	3.4	32.6	39.4
Azerbaijan	86,600	8.5	9.1	1,045	4,899	3,460	10,033	10.2	5	6.7	1.4	20.2	10.8
Belarus	207,600	9.8	9.4	2,356	5,075	7,273	13,909	11.5	7.6	18.1	12.9	9.1	22.5
Georgia	69,700	4.3	4.4	1,187	2,449	3,242	5,114	5.9	6.4	5.7	1.7	43.6	39.1
Moldova	33,851	3.6	3.6	721	1,516	2,126	3,083	7.4	6.9	12.5	-0.1	46.8	29.8
Ukraine	603,550	47.1	45.5	1,367	2,468	5,282	6,712	12.1	4.2	9.0	15.9	24.8	40.5
<b>AVERAGE or TOT</b>	1,031,044	76.6	75.2	1,307	3,206	4,119	7,327	9.6	5.5	9.8	5.9	29.5	30.3
Russia	17,098,242	144.2	140.4	4,109	8,684	10,727	15,837	7.2	4	10.9	11.7	22.3	9.9
<b>EU (27)</b>	4,423,147	488.8	501.1	27,039	32,845	25,502	30,388	2.6	1.8	2.3 <sup>1</sup>	0.9 <sup>1</sup>	62.4	79.5

<sup>1</sup>Source: International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2011

[www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2011/01/weodata/index.aspx](http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2011/01/weodata/index.aspx)

<sup>2</sup>Source: The World Bank <http://Data.Worldbank.Org>

The Mediterranean region was hit by the global financial crisis, mainly via external trade and investment channels. While the impact on individual economies varied, in general the effect of the crisis was weaker than in other regions, as GDP decelerated rather than contracted on average across the region from around 5,5% of GDP in 2008 to 3,5% in 2009.

In the **Eastern region**, the most dynamic sectors are construction and services. Industrial and agricultural production are growing at a slow pace — or not growing at all, as in Moldova (both industry and agriculture) or Azerbaijan (non-energy industry). As a result, the composition of growth in the East region is more and more dominated by the non-tradable sectors. This specialisation reflects the continuing transition towards a market economy, but it is also the result of poor investment conditions that do not encourage enough investment projects with longer returns. For most countries, the financial crisis and the deterioration of the economic environment led to a reduction in domestic and international demand and in investment, and hence to a deep recession in 2009 (-8%) and a still slow growth in 2010.

### 1.2.2 Public finance

As a consequence of the 2008-2009 external shock, public finances in the ENP Southern and Eastern regions deteriorated significantly in 2009. Recent changes mask diverging trends in both regions: structural improvements in the South; increasing deficit and debt ratio stabilisation in the East:

- In the **Med region**, in oil-exporting countries, fiscal positions remained solid and debt levels low. Among oil-importing countries, fiscal and public sector reforms kept producing positive results. These efforts were particularly impressive in Morocco. In Egypt the deficit was contained to 7% of GDP in 2009, from 9.2% in 2006. This progress contrasts with the high public deficit in Jordan and in Lebanon. On average, improved fiscal balances have helped reduce the gross public debt from 87% in 2004 to 58% in 2010 in the region.
- In the **ENP Eastern region**, government budget deficits have increased continuously since 2004, reaching around 7% of GDP on average in 2009. Consequently, the public debt now accounts for 40% of the GDP in Ukraine, Armenia and Georgia, while, on average, the debt ratio has remained stable, from 29.5% in 2004 to 30.3% in 2010.

### 1.2.3 Trade development, regional integration and FDI inflows

**In both ENP regions, the traditional trade performance dichotomy between oil exporters and importers has been strengthened by the combination of the rise in oil prices and the global crisis.** This is reflected in the strikingly different levels of current account deficits and the extreme external vulnerability of some ENP countries.

In the East, between 2004 and 2009, the value of exports has increased by 300% in oil exporting Azerbaijan, but on average by 46% only for the five other ENP Eastern countries. At the same time, imports grew by 116% in non oil exporting countries. As a result, the Eastern neighbours' current account position

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reflects the same contrast. The average apparent stabilization of the current account deficit (from - 5.6% of GDP in 2004 to -4% in 2010) masks the coexistence of a large surplus accumulation in Azerbaijan (from - 30% to + 28% of GDP in 2010) with worsening deficits in the rest of ENP Eastern region (on average, from - 1% to -10.4% in 2010).

The ENP Southern region's current account positions reflect a similar dichotomy: increasing external fragility in most of the non oil-exporting countries (notably Jordan, Morocco and Tunisia) and large surplus in Algeria (9.4% of GDP).

**Trade openness is relatively high and tends to increase in most ENP economies.** On average, Med countries have trade openness ratios now similar to those of most of EU members. Overall, the level of trade integration is relatively high in the ENP East, because of the small size of most of these economies and the traditional economic linkages inherited from the Soviet Union.

But **export competitiveness is weak in both ENP regions.** Trade expansion mask either a lack of diversification (as is the case for the energy exporting Azerbaijan and Algeria), a dependence on imports, or a low-tech export specialisation. In the ENP Eastern region, the only two countries with a relatively large export sector and a balanced trade performance are Belarus and Ukraine. In the South, export growth has been mostly driven by simple products manufacturing (Morocco, Tunisia), trade in services (tourism in Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia, Jordan) or external rent revenues (oil, Suez)<sup>42&43</sup>. These leading sectors are vulnerable either to rapid shifts in external demand (tourism) or to the growing Chinese trade competitiveness (in manufacturing).

Concerning trade orientation, even with the global economic crisis, **the EU is the single largest trading partner of all the countries of the ENP regions**, with the sole exceptions of Belarus and Jordan. Economic integration in both regions remains low, notably in the Mediterranean area:

- EU suppliers' predominance in ENP South imports remains very high, close to 40% on average, and much higher in the Maghreb countries. The EU also constitutes by far the main export market. The share of the regional market is very low in comparison, despite a significant take-off from 3.5% to 6.5% between 2004 and 2009. Member countries of the Agadir FTA still do not trade much between each other.
- While the ENP South region obviously "undertrades" with itself, the Eastern region "overtrades" with Russia and the potential for more trade integration in the region is limited by the distance and the small size of these economies.

**Trade liberalisation processes.** Most neighbouring countries have on average further opened up their economies to international trade and continue to uphold relatively liberal trade regimes with low average levels of tariff protection. Yet, despite clearly positive developments, a combination of structural and institutional factors still hinders the full development of trade in the region.

In terms of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) attraction, **there is a contrast between the recent expansion of FDI in the ENP South since the early 2000s, and the polarisation of FDI flows in the ENP East.** FDI in the Mediterranean region has been growing strongly for several years, from a low initial basis - US\$ 6 billion in 2002 (1% of the world total) - to US\$ 40 billion in 2006 (2.8% of the world total). Not surprisingly, the global financial crisis caused a drop in inward FDI. But the region attractiveness has remained robust with average FDI inflows of US\$ 32 billion from 2007 to 2009 and an average share of 2% of the world total inflows<sup>44</sup>.

In comparison, the ENP Eastern countries' share of world FDI inflows is low, between 0.5 and 1%. Ukraine attracted most investment in the region: since 2004, US\$ 41 billion and US\$ 59 billion, respectively.

#### **1.2.4 Economic governance, investment climate and competitiveness**

Governance is a complex concept encompassing multiple dimensions, including the rule of law, controlling corruption, public sector efficiency and public participation. Reforming bureaucracies and improving public governance are among the most difficult reforms to achieve. However, the more transparent the country's

<sup>42</sup> UN/Comtrade ; CEPII CHELEM database ; See also Trade-related economic reports on [WWW.FEMISE.ORG](http://WWW.FEMISE.ORG).

<sup>43</sup> Suez revenues are linked to a rent paid mainly by non-Egyptian residents and constitute a very important source of foreign currency in Egypt.

<sup>44</sup> See: Femise Report FEM 31-20, « Les boucles investissement intérieur – investissement étranger et la croissance des Pays Méditerranéens ».



public administrations and the more accountable the political elites, the greater the chance of boosting economic growth and successfully introducing economic reforms.

**Although the reform efforts undertaken by Mediterranean countries are encouraging, the region still scores poorly compared to other parts of world.** Over the last few years, many ENP Southern countries have promoted reforms to improve the quality of the public administration. Despite such efforts, several common structural challenges remain. For instance, tangible measures aimed at fighting against corruption and improving economic transparency have been implemented in most countries, but the relative corruption perception index has worsened in all of them. Four factors are consistently cited by entrepreneurs as being the most problematic for doing business: inefficient government bureaucracies, access to financing, corruption, and tax rates and tax regulations. Other factors such as low educational outputs also appear to be hampering regional competitiveness.

Overall, investment climate constraints continue to undermine the competitiveness and productivity of the private sector in the Mediterranean region. According to the Arab Competitiveness Report, the region is in a relatively unfavourable position.

**Throughout the ENP East region, the development of the private sector and SMEs is being hampered by the poor business climate, and global competitiveness is low.** Procedures for creating, establishing and closing a business are cumbersome in most countries. Tax obligations are complex. SMEs lack access to cost effective advisory services that can help them improve their management and operations. Above all, they lack funding due to underdeveloped capital markets and a financial sector still in transition. Average global competitiveness rankings of the region are very low, with Azerbaijan in the best position, 57<sup>th</sup> out of 139, followed by Ukraine (94<sup>th</sup>), Georgia (93), Moldova (94) and Armenia (98).

### **1.3 ENERGY OUTLOOK**

Both the ENP Eastern (Black Sea, Caspian Littoral States and their neighbouring countries) and Southern countries (Maghreb and Mashreq) have significant energy resources and renewable energy sources. Due to their geographical position, they have a critical role to play as regards energy supply in Europe as both energy producers and transit countries.

Energy production and consumption patterns differ both within the regions and between the regions. Energy consumption is currently low among **Maghreb countries** though projected to increase together with population growth, with all the countries but one - Morocco - having reserves of oil and natural gas: modest in Tunisia and extremely significant in terms of both income and trading patterns in Algeria and Libya. Although all Maghreb countries' electrical grids are interconnected and through Morocco connected to Europe, energy trading patterns among them are almost totally absent. In the **Mashreq**, Egypt is, by far, the greater energy consumer, and has a developed energy market based on coal, oil, natural gas, and hydro power. Jordan has one of the largest uranium reserves in the world while Syria is seeing its oil reserves diminishing steadily and is expected to become a net importer of petroleum, with natural gas taking its place as main source of energy provision. Finally, Lebanon and Israel have no significant energy resources but oil has recently been discovered inland and in the seabed between Lebanon, Cyprus, Israel and Egypt.

**In the Eastern countries**, Ukraine is the largest energy consumer (it consumes almost double the energy of Germany per unit of GDP). A great share of energy supply in Ukraine comes from nuclear power with the country receiving most of its nuclear fuel from Russia. Ukraine's power sector is the twelfth-largest in the world in terms of installed capacity. Renewable energy still plays a very modest role in electrical output. Azerbaijan is rich in energy resources: oil exports are an outstanding source of income; reserves of natural gas are also important (a natural gas pipeline to Eastern Europe is envisaged); hydraulic resources are high, although electricity generation is primarily thermal (80% of production), and is balanced with consumption. By contrast, in its neighbouring country Armenia, the vast majority of energy is produced with fuel imported from Russia, including gas and nuclear fuel. The main domestic energy source - though modest - is hydroelectric. Finally, Georgia, Belarus and Moldova have an energy deficit and must import all of its supplies of petroleum, coal, and natural gas, largely from Russia.

In this framework, both the EU and the ENP partner countries share the interest of maintaining stable, secure and clean energy supplies and actions are being undertaken to this end. The Commission's EU Energy security and solidarity action plan [COM (2008) 781] called for the stepping up of relations among partners. As a result, partners have undertaken a number of steps to initiate sector reform and gradual alignment with EU policy, and are revising their energy strategies, with a new focus on energy efficiency

and renewable energy. Cooperation to develop energy networks is progressing. In the **Eastern region**, cooperation efforts with the EU are geared – amongst others - towards the modernisation of *Ukraine's* gas transit system, and the realisation of a gas corridor, including Nabucco and the trans-Caspian transportation project. In the **Southern region**, cooperation initiatives focus on the development and integration of energy markets, including the development of South-South and North-South interconnections, and more recently on the elaboration of a the Mediterranean Solar Plan.

#### **1.4 TRANSPORT OUTLOOK**

Bolstering transport links and thereby alleviating infrastructure bottlenecks is seen as a key priority by both the EU and its neighbouring countries and is considered a means of achieving economic development in the region. Infrastructure problems are clearly a major trans-national economic issue facing both the Eastern and Southern Neighbours. Key problems typically arise more as a result of inadequate sector policies and/or administrative procedures rather than from lack of major physical infrastructure, although even here there is room for improvement, especially in terms of linking partner countries with the Trans-European Network (TENs) axes and among themselves.

Gradual integration of the transport markets; gradual approximation with the EU's legal framework and standards, promotion of sustainable transport and effective implementation of international agreements; improvement of rail interoperability and road safety; improvement of maritime and aviation safety and air traffic management, as well as raising maritime and aviation security to meet international standards; and the introduction of EU intermodal concepts, such as the 'Motorways of the Sea', in the countries of the region are all key challenges pursued in the framework of the ENP cooperation.

#### **1.5 ENVIRONMENT SITUATION**

**Southern region.** Despite the existence of Conventions and Commissions for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution, expanding synergies and actions undertaken in the framework of the Euro- Mediterranean Partnership and the set-up of environmental policies in all concerned countries (including examples of good practices), natural resources and environmental degradation continue to be a cause of major concern. The Mediterranean sea and coastline remain fragile and subject to continuing pressures, weighing heavily on poor populations and tend to hamper, if not to compromise, economic and social development.

Key environmental problems of the region include: i) quality and quantity of water; ii) Inadequate municipal and industrial solid waste management; iii) poor air quality due to the large development of transport and industrialization; iv) damage to marine biodiversity or induced coastal degradation; and v) land degradation and desertification due to the region's naturally fragile terrestrial environment. Problems that are compounded by the still inadequate capacity and – at times - willingness to develop and enforce the necessary environmental legislation at country level.

The countries of the **Eastern region** are equally faced with a range of global, regional and trans-boundary environmental challenges: pollution of the Caspian, Black, Baltic and Barent seas, air and water quality, waste management (including radioactive waste mainly from Ukraine and Armenia), nature protection, industrial pollution, obsolete pesticides and chemicals, wasteful energy use, land use, and land degradation and desertification (in particular in the Southern Caucasus region).

Again, although the great majority of the countries within the region have ratified the most important international and regional environment agreements, weaknesses at the levels of administrative capacity, environmental governance and strategic planning hamper the development and enforcement of appropriate environmental legislation and measures.

Finally, a specific issue with clear transboundary implications is linked to forestry protection. The region extended to include Russia comprises a great share of global world forest, and as there is a growing demand for forest products from the region resulting in an increased pressure on the resource and illegal logging.



## ANNEX 5: EU-ENP REGIONAL COOPERATION FRAMEWORK

### 1. GLOBAL FRAMEWORK OF EC DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION: THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK

#### 1.1 PRIMARY LEGAL FRAMEWORK - THE TREATIES

The legal basis of the EU Cooperation Development policy lies in *Article 177* of the *Treaty establishing the European Community* (EC), which defines development policy priorities. It stresses that EC policy in the sphere of development cooperation shall foster:

1. Sustainable economic and social development of the developing countries, and more particularly the most disadvantaged among them
2. Smooth and gradual integration of the developing countries into the world economy
3. The campaign against poverty in the developing countries.

Article 177 also states that the policy shall contribute to the general objective of developing and consolidating democracy and the rule of law, and to that of respecting human rights and fundamental freedoms.

The *Lisbon Treaty* which entered into force on December, 1 2009, in its *Article 21 (1,2)* spells out the principles that guide "the Union's action on the international scene that have inspired its own creation, development and enlargement, and which seeks to advance in the wider world: democracy, the rule of law, the universality and indivisibility of human rights and fundamental freedoms, respect for human dignity, the principles of equality and solidarity, and respect for the principles of the United Nations Charter and international law". Furthermore, the Lisbon Treaty under *Article. 8 (1)*, specifies that the "Union shall develop a special relationship with neighbouring countries, aiming to establish an area of prosperity and good neighbourliness, founded on the values of the Union and characterised by close and peaceful relations based on cooperation."

#### 1.2 SECONDARY LEGAL FRAMEWORK ON OVERALL DEVELOPMENT POLICY

The overall objectives of development cooperation have been further defined by other policy statements over the years, among which:

1. *The European Community's Development Policy* (COM(2000) 212 final) which outlines a new framework for the Community's development policy whereby Sustainable development is considered as a *multidimensional process that covers broad-based equitable growth, social services, environment, gender issues, capacity and institutional building, private sector development, human rights and good governance*.
2. *The Millennium Development Declaration* (2000) which intended to respond to the world's main development challenges and to the calls of civil society, and provide – together with the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) - a legislative framework for partnership in terms of working towards complying with international Conventions and Agreements.
3. *The Communication Policy Coherence for Development - Accelerating progress towards attaining the Millennium Development Goals* (COM (2005) 134) which focuses on non-aid policies that can assist developing countries in attaining the MDGs; and the Commission Communication setting out the *European Union's contribution to speeding up progress towards the Millennium Development Goals* (COM(2005) 132 final). To reach this goal, the Commission's proposals are i) to increase financial allocations and to enhance the quality of aid, ii) to continue exploring the concept of policy coherence for development in order to find additional contributions to development and iii) to focus on Africa.
4. *The European Consensus on Development* (2006/C46/01), that aims to *define the framework of common principles within which the EU and its Member States will each implement their development policies in a spirit of complementarity* with the overarching objective *eradicating poverty in the context of sustainable development, including pursuit of the Millennium Development Goals*. The document also introduces a new step towards ensuring complementarity: to respond to partner countries' priorities at country and regional levels, thus putting a special emphasis on alignment and ownership. It also recalls the relevance of the coherence check of policies that may affect developing countries in areas such as trade, environment, energy, research, conflict prevention, competition, etc.

### 2. THE INTERVENTION LEVELS OF THE COMMISSION'S STRATEGY IN THE ENP REGION

The overall framework of the Commission of the European Union's cooperation with the countries of the ENP region(s) is provided by the *European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP)*. The policy -

introduced in 2004 in the wake of the EU enlargement – embraces the EU's neighbours both to the East and to the South, with a view to tackling the new opportunities and challenges linked to the changed external borders of the EU.

The **European Neighbourhood Policy Strategy Paper** [COM (2004) 373], developed in 2004, builds on two previous documents, most notably on the Commission's Communication **Wider Europe – Neighbourhood: A New Framework for Relations with our Eastern and Southern Neighbours** [COM (2003) 104] and the subsequent **Paving the Way for a New Neighbourhood Instrument** [COM (2003) 393].

The objective of the ENP as outlined in the strategy paper is to “**share the benefits of the EU's 2004 enlargement with neighbouring countries in strengthening stability, security, and well-being for all concerned**”, and the policy itself has been designed “to prevent the emergence of new dividing lines between the enlarged EU and its neighbours and to offer them the chance to participate in various EU activities, through greater political, security, economic and cultural co-operation”. In other words, the overall objective of the policy is to draw both old and new neighbours closer into the EU's political, economic and cultural realm, short of full membership. As such it seeks to “develop a zone of prosperity and a friendly neighbourhood – a ‘ring of friends’ - with whom the EU enjoys close, peaceful and co-operative relations” [COM (2003) 104].

## **2.1 MAIN PRINCIPLES AND THRUSTS OF THE ENP**

The **geographical coverage of the ENP** encompasses sixteen countries: six of which fall within the Eastern neighbourhood region (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine) and ten in the Southern neighbourhood region (Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Syria and Tunisia). On the other hand, the partnership with Russia, initially foreseen to be included within the ENP framework, takes place under a separate strategic partnership based on four Common Spaces (Economic; Freedom, Security and Justice; External Security; Research, Education and Culture) as defined at the St. Petersburg summit [COM (2004) 106] although funding is provided under the ENPI Instrument.

One of the new distinctive features of the ENP is precisely its geographical coverage as it brings together under a unique policy framework two distinct regions (the Eastern European and the Mediterranean areas) comprising different political, cultural and socio-economic realities, not only on a country-to-country basis but also on a regional and sub-regional basis.

**Joint ownership and differentiation.** The ENP seeks to promote commitment to a set of shared values (respect for human dignity, liberty, democracy, equality, the rule of law and respect for human rights). In doing so, the EU does not seek to impose priorities or conditions but rather to promote joint ownership of the process. Priorities to be pursued within the framework set by the ENP, as well as the breadth and scope of the objectives, will therefore vary from country to country.

Differentiation constitutes both a starting point of the ENP in recognition of the existing differences in the variety and intensity of the Union's relations with and among the countries of its new neighbourhood, and as a guiding principle, whereby the “*ambition and the pace of the EU's relationship with each partner country will depend on its degree of commitment to common values, as well as its will and capacity to implement agreed priorities*”<sup>45</sup>.

**Added value.** The ENP strategy papers outline a number of key forms in which the added value of the policy develops. Most significantly, the ENP provides a means for an enhanced and more focused policy approach: i) introducing the perspective of moving from cooperation to a significant degree of integration; ii) upgrading the scope and intensity of political cooperation; iii) encouraging reforms and providing incentives for resolving outstanding issues in bilateral relations.

**The different dimensions of the ENP.** The central elements of the ENP are the **bilateral** ENP Action Plans that set out the specific priorities - jointly identified by the EU and its various neighbouring countries. These are based on common principles with a view to realising the vision set out in the ENP while at the same acknowledging their differences in order to take into account the specificities of each neighbour, its national reform processes and its relations with the EU. Comprehensive action plans identify a limited number of key agreed sets of political and economic priorities and offer real

<sup>45</sup> European Neighbourhood Policy Strategy Paper COM (2004) 373, 12.05.04

incentives for reform. Areas covered by the action plans will typically include: i) political dialogue and reform; ii) trade and measures preparing partners for gradually obtaining a stake in the EU's Internal Market; iii) justice and home affairs; iv) energy, transport, information society, environment and research and innovation; and v) social policy and people-to-people contacts.

**Monitoring.** Joint monitoring mechanisms are an integral part of the ENP policy and ENP Progress Reports are published yearly by the European Commission. The monitoring mechanisms include not only regular informal contacts between the country and the EU/EC but also a network of subcommittees meeting at expert level (civil servants from the Commission and partner country) at least once a year. The ENP builds on existing institutional structures of the Partnership and Cooperation Agreements (PCAs) or Association Agreements, except where they had to be established for new issues covered in the Action Plans, e.g. on human rights, democracy and governance. The precise title and configuration of the sub-committees differs from country to country but usually they cover political issues and human rights, trade and industry, agriculture and rural development, macroeconomic issues and structural reforms, social issues, the environment and transport and energy. Subcommittees assess progress in implementing the ENP Action Plans – in some cases based on more detailed Implementation Tools (as for Moldova and Ukraine) containing more precise sub-steps and agreed deadlines. These subcommittees report to the formal Cooperation or Association Committee meetings (consisting of senior officials) and the Cooperation or Association Council meetings (at ministerial level) which take place once a year.

## **2.2 THE ENP AND THE DEEPENING OF RELATIONS WITH THE PARTNERS**

The ENP aims at deepening political dialogue and cooperation with each of its neighbours both individually and as regions with the overall aim of achieving a substantial degree of economic integration among ENP countries and the EU. In this sense, the ENP provides a partnership for reform that rewards strong commitment: the more a partner engages with the Union, the more fully the Union responds.

At bilateral level, the ENP builds on - and provides a framework for the strengthening of - the existing Partnership and Cooperation Agreements (PCA) with its Eastern partners and the Association Agreements (AA) in force with its Southern partners. The same principle holds true with regard to the multilateral dimension whereby efforts are underway to further deepen existing relations.

In fact, although the ENP is chiefly a bilateral policy between the EU and each partner country, not only is it specified that *bilateral* Action plans should also contribute, where possible, to regional cooperation, but it is equally foreseen that the “ENP will reinforce existing forms of regional and sub-regional cooperation and provide a framework for their further development”<sup>46</sup>. Cooperative efforts are most notably called for to address challenges that have an inherent cross-border character and can thus be addressed only through cooperative efforts at regional level. In this context, regional and sub-regional cooperation will be guided by bilateral action plans as well as by the results of the Ministerial meetings also with a view to deciding whether activities should be carried out at regional, cross-border, or inter-regional level. In this framework it is envisaged that the ENP regional cooperation will add value to bilateral and cross-border co-operation and will be complemented by activities under the Inter-Regional Programme. More specifically, the strategic importance of regional cooperation lies in the fact that – while complementing national policies and promoting cross regional cooperation and integration – it deals with issues that are common to the various partners, thereby bringing together people from the Partner Countries, despite their differences, to engage in discussion and exchange views and experiences. Ultimately, by helping beneficiary countries focus on common challenges, a regional approach has the potential to enhance confidence among partner countries, thus promoting increased security, stability, and prosperity, the overall objective of the ENP.

### **2.2.1 The Eastern Partnership (EaP)**

The Eastern Partnership was launched by 27 EU member states and the six partner countries<sup>47</sup> with the adoption of the Prague Declaration at the first EaP summit on May 7<sup>th</sup>, 2009 as a specific Eastern dimension of the ENP. The launching of the initiative followed the Commission Communication [COM (2008) 823] and aimed at intensifying the level of engagement of the six Eastern countries with the EU. The second Eastern Partnership Summit (Warsaw 30 September 2011) reviewed progress made in the

<sup>46</sup> European Neighbourhood Policy Strategy Paper COM (2004) 373, 12.05.04. Page, 4

<sup>47</sup> Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine.

implementation of the Eastern Partnership over the last two years, renewed the political commitment of all participating countries (to be noted that Belarus did not participate) to the key objectives of the Partnership and defined the next steps to ensure continued progress toward deeper political association and economic integration with the EU<sup>48</sup>. Although the EaP works in the framework of the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP), it also goes beyond the original ENP package as it deepens bilateral co-operation, and introduces new mechanisms for regional co-operation.

**Bilaterally**, the EaP offers partners new contractual relations (whereby the PCAs of the 1990s are gradually being substituted by more ambitious AAs), deeper economic integration with the EU, strengthened energy security cooperation and enhanced mobility of people, including gradual steps towards a visa-free regime as a long-term goal, provided that conditions for well-managed and secure mobility are in place. The EaP also introduces Comprehensive Institution Building Programmes, which are intended to enhance the capabilities of the partner states' public institutions.

**Multilaterally**, the EaP introduces four thematic platforms on: 1) democracy, good governance and stability; 2) socio-economic integration and convergence with EU policies; 3) energy security; and 4) contacts between people, with the aim of bringing the partners closer to the EU. In addition, the EaP has broadened the scope for an increased involvement of non-state actors in multilateral fora with a view to enhancing their contribution to processes of regional socialisation and sharing of experiences and, thereby, to democratisation discourses and processes. The creation of the EURONEST and Civil Society Forum are examples of this. The EURONEST parliamentary assembly includes representatives of the European Parliament and the national assemblies of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Moldavia and Ukraine, and observers from Belarus. The Civil Society Forum aims to meet on a regular basis and become a platform for dialogue, capacity building and exchanges.

More specifically, the establishment of the Eastern Partnership has allowed strengthening the multilateral cooperation dimension among the EU's Eastern partners and with the EU. In fact, it is expected that the EaP will: i) facilitate the development of common positions and joint activities, ii) foster links among the partner countries themselves; and iii) lead to a more regular and structured dialogue among partners and with the EU, whilst creating a stronger basis for multilateral cooperation. Finally, it is worth mentioning that - as part of the multilateral dimension - five flagship initiatives are being launched or pursued in the areas of: i) Integrated Border Management Flagship Initiative; ii) Support to Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) Flagship Initiative; iii) Regional Electricity Markets, Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Sources Flagship Initiative; iv) Prevention, Preparedness and Response to natural and man-made Disasters Flagship Initiative (PPRD-East, and v) Environmental Governance Flagship Initiative<sup>49</sup>.

The multilateral EaP framework has a four level structure: Heads of State or Government, Ministers of Foreign Affairs, four thematic platforms, and, at technical level, panels that support the work of the platforms on more specific subjects. Sector cooperation can also be enhanced through specific ministerial meetings.

### 2.2.2 The Euro-Mediterranean Partnership (EMP)

Unlike the newly created EaP, the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership dates back to the Barcelona Conference and ensuing Declaration of November 1995. The Declaration paved the way for a more integrated approach with a view to establishing a comprehensive Euro-Mediterranean partnership in order to turn the Mediterranean into a common area of peace, stability and prosperity through the reinforcement of political dialogue and security, an economic and financial partnership and a social, cultural and human partnership. Since then, the EMP has offered a strong policy framework for the EU's relations with the Mediterranean countries and has formed the basis for a continuing dialogue and cooperation.

In this context, it is explicitly recognised that the ENP “will build on ‘the *acquis*’ of the EMP by fully integrating a tailor made approach adapted to each country or group of countries”<sup>50</sup>.

<sup>48</sup> Source: [http://www.eeas.europa.eu/eastern/docs/2011\\_eap\\_warsaw\\_summit\\_en.pdf](http://www.eeas.europa.eu/eastern/docs/2011_eap_warsaw_summit_en.pdf)

<sup>49</sup> Source: “EaP Summit – 29-30 September 2011, Warsaw: Update on Eastern Partnership implementation” EuropeAid Development and Cooperation DG – 02/09/2011

[http://www.eeas.europa.eu/eastern/docs/2011\\_eap\\_implementation\\_en.pdf](http://www.eeas.europa.eu/eastern/docs/2011_eap_implementation_en.pdf)

<sup>50</sup> European Neighbourhood Policy Strategy Paper COM (2004) 373, 12.05.04, page 22

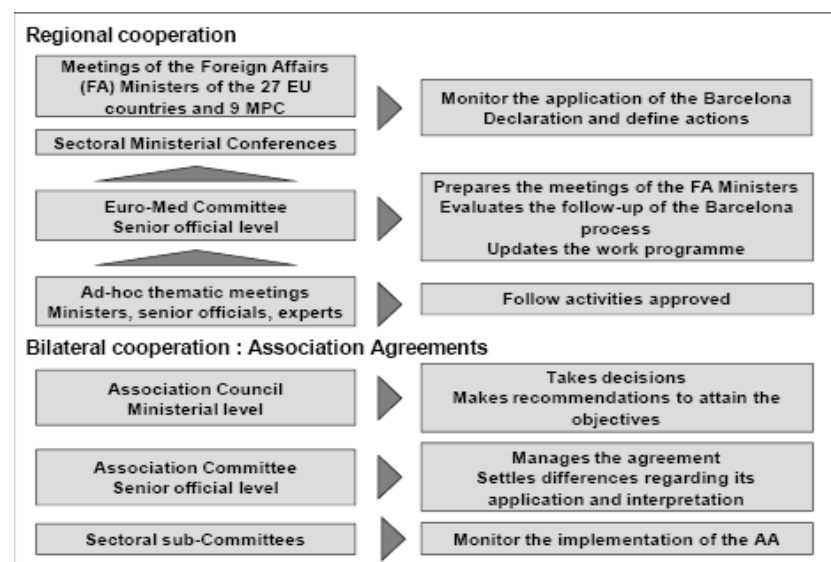


It is nevertheless worth noting that, with the ENP, a shift in the centre of gravity of the cooperation with the MPC can be noted from the Euro-Mediterranean to the Euro-Arab area; shift which is the direct result of the fact that two of the non-Arab Southern Mediterranean countries (Cyprus and Malta) have become Member States, while one country (Turkey) is a candidate to accession.

The EMP is also comprised by two complementary tracks, the bilateral and the regional agenda. The institutional framework of the Barcelona process is summarised in Figure 1.

As far as the **bilateral dimension** is concerned, the basic partnership framework established for the Mediterranean area is similar to that of the Eastern region, whereby Southern partners have concluded Association Agreements<sup>51</sup> that provide for political dialogue, free trade in manufactured goods between the partner and the EU through tariff dismantling over a transitional period, and various forms of economic cooperation. At the **multilateral level** on the other hand, an important difference can be noted and is related to the fact that an explicit regional dimension encouraging the development of intra-regional initiatives and cooperation in a broad spectrum of sectors has been in existence since 1995.

**Figure 1: Institutional Framework of the Barcelona process: Union for the Mediterranean**



Along with the 27 EU member states and the 9 Mediterranean partner countries (Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, the Palestinian Authority, Syria, Tunisia) and 7 other Southern Mediterranean, African and Middle Eastern countries (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Mauritania, Monaco, Montenegro and Turkey) are members of the UfM.

This said, while there is a perfect correspondence between the members of the EaP and the countries covered by the Eastern dimension of the ENP (even though it should be noted that some regional programmes e.g. TRACECA and INOGATE also include Central Asian countries), the same cannot be said for the Southern region. In fact, while the ENP encompasses 10 countries in the Southern Neighbourhood, the EMP, which was then re-launched under the heading of Union for the Mediterranean (UfM) in 2008, encompasses 16 Southern Mediterranean, African and Middle Eastern countries<sup>52</sup>.

The re-launch was an opportunity to render relations both more concrete and more visible with the reinforcement of regional and sub-regional initiatives. Among them: i) the de-pollution of the Mediterranean Sea, including coastal and protected marine areas; ii) the establishment of maritime and land highways that connect ports and improve rail connections so as to facilitate movement of people and goods; iii) a joint civil protection programme on prevention, preparation and response to natural and man-made disasters; iv) a Mediterranean solar energy plan that explores opportunities for developing alternative energy sources in the region; v) a Euro-Mediterranean University, inaugurated in Slovenia in June 2008; vi) the Mediterranean Business Development Initiative, which supports small businesses operating in the region by first assessing their needs and then providing technical assistance and access to finance.

<sup>51</sup> Association Agreements are now in force with all countries with the exception of Syria (AA ready for signature) and some countries, notably Morocco, Israel, Jordan, Egypt, Tunisia, and the Palestinian Authorities are seeking to further enhance their bilateral relations with the EU.

<sup>52</sup> Albania, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Mauritania, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, the Palestinian Authority, Syria, Tunisia and Turkey. Countries underlined are those that are encompassed in the Southern ENP region. Libya is covered by the ENP but is not a member of the UoM.

### 3. COOPERATION INSTRUMENTS

In order to match the ambitions of the ENP, the Commission has proposed and later adopted a new set of harmonised instruments to support the assistance to be provided to third countries. Although the creation of a specific Neighbourhood instrument was first envisaged in the Commission's communication "Paving the Way for a New Neighbourhood Instrument" of 2003<sup>53</sup>, the high number of legal and budgetary questions led to the adoption of a two-phase approach. Under this approach, phase I (2004-2006) foresaw the introduction of enhanced coordination among existing instruments, whereas Phase II (as of 1 January 2007) foresaw the establishment of a new instrument, i.e. the **European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI)**.

In the period between 1 January 2004 - 31 December 2006, Commission assistance to the countries of the ENP was provided under the so called **TACIS Regulation** [Council Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 99/2000] and **MEDA II Regulation** [Council Regulation (EC) No 2698/2000]. These two regulations constituted the principal instruments of economic and financial cooperation for the Eastern and Southern ENP countries/regions respectively.

As of 1 January 2007, these instruments has been replaced by the **ENPI** [Regulation (EC) No. 1638/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council], established "to provide assistance for the development of an area of prosperity and good neighbourliness". The ENPI replaces existing geographic and thematic programmes covering the ENP countries and Russia, and foresees that external aspects of internal policies previously covered by a specific instrument will be either mainstreamed in country - multi-country programmes, or, where appropriate, dealt with through specific thematic programmes.

The overall objective of the Commission's assistance under the ENPI is to "promote enhanced cooperation and progressive economic integration between the European Union and the partner countries and, in particular, the implementation of partnership and cooperation agreements, association agreements or other existing and future agreements."<sup>54</sup>

This emphasises the fact that: i) the **ENPI is a policy-driven instrument**, aspect which is emphasised in Articles 2 and 3 of the ENPI Regulation that set out the main aims of the assistance and make an explicit link between these aims and the existing agreements with neighbouring countries (i.e. the AAs); ii) the objectives that can be pursued under the ENPI includes objectives that are specific to the ENP as well as more general development objectives, thus reflecting the reality of neighbouring countries.

The regulation also defines the overall architecture of the ENPI, whereby it is specified (Article 6) that assistance will be provided to:

- country or multi-country programmes, covering assistance to one partner country or addressing regional and sub-regional cooperation between two or more partner countries, in which Member States may participate;
- thematic programmes, addressing one or more specific challenges which are common to several partner countries and which may be relevant to one or more Member States;
- cross-border cooperation programmes, covering cooperation between one or more Member States and one or more partner countries, taking place in regions adjacent to their shared part of the external border of the European Community<sup>55</sup>.

As specified in greater detail in the following sections, the main focus of this evaluation is on the multi-country programmes and more specifically on the two multi-country programmes covering respectively the Eastern and Southern regions, the third one being the Neighbourhood wide regional programme (or inter-regional programme).

Finally, it is worth noting that the two ENP regions (and countries for that matter) may also benefit from funding through additional financing instruments such as:

<sup>53</sup> COM (2003) 393, 1 July 2003.

<sup>54</sup> ENPI Regulation, Article 2(1)

<sup>55</sup> By introducing in article 1 (for the first time in an assistance regulation) that assistance can be used for the common benefit of Member States and partner countries, the ENPI adds an innovative and specific feature, i.e. the inclusion of cross-border cooperation component, viewed as an essential element to the development of an area of good neighbourliness.

- the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR) which provides support to civil society in the region across a wide range of human rights areas (such as the promotion of freedom of expression and association, the protection of human rights defenders, prevention of torture, improving the international human rights framework, and observation of elections). Support is provided through overall calls for proposals on thematic priorities, country based support schemes or targeted projects with international organisations.
- the Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI) thematic programmes, which support actions in the fields of: i) investing in people; ii) environment and sustainable management of natural resources including energy; iii) non-state actors and local authorities in development; iv) food security; v) migration and asylum.
- the Nuclear Safety Cooperation Instrument, which finances measures to support a higher level of nuclear safety, radiation protection and the application of efficient and effective safeguards of nuclear materials in third countries<sup>56</sup>.
- the Instrument for Stability, which is a strategic tool designed to address a number of global security and development challenges in complement to geographic instruments. In force since January 2007, it replaces several instruments in the fields of drugs, mines, uprooted people, crisis management, rehabilitation and reconstruction.

#### **4. THE THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN UNION'S SUPPORT TO THE TWO ENP REGIONS IN THE PERIOD 2004-2010**

The Commission of the European Union's regional cooperation with the two ENP regions in the period 2004-2010 is laid out in the two 2007-2013 Regional Strategy Papers (RSP) developed for the Eastern and Southern ENP regions. For the period 2004-2006, reference will be made to: i) the revised TACIS RSP and Regional Indicative Programme (RIP) for 2004-2006 (for the Eastern Region) and the MEDA RIP 2005-2006 (for the Southern Region); the reason why emphasis is placed on the latter two documents for the period 2004-2006 is linked to the fact that the RSPs were developed before the ENP while the RIPs were drafted after the adoption of the ENP and therefore already start to take into account the new approach proposed by the Commission in its cooperation with the ENP countries.

##### **4.1 THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN UNION'S REGIONAL COOPERATION WITH ENP EASTERN REGION**

*The Regional Strategy Paper 2007-2013 for the Eastern region* sets out by stating that the principal objective of the regional strategy is to "facilitate and advance cooperation in areas of mutual interest and benefit between the partner countries themselves, and between the EC and the partner countries". Emphasis is placed on the fact that regional assistance will be provided where the regional level is deemed the most appropriate<sup>57</sup> or where it complements the national-level assistance with a view to "develop an increasingly close relationship, going beyond past levels of cooperation to gradual economic integration and deepening political cooperation".<sup>58</sup>

The strategy also sets out the principles for the selection of intervention areas, including: i) the strategic importance in the context of EU-regional cooperation; ii) the comparative advantage of the EC and more specifically of intervening at regional level; iii) the complementarity with national strategies on the one hand and with the strategies and actions of other donors on the other hand; v) the coherence of the ENP-based cooperation policy with other core policies of the EU; and vi) continuity with the assistance previously provided in order to build upon existing and emerging mechanisms and to assist in their development.

This translates into priority support for five strategic categories:

- **1. Networks**, in particular Transport and Energy networks, although it is recognised that there could be some support for regional cooperation among SMEs;
- **2. Environment protection and forestry**;
- **3. Border and migration management, the fight against international crime, and customs**;

<sup>56</sup> The geographic scope of the Instrument includes all third countries, and is therefore wider than that of the previous TACIS Nuclear Safety Programme. However, the first part of the implementation phase (2007-2009) continues to concentrate on the NIS (mainly Russia and Ukraine, but also Armenia and Kazakhstan). In the future, nuclear safety problems in countries of Northern Africa, ACP or Latin America will require attention.

<sup>57</sup> I.e. because it is able to better meet given objectives, or because of its capacity to foster greater cooperation within the region, or because it allows to achieve economies of scale or avoid duplication of efforts.

<sup>58</sup> European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument, Eastern Regional Programme Strategy Paper 2007 – 2013, p. 16.



- 4. People-to-people activities, information and support;
- 5. Landmines, explosive remnants of war, small arms and light weapons.

Cross-cutting issues are mentioned but specific reference is only made to gender as follows: '*Gender as a cross-cutting issue will be integrated wherever possible into the design of all programmes*'<sup>59</sup>.

In line with the EU Development Policy of 2000, the strategy explicitly mentions cross-cutting issues as follows: promotion of human rights, equality between men and women, children's rights and the environmental dimension.

Finally, in the RSP reference is made to the fact that in addition to the support provided to the ENP Eastern Region through the RSP/RIP, further assistance to the countries of the region will be provided through: i) the ENPI national allocations; ii) ENPI cross-border cooperation programmes, iii) ENPI inter-regional programmes; iv) ENPI thematic programmes such as the 'Migration and Asylum', 'Non-State Actors and Local Authorities' and 'Food Security'; v) the Democracy and Human Rights Instrument; vi) the Nuclear Safety Instrument; and the vii) the Stability Instrument. Once again, and with specific reference to thematic instruments/programmes, the RSP states that thematic activities at regional level will be launched only if they provide a clear added value.

The 2007-2013 RSP & 2007-2010 RIP show a certain degree of continuity with the previous strategy/programming document covering the area, i.e. the **TACIS Regional Cooperation Strategy Paper / Indicative Programme 2004-2006**. Continuity can be seen especially when looking at the importance attributed by the TACIS RSP to regional cooperation, which is viewed as 'the most appropriate way to deal with global challenges and issues of a transboundary nature faced by these countries, but also crucial for ensuring peace, stability and security as well as promoting sustainable economic and social development in a Pan-European context'.

Priority areas identified for support include:

- Sustainable management of natural resources, focusing mainly on water issues. Additional support is provided to biodiversity and sustainable use of forest resources and climate change;
- Promoting trade and investment flows, addressing interstate cooperation in the fields of energy, transport and the promotion of information society, including the Inogate and Traceca programmes;
- Justice and home affairs, focusing on enhancing integrated border management, improving migration and asylum management and combating organised crime and international terrorism.

**TABLE 3: FOCAL SECTORS OF INTERVENTION OF REGIONAL COOPERATION IN THE EASTERN REGION, 2004-2010**

EASTERN REGION	
RSP 2007-2013 / RIP 2007-2010 Eastern region	RSP / RIP 2004-2006 Eastern region
<u>Networks (priority 1):</u>	<u>Promoting trade and investment flows (priority 1) focusing on:</u>
- Transport	- Transport cooperation
- Energy	- Energy sector (oil and gas networks)
- SME Regional Cooperation	- Promotion of information society and development of e-plans
<u>Environment protection and forestry (priority 2):</u>	<u>Sustainable management of natural resources (priority 2):</u>
- Water sector	- Water issues
- Forestry sector	- Biodiversity and sustainable use of forest resources and
- Climate change	- Climate change
- Industrial pollution	
- Information & civil society cooperation in the environment field	
<u>Border and migration management, the fight against international crime, and customs (priority 3)</u>	<u>Justice and home affairs (priority 3) focusing on:</u>
	- Enhancing integrated border management;
	- Improving migration and asylum management, and
	- Combating organised crime and international terrorism
<u>People-to-people activities, information &amp; support (priority 4):</u>	*N.B. the order of presentation of the sub-sectors under each priority area has been at times modified to improve the identification of correspondences between the two periods. -The number of the priority area reported in the original documents is indicated in brackets. <i>Source: Regional Strategy Papers and Indicative Programmes for the two Regions over the period 2004-2010.</i>
- People-to-people activities	
- Information and support	
<u>Landmines, explosive remnants of war, small arms and light weapons (priority 5)</u>	

<sup>59</sup> European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument, Eastern Regional Programme Strategy Paper 2007 – 2013, p. 17.

Differences between the response strategies outlined in the two documents (ENPI Eastern region RSP/RIP and TACIS RSP/RIP) can be identified, although these primarily relate to the fact that the ENPI RSP expands the priority areas from three to five, adding as priority 4 'people-to-people activities' and as priority 5 'Landmines, explosive remnants of war, small arms and light weapons'. Otherwise, despite the different wordings used to define the priority areas, a strong correspondence between the types of activities foreseen can be identified (see table 3).

#### **4.2 THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN UNION'S REGIONAL COOPERATION WITH ENP SOUTHERN REGION**

*The Regional Strategy Paper 2007-2013 for the Southern region* sets out by stating that the EU's policy in the region 'is guided by two coherent and complementary strategies: the Euro-Med Barcelona Declaration at regional level (1995) and its bilateral Association Agreements and, since 2003, the European Neighbourhood Policy and its bilateral Action Plans'.<sup>60</sup>

The priority objectives for cooperation at regional level, as stated in the RSP, are:

- a common Euro-Mediterranean area of justice, security and migration cooperation;
- a common sustainable economic area, with a focus on trade liberalisation, regional trade integration, infrastructure networks and environmental protection;
- a common sphere for socio-cultural exchanges, with a focus on cultural and people-to-people exchanges, and raising awareness of the Partnership through the media.

As in the case of the Eastern Region RSP, emphasis is placed on: i) the value added that can be generated through regional interventions in terms of economies of scale and scope; ii) the importance of regional cooperation as a means to develop increasingly close relationships acting as a forum for exchanging information and policy experiences, best practices and demonstration effects.

On the other hand, it should be noted that no explicit reference is made in the Southern Region RSP to additional support from which the region could benefit with the exception of multiple reference to the country strategy papers and related assistance, nor to the integration of cross-cutting issues.

Priority areas selected for regional cooperation in the Mediterranean under the RSP 2007-2013 include:

- 1. Justice, security and migration cooperation
- 2. Sustainable economic development
- 3. Social development and cultural exchanges

In addition to these priority areas, two additional areas are identified as key challenges to be addressed, these are: i) Regulatory harmonization and convergence to EU standards in the Sanitary and Phyto-Sanitary field recognised to be of utmost importance for the liberalization of agricultural products; and ii) an increased level of cooperation and involvement of the Mediterranean Partners in the implementation of an EU Maritime policy with a view to address issues related to maritime traffic, coastal tourism, aquaculture, pollution, depleted fish stocks and migration.

The previous strategy document covering the area, i.e. the ***Euro-Mediterranean Partnership – MEDA Regional Indicative Programme 2005-2006***<sup>61</sup> does not explicitly indicate the priority areas for intervention. It does, however, state that the priority areas and the broad strategic orientations of the RSP 2002-2006 remain valid, and these are as follows:

- Making the Euro-Med Free-Trade Zone a Reality;
- Develop regional infrastructures;
- Promoting the sustainability of the Euro-Med Integration;
- Enhancing the rule of law and good governance;
- Bringing the Partnership closer the people.

Overall, when looking at the two RSPs/RIPs (ENPI Southern region RSP/RIP and MEDA RSP/RIP), it seems as if there is no strong correlation between the two periods, nevertheless upon deeper

<sup>60</sup> European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI), Regional Strategy Paper (2007-2013) and Regional Indicative Programme (2007-2010) for the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership. Page 3

<sup>61</sup> It is worth recalling that the strategy paper proper was not revised as "since the MTR coincides with the 2005-2006 programming exercise, it was decided to proceed with CSPs/RSP adjustments through the national/regional indicative programmes". Euro-Mediterranean Partnership – MEDA Regional Indicative Programme 2005-2006, page 4.

analysis it appears that while the outlined priority areas differ in number and wording, areas of intervention do indeed present a fairly high degree of continuity, as evidence by Table 4

**TABLE 4: FOCAL SECTORS OF INTERVENTION OF REGIONAL COOPERATION IN THE EASTERN REGION, 2004-2010**

<b>SOUTHERN REGION</b>	
<b>RSP 2007-2013 / RIP 2007-2010 Southern region</b>	<b>RSP / RIP 2005-2006 Southern region*</b>
<b>Justice, security and migration cooperation (priority 1):</b>	<b>Enhancing the rule of law and good governance (priority 4);</b>
- Confidence building measures: i) civil protection measures; and ii) partnership for peace	
- Justice, security and migration	- Justice, Security and Migration
- Policy analysis (EuroMesSco & FEMISE)	- Policy analysis (EuroMesSco & FEMISE)
<b>Sustainable economic development (priority 2):</b>	<b>Priorities 1, 2, 3 as indicated below</b>
- Investment promotion and reform dynamisation to attract investments	
- Transport and Energy Cooperation	<b>Promoting regional infrastructures (priority 2);</b>
- South-South trade integration	<b>Making the Euro-Med Free-Trade Zone a Reality (priority 1);</b> Regulatory approximation and completion of the Med free trade area
- TA and risk capital support for FEMIP	<b>Promoting the sustainability of the Euro-Med Integration (priority 3)</b> TA and risk capital support for FEMIP
- Environmental programme	
- Development of information society	
<b>Social development and cultural exchanges (priority 3)</b>	<b>Bringing the Partnership closer the people (priority 5)</b>
- Gender equality and civil society	
- Information and communication	
- EUROMED Youth	- EUROMED Youth
- Dialogue between cultures & cultural heritage	- Dialogue between cultures and civilisations (Support to the EUROMED foundation) & Dialogue and exchanges between cities & local authorities (MEDACT)

\*It should be noted that the priority areas of the 2005-06 previous RSP/RIP are not listed in the order in which they are presented in the original document. The order of presentation has been re-shuffled to match that of the 2007-2013 RSPs although number of the priority area has been indicated in brackets.

Source: Regional Strategy Papers and Indicative Programmes for the two Regions over the period 2004-2010

#### **4.3 OVERVIEW OF THE MAIN SECTORS OF INTERVENTION OF THE COMMISSION'S REGIONAL COOPERATION WITH ENP EASTERN & SOUTHERN REGIONS**

Table 5 (next page) provides a synthetic overview of: i) the correspondence (or lack thereof) between priorities and sectors / sub-sectors of intervention as outlined in the RSPs/RIPs for the two regions; and ii) the evolution of priorities over time (from MEDA/TACIS to ENPI) providing some preliminary indication on the continuity (or lack thereof) between the two periods analysed.

**TABLE 5: FOCAL SECTORS OF INTERVENTION IN THE PERIOD 2004-2010**

SECTORS/SUB-SECTORS	EASTERN REGION		SOUTHERN REGION	
	RSP / RIP 2004-2006 Eastern region	RSP 2007-13 / RIP 2007-10 Eastern region	RSP / RIP 2005-06 Southern region	RSP 2007-13 / RIP 2007-10 Southern region
<b>NETWORKS</b>				
Transport	Priority 1	Priority 1	Priority 2	Priority 2
Energy	Priority 1	Priority 1	Priority 2	Priority 2
<b>SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>				
SME Regional Cooperation		Priority 1		
Investments Promotion				Priority 2
TA and risk capital support for FEMIP			Priority 3	Priority 2
Trade integration			Priority 1	Priority 2
Information society				Priority 2
<b>ENVIRONMENT</b>				
Water Sector	Priority 2	Priority 2		Priority 2
Biodiversity and sustainable use of forest	Priority 2	Priority 2		
Pollution (& waste)		Priority 2		Priority 2
Climate change	Priority 2	Priority 2		
<b>JUSTICE, SECURITY, MIGRATION AND BORDER MANAGEMENT</b>				
Enhancing integrated border management	Priority 3	Priority 3		
Justice, security and migration	Priority 3	Priority 3	Priority 4	Priority 1
Confidence building measures				Priority 1
Combating organised crime and international terrorism	Priority 3	Priority 3		
Policy analysis (EuroMesSco & FEMISE)			Priority 4	Priority 1
<b>SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</b>				
People-to-people activities		Priority 4		
Information and media	Priority 1	Priority 4		Priority 3
Gender equality and civil society				Priority 3
Euromed Youth			Priority 5	Priority 3
Euromed Foundation			Priority 5	
Dialogue between cultures & cultural heritage			Priority 5	Priority 3
<b>LANDMINES, EXPLOSIVE REMNANTS OF WAR, SMALL ARMS AND LIGHT WEAPONS</b>		Priority 5		

Source: Regional Strategy Papers and Indicative Programmes for the two Regions over the period 2004-2010

## ANNEX 6: MORE ON EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

This section presents the main features of the methodological approach followed throughout the evaluation. In particular it focuses on: (i) the evaluation process; (ii) the data collection method; and (iii) the challenges and limitations of this exercise.

### 1. THE EVALUATION PROCESS

In line with the ToR and based upon the methodology developed by the Evaluation Unit of DG DEVCO-EuropeAid, the evaluation process encompassed three main phases:

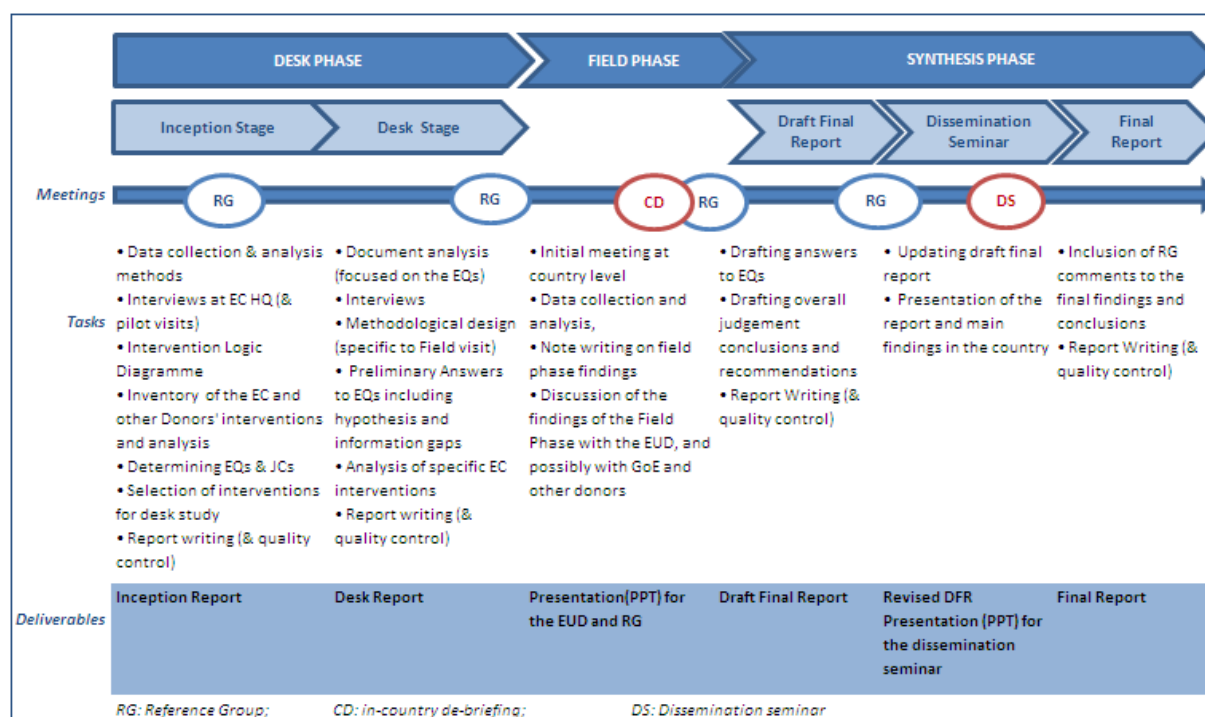
#### 1. Desk Phase, further subdivided in two stages, i.e.

- **Inception stage:** structuring of the evaluation by proposing evaluation questions (EQs) and judgment criteria (JCs) as well as a description of the main thrust of the methodological design including indicators to be used, strategy of analysis and detailed work plan).
- **Desk Stage:** finalization of EQs, JCs and corresponding quantitative and qualitative indicators, initial collection of evidence, first analysis and formulation of elements of answers and hypotheses to EQs.

#### 2. Field Phase collection of additional information in the national context leading to validation or refutation of hypotheses formulated during the desk phase.

#### 3. Synthesis Phase bringing together the results of the desk phase and field phase in this final report).

FIGURE 2: KEY STEPS OF THE ENP REGIONAL-LEVEL EVALUATION



### 1.1 THE INCEPTION STAGE

One of the first task of the evaluation team was the elaboration of the **intervention logic (IL)** intervention logic (IL) underlying the Commission of the European Union's Support to the two European Neighbourhood Policy Regions (East and South).

#### 1.1.1 The intended intervention logic

The intervention logic represents the hierarchy of objectives and expected effects as expressed in the main strategy documents over the years. As such, it represents the backbone for the evaluation, and outlines the set of objectives against which the EC intervention will be assessed. The IL aims at reflecting the EC overall approach and interventions in an aggregate form and is based on the official documents that set out the EC strategies in the regions, in particular the two Regional Strategy Papers for 2007-2013 and related RIPs for 2007-2010. This said, it should equally be mentioned that the intervention logic has also been developed by integrating the approach and interventions outlined in the MEDA Regional Indicative Programme 2005-2006 and the TACIS Regional Cooperation: Strategy Paper and Indicative Programme 2004-2006

The intervention logic is presented in the form of effects diagrams, as follows:

- **Two faithful effects diagrams** reflecting respectively the “European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI) Regional Strategy Paper (2007-2013) and Regional Indicative Programme (2007-2010) for the Eastern region and for the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership (Southern region); the ‘*faithful effects diagrams*’ represent the hierarchy of objectives as it emerges, explicitly or implicitly, from strategic and programming official documents.
- **One synthetic reconstructed effects diagram** that brings together the two regional strategies and also includes the positioning of the EQs. The synthetic effects diagram presents the overall Intervention Logic of EC support during the considered period and highlights the links between the various sectors and their combined contribution to the medium and long-term objectives outlined in the EC Country Strategies. The reconstructed diagram brings together the analysis of the intervention logic of both the Eastern and Southern regions. Within each diagram attention has been given to the need to distinguish between effects that are foreseen only in one regional strategy / indicative programme or effects that are foreseen in both. To this end, normal text has been used for the Southern region, cursive for the Eastern region and underlined text when the effect is common to both regions<sup>62</sup>.

The diagrams differentiate between six logical levels. These are, from left to right of the effects diagram:

1. Inputs. The political, financial, human and material resources and the related instruments used for the development intervention.
2. Activities/Interventions. EC specific support interventions (projects & programmes) put in place to produce outputs.
3. Outputs. We consider here both the direct outputs of the Commission's activities and the induced government outputs, i.e. outputs of the governments and regional / national institutions / organisations, which are supposed to own and be the key users of the Commission's support.
4. Results (Outcomes). The likely or achieved short-term effects on the social and economic context of a development intervention's output: the specific changes occurred through the contribution of EC support.
5. Intermediate impacts. The medium-term expected effects by the intervention on the social and economic context.
6. Long-term impacts. These relate to the longer-term expected effects by the intervention on the social and economic context. These correspond to the global objectives, in the long term.

All the diagrams present a box placed at the bottom that encompasses all columns and represents - in a synthetic manner - the overall framework within which the Commission intervenes. This includes:

- Political framework of the relations between the EU, its international partners and the beneficiaries (Treaties, Political Declarations, Joint Communiqués, etc.);
- EU Thematic Policies (mostly related to Commission Communications, Staff Working Papers, Council Communications and Conclusions, etc.);
- EU geographical strategies (medium-long term strategies such as regional Agreements with EU).

Finally, in the faithful versions, a column is added with indication of the Governments' national policies and strategies that the EC cooperation is expected to contribute to.

The diagrams enable the identification of an intervention logic that shows a rather significant degree of coherence at the various levels, and between them, a perception that will be validated or rejected in the following phases of the evaluation process.

<sup>62</sup> It is worth mentioning that the above-mentioned diagrams are the result of a thorough analysis which led to the preliminary drafting of sectoral diagrams. The development of these diagrams was deemed necessary in order to gain a good understanding of the Commission's intervention logic and served as the starting point for the drafting of the global IL diagrams.



Diagram 1: EC Intended intervention logics, faithful version, Eastern Region

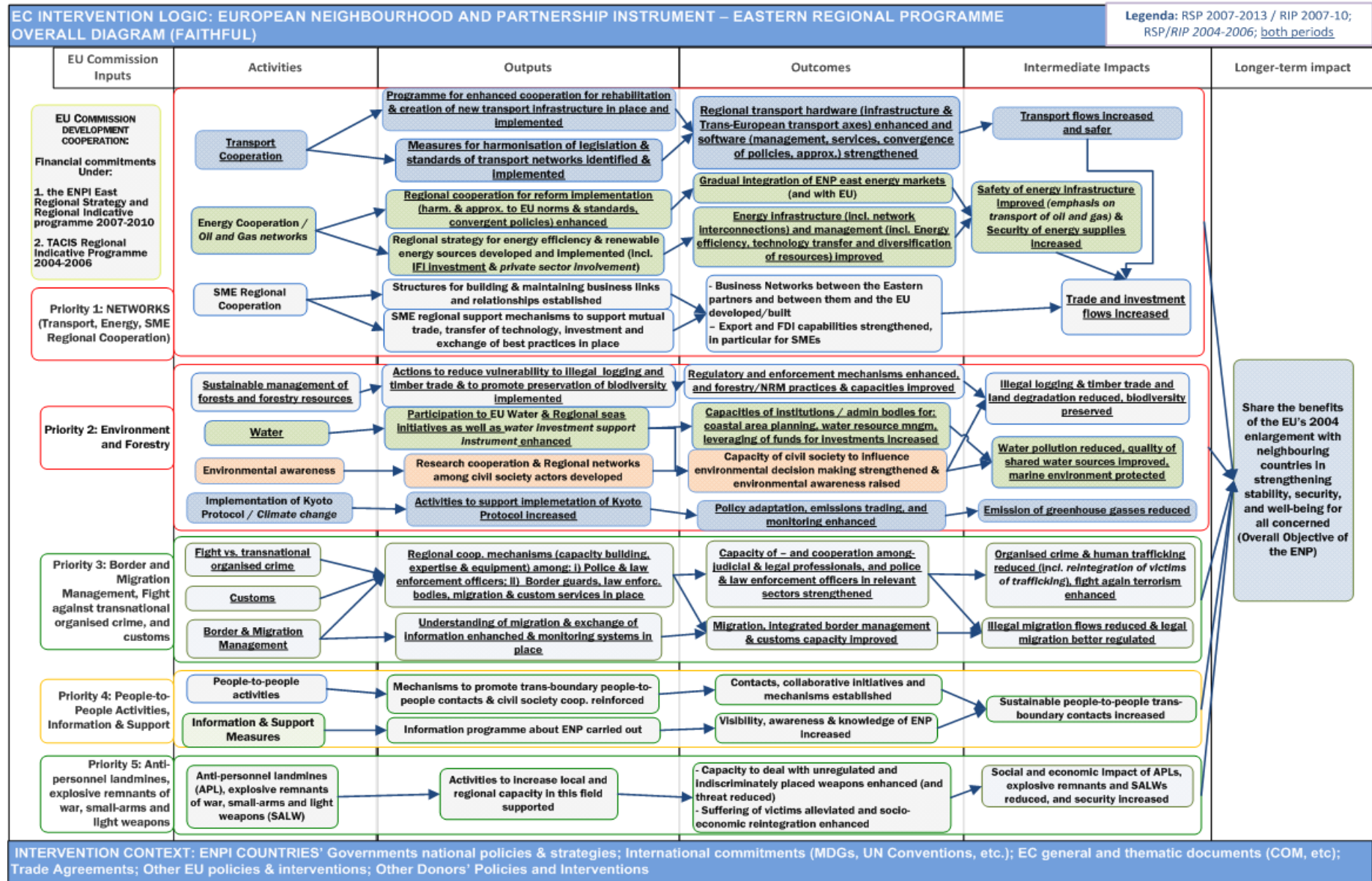




Diagram 2: EC Intended intervention logics, faithful version, Southern Region

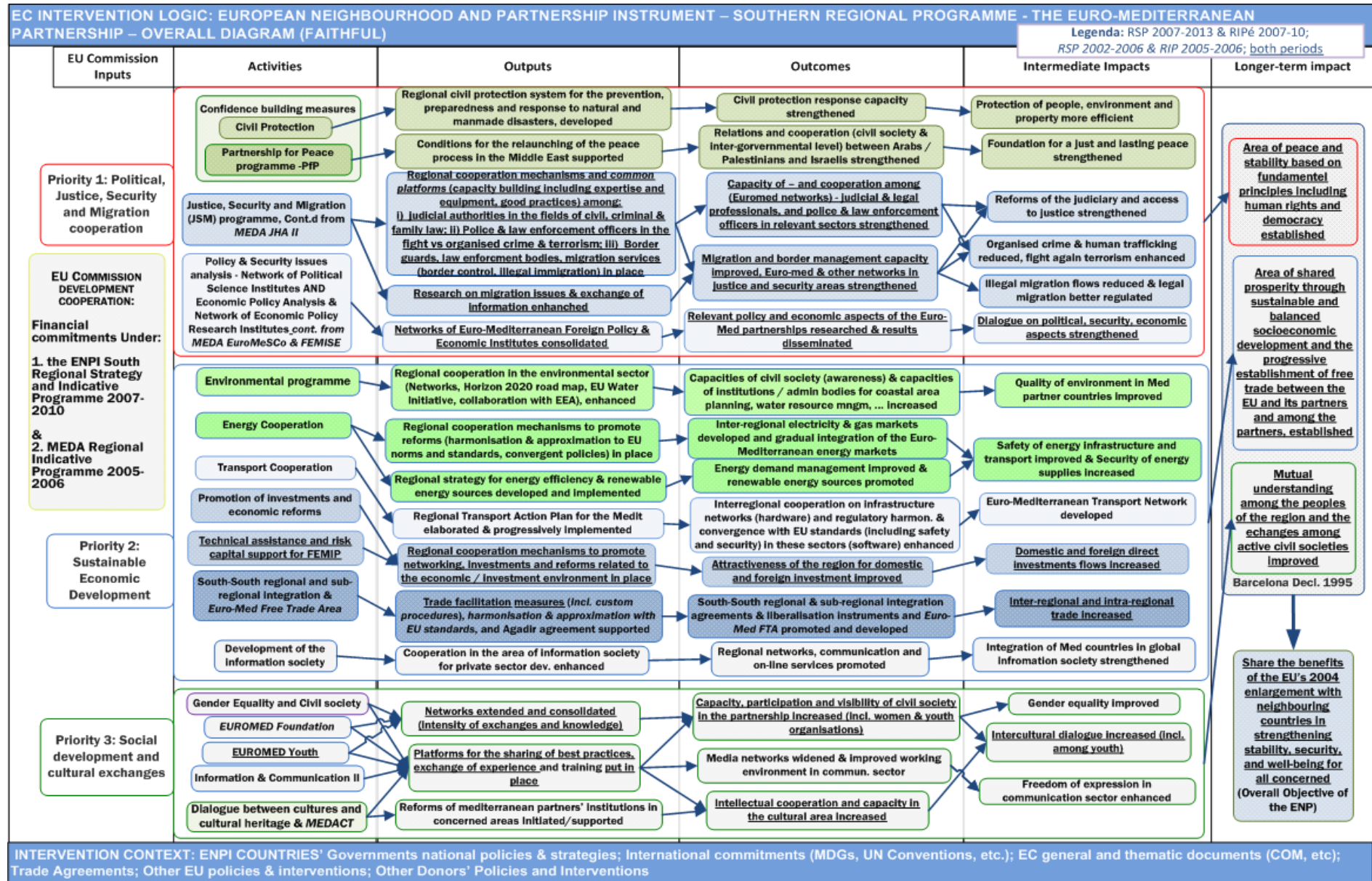
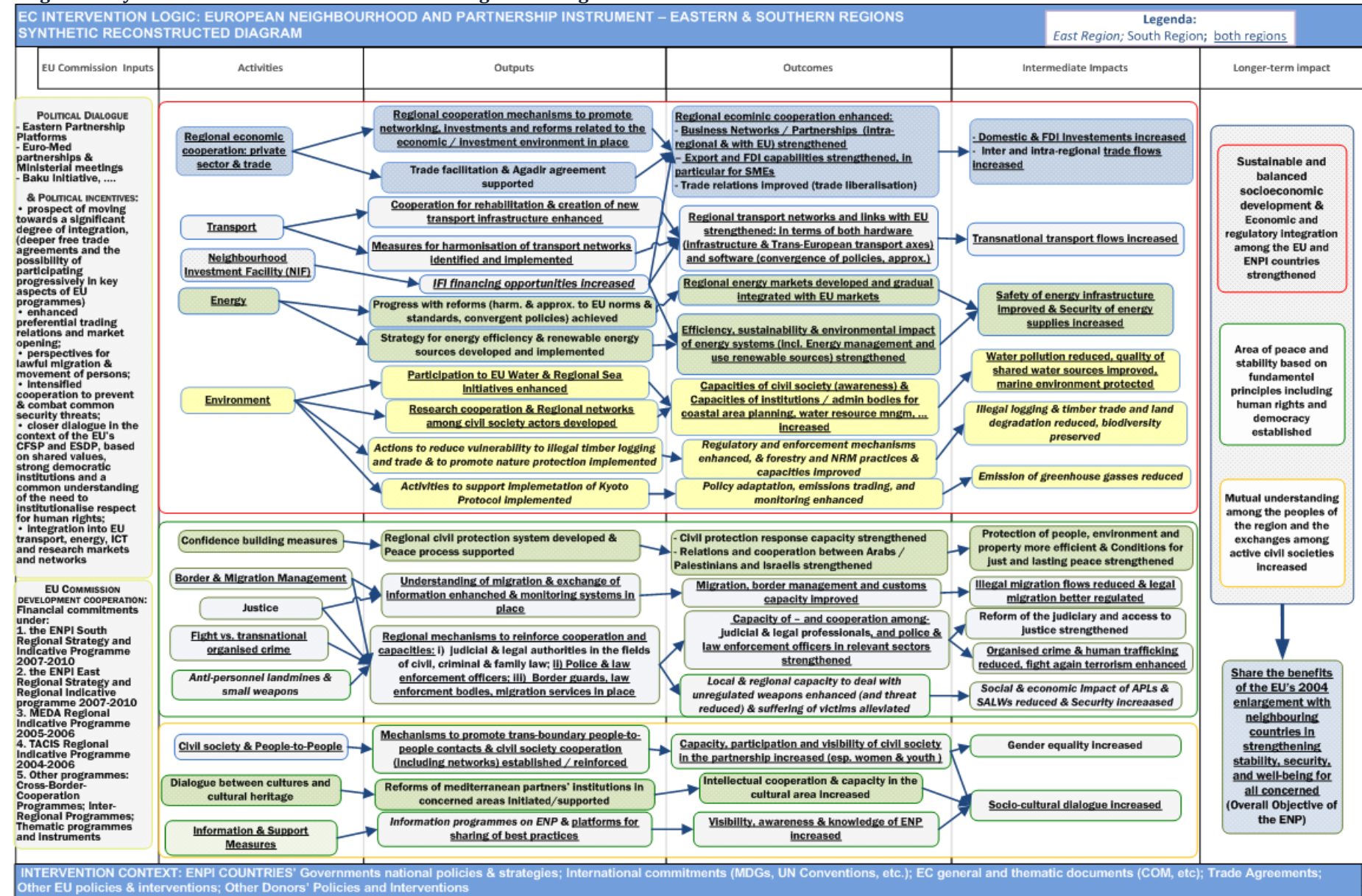


Diagram 3: Synthesis Reconstructed Intervention Logic both Regions





### 1.1.2 The Evaluation Questions

On the basis of the IL, the team has designed the Evaluations Questions (EQs) that have been formulated to represent and address the fundamental issues in respect to the strategy, objectives and implementation of the Commission of the European Union's Support to the two European Neighbourhood Policy Regions (East and South) and to assess the extent to which the Commission's intended objectives have been achieved as planned, and how they were achieved. They can be summarised as follows:

**TABLE 6: LIST OF EQS**

EQ 1	ENP & REGIONAL PRIORITIES	TO WHAT EXTENT DID THE COMMISSION'S* SUPPORT TO REGIONAL COOPERATION IN THE TWO ENP REGIONS RESPOND TO THE PRIORITIES AND NEEDS OF THE TWO REGIONS WHILE REFLECTING THE ENP OBJECTIVES, BUILDING ON BEST PRACTICES FROM THE PAST REGIONAL COOPERATION AND TAKING INTO ACCOUNT REGIONAL SPECIFICITIES?
EQ 2	COHERENCE	TO WHAT EXTENT DID THE COMMISSION'S SUPPORT TO REGIONAL COOPERATION IN THE TWO ENP REGIONS ADD VALUE TO - AND COMPLEMENT - BILATERAL, CROSS-BORDER AND INTERREGIONAL COOPERATION?
EQ 3	ECONOMIC REGIONAL INTEGRATION	TO WHAT EXTENT HAS THE COMMISSION'S SUPPORT TO REGIONAL COOPERATION IN THE TWO ENP REGIONS CONTRIBUTED TO ENHANCED REGIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITHIN THE ENP REGIONS AND TO ECONOMIC INTEGRATION BETWEEN EACH OF THE ENP REGIONS AND THE EU?
EQ 4	TRANSPORT	TO WHAT EXTENT HAS THE COMMISSION'S SUPPORT TO REGIONAL COOPERATION IN THE TWO ENP REGIONS CONTRIBUTED TO THE STRENGTHENING OF THE REGIONAL TRANSPORT NETWORKS?
EQ 5	ENERGY	TO WHAT EXTENT HAS THE COMMISSION'S SUPPORT TO REGIONAL COOPERATION IN THE TWO ENP REGIONS CONTRIBUTED TO THE ENHANCED SAFETY AND SECURITY OF THE ENERGY FLOWS?
EQ 6	ENVIRONMENT / WATER	TO WHAT EXTENT HAS THE COMMISSION'S SUPPORT TO REGIONAL COOPERATION IN THE TWO ENP REGIONS CONTRIBUTED TO THE STRENGTHENING OF THE SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION OF THE NATURAL RESOURCES?
EQ 7	MIGRATION / SECURITY	TO WHAT EXTENT HAS THE COMMISSION'S SUPPORT TO REGIONAL COOPERATION IN THE TWO ENP REGIONS CONTRIBUTED TO THE STRENGTHENING OF REGIONAL CAPACITIES & COOPERATION IN THE FIELD OF MIGRATION MANAGEMENT AND TO THE FOSTERING OF PARTNERSHIPS RELATED TO FOREIGN POLICY & SECURITY ISSUES?
EQ 8	GOOD GOVERNANCE / JUSTICE	TO WHAT EXTENT AND HOW HAS THE COMMISSION'S SUPPORT TO REGIONAL COOPERATION IN THE TWO ENP REGIONS CONTRIBUTED TO STRENGTHENING GOOD GOVERNANCE IN THE TWO REGIONS, NOTABLY IN THE JUSTICE SECTOR?
EQ 9	CIVIL SOCIETY	TO WHAT EXTENT HAS THE COMMISSION'S SUPPORT TO REGIONAL COOPERATION IN THE TWO ENP REGIONS CONTRIBUTED TO INCREASED SOCIO-CULTURAL COLLABORATION WITHIN THE ENP REGIONS AND BETWEEN EACH OF THE ENP REGIONS AND THE EU THROUGH ENHANCED COOPERATION & CONTACTS BETWEEN NON-STATE ACTORS?
EQ 10	MIX OF INSTRUMENTS/ MODALITIES	TO WHAT EXTENT HAS THE SELECTED MIX OF FINANCING INSTRUMENTS, AID DELIVERY APPROACHES AND IMPLEMENTATION MODALITIES ENSURED THE SWIFT AND COST-EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COMMISSION'S SUPPORT TO REGIONAL COOPERATION IN THE TWO ENP REGIONS?

\* In the questions the abbreviated wording 'Commission' has been used instead of the complete wording "Commission of the European Union".

The drafting and structuring of the EQs has also taken into account key issues and sectors as identified in the ToR and as reflected in the intervention logic diagrams reconstructed on the basis of the analysis of the RSPs. The links between the EQs and the overall intervention logic are highlighted in Diagram 3 (previous page).

Finally, it is worth mentioning that the proposed EQs, besides covering the main focal sectors of the two EC regional strategies<sup>63</sup> (RSPs), encompass a broad spectrum of investigation areas. More specifically, the proposed EQs address all evaluation criteria and cover issues such as the 3Cs and cross-cutting issues (Art 101 of the European Consensus), although these are primarily treated in the framework of the sector EQs rather than through a single dedicated EQ. Table 7 (next page) provides a schematic overview of the coverage of the evaluation criteria and key issues for each Evaluation Question.

<sup>63</sup> It is recalled that during the period covered by the evaluation (2004-2010), the following RSPs and RIPs were elaborated: i) two RSPs covering the period 2007-2013 (one for each region); ii) two RIPs covering the period 2007-2010 (one for each region); iii) the 2004-2006 TACIS RSP/RIP; and iv) the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership – MEDA RIP 2005-2006.

TABLE 7: RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE DAC EVALUATION CRITERIA, EC-SPECIFIC ISSUES AND THE EQS

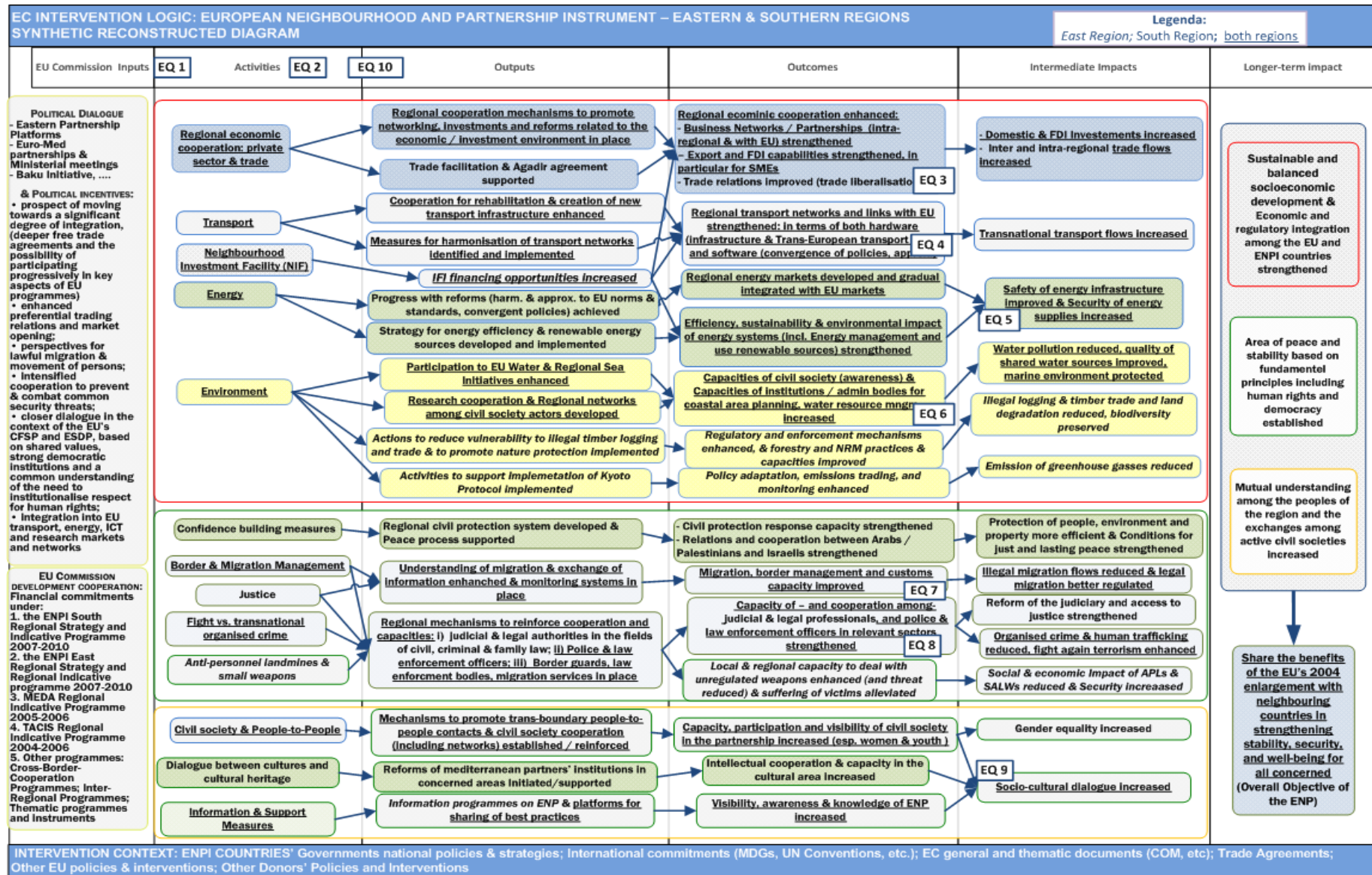
	EQ 1	EQ 2	EQ 3	EQ 4	EQ 5	EQ 6	EQ 7	EQ 8	EQ 9	EQ 10
	REGIONAL PRIORITIES	COHERENCE	ECONOMIC REGIONAL INTEGRATION	TRANSPORT	ENERGY	ENVIRONMENT / WATER	MIGRATION / SECURITY	GOOD GOVERNANCE / JUSTICE	PEOPLE – TO – PEOPLE	AID MODALITIES
Relevance	√√						√	√		√
Efficiency										√√
Effectiveness			√√	√√	√√	√√	√√	√√	√√	
Impact			√	√	√	√			√	
Sustainability	√			√	√	√	√		√	√
EU value added		√		√			√			
Coherence		√√								
3Cs	√			√	√					
Cross-cutting issues				√	√		√	√	√	

√√ Largely covered      √ Also covered

The review of relevant policy and programming documents and the analysis of funding flows led to the drafting and subsequent acceptance of the Inception Report in January 2012. This report included:

- a description of the political and socio-economic context of the ENP Eastern and Southern regions within which the Commission's regional cooperation was framed;
- the reconstruction of the Commission's regional intervention strategy and the logic underlying the Commission's strategic objectives and priorities within the two regions in the 2004-2010 period;
- a detailed analysis of the Commission's financial commitments in terms of sectoral coverage, timeframe evolution, aid modality and funding instruments; as well as an overview of other donors' official development assistance; and
- the proposed ten Evaluation Questions (EQs), with their respective judgement criteria and indicators along with the identification of sources and tools to be used, which allowed to better focus the scope of the evaluation.

Diagram 4: synthesis of EC Reconstructed Intervention Logic with EQs



## 1.2 THE DESK STAGE

The **Desk Study** stage encompassed the further analysis of documentary sources as well as the undertaking of interviews in Brussels with a view to inform and substantiate the indicators identified in relation to each judgement criteria on the basis of the agreed methodological framework. This stage was concluded with the finalization and acceptance of the Desk Study report (August 2012), which included:

- the agreed evaluation questions with the agreed Judgement Criteria (JC) and their quantitative and qualitative objectively verifiable Indicators
- preliminary findings structured along the ten evaluation questions, whereby information was presented at the level of each Judgment Criterion (JC) together with the hypotheses to be tested and the information gaps to be filled during the field phase; and
- the proposed approach to the field phase outlining the objectives and activities of the field phase including methodological approach and data collection and analytical tools to be used.

The desk study consisted of various kinds of activities with the aim to consolidate and deepen the work already carried out under the inception phase. To this end, the team has carried out the following sets of activities

These objectives translated into the following main sets of activities:

1. Further work on the inventory
2. Documentary analysis
3. Analysis of monitoring reports (ROM reports)
4. Interviews in Brussels.

### 1.2.1 Further work on the inventory

During the Desk Phase, the team has carried out further work on the inventory<sup>64</sup>, leading to:

- An improved coverage of **thematic budget lines**; the database of the inventory has been enriched with 84 added contracts with the aim to create a complete inventory including all activities under thematic programmes. Indeed, the great majority of contracts under thematic programmes belong to decisions having as geographical zone "All countries" (TPS); therefore, with the methodology followed for the first filtering process it was not possible to reconstruct properly the EC cooperation financed through thematic instruments.
- The classification of interventions per **funding channel / contracting party** thereby allowing to classify the contracts under the following headings: Private Sector, EU Institutions, UN & multilateral organisations, ONG, Universities and research centres, Government and local authorities.
- Further **analysis of the global sector under the bilateral cooperation**. The analysis of the Annual Action Programmes of the six ENP East countries for the years 2004-2006 has enabled the team to reconstruct a more detailed sectoral classification of the Bilateral Decisions previously classified under Global sector.

### 1.2.2 Documentary analysis

The **review and analysis of available documentary sources** by the evaluation team (*see the Bibliography in annex 2*) constituted a major part of the work undertaken during the desk phase. Three main categories of information have been collected and analysed for the desk study:

- **Background and context information** on the ENP countries focusing on regional aspects and on the cooperation policy of the Commission. The analysis of the policy contexts of the regions as well as of the political, economic, social and environmental issues and challenges has been pursued during this phase with a view to deepening the understanding of the background situation for all evaluation questions, but also to providing elements that have been fed into the sectoral evaluation questions. This information is necessary to understand the main issues addressed or that should have been addressed by the Commission's support, and to have an overview of the evolution of the situation of the regions in relation to these issues, so as to form a first idea about the possible contribution of the Commission's support to the observed trends. This work was started during the Inception Phase and then complemented during the Desk study stage with information specifically related to the issues and sectors addressed in the evaluation questions.
- **General information on the Commission's cooperation with the ENP regions** such as analysis of Commission's strategy and programming documents (RSPs/RIPs, CSPs/NIPs, Cross-Border and

<sup>64</sup> For further details on the processes followed and results please refer to Volume 3.



Interregional Strategy Papers and Indicative programmes, and Action Plans) extending to the broader policy framework and documentation related to policy dialogue instances and thematic platforms. This with a view to address issues such as coherence and complementarity between the different levels of Commission interventions in the two regions, relation between regional cooperation and the multi-lateral dimensions of the Euro-Mediterranean and Eastern Partnerships, inventory of Commission's funding, etc. This started during the structuring stage and has continued during the desk study stage.

- **Information on the interventions selected for an in-depth analysis.** A set of 24 interventions has been identified and selected in agreement with the RG mid-way through the desk stage.<sup>65</sup> The purpose of the selection is to gather information that will serve to illustrate – through concrete examples and references to projects - how the cooperation strategy was implemented. The list of selected interventions is recalled for ease of reference in the table below.

**TABLE 8: LIST OF INTERVENTIONS SELECTED FOR IN-DEPTH ANALYSIS**

N°	Title	ENP East	ENP South	Contracted Amount (EUR)	Status
	<b>EQ 3 - Economic Integration</b>				
1	EAST INVEST - Eastern Partnership / SME Facility	X		7,000,000	Ongoing
2	Invest in Med		X	9,000,000	Closed
3	FEMIP		X	202,000,000	Ongoing
4	Second phase of the EC support to the Agadir agreement		X	4,000,000	Ongoing
	<b>EQ 4 - Transport</b>				
5	TRACECA Motorways of the Sea (MoS) for Black Sea and Caspian Sea	X		2,466,000	Ongoing
6	TRACECA Transport dialogue and networks interoperability	X		6,576,000	Ongoing
7	Euromed Civil Aviation Project		X	6,999,500	Closed
8	Euromed Motorways of Sea II		X	5,949,664	Ongoing
	<b>EQ 5 - Energy</b>				
9	Support to Energy Market Integration and Sustainable Energy in the NIS (SEMISE)	X		5,670,000	Ongoing
10	Support for the Euro-Mediterranean Energy Market Integration MEDEMIP		X	4,564,509	Closed (04/2012)
11	Energy Efficiency in Construction Sector-Phase II (MED-ENEC-II)		X	4,992,500	Ongoing
	<b>EQ 6 - Environment/Water</b>				
12	Water Governance in the Western EECCA countries (Azerbaijan, Armenia, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Ukraine and Russia)	X		2,283,433	Ongoing
13	Forest Law Enforcement and Governance (FLEG)	X		6,000,000	Ongoing
14	Trans Boundary River Management phase II for the Kura River	X		4,034,500	Ongoing
15	ENPI Mediterranean Environment Programme (ENPI MEP)		X	5,253,500	Ongoing
	<b>EQ 7 - Migration / Security/ Border Management</b>				
16	IBM Flagship Initiative Training Project (EaP IBM FIT)	X		2,000,000	Ongoing
17	EUROMESCO - 2005-2009;		X	4,899,755	Closed
18	EuroMed Migration II		X	4,994,000	Closed
	<b>EQ 8 - Justice / Human rights</b>				
19	EuroMedJustice, II - 2008-2010		X	4,998,800	Closed
20	Enhancing Equality between Men and Women in the Euromed Region- 2008-2011		X	4,542,200	Ongoing
	<b>EQ 9 - Social Dimension (civil society)</b>				
21	EuroMed Youth III (2005-2009)		X	4,826,370	Closed
22	Anna Lindh Foundation for the dialogue among culture - 2008-2011		X	7,000,000	Closed
23	TRESMED III - 2007-2010		X	907,000	Closed
24	Volunteering Without Borders	X		84,248	Ongoing
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>311,041,979</b>	

Globally, the interventions selected account for a total €311 million, i.e. 22% of the overall funds allocated by the Commission to the ENP neighbouring regions through regional cooperation. The interventions selected: i) present a good balance between the two regions with sector specific considerations explaining the slight unbalance between the two regions; ii) ensure extensive coverage of the different countries; iii) cover both closed and ongoing projects and include projects financed

<sup>65</sup> A Note on the selection of interventions for in-depth documentary analysis was submitted to the RG at the beginning of April leading to the subsequent agreement on a sub-set of 24 interventions.



**DRN**

through MEDA, TACIS and the ENPI; iv) include projects with different phases that span over a wide period of time. Finally, the choices made take into account the remarks made by EEAS representatives, DevCo and other Commission representatives interviewed by the team.

Availability of information / documentation gathered by the team to date varied across interventions. Missing documentation will be sought and the analysis of documentation will be deepened prior to and in parallel with the field missions.

- **Information drawn from the analysis of ROM reports.** Monitoring reports provide a substantial source of information that can be used to conduct some preliminary qualitative and quantitative analysis. The quantitative analysis has focused on the results or scores attributed by the ROM reports to the projects in terms of: i) relevance and quality of design, ii) efficiency of implementation to date, iii) effectiveness to date, iv) impact prospects, and v) potential sustainability. In addition to this, a more qualitative analysis has been carried out with reference to the ROM reports available for selected interventions with a view to: i) informing indicators in relation to the performance of the support provided by the Commission; ii) identifying specific issues to be then further investigated during the field phase; iii) identifying trends in the performance of projects/programmes for example when more than one ROM report is available for a given project/programme. The full analysis is presented in Volume 2, annex 8.

### 1.2.3 Interviews in Brussels

Interviews have been carried out in Brussels with the aim of gathering information on: i) policy and strategy definition; ii) implementation issues; and iii) issues identified in the preliminary analysis of the inventory and in need of further analysis. The majority of interviews was carried out with DEVCO and EEAS representatives although people from other DGs (e.g. Trade, MOVE) were also met. Help provided in the identification and gathering of relevant documentation has also been greatly appreciated by the team.

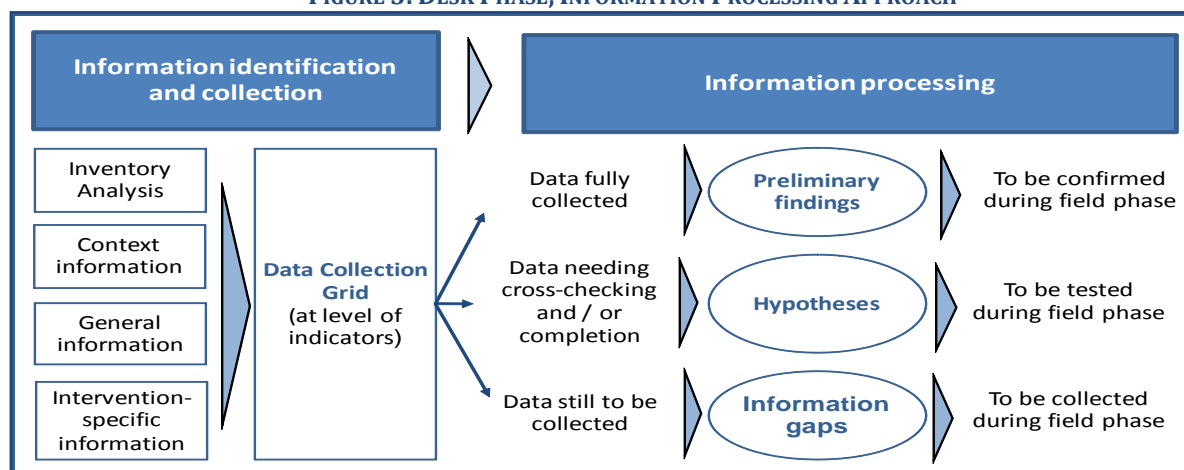
### 1.2.4 Information Processing Approach

Information processing took place in two main steps (see figure 3):

- **Identifying, gathering and processing information** relevant for the indicators contained in the matrix of Evaluation Questions. The information collected at general and intervention-specific levels has been analysed at the level of each indicator and presented in the form of an evaluation data collection grid that reproduces the Judgment Criteria and Indicators of the Evaluation Questions matrix (Annex 8 presents the data collection grid with the collected information in an unprocessed form).
- **Analysing and assembling the information collected** for each indicator at the level of the judgment criteria. For each judgment criterion the team has assembled information gathered, so as to:
  - formulate preliminary findings (*what has been observed at this stage*),
  - formulate hypotheses (*what is presumed by the evaluation in terms of validation of the judgment criterion on the basis of the preliminary findings*), and
  - identify information gaps (*what could not be observed at this stage*).

The field phase would then enable further data collection and thereby allow the team to: i) confirm (or refute) the preliminary findings; ii) validate (or otherwise) the hypotheses; and iii) fill the remaining information gaps.

**FIGURE 3: DESK PHASE, INFORMATION PROCESSING APPROACH**



### 1.3 FIELD PHASE

The approval of the Desk report paved the way for the undertaking of the fieldwork during between August and October 2012. The work plan and schedule of the mission were agreed in advance with the RG and the Evaluation Unit in Brussels.

The main objective of the field phase was to complete the data collection process and thereby provide the necessary evidence to validate or revise the preliminary hypothesis formulated in the desk report.

To this end, field visits were conducted in five countries, selected and agreed upon during the desk phase. Overall, six countries had been selected in agreement with the RG: Egypt, Georgia, Moldova, Morocco, Tunisia and Ukraine<sup>66</sup>. Unfortunately however, only five country field missions were carried out. The mission to Moldova was cancelled due to the combination of two main factors: i) the unavailability of the team member selected for this mission who has since taken up a full time position within the evaluation unit of DG DEVCO; and ii) the reluctance of the EUD in Moldova to accept the mission given that due to staff turn-over in the Delegation, project officers with good knowledge of the regional projects and issues were no longer in place (recruit process on-going) and it was felt that the mission would not yield significant value added in this respect. Considering that the thematic evaluation of 'Integrated Border Management' has been carried out more or less simultaneously, it was agreed that information of relevance for the ENP evaluation could be purposefully yielded through cross-fertilisation.

**TABLE 9: SUMMARY OF COUNTRIES VISITED DURING THE FIELD PHASE**

Expert	Position, sectors covered	Eastern Region		Southern Region		
		Ukraine	Georgia	Egypt	Morocco	Tunisia
Marc LAUTIER	Team leader, Economic Regional Integration expert	√	√	√	√	
Federica PETRUCCI	Migration, Democratic Governance/ Justice & Civil Society expert					√
Micol EMINENTE	Migration, Democratic Governance/ Justice & Civil Society expert			√		
Jose CARNICER	Energy and Sustainable Management & Protection of Natural Resources expert	√	√	√		
Vincenzo COMITO	Transport expert	√			√	

The field visits, that involved semi-structured interviews, additional documentary analysis and visits to project sites, enabled the team to:

- analyse the local implementation and results of the regional programmes concerned by the countries visited.
- pursue and deepen the analysis of the 24 interventions selected for in-depth documentary analysis during the desk phase, for which the field phase will allow to extend the desk phase analysis and to verify and/or strengthen its findings. It is nevertheless reminded that the purpose was not to conduct individual project evaluations but to collect information in order to substantiate the indicators and validate the judgment criteria of the overall evaluation.
- go beyond the examination of individual selected interventions so as to assess the overall regional cooperation of the Commission, including the assessment of the extent to which the regional and the bilateral / inter-regional / cross-border interventions are mutually reinforcing as well as the analysis of the value added of regional interventions.

The field phase covered policy and strategy aspects as well as implementation issues. The intervention's analysis aimed to provide a view of the actual results of EC cooperation and impacts to link the implementation analysis to the overall strategy assessment.

<sup>66</sup> These countries had been chosen and agreed with the RG during the desk phase on the basis of the following criteria recalling the opportunity: i) to guarantee a balanced geographical coverage between the two ENP regions (East and South); ii) to ensure good coverage of the main areas of EC interventions in the ENP area (economic regional integration, transport, energy, sustainable management and protection of natural resources, migration, democratic governance /justice, civil society); iii) to choose more active countries in the framework of the regional programmes in the relevant sectors; iv) to reflect importance of the resources allocated by the Commission in the countries and in relevant sectors.

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During the field visit, evaluation team members collected additional information in order to fill any information gap and/or validate/amend the hypotheses formulated at the end of the desk phase, thereby ensuring optimal implementation of the field mission. Contacts with the main stakeholders were initiated prior to the departure of the team with a view to ensure the efficient organisation of the mission. In this respect, the team highly appreciated the collaboration of the representatives of the EU Delegations of the selected countries which allowed to complete the team's contact list, to officially inform stakeholders of the arrival of the mission, and to organise high-level meetings.

The table below briefly outlines the different steps undertaken in relation to the planning and implementation of the field missions.

**TABLE 10: KEY STEPS FOR THE FIELD PHASE**

	Key Activities
<b>Preparatory Work</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Agreement with the EU Delegations on the timing of the field visits</li> <li>- Finalisation of the list of sources of information (incl. list of key informants, key databases, etc.) that will help fill the information gaps identified during the desk phase.</li> <li>- Identification and recruitment of consultants with good knowledge of the country context to support to the core team</li> <li>- Key staff of the Delegations are contacted to seek support in the identification of key stakeholders in the different sectors</li> <li>- Each team member prepares a final programme for the missions</li> <li>- Preparation of interview guides / grids</li> <li>- Preparation of templates for the short country notes</li> <li>- Key informants are contacted.</li> <li>- Logistical preparation of the field visits</li> <li>- Verification of feasibility of focus groups and identification of participants</li> <li>- Preparatory meeting (evaluation team)</li> </ul>
<b>Briefing with EU Delegations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Round table discussion with key staff in Delegation.</li> </ul>
<b>Data Collection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Collecting potential missing reports, programme documents etc.</li> <li>- Final confirmation of key organisations and relevant staff to meet.</li> <li>- Interviews with relevant EUD officials dealing with key sectors of EC cooperation.</li> <li>- Interviews with stakeholders at national level: representatives of the governments of the partner countries, implementing partners, local and beneficiaries.</li> <li>- Interviews with officials dealing with overall coordination of donor aid.</li> <li>- Interviews with EU MS, UN, WB and bilateral donors as relevant.</li> <li>- Other relevant national stakeholders such as NSAs, NGOs or relevant civil society organisations engaged in areas relevant to the evaluation.</li> <li>- Carry out specific data collection tools (group discussions or other).</li> </ul>
<b>Debriefing with EUD</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Elaboration and presentation of preliminary findings</li> </ul>

### 1.3.1 Tools for data collection

During the field phase **semi-structured interviews** constituted the main method to collect information. Individual interviews or group interviews with a limited number of people from the same category (i.e. EU Delegation staff, project staff), were organised. Interviews aimed at:

- appreciating the perceptions of the results and relevance of the EC cooperation strategy to country/sector, and the efficiency of the implementation mechanisms;
- understanding internal and external mechanisms of coordination and communication;
- validating, reviewing, and completing the findings and hypotheses of the desk phase.

Interviews were organised with a view to gain information at four different levels:

- Policy and strategic level. National counterparts as well as EUD officials involved in policy definition.

- Implementation level. Interviews with the various Ministries, Public institutions, non-state actors organisations, including social partners, and specialised agencies in charge of the implementation as well as the managers of the EUD. These interviews will focus on the above-mentioned sample of programmes.
- Beneficiary level. Again interviews aimed at gathering more detailed information at the level of the selected programmes.
- Other donors and civil society. Interviews with key external actors (business sector, trade unions, academic world, think tanks etc.) who are not directly involved in EC cooperation but who can provide valuable information. Moreover, EU Member States and other donors' officials will be interviewed to complete the policy analytical framework of the main sectors of EC support in a given country.

On this basis the main objective of the field phase was to complete the data collection process and, thereby, to provide the necessary evidence to validate or revise the preliminary hypothesis formulated during the desk phase to the answering of the evaluation questions

This step ended with the presentation of a Report including a set of Country Notes that was sent to the attention of the evaluation manager of the Evaluation Unit in October 2012. An abridged version is presented in Annex 10.

#### **1.4 SYNTHESIS PHASE**

During the **Synthesis Phase** the team brought together the results of the desk phase and field phase in a draft final report. During this step all information collected was analysed and cross-checked with a view to provide evidence-based answers to the evaluation questions, sound conclusions and useful recommendations. The analysis was structured according to the three-tiered logic from Indicator, to Judgement Criteria (JC), to Evaluation Question (EQ). As a result, activities carried out during this phase can be grouped in the following five subsequent steps:

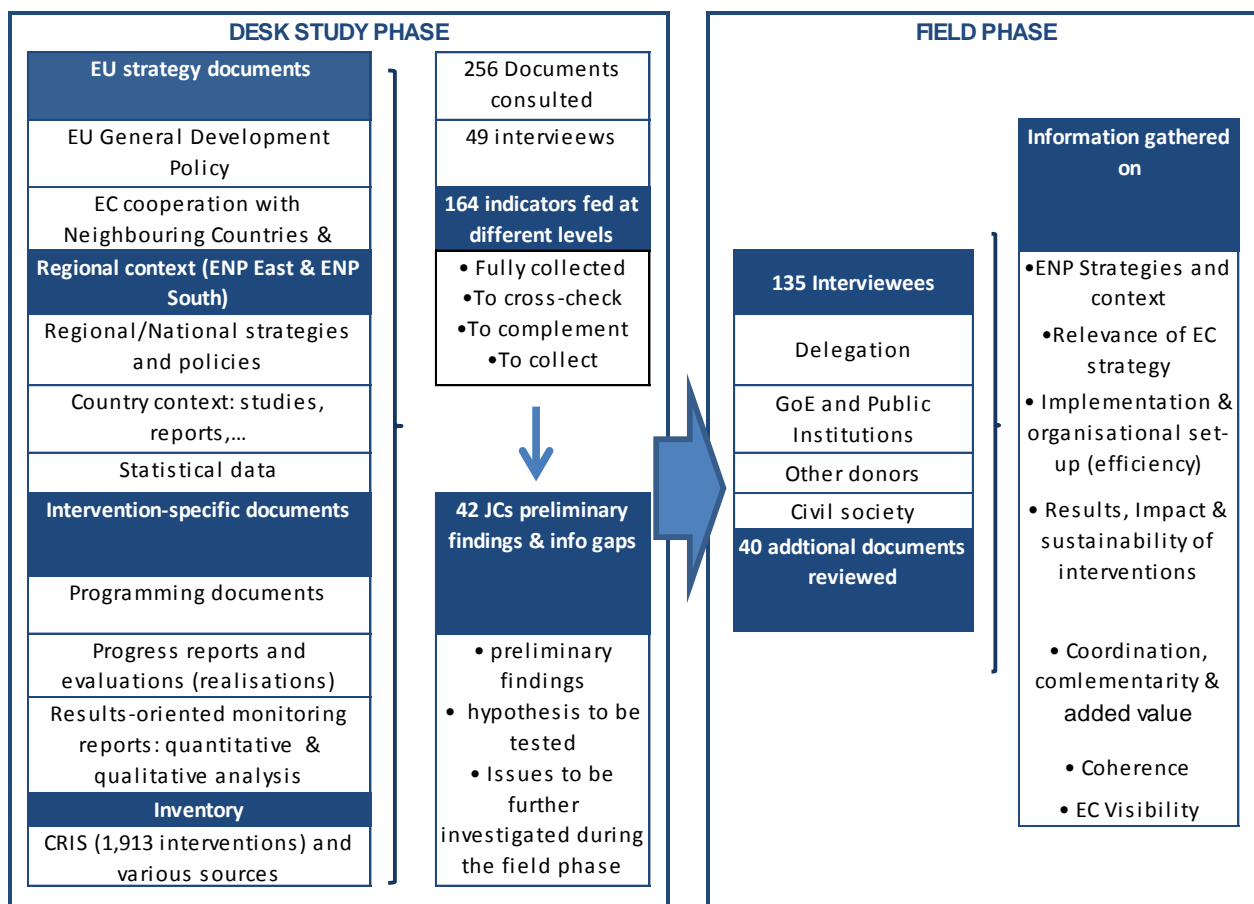
- Informing the indicators: sharing of information between the team members, updating, comparing, confirming and cross-checking the information gathered through the different sources;
- Identifying the limits of the analysis: data quality and unavoidable information gaps;
- Validating, integrating or amending the judgement criteria;
- Providing answers to the EQs based on the combination of the answers at the level of the JCs;
- Drafting of conclusions and recommendations.

## **2. DATA COLLECTION**

The approach to data collection and analysis followed a structured process and enabled the team to progressively complement and cross-check data by relying on different primary and secondary sources of information. Information gathered through the different sources (literature review of nearly 300 documents, semi-structured and structured interviews with approximately 49 stakeholders in Brussels and 135 stakeholders during the field missions plus a number of site visits) was combined and crosschecked with a view to providing evidence-based answers to the evaluation questions. Annexes 2 and 3 provide respectively the bibliography and the list of people met.

The information sources and the tools used as well as the outputs obtained are summarised in Figure 4 (see next page).

FIGURE 4: FROM THE DESK STUDY PHASE TO THE FIELD PHASE



### 3. CHALLENGES AND LIMITATIONS

The evaluation team faced a number of challenges and limitations, including:

- Information related to a number of interventions proved at times difficult to retrieve: i) relevant documentation was not always accessible through the CRIS database; and ii) in some cases, people previously involved in implementation of given projects were no longer available.
- Diversity of countries / regions and the difficulty in gathering an in-depth perception of the realities on the ground due to the limited number of field visits and the limited number of days for each of them.
- A bias originating from the fact that the information collected depends on the person interviewed. The data provided by key informants has been systematically cross-checked to ensure its validity.

The team tackled these information challenges by multiplying efforts and sources of information (e.g. documents, interviews, field visits, debriefing meetings, etc.) including interviewing additional stakeholders previously involved in the implementation of Commission programmes identified with the support of the EUD. It is the team's view that these limitations have not had any negative impact on the evaluation findings, as the team was able to gather sufficient information from both primary and secondary sources to triangulate findings (see information in the Data Collection Grid in Annex 12, volume 3).

## ANNEX 7: PROJECT FICHES

Intervention Title	EAST-INVEST <i>Eastern Partnership / SME Facility</i>	
Sector	SME/private sector development. Business environment development and private sector restructuring and assistance (ECO-SME)	
EQ of relevance	3	
Commission Ref.	Decision number: ENPI/2009/019-654 Contract number: 253271	
Intervention Start & End date	START DATE: November 2010 PROJECT DURATION: 36 Months	
Budget line	19 08 01 03	
Budget contracted and paid, €	<b>Contracted</b>	<b>Paid</b>
	7,000,000 €	0 €
<p>The overall indicative amount made available under this call for proposals is <b>EUR 7.000.000</b>. The Contracting Authority reserves the right not to award all available funds. The Call for Proposals is <u>NOT</u> divided into lots.</p> <p><b>One single contract will be awarded under this Call for Proposals.</b></p> <p>Accordingly <b>the requested grant MUST amount to EUR 7.000.000.</b></p> <p>The grant contract <b>may not be for less than 50 %</b> of the total eligible costs of the action. In addition, <b>no grant may exceed 90 %</b> of the total eligible costs of the action. The balance must be financed from the applicant's or partners' own resources, or from sources other than the European Community budget or the European Development Fund.</p>		
Beneficiary Countries / Final beneficiaries	<b>Beneficiary Countries</b>	Ukraine, Belarus, Moldova, Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Georgia
	<b>Final beneficiaries</b>	The SMEs and the private sector at large in the 6 Eastern Partnership countries.
Programme Background & History	<p>EAST-INVEST is a new regional investment and trade facilitation project covering the period from 2010 to 2013, and the countries of Ukraine, Belarus, Moldova, Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Georgia. EAST-INVEST will contribute to the economic development of the Eastern Neighbourhood region and to the improvement of its business environment within the context of developing networking between EU and Eastern Neighbourhood Region public and private organisations.</p> <p>EAST-INVEST is designed in the context of the neighbourhood policy which supports the Eastern Neighbours coming closer to the EU. It notably comes within the framework of the Paris Declaration. Article 25 of the Paris Declaration stipulates that "<i>Partner countries commit to intensify efforts to mobilise domestic resources, strengthen fiscal sustainability, and create an enabling environment for public and private investments</i>".</p> <p>In line with the Commission communication of December 2008, the Prague Eastern Partnership summit of 7 May 2009 launched the establishment of an ambitious Eastern Partnership as a specific Eastern dimension of the European Neighbourhood Policy, to promote stability and prosperity among the EU's Eastern partners and to accelerate reforms, legislative approximation and economic integration. It endorsed the launch of Flagship Initiatives in order to give momentum and concrete substance to the Partnership. In this context EAST-INVEST will support the operation of the Eastern Partnership multilateral framework and advance the development of the Flagship Initiative on a small and medium enterprises (SME) facility.</p> <p>The Regional Indicative Programme 2007-2010 for the ENPI Eastern Region mentions SME regional cooperation as one of its priority areas and proposes to identify a regional programme aiming at promoting closer cooperation between EU and partner country SMEs, and between eastern Neighbourhood SMEs.</p> <p>Differences exist between the Eastern Neighbourhood countries with regard to the level of</p>	



	<p>contribution of SMEs to the economy, the degree of support given to the SME sector by the government, and the degree to which private sector SME support organisations are mobilised. Common constraints, faced to a greater or lesser extent by all six countries, are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of developed inter-regional and international SME networking mechanisms;</li> <li>• Lack of specific instruments to attract funding to SMEs;</li> <li>• Weak investment climates (despite significant legal incentives);</li> <li>• Obstructive business regulatory environments;</li> <li>• Underdeveloped public-private sector dialogue;</li> <li>• Lack of independent and competent arbitration judiciaries for the resolution of conflicts.</li> </ul> <p>EAST-INVEST shall contribute to the economic development of the ENPI Eastern Region and to the improvement of its business environment within the context of enhancing trade on the one hand between the European Union (EU) and the Eastern Neighbourhood partners and on the other hand between the Eastern Neighbourhood partners, in sectors identified as presenting competitive advantage. EAST-INVEST will also support the internationalisation process for participating SMEs within the Eastern Neighbourhood Countries and the EU.</p>
<p><b>Overall objective</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To promote and facilitate investment , and economic cooperation at large between the EU and Eastern Partnership countries, and also between the 6 target countries.</li> <li>• To create and strengthen the “East Alliance”, mobilising business organisations from both sides to engage in a sustainable partnership based on mutual respect.</li> <li>• To develop concrete activities which will generate immediate results for SMEs in the region.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Specific objectives</b></p>	<p><i>To rely on relevant stakeholders and to build a sustainable and legitimate network.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• East Invest offers a unique opportunity to mobilise the relevant business organisations from both sides, to engage in a sustainable partnership – beyond the technical targets of the programme: the EAST ALLIANCE.</li> <li>• This peer-to-peer approach is likely to be more effective than a pure “technical assistance” approach. A feeling of ownership needs to be created, which will increase acceptance, commitment and sustainability. Developing the EAST ALLIANCE will also be crucial to engage in a constructive dialogue with the public authorities. The already existing MED ALLIANCE shows the benefits of such an approach.</li> </ul> <p><i>To develop a programme which is demand driven and based on mutual interest.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mobilising SMEs and their representative organisations can only be successful if the activities proposed generate immediate and concrete results; it is imperative therefore for any action to be demand driven, and based on careful needs analysis. An important part of the programme will therefore be decentralised, implemented by the operators “in the field”.</li> <li>• At the same time, successful business and investment must be based on mutual interest. East Invest must therefore be developed on the basis of a partnership between the business communities from both sides, based on mutual respect.</li> </ul> <p><i>To develop an integrated approach.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• While the activities are clearly identified in the guidelines, an important factor of success is how these instruments are interrelated, i.e. how to build a logical sequence of actions. For instance, SMEs wanting to join an East Match should first be offered relevant training under the SME Tech facility. Also, a clear interaction will be developed between the SME activities and the capacity building instruments. Developing this integrated approach will reduce the risk of mis-allocation of resources (step-by-step approach) and create synergy effects.</li> </ul> <p><i>To embed the programme in a wider policy context.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• East Invest should not be considered as a stand-alone project, but develop clear links with related initiatives and be put in a wider policy context. Even if the activities are clearly orientated towards SMEs – an area where we can make the difference – our approach will be to make an impact on the improvement of investment conditions for business at large.</li> <li>• Important developments are ongoing within the EU Eastern Partnership Platform 2 (including the SME Facility), but also at Civil Society level (including the Eastern</li> </ul>



	Partnership Business Forum). More widely, recent initiatives from the OECD offer excellent opportunities for creating synergies and increase the impact and visibility of the programme.
<b>Expected results</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SME support networks are consolidated and/or established, both in the Eastern Neighbourhood Region (EAST-NET), and in the EU (EURO-NET).</li> <li>• Matchmaking meetings between EU and Eastern SMEs are organised to initiate partnerships, including participation in regional fairs.</li> <li>• Technical Assistance is provided to SMEs within EAST-NET, to enhance their networking and trading competences and opportunities.</li> <li>• Technical Assistance is provided to business facilitators within EAST-NET, to enhance their abilities and opportunities in supporting network SMEs.</li> <li>• Technical Assistance is provided to selected public sector bodies within EAST-NET, in order to enhance their capacity to create a more conducive business environment for SMEs within the entire EAST-INVEST region.</li> </ul>
<b>Activities</b>	<p>For Result 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 3 annual conferences of the network</li> <li>- Bi-monthly newsletter, website, ...</li> <li>- 6 Project Management Committee</li> </ul> <p>For Result 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 12 Trade Tech visits to European fairs, each with 20 EaP SMEs</li> <li>- 12 East Match B2Bs at large European fairs, each with 20 EaP and 100 EU SMEs</li> <li>- 12 Technical visits, linked to the B2B</li> <li>- 6 Investor Fora</li> </ul> <p>For Result 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 2 train the trainers sessions, for at least 40 BSO executives</li> <li>- 24 SME training seminars for 20 SMEs each</li> <li>- SME Coaching system in each EaP country and implemented towards 200 SMEs</li> </ul> <p>For Result 4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 15 BSO Audits and Needs Analysis</li> <li>- 15 BSO Twinning, each with at least 3 organisations</li> <li>- 2 East Invest Academies, each with 50 BSO Executives + 18 participants to EU Academy</li> <li>- 50 individual exchange programmes</li> </ul> <p>For Result 5</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 6 sectoral analyses</li> <li>- Continuous investment intelligence</li> <li>- 6 Investor Fora</li> </ul>
	<b>NO ROM FILE IS AVAILABLE</b>
<b>Documentary sources</b>	<p>Annex I: Description of the Action <a href="#">CTR893425</a>  Enpi East Regional Indicative Programme <a href="#">ENPI east RIP 2007-2010</a>  East-Invest - Identification Fiche  Eurochambres <a href="http://www.eurochambres.eu/content/default.asp?pageid=274">HTTP://WWW.EUROCHAMBRES.EU/CONTENT/DEFAULT.ASP?PAGEID=274</a>  East Invest Call for Proposals: guidelines for grant applicants <a href="#">129289 bis - 00</a></p>
<b>Key stakeholders</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Small and Medium Enterprises.</li> <li>• Ministries that relate to economic development (i.e. Expatriates, Trade, Finance, Industry, Investment) as well as government enterprise development institutions (such as Investment promotion agencies, Export Councils,...).</li> <li>• Private sector and Civil society, including national and regional business organisations, Chambers of Commerce and Industry, etc.</li> <li>• Women investors and women business associations and the expatriates who could generate investments through remittances in their home countries.</li> </ul> <p>The two experts who will lead the instruction mission will have to identify the key actors, to meet them and to get their commitment to be part of the programme. To make the programme efficient, the target groups will have to be a combination of private and public sector organisations. The project will therefore promote effective mechanisms of collaboration between the public and the private sectors.</p>

Intervention Title	INVEST IN MED		
<b>Sector</b>	<b>Investment promotion.</b> Initiatives and funds to increase the amounts of investments in order to leverage the economy of regions. (ECO-IP)		
<b>EQ of relevance</b>	3		
<b>Commission Ref.</b>	Decision number: ENPI/2007/018-651 Contract number: 155577		
<b>Intervention Start &amp; End date</b>		<b>Planned</b>	<b>Actual</b>
	<b>Start Date</b>	19/04/2008	19/04/2008
	<b>End Date</b>	18/04/2011	30/11/2011
<b>Budget contracted and paid, €</b>	<b>Contracted</b>	<b>Paid</b>	
	9,000,000 €	4,292,569 €	
<b>Beneficiary Countries / Final beneficiaries &amp;/or target groups</b>	<b>Beneficiary Countries</b>	Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Syria, Tunisia	
	<b>Final beneficiaries &amp;/or target groups</b>	Business support organisations: IPAs (investment promotion agencies) CCIs (Chambers of commerce and industry) BizFeds (Federations of enterprises) Networks linked to economic development. Enterprises themselves, entrepreneurs, governments etc.	
<b>Programme Background &amp; History</b>	<p>Invest in MED was the successor of a project called "ANIMA". ANIMA was supported by the EC from 2002 until 2007 for an amount of € 3.95 million. ANIMA was originally a Euro-Mediterranean network of investment promotion agencies which has gradually opened up to other relevant entities in the region such as professional associations, chambers of commerce and industry, etc. Its activities consisted mainly of capacity-building and technical assistance. When the ANIMA project expired in June 2007, it was decided to initiate a new regional project to facilitate trade and investment in the region but with a broader range of actors involved and aiming for <i>more concrete</i> results. A call for proposals was launched and resulted in the MED-Alliance Consortium obtaining a grant agreement from EuropeAid to implement Invest in MED. The EC grant is 9 million euros and the total budget of the action 12 million euros. ANIMA continues to exist and it is a key member of the MedAlliance Consortium.</p> <p>Most of the activities developed by Invest in Med are delegated to members of the MedAlliance network. Invest in Med invites its partners from four business networks to propose specific initiatives that they are willing to co-finance.</p> <p>Operationally, Invest in Med offers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technical support (trainings, information) for the preparation of initiatives;</li> <li>• Opportunities for business development (B2B contacts, website, studies) for the duration of the project.</li> </ul> <p>Its target groups are enterprises (SMEs, transnational companies etc.), public &amp; private organisations active in FDI &amp; trade development and government and public bodies (ministries, universities, etc.). Final beneficiaries are civil society, entrepreneurs and special groups, such as women and minorities living in the Diaspora. Both South-South and North-South business relations are addressed.</p>		
<b>Overall objective</b>	The overall objective of the project was to develop mechanisms encouraging <i>new</i> flows of FDI and to strengthen the on-going investment promotion process between the EU and the Southern ENPI countries as well as between the (Southern) Mediterranean countries themselves. This was expected to contribute to the enhancement of trade in the region by generating sustainable investments and concrete business projects.		
<b>Specific objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facilitate exchanges and interconnections between companies from the entire EU and all the Mediterranean Partner Countries in order to favour business cooperation agreements.</li> <li>• Develop, in partnership with the private sector, the capacity of Mediterranean business</li> </ul>		

	<p>organisations to serve the investor and strengthen a network of Euromed organisations committed to trade promotion and investment attraction to the Mediterranean area.</p> <p><u>Three specific objectives and sub-specific objectives:</u></p> <p>A. Strategies/Capacity Building – Long Term (+ 6 activities)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To mix market approach and public will in anticipating an attractive industrial Euro-Med future (&amp; strategies).</li> <li>• To develop, in partnership with the private sector, the capacity of Mediterranean organizations involved in investment promotion and trade facilitation.</li> <li>• To facilitate institutional links and networking between these organizations and with EU counterparts.</li> </ul> <p>B. Tactics – Medium Term (+ 6 activities)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To strengthen the public-private dialogue and mobilize all pro-business forces.</li> <li>• To initiate new co-development models.</li> <li>• To launch /promote transversal or sector or sub-regional initiatives /demos /success stories.</li> </ul> <p>C. Action – Short-Term (+ 5 activities)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To facilitate exchanges and interconnections between EU and Mediterranean companies / SMEs.</li> <li>• To attract and improve FDI projects.</li> <li>• To favor business cooperation agreements.</li> <li>• To serve the investor.</li> </ul>
<b>Overall Activities</b>	<p>During the Year 4, the project organised 49 activities.</p> <p>After the Arab revolutions, the MedAlliance consortium took a special care to adapt the current pipeline to the situation in the Arab countries, and comply with the joint communications of the 8 March and 25 May 2011 from the European Council, the European Parliament, the Council, the European economic and social committee and the Committee of the regions. New structuring activities targeted at the future economic development of the countries have therefore been put in place in 2011.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 15 operations concerned capacity building activities (including staff exchanges): to take their part in structuring a more conducive investment and business climate, business supporting organizations need to develop more efficient services, and a closer relationship with investors (particularly with existing investors, through aftercare strategies and the support of socially responsible activities);</li> <li>• 5 e-modules were released to give a sustainable impact of the Med-Academy teachings;</li> <li>• 7 operations supported the development of Entrepreneurs in the Mediterranean countries: the empowerment of young graduates is a major stake to achieve a sustainable economic development in the region;</li> <li>• 8 operations gathered business supporting organisations engaged in developing Regional Clusters in the field of Textile, Logistics, Renewable energies, ICT among other industrial activities. Cluster co-operation is a strong focus of Invest in Med and the joint communication of 8 March called for enhancing sectoral co-operation, and emphasize on renewable energies and ICT;</li> <li>• 2 operations supported the enhancement of Exports potential of Southern Mediterranean products and companies, including through digital strategies (ICT);</li> <li>• 9 operations were promotional activities. In times of crisis, and especially when the international media focus on reporting the violence taking place in some of the countries in the region, we thought one should not abandon delivering a truthful and balanced message about the reality of each country situation. Our operations contributed to explain the situation and promote the economic opportunities in the Southern Mediterranean;</li> <li>• 2 conferences took place in the Southern Mediterranean countries, including the Euromed Invest summit which initiated an investment market place targeted at enterprises, policy makers, business supporting organisations and financing institutions;</li> <li>• 1 Board meeting was organised during the Euromed Ministerial Meeting on Industry in Malta.</li> </ul>
<b>Expected results and main</b>	<p><i>Expected results of the first specific objective:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sector strategies: Definitely a number of sector strategies have been developed with the</li> </ul>

<p><b>achievements</b></p>	<p>support of a number of the initiatives, most of them having produced sector assessment reviews in the countries involved (agro-business sectors, ports, paper, eco-construction...). A few more general studies have also been published as listed in the Project Final report. Definitely, this can be described as one of the successes of the project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Territorial marketing and investor targeting (priorities, niches etc.): As for the above sector strategic success, specific niche sectors have been identified and supported: MED COSMETICS, SO'ECO, MOVIE MED, Furnish in Mashreq and many others. Altogether, it is reported that 47 studies have been developed over three years.</li> <li>• Capacity building in IPAs, CCIs, BROs: Capacity building may also be considered a success thanks to the many workshops, seminars and conferences organised through-out the duration of the project. The number of institutions having attended such events is impressive -more than 4000- and reports from the field visits point to a success in the capacity building achieved.</li> <li>• Staff exchanges: For tax and visa reasons, this expected result was not achieved.</li> <li>• MED-Alliance networking and Club with private companies: The MED-Alliance networking was reinforced through the project, not only at the institutional level whereby the different management teams of the four networks involved did work together and established better working cooperation, but also at their membership level. ASCAME and the ANIMA networks benefited most from an increased membership thanks to the restriction for eligible lead partners to be a direct member of one of these networks.</li> </ul> <p><b><i>Expected results of the second specific objective:</i></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reforms, policy advocacy: It has not been possible to assess the effectiveness of the project regarding this objective in the Mashreq and Maghreb countries. It did not appear that the partners, in the initiatives developed in this part of the Mediterranean, were influential in this regard. Closer links with the Euro-Mediterranean Charter for Enterprise process would have been helpful.</li> <li>• Women empowerment initiatives: Some initiatives have been developed by women associations (Med Franchise, Carrefours du Maghreb...), leading to the creation of a pan Mediterranean confederation of women associations. Despite not being one of the objectives as per the project log frame, initiatives linked to environmental support have also been developed, such as MED WATER or Sun for Med-sustainability as well as initiative targeting junior entrepreneurs. Unfortunately links with similar initiatives in the EU failed to be developed although they could have contributed to improve their sustainability and effectiveness.</li> <li>• Diaspora initiatives: Again, a number of initiatives have targeted the involvement of the Diaspora (Investment of the Algeria Diaspora in its country of origin...) and have been implemented: identification of 50 entrepreneurs from the Algerian diaspora living in France and willing to invest in Algeria, discussion workshop between 20 selected entrepreneurs, senior representatives from the Algerian government and the private sector and, investment projects follow-up including technical, financial and commercial support.</li> <li>• Demonstration projects: Demonstration projects have also been the subject of some initiatives such as Mag Trace based on a South-South cooperation/demonstration effect, or Plato involving Belgium and Egypt.</li> <li>• MEDA promotion: Again, this can be ascertained as one of the success of the project. The EU Mediterranean Partnership was definitely promoted through the numerous events, conferences and publications, as reported by the numerous contacts made in the Mediterranean as well as the European countries. However, the particularities of each country as well as the limited development of any regional (south south) economic zones remains an obstacle to a regional approach of the region by businessmen, as per the contacts made on both sides of the Mediterranean.</li> <li>• Scoreboard and awards: Again, this result was one of the significant achievements of the project, especially through a number of competitions, especially the MED VENTURES one which had not only the intended results with the winners but also some unintended positive results.</li> </ul> <p><b><i>Expected results of the third specific objective:</i></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Flow of projects &amp; deals: This is one of the most controversial results. Projects and deals need some time lag before being confirmed and the follow-up is particularly difficult, the more so that economic actors are often reluctant to expose their successes in this regard, afraid of potential competitors but also of the regulatory authorities.</li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustainability and quality of projects: Unequal at best; however a few projects are already sustainable such as MEDA FINANCE in Egypt, SO'ECO in Lebanon, PACEIM in France, Med-tracking in Italy, MED COSMETICS in France. A number of others have not survived the end of the project mostly due to a lack of commitments by the partners often hidden behind a supposed lack of financial support (Plato in Egypt, Movie Med in Lebanon, Med Franchise in Jordan...). A special mention is necessary regarding Israel and Palestine were the few initiatives which were launched floundered due to the political situation (Water Med; Sun for Med-sustainability).</li> <li>• Increased Med market share vs. emerging world: This ambitious result is impossible to measure.</li> <li>• Med selling points: A number of the sector studies did highlight the economic results of the region, described opportunities and niches, developed guidebooks for investment, analysed economic sectors with potential as well as some of the countries comparative advantages (one initiative resulted in a Territorial Attractiveness Guide for the TAFNA region in Algeria). These thirty odds studies have been published and made available through the related initiatives. They are also available through the project website.</li> </ul>					
<b>ROM Scores</b>		1. Relevance & Quality of design	2. Efficiency	3. Effectiveness	4. Impact prospects	5. Potential sustainability
	05/05/2009	B	C	B	B	B
	30/07/2010	C	C	C	B	C
	A= very good, B= good ; C=problems ; D=serious deficiencies					
<b>Documentary sources</b>	ROM05052009 <a href="#">CTR1298085</a> ROM30072010 <a href="#">report-geninfo</a> Final Activity report 2008-2011 <a href="#">CTR1291524</a>					
<b>Key stakeholders</b>	Enterprises, managers of business supporting organisations, DFIs and policy makers.					

<b>Intervention Title</b>	<b>FEMIP</b>			
<b>Sector</b>	<b>Economic Integration and Trade (ECO)</b>			
<b>EQ of relevance</b>	3			
<b>Commission Ref.</b>	<b>Decision number:</b>	<b>Contract number:</b>		
	MED/2004/006-251	97382		
	MED/2005/017-286	108270		
	MED/2006/018-201	145007		
	ENPI/2007/019-552	149078		
	ENPI/2008/020-162	203646		
	ENPI/2009/021-412	210057		
	ENPI/2010/022-352	251391		
<b>Aid modality</b>	Project Approach: Centralised indirect management			
<b>Budget contracted and paid, €</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Decision Number</b>	<b>Contracted €</b>	<b>Paid €</b>
	Fonds de soutien technique	MED/2004/006-251	19,000,000	19,000,000
	Fonds de soutien à la Femip	MED/2005/017-286	25,000,000	25,000,000
	Fonds de soutien à la Femip	MED/2006/018-201	30,000,000	30,000,000
	Soutien à Femip	ENPI/2007/019-552	32,000,000	32,000,000
	Support to Femip	ENPI/2008/020-162	32,000,000	32,000,000
	Support to Femip	ENPI/2009/021-412	32,000,000	32,000,000



	Support to Femip	ENPI/2010/022-352	32,000,000	32,000,000	
		<b>TOT.</b>	<b>202,000,000</b>	<b>202,000,000</b>	
<b>Beneficiary Countries</b>	Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Syria and Tunisia				
<b>Programme Background &amp; History</b>	<p>The Facility for Euro-Mediterranean Investment and Partnership (FEMIP) has been the largest component of regional intervention in the economic sector in the ENP South, by far. Operational since 2002, it regroups various financial facilities operated by the EIB with the view to support MEDA and ENP South objectives. Most FEMIP resources are EIB own resources that the Bank is authorised to use for operations in the ENP South countries. In addition, facilities allow the Bank to use funds from the Commission budget in combination or complement with its own operations, mostly for technical assistance and risk capital. EC involvement allows the EIB to intervene in a segment of the financial market that is critical for the development of the private sector that the EIB itself would not have been able to cover without the Commission's funding (this level of risk would have jeopardised its triple A borrowing grade). It has generated leverage and a multiplier effects.</p> <p>Before 2007, FEMIP support funds from the EC were already concentrated on technical assistance (between 2004 and 2007, more than 60 TA contracts were signed by the EIB; for a cumulated budget of €105 million) and risk capital operations (under MEDA II, until 2006, a total of €182 million was committed to risk capital operations).</p> <p>After 2007, the intervention was renamed "Support to FEMIP", with a funding envelope of €32 million per year from the Community Budget, and similar activities were implemented. "Support to FEMIP" provides capital to the private sector on terms that are not available locally, mainly through risk capital operations. They cover four main types of operations: direct investments in private companies; co-investments with pre-selected local intermediaries (gradually replaced by participation in investment funds); private equity or quasi-equity funds (investment funds); loans to microfinance institutions. The risk capital operations are either directly undertaken by the EIB or implemented by intermediary financial institutions. Technical Assistance is provided for feasibility studies and at implementation phases.</p>				
<b>Overall objective</b>	<p>The overall objective of the Facility for Euro-Mediterranean Investment and Partnership (FEMIP) is to promote sustainable economic growth in the region through investments in infrastructure and especially in private sector development. of Mediterranean partner countries on terms that are not available locally.</p> <p>Risk capital will be invested directly or indirectly in order to (i) support the private sector, i.e. enable the creation, restructuring or growth of enterprises (ii) strengthen the role of the local financial sector by supporting the creation of new institutions or the establishment of new activities for the benefit of the private sector.</p> <p>Technical assistance will be mobilised to strengthen FEMIP operations in the Mediterranean region, with a special focus on private sector development.</p>				
<b>Specific objectives</b>	The specific objective of FEMIP is to enhance the supply of foreign and domestic financing mainly for private, also public, investments in the region. Through direct provision of financial resources.				
<b>Expected results and main Activities</b>	<p>The expected results of the risk capital facility are direct or indirect investments in private sector enterprises. Investments will also be made in new or existing financial institutions in as much as their activities are geared to the private sector and in particular SMEs.</p> <p>As a result of these investments, a number of companies should be established and/or made more competitive jobs should be created and/or maintained.</p> <p>The expected result of technical assistance is an improved conception and implementation of projects, which should in turn improve the rate of lending and disbursement as well as the development impact of loan projects. The Support Fund will also ensure transfer of know-how to various project promoters and the local financial sector. Assistance related to environmental infrastructure will be given a particular focus, building on prior FEMIP work in this sector.</p>				
<b>Documentary sources</b>	<p>Project Fiche FEMIP 2005</p> <p>Project Fiche FEMIP 2006</p> <p>Project Fiche FEMIP 2007</p> <p>Project Fiche FEMIP 2008</p>				



	Project Fiche FEMIP 2009 Project Fiche FEMIP 2010
<b>Key stakeholders</b>	The beneficiaries of the Risk Capital Facility are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the private sector in general and SMEs</li> <li>• financial intermediaries.</li> </ul> The beneficiaries of technical assistance are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• private enterprises</li> <li>• public institutions</li> <li>• financial intermediaries.</li> </ul>

<b>Intervention Title</b>	<b>Second phase of the EC support to the Agadir agreement</b>		
<b>Sector</b>	ECO		
<b>EQ of relevance</b>	3		
<b>Commission Ref.</b>	Decision number: MULTI Contract number: 167736		
<b>Intervention Start &amp; End date</b>		Planned	Actual
	Start Date	01/01/2009	01/01/2009
	End Date	01/07/2012	
<b>Budget contracted and paid, €</b>	<b>Contracted</b>	<b>Paid</b>	
	4,000,000 €		
<b>Beneficiary Countries</b>	Tunisia, Morocco, Jordan, Egypt		
<b>Programme Background &amp; History</b>	<p>The project aims to contribute to progress in the realisation of a Euro-Mediterranean Free Trade Area and to promote economic integration between countries in the region, through the consolidation of the institutional framework set up under the Agadir Agreement, signed by Egypt, Jordan, Morocco and Tunisia.</p> <p>The Agadir Agreement seeks to promote faster economic integration and cooperation between these four countries, reinforcing south-south cooperation. It contributes to the ongoing process of economic liberalisation throughout the Mediterranean region, and supports the Euro-Med Partnership's goal of creating a regional Free Trade Area.</p> <p>The EU support to this Agreement began in February 2004 with a first phase (2004-2008, worth €4 million) and continued in 2008 with a second phase (2008-2012, worth €4 million) that aims at consolidating the progress achieved under the first phase towards setting up an effective institutional framework for trade integration in the Mediterranean region. It further develops the capacity of the Agadir Technical Unit to support the four current Partner Countries, and potential future signatories to the Agadir Agreement, in its effective implementation.</p> <p>It also supports the Agadir Technical Unit in achieving the objectives of the Agadir Agreement as regards creation of a Free Trade Area, promoting economic integration within the Agadir area and with the European market and enhancing investment in the Agadir countries through technical assistance, training activities relevant to implementation of the Agreement, and support to awareness raising and promotional activities.</p>		
<b>Overall objective</b>	To contribute to progress in the realisation of a Euro-Mediterranean free trade area and to promote economic integration between countries in the Mediterranean region.		
<b>Specific objectives</b>	<p>The consolidation of the institutional framework set up under the Agadir Agreement. The main outcome foreseen at the end of the project is the sustainability and credibility of the Agadir Technical Unit as an international body having capacity to promote regional trade integration and to serve the needs of governments and private sector in the partner countries.</p> <p>Intervention logic of the project is foreseen through three components:</p> <p>1) Institution building: a) Assistance to the ATU; b) Production and dissemination of information about Agadir Agreement.</p>		

	2) Regional trade facilitation: a) Identification and analysis of non tariff barriers; b) Support technical working groups; c) Training and d) Studies. 3) Awareness raising and promotion activities: a) Country-based awareness raising events; b) Regional trade and industrial cooperation forums; c) Promotion activities in the EU and d) Production of information materials.					
<b>Expected results</b>	1) Development of ATU technical capacities; 2) Identification of regional trade barriers and opportunities; 3) Improved knowledge of business opportunities created by the Agadir agreement and 4) Increased private sector support to the regional trade integration process.					
<b>Activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides technical, administrative and financial assistance to the development of the Agadir Technical Unit.</li> <li>• Disseminates information on the Agadir integration process.</li> <li>• Assists implementation of sector specific action plans for textiles, auto parts and other sectors offering possibilities for economic integration.</li> <li>• Produces economic and sector studies assessing the opportunities for increased integration between the Agadir partners and the EU.</li> <li>• Designs business networking and investment promotion activities.</li> <li>• Supports technical working groups and conducts training activities.</li> <li>• Analyses technical barriers to trade, and develops recommendations on measures permitting mutual recognition of conformity certificates.</li> </ul>					
<b>ROM Scores</b>		1. Relevance & Quality of design	2. Efficiency	3. Effectiveness	4. Impact prospects	5. Potential sustainability
	15/07/2010	B	C	B	B	B
	28/07/2011	B	C	C	C	C
	A= very good, B= good ; C=problems ; D=serious deficiencies					
<b>Documentary sources</b>	Rom15072010 <a href="#">report_geninfo</a> Rom28972011 <a href="#">report_geninfo</a> Agadir Agreement – EU support project (phase II) <a href="http://www.enpi-info.eu/mainmed.php?id=314&amp;id_type=10">HTTP://WWW.ENPI-INFO.EU/MAINMED.PHP?ID=314&amp;ID_TYPE=10</a>					

<b>Intervention Title</b>	<b>TRACECA Motorways of the Sea (MoS) for Black Sea and Caspian Sea</b>	
<b>Sector</b>	<b>Transport.</b> Initiatives aiming at improving regional transport dialogue and networks interoperability, safety and security of infrastructures, and rehabilitation of networks (INFR-TRAN)	
<b>EQ of relevance</b>	4	
<b>Commission Ref.</b>	Decision number: TACIS/2006/018-039 Contract number: 154904, 2008	
<b>Budget allocated, committed and paid, €</b>	<b>Contracted</b>	<b>Paid</b>
	2,466,000 €	759,691 €
<b>Beneficiary Countries</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Azerbaijan</b> (Baku)</li> <li>• <b>Bulgaria</b> (Varna, Burgas)</li> <li>• <b>Georgia</b> (Poti, Batumi)</li> <li>• <b>Kazakhstan</b> (Aktau)</li> <li>• <b>Romania</b> (Constanța)</li> <li>• <b>Turkey</b> (Derince, Samsun)</li> <li>• <b>Ukraine</b> (Ilyichevsk, Odessa)</li> <li>• <b>Turkmenistan</b> (Turkmenbashi)</li> </ul> Bulgaria, Romania and Turkey should be closely associated to the project.	

<p><b>Programme Background &amp; History</b></p>	<p>The development of the Motorways of the Sea concept in the TRACECA region would be justified on the basis of the significant regional benefits that can be obtained including enhanced economic efficiency and environmental sustainability of the transport system. For implementing this concept, it is essential to undertake a multitude of measures such as improving the quality of infrastructure and services in ports, ensuring good connections from the ports to their hinterland, and also to stimulate more frequent and reliable shipping services. Measures to improve maritime safety and good intermodal connections between ports and the rail and inland waterway networks are necessary. In addition, it would be essential to address non-physical barriers through the simplification of administrative and custom procedures and the facilitation of maritime transport (e.g. through promoting and standardising the use of IMO FAL documents).</p> <p>During the implementation phase, the project will define the segments of the TRACECA corridor to be considered in priority. The objective is to promote a fast, smooth and efficient implementation of results by using existing and capable facilities as well as building upon strong stakeholder support. The route Ilyichevsk/Odessa-Poti-Baku-Aktau could be analysed, but other segments of the TRACECA corridor could be considered, if justified and agreed with the beneficiary countries and the contracting authority.</p> <p>The development of the Motorways of the Sea in the TRACECA regions should be implemented in several phases. This first project will address the two fundamental imperatives of raising maximum awareness in the region on the benefits of intermodal freight transport and improving the quality of the existing maritime and port services through the MoS concept. The first project will also provide the first necessary analyses for the selected pilot projects. A follow-up Project on Motorways of the Sea might support further operational MoS projects as from 2010. In this perspective, the project shall follow a sequential approach, designed to ensure the widest support for the MoS concept, while recognizing its evolving nature. Thus, four main stages shall structure the project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data collection, review and analysis on the existing intermodal structures in the region;</li> <li>• Awareness raising activities to promote the economic potential of the intermodal logistics chain in the region;</li> <li>• Elaboration and adoption of a Road Map to implement the MoS concept, selection of pilot projects and promotion activities to attract related investments;</li> <li>• Pre-feasibility or feasibility studies for the selected pilot projects and impact assessment of the MoS concept for regional traffic flows in the Black Sea and Caspian Sea areas.</li> </ul> <p>The Project should use as a starting point the Article 12a of the Commission Decision 884/2004/EC amending the Guidelines for trans-European transport networks (TEN-T) and defining the Motorways of the Sea Concept. The Project shall then undertake a comprehensive collection and analysis of findings and data from other relevant projects, on issues relevant to the MoS concept and intermodality notably with regards to TRACECA countries. Throughout the project, particular attention should be paid to the priorities identified by the High Level Group on the extension of Trans-European Networks to neighbouring countries and the TRACECA Long-term Strategy. Coherence will also have to be ensured with the TRACECA Regional Action Plan 2007-2010. The same attention should be paid to coordination with parallel initiatives for the Black Sea, notably in the framework of BSEC and to the parallel activities of the Motorways of the Sea (MoS) Euromed Transport Projects.</p> <p>Finally, a Communication Plan should be implemented, including a website and newsletters and possibly press releases, press conferences, leaflets, banners and promotional items related to the project activities. In particular, regular update on the project should be sent to the TRACECA Permanent Secretariat for their quarterly newsletter. EC templates and guidelines should be respected for any communication action.</p>
<p><b>Overall objective</b></p>	<p>To facilitate trade and transport along the corridor Europe-Black Sea Region-Caucasus-Central Asia through improved interoperability and multi-modal transport on the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea.</p>
<p><b>Specific objectives</b></p>	<p>The specific objective is to promote the concept of "Motorways of the Sea" in TRACECA countries in order to support efficient intermodal freight transport connecting the Black and Caspian Seas' neighbouring countries with the enlarged EU territory. As a Motorway of the Sea (MoS) is the</p>

	maritime segment of a door-to-door intermodal freight transport chain, the project will specifically deal with sea-land (rail, road and possibly inland waterway) connections and interfaces, in order to select pilot projects and segments to be developed into MoS.
<b>Expected results</b>	<p>There are four main results to be achieved within the project duration, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An extensive review and analysis of relevant studies of the river systems, the Ports and their hinterland structure (road, rail, inland waterways) in the beneficiary countries will be provided with the aim to integrate them into an overall inter-modal network for the region.</li> <li>• Awareness raising activities will be implemented to promote the economic potential of the intermodal logistics chain, through relevant case demonstrations, exchanges of best practices and training on the methodology and applicability of the MoS concept in the region. Related recommendations will be provided on actions to be taken to modernise inter-modal services and establish "Motorways of the Seas" networks within the Black and Caspian Sea Areas.</li> <li>• A short and medium term Road Map for the development of Motorways of the Sea in the Black Sea and Caspian Sea basins countries will be developed in coordination with the beneficiary countries and relevant financing institutions/stakeholders, with the objective to improve infrastructure and supra-structure facilities including terminals, fleets, equipment, communication links and standards for the existing and possibly new intermodal links. Pilot projects will be selected with the beneficiary countries, providing a technical description of the proposed activities, an indicative timetable and planned investments for each project.</li> </ul> <p>Pre-feasibility or feasibility studies will be provided for the selected projects, including projection for the ports development and their hinterland connections, necessary investments and infrastructure development, cost-benefit and environmental impact analyses. A comprehensive impact assessment of the application of the MoS concept for regional traffic flows and transport sector in the Black Sea and Caspian Sea areas will be provided, including socio-economic and environmental implications. Coordination with International Financing Institutions and specific promotion activities will be ensured to attract private investments.</p>
<b>Activities</b>	<p><b>Task 1: Review and analysis of relevant studies</b> of the River Systems and the Ports and the hinterland structure of the beneficiary countries with the aim to integrate them into an overall intermodal network for the region. In particular, the experts will analyse:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Actual River services especially on the Danube River System (including Canal System) as well as the Dnepr and the Volga-Don System;</li> <li>• Possibilities of integration of river services into inter-modal links in the Black and Caspian Sea;</li> <li>• Tariff structures of the services operated on the rivers;</li> <li>• Actual Rail-ferry and Ro-Ro services for rail wagons and trucks in both Black and Caspian Seas, in particular applied by main shipping companies;</li> <li>• Tariff structures of the Rail-ferry and Ro-Ro services in both Black and Caspian Seas, applied by main shipping companies</li> <li>• Possibilities of integration of these services into new or improved inter-modal services</li> <li>• Hinterland connections of the main ports of the beneficiary countries;</li> <li>• Assessment of the river fleets, the deep sea fleets (Rail-ferry, Ro-Ro, Container) and the sea-going river-vessels, namely on Corridor VII, in Constanța as well as in Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Romania and Ukraine;</li> <li>• Terminal Facilities (Inland and Sea Ports) including cargo handling equipment, namely ISPS code, IMO; ILO, ISO 9001/2000, Container Security Initiative (CSI);</li> <li>• Storage facilities including reefer of temperatures controlled facilities</li> <li>• Documents used for transport on Rivers, Deep Sea, Land Transportation around the Black and Caspian Sea</li> <li>• Communication possibilities between inter-modal hubs</li> <li>• Equipment and standards implemented and used.</li> </ul> <p>Special attention should be paid to the findings and conclusions of the assessment report related to the preparation of the ToR of this project, of existing Terminal Facilities, intermodal services and storage facilities, the bottlenecks and missing links for the creation of a regional MoS concept. For the Black Sea, the ports of Ilyichevsk and Odessa support the development of MoS in the North and North-West directions using existing ships, port terminals and transport systems more</p>

effectively. Together, both ports with their based-in ferry and container lines as well as their wide variety of stakeholders offer the whole range of required services to implement successfully the MoS concept. On the east side of the Black Sea, Poti port's location on the TRACECA corridor should play a key role on this segment and action should be taken to improve the possibilities to work with Ro-Ro, Railway ferries and Container ships.

The project should gather and synthesise all available information in a report which should give a clear picture about the conditions to implement the MoS concept. Two workshops should be held to present and adopt results and conclusions.

In terms of soft measures the contractor is expected to include the work with the entire transport chain (i.e. working hours of experts of various countries, meetings with rail managers, financial support for software or similar expenditures/investments to improve efficiency of cross border and loading/unloading operations, etc).

This phase of the project shall also serve to identify and gather the main stakeholders of the MoS project, both in the Black and Caspian Sea regions and in the European Union, in the perspective of selecting consortia partners for the next phases of the MoS projects. The search for possible customers in the EU is essential for this task both for the inbound and for the outbound to/from the EU. Hence, the study should foresee a specific market research and results of the identification / consultation phase with possible stakeholders within transport community.

During this phase of the project, the contractor is expected to set up a "MoS Working Group" consisting of at least two relevant persons from each beneficiary country. This Working Group shall supervise and provide input to the MoS project and oversee the elaboration of the Road Map as well as the design and adoption of the recommendations to be taken.

Besides the permanent and close contacts with the EC Project Manager, informal exchange of information will be ensured with the EC DG-TREN, specifically with the unit responsible for the MoS and the unit responsible for the Trans-European transport network (TENs) policy in order to exchange information about the MoS concept and the project's implementation. Close coordination should be established to the on-going TRACECA projects "Analysis and forecasting of traffic flows for the TRACECA countries" and "Improvement of Maritime links between TRACECA corridors and TENs corridors".

### **Task 2: Awareness raising activities**

In parallel to the analysis, identification, consultation processes, significant efforts should be devoted to strengthening regional support for the MoS concept in Black and Caspian Seas in general by organising regional awareness-raising and information campaigns targeted at public and financial institutions, port authorities and the private sector (e.g. banks, shipping companies, maritime and land transport companies, freight forwarders etc.). In order to reach the main and most promising stakeholders the contractor shall intensively use the existing TRACECA country structures to disseminate the project progress and advantages. Frequent electronic contacts to target groups and information forwarding might be useful. The contractor is also expected to produce a regular (quarterly) project information sheet and to publish it on the TRACECA/MoS web-site. Information on the pilot projects should be included.

Publication of relevant studies, maps or leaflets should be considered. Workshops/seminars will be conducted with focus on relevant case demonstrations, exchanges of best practices and training on the methodology and applicability of the MoS concept in the region. Best practices related to intermodal transport, logistics, short sea shipping, security and safety at sea and port, environmental protection, freight registration and clearance as well as other areas applicable to the MoS concept should be promoted.

### **Task 3: Elaboration and adoption of a Road Map**

On the basis of the data collected and the study produced during the previous phase, as well as in line with IGC TRACECA Strategy and the TEN-T extension to neighbouring countries, the project will concentrate on identifying pilot projects which would be necessary to improve the technical conditions of the intermodal links, the infrastructure and supra-structure facilities including modernisation of terminals, fleets, equipment, communication links and standards for existing links and possible new links in the region.

This first phase of the MoS development in Black and Caspian Sea regions could focus on the TRACECA ports of Ilyichevsk/Odessa, Poti and Baku, and possibly others identified during the implementation phase to serve as priority intermodal nodes. For each port identified, an analysis will be undertaken to determine strengths and weaknesses with a set of quality criteria, such as:



- Potential for massification of freight transport flows in connection TEN-T and TRACECA corridors as well as with river or inland water systems,
- Quality of port infrastructures and port services (existing or potential)
- Potential improvement of administrative procedures and co-ordination of inspections
- Quality of maritime services and inter-modal connections (existing or potential)
- Existing or potential services for land and river transport modes and development of Intermodal services.

In close cooperation with the main shipping and railway companies, analysis of business Plans for the existing Rail ferries, Ro-Ro, container and Combi-ships will be provided. The conclusions should be considered in the proposed Road Map.

The purpose of the Road Map is to lay down a concrete proposal for the development of MoS in the Black sea and Caspian Sea areas, and the future implementation of concrete maritime connections qualified as MoS connections. It should provide a detailed technical description of the proposed pilot projects, including an indicative timetable of the planned actions, as well as a detailed account of the planned investments. This Roadmap should pave the way to the Second phase of the TRACECA MoS project planned for 2010.

The Road Map should be proposed to all beneficiary countries through the MoS Working Group comprising MoS stakeholders, including representatives from TRACECA countries and the MoS private sector, possibly representatives from EU Member States, the European Investment Bank and the European Commission. The role of the Working Group shall be to supervise and provide input to the MoS Project and oversee the elaboration of the MoS Road Map. It shall also act as a discussion and promotion forum of the Motorways of the Sea concept amongst regional actors.

Particular attention should be given to building regional support for the MoS concept and ensuring synergy with the Baku/TRACECA maritime working group. In the end, each pilot project proposal should get formal support and official commitment from the project's partners and the countries' authorities.

#### **Task 4: Impact assessment and investments leverage for pilot projects**

In this phase the concrete preparation of pilot projects takes place. Based on the findings of the studies and the priority pilot projects identified in the Road Map, pre-feasibility or feasibility studies will be provided, including:

- Existing and forecasted cargo flows and services in the selected projects, details of the cargo potential and projections, hinterland connections and links to the corridor's and possibly TEN-T networks;
- Demonstration on how the project will improve the short-sea shipping and intermodal connections within the corridor;
- Technical description of the project, including a timetable of the planned actions and investments, the status of project preparation and/or implementation;
- Size of investments and a financial plan, including a breakdown of project financing and investments, a cost-benefit analysis and environmental impact analysis;
- Institutional, legal and policy aspects;
- A description of the management structure of the project.

A comprehensive impact assessment of the application of the MoS concept for regional traffic flows and transport sector in the Black Sea and Caspian Sea areas will be provided, including socio-economic and environmental implications. Coordination meetings with IFIs and specific promotion activities will be ensured to attract private investments, e.g.:

- to convince shipping lines and transportation companies to implement/improve "Motorways of the Sea" as part of the intermodal services;
- to support ship owners and forwarders in developing necessary structures into the Black and Caspian regions as well as on the River systems;
- to promote the idea of concentration of cargo flows and establishment of liner services with regular calls of ports as well as hinterland connections;
- to emphasize the regional use of standard documents and procedures for intermodal services.

Finally, during the project, communication and visibility actions should be undertaken upon agreement of the Contracting authority. A Communication Plan should be implemented, including



	<p>a website and newsletters, possibly press releases, press conferences, leaflets, banners and promotional items related to the project activities. In particular, regular update on the project should be sent to the TRACECA Permanent Secretariat for their quarterly newsletter. EC templates and guidelines should be respected for any communication action. At the end of the project, a</p> <p>summary of the achieved project's results should be provided along with the final report, as a basis for further communication and visibility actions.</p>
<b>Documentary sources</b>	<p>TORs Motorways of the Sea for the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea</p> <p>Tacis Regional Action Programme 2006 DEC121590</p>
<b>Key stakeholders</b>	<p>The project will directly target the Ministries of Transport, Port and Maritime Administrations, and Associations of Transport and Transport Communication of the beneficiary countries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Railway entities;</li> <li>• Shipping companies (deep sea and river) like Rail ferry, Ro-Ro and container lines in the Black and Caspian Seas delivering services on TRACECA network;</li> <li>• Customs and Border police Authorities;</li> <li>• Ports and terminal management, relevant local associations and institutions will be closely associated to the project;</li> <li>• Transport and container operators, business community in the regions will benefit in the long-term from more efficient logistical services and modernized transport infrastructure.</li> </ul> <p>Project Partners are the Ministries of Transport and other state entities responsible for maritime and river transportation, for ports and intermodal infrastructure development as well as hinterland connections (rail, road, construction) in the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea area, in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the Maritime and Port Administrations of Baku;</li> <li>• The Maritime and Port Administrations of Varna and Burgas;</li> <li>• the Maritime and Port Administrations of Poti and Batumi;</li> <li>• the Maritime and Port Administration of Aktau;</li> <li>• the Romanian Naval Authority for the Port of Constanța;</li> <li>• the Port Department of the Turkish State Railways and Port Administrations for Derince and Samsun;</li> <li>• the Maritime and Port Administration of Turkmenbashi,</li> <li>• the Maritime and Port Administrations of Ilyichevsk and Odessa.</li> </ul>

<b>Intervention Title</b>	<b>Transport dialogue and networks' interoperability between the EU and its Neighbouring Countries and Central Asian Countries</b>		
<b>Sector</b>	<b>Transport.</b> Initiatives aiming at improving regional transport dialogue and networks interoperability, safety and security of infrastructures, and rehabilitation of networks (INFR-TRAN)		
<b>EQ of relevance</b>	4		
<b>Commission Ref.</b>	Decision number: ENPI/2007/019-110 Contract number: 155683		
<b>Intervention Start &amp; End date</b>	<b>Start Date</b>	<b>End date</b>	
	12/05/2009	12/05/2012	
<b>Aid modality</b>	Project approach – centralised management		
<b>Budget contracted and paid, €</b>	<b>Contracted</b>	<b>Paid</b>	
	6,576,000 €	1,315,200 €	
<b>Beneficiary Countries</b>	Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Romania, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine		

<p><b>Programme Background &amp; History</b></p>	<p>The project is intended to improve the links of the EU Trans-European Networks with the neighbouring countries and the Central Asian countries thus contributing to transport and trade facilitation.</p> <p>The importance of enhanced regional cooperation in the transport sector has been recognised for achieving sustainable economic and social development as well as contributing to stability and prosperity in the CIS and Black Sea regions. Also in the context of the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) the importance of strengthening regional transport cooperation has repeatedly been highlighted. The TRACECA Member States as well as the Black Sea /Caspian littoral states and their neighbours have witnessed an increased demand for transport services, higher transport volumes and increased cross-border traffic for goods and passengers. Inter-regional and regional transport integration is a key for successfully meeting the new challenges faced by the transport sector stakeholders in the region and to facilitate long-term trade and transport between the EU and partner countries.</p> <p>Problem areas vary from country to country in the region's transport sector. However, some common obstacles and problem areas for intra-regional and inter-regional transport and transit have been identified. International traffic is still hampered by infrastructure impediments and non-technical barriers along the TRACECA / NIS corridor. In particular, most beneficiaries' Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers and National Transport Strategies underline the priorities related to the harmonisation of their transport legislation and regulations with the European standards, support to Private-Public Partnerships in infrastructural components, and the integration of their roads and network of railways into regional transport corridors.</p> <p>This project is based on the TRACECA priority action areas as stipulated in the TRACECA Long-Term Strategy adopted by the TRACECA Inter-Governmental Commission, which gathered Ministers of Transport of the beneficiary countries in May 2006. This strategic framework comprises a number of priority sectors of action aimed at delivering by 2015 a sustainable, efficient and integrated multimodal transport system at both the EU-TRACECA and TRACECA-TRACECA levels. The strategy's implementation implies the development of efficient operational structures for the coordination of TRACECA countries' activities. In this context, support to the TRACECA Permanent Secretariat's important role in promoting regional dialogue and coordinating regional projects remains crucial.</p> <p>The project is also in line with the Ministerial Conclusions of the Second Ministerial Conference on Transport Cooperation between the EU, Black Sea and Caspian Sea littoral States and their Neighbours (Baku initiative), adopted in Sofia in May 2006 by Azerbaijan, Armenia, Belarus, Bulgaria, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Romania, the Russian Federation (as an observer), Tajikistan, Turkey, Ukraine and Uzbekistan with representatives of the European Commission. The "Baku Initiative" Conference participants confirmed on the mutual interest for the progressive integration of their respective transport networks in accordance with international and EU legal and regulatory frameworks.</p> <p>Finally this project is also in line with the related EC policy as identified in the Action Plans of the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) and aid effectiveness agenda: the project will focus on the implementation of priorities defined in the ENPI Eastern Regional Strategy paper, the Central Asian Strategy Paper 2007-2013 and their related Indicative Programmes.</p> <p>The project is following-up the Communication of the Commission on "Guidelines for transport in Europe and neighbouring regions", in which it endorsed the High Level Group's recommendations on five major trans-national transport axes and on the so called horizontal measures. To implement the concept of European Neighbourhood Policy into the transport field and to find ways to better connect the EU with its neighbours, the European Commission established in 2004 the High Level Group on the extension of the major Trans-European Networks to neighbouring countries and regions whose recommendation were submitted in December 2005. The Commission also announced in its Guidelines that it will launch exploratory talks in order to enhance thematic cooperation with the ENP region.</p>
<p><b>Overall objective</b></p>	<p>The overall objective is to improve the links of the EU Trans-European Networks with the neighbouring countries and the Central Asian countries thus contributing to transport and trade facilitation.</p> <p>The project's purpose is to enhance regional transport dialogue and transport intermodality between the EU and the countries belonging to the ENPI East Region and Central Asia region, in the context of supporting the further development of the transport system in the region and its interconnection to the major trans-European transport axes. Particular emphasis on improving</p>

	coordination with IFIs and participation of the private sector in transport projects will be included.
<b>Specific objectives</b>	<p>The Project has four work components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementation support for the IGC Long-Term Strategy and related Action Plans including capacity building and institutional building</li> <li>• Project identification and project definition;</li> <li>• Mobilisation of funding;</li> <li>• Communication and dissemination.</li> </ul>
<b>Expected results</b>	<p>The project will provide technical and capacity-building assistance to the beneficiary countries' transport administrations in the priority sectors of regional transport dialogue and Transport forecasts, identification of investment needs and promotion of Private-Public Partnerships for the improvement of links with the EU Trans-European Networks.</p> <p>The project's expected results include the following priority issues:</p> <p>An effective political dialogue, coordination mechanism is developed and convergence of transport policies improved in the framework of the TRACECA and Baku Initiative;</p> <p>Further progress in eliminating technical and non-technical barriers to regional trade and transport and in harmonisation of regional regulatory frameworks with European standards is achieved;</p> <p>The beneficiary countries' transport administrations and TRACECA structures are strengthened and their capacities reinforced for the implementation of the TRACECA IGC Long-Term Strategy and its related Action Plan;</p> <p>Relevant regional actions plans are defined; Analysis of financial and technical feasibility of projects is provided and Public-Private partnerships are promoted;</p> <p>Interoperability with the European transport networks is reinforced in the thematic areas defined by the 'Baku initiative', such as civil aviation, transport infrastructure, security in all modes of transport, road and rail transport and dangerous goods, maritime transport;</p> <p>Coordination with International Financial Institutions and follow-up of regional investment appraisals in the field of transport is reinforced.</p> <p><b>In relation to Work Component 1:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordinated strategy between countries to strengthen regional transport cooperation;</li> <li>• Direct and targeted intervention to the Permanent Secretariat and member countries;</li> <li>• Organisation of a minimum of two regional transport and infrastructure conferences at ministerial level;</li> <li>• Maintenance of a sustainable TRACECA's transport and traffic database system;</li> <li>• Identification of specific objectives, targets and activities within IGC Long-Term Strategy;</li> <li>• Capacity building for public-private infrastructure procurement, infrastructure management and finance;</li> <li>• Structured training programme to meet the specific needs of the PS of TRACECA;</li> <li>• Thematic working-group structure established and working; minimum of eight working groups convened;</li> <li>• Preparation of a "Financing and Investment Manual";</li> <li>• Completion of a "readiness assessment" of TRACECA member countries for PPP arrangements or other procurement options</li> <li>• Institution building with PPP competence centres for long-term knowledge transfer;</li> <li>• Country screening test;</li> <li>• Minimum of one regional conference focusing on PPP for investment in infrastructure;</li> <li>• An established "working community" in place comprising TRACECA network and IFIs;</li> <li>• Minimum of two IFI regional coordination meetings;</li> <li>• Implementation of agreed changes to the governance and organisation structure of the TRACECA PS together with proposed amended funding mechanisms.</li> </ul> <p><b>In relation to Work Component 2:</b></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TRACECA project pipeline database in place and working;</li> <li>• Generation of a short list of between 6-8 infrastructure and transport projects;</li> <li>• Completion of project pre-appraisals on the agreed short list of projects;</li> <li>• Structured initial discussion with IFIs of the 6-8 shortlisted projects;</li> <li>• Identification and project definition of a minimum of two regional infrastructure and transport projects which lend themselves to Public Private Partnership structuring;</li> <li>• Documented methodology in place for use by the PS covering the project cycle.</li> </ul> <p><b>In relation to Work Component 3:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IFIs' acceptance to undertake a minimum of two full feasibility studies; Minimum of two feasibility studies jointly and with the sponsorship and backing of IFIs;</li> <li>• Minimum of two bankable TRACECA originated projects with committed IFI investment funds;</li> <li>• Minimum of two identified TRACECA regional infrastructure projects considered by stakeholders for possible PPP structuring;</li> <li>• Practical support and technical advisory services for the proposed Business Advisory Council;</li> <li>• Technical advisory services to set up the proposed TRACECA Investment Fund.</li> </ul> <p><b>In relation to Work Component 4:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TRACECA programme activities, materials, results and other information produced and widely communicated and disseminated.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Activities</b></p>	<p>In the field of regional transport dialogue, the project's main activities will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training and capacity-building activities in order to provide institutional and strategic support to the TRACECA and Baku Initiative coordination mechanisms, for the establishment of an effective political dialogue mechanism between the EC and beneficiary countries transport administrations, as well as projects' stakeholders and IFIs;</li> <li>• Technical expertise and support for the implementation of the TRACECA IGC Long-Term Strategy and its related Action Plan, through capacity-building and training activities in the TRACECA priority sectors and in the thematic areas defined by the 'Baku initiative'. ;</li> <li>• Regional working groups meetings in the framework of TRACECA and the 'Baku initiative' aiming at improving regional transport dialogue in the respective fields of civil aviation, transport infrastructure, security in all modes of transport, road and rail transport and dangerous goods, maritime transport;</li> <li>• Support to the identification of sustainable transport projects and initiatives for enhanced regional co-operation, in particular in the priority sectors identified in the action plans and in line with the 'Baku initiative' and EC transport policies, including the extension of Trans-European Networks to neighbouring countries;</li> <li>• Assessment of technical and non-technical barriers to regional trade and transport; technical and institutional support for the definition of regional regulatory frameworks in the field of transport and the harmonisation of legal procedures with European standards</li> <li>• Regional ministerial conferences are organised (follow-up of regional policy dialogue under TRACECA and the Baku initiative) in order to improve the convergence of transport policies at high level, to support the implementation of the TRACECA long-term strategy and the Baku initiative recommendations.</li> <li>• In the field of transport forecasts, identification of investment needs and promotion of Private-Public Partnerships for the TRACECA corridor, the project's main activities will include:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support to exchange of information and data collection, as well as development of traffic forecasts for the TRACECA corridor: the project will help identifying bottlenecks and priority investment needs, and will undertake technical assistance measures with the aim to improve the corridor's capacity and to promote interoperability with Trans-European Networks;</li> <li>• Technical assistance to the identification, preparation and implementation of sustainable transport projects and initiatives for enhanced regional co-operation, with specific attention to links with key Pan European transport axis and to selected Central Asian countries, and to traffic flows between the Black Sea/Caspian Littoral States and neighbouring countries;</li> <li>• Support to regional coordination and promotion of Private-Public Partnerships for the identification and implementation of sustainable transport projects: the project will help the</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	<p>beneficiary countries to prepare for investments by supporting studies on the definition of master plans, analysis of financial and technical feasibility of projects and promotion of public-private partnerships.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support to coordination with International Financial Institutions and follow-up of investment appraisals, in particular through the proposed "Neighbourhood Investment Facility".</li> </ul>
<b>Documentary sources</b>	Action fiche; Inception Report September 2009
<b>Key stakeholders</b>	The Ministries of Transport, Ministries of Trade & Economy, Customs Authorities, IFIs, Commercial banks, International Road carriers, Freight Forwarders, NGOs, Transport users at large.

<b>Intervention Title</b>	<b>EUROMED Civil Aviation Project</b>			
<b>Sector</b>	<b>Transport.</b> Initiatives aiming at improving regional transport dialogue and networks interoperability, safety and security of infrastructures, and rehabilitation of networks (INFR-TRAN)			
<b>EQ of relevance</b>	4			
<b>Commission Ref.</b>		<b>EUROMED Civil Aviation I Project</b>		<b>EUROMED Civil Aviation II Project</b>
	Decision number	MED/2005/017-592		ENPI/2010/021-941
	Contract number	132039		251763
<b>Intervention Start &amp; End date</b>	<b>EUROMED Civil Aviation I Project</b>		<b>EUROMED Civil Aviation II Project</b>	
	<b>Start date</b>	<b>End Date</b>	<b>Start date (provisional)</b>	
	15 January 2007	14 January 2010	1 July 2011	
<b>Aid modality</b>	Project approach, Direct centralised management			
<b>Budget allocated, committed and paid, €</b>	<b>EUROMED Civil Aviation I Project</b>		<b>EUROMED Civil Aviation II Project</b>	
	<b>allocated</b>	<b>paid</b>	<b>allocated</b>	
	4,999,500 €	4,264,619 €	2,000,000 €	
<b>Beneficiary countries</b>	Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey			
<b>Programme Background &amp; History</b>	<p>The <b>EuroMed Aviation Project</b>, which started on January 15 2007, aims to promote the emergence of a Euro-Mediterranean Common Aviation Area (EMCAA) and to facilitate any future negotiations of comprehensive Euro-Mediterranean Aviation Agreements with the Mediterranean Partners.</p> <p>With the annual number of global air passengers predicted to rise from around 4,5 billion in 2010 to 9 billion in 2025, air traffic will double in the next 15 years worldwide. According to various sources, the Middle East is expected to continue being the fastest growing region, requiring not only new airport infrastructure but also investments in en-route and terminal air traffic control systems. These needs also apply to North Africa.</p> <p>In December 2005, participants to the Euro-Mediterranean Ministerial Conference on Transport agreed, among other things, on the need to work towards the longer-term objective of a Euro-Mediterranean Common Aviation Area. The EuroMed Aviation Project was developed in response to the ministers' wish to see reinforced cooperation with and among the Mediterranean Partners in the field of air transport.</p> <p>The project EuroMed Aviation focuses on five main components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support an open, healthy &amp; competitive aviation market</li> <li>• Promote improved aviation safety</li> <li>• Promote improved aviation security</li> <li>• Promote improved environmental friendliness of air transport</li> <li>• Support regional air traffic management cooperation and harmonization.</li> </ul>			



	<p>Besides, the Project has elaborated a Road Map for the implementation of the Common Aviation Area, as well as an Impact Assessment.</p> <p>An Extension in 2010 (till January 2011) has been added to carry on with these tasks. A new Project, EuroMed Aviation II, to be launched in 2011, will then pursue these efforts towards the implementation of the Euro-Mediterranean Common Aviation Area (EMCAA). (source: EuroMed Aviation Project <a href="http://www.euromedtransport.org/aviation/">http://www.euromedtransport.org/aviation/</a>)</p> <p>The <b>EuroMed Aviation regional programme II</b> should guarantee the continuity of the regional cooperation in the field of aviation that has been developed during EuroMed Aviation I. Therefore the main objective of the project is supporting the partner countries with the implementation of the large number of actions which were identified during EuroMed Aviation I. These actions are laid down in the so-called "Road Map towards the establishment of a Euro-Mediterranean Common Aviation Area" that was developed during EuroMed Aviation I. Already during the 2005 Euro Mediterranean Transport Ministerial Conference ministers agreed on this long term objective. The road map aims at further approximating the regulatory framework in the partner countries to the common EU aviation acquis in the fields of market liberalization, safety, security, air traffic management and environment. The final goal of this work should be the integration of the Mediterranean partner countries into the EU common aviation area. The EuroMed Aviation I programme started early 2007 and will end in the course of 2010. The programme prepared detailed country reports based on which a specific technical assistance programme was developed for the individual countries and for the different aviation segments (market, safety, security, ATM and environment). In addition, the programme organised a large number of regional seminars and workshops which contributed to enhanced cooperation among the partner countries themselves as well as with regional branch organisations (e.g. Arab Air Carriers Organisation). As mentioned above, the partner countries committed themselves to continue this work by means of subscribing to a Road Map which does not only foresee far reaching bilateral aviation agreements between the EU and each of the partner countries, but also between the partner countries themselves (as reaffirmed during a recent workshop held in Brussels on 6-7 October 2009). The proposed programme should support especially this regional element and the cooperation between the partner countries in addition to bilateral assistance programmes which (may) accompany concrete negotiations on aviation agreements between the Community and a number of the partner countries.</p> <p>The project takes into account the Paris Declaration and the European Commission Backbone Strategy for external aid to guide the reform of Technical Cooperation and Project Implementation Units (2008), which is part of wider EC actions to implement the Paris Declaration and it aims to improve the effectiveness of EC aid with respect to capacity development and work through harmonised and aligned actions.</p>
<b>Overall objective</b>	Contribute to the development of the Euro Mediterranean transport network and to promote economic integration among the Mediterranean partners through the development of a Common Aviation Area between the EU and the Mediterranean Countries.
<b>Specific objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support an open, healthy &amp; competitive aviation market</li> <li>• Promote improved aviation safety</li> <li>• Promote improved aviation security</li> <li>• Promote improved environmental friendliness of air transport</li> <li>• Support regional air traffic management cooperation and harmonization.</li> </ul> <p><b>Objectives of the Extension :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support the Mediterranean partner countries to start the implementation of the Road Map.</li> <li>• Promote the benefits of air transport and of the social &amp; economic impact of the Euro-Mediterranean Common Aviation Area in the region within the Aviation Community and to the decision makers at the highest level to secure their supports and endorsement of the EMCAA.</li> <li>• Promote the creation of a MEDA Joint Aviation Authorities based on the JAA model and with the objective to develop a common regulatory culture between the countries.</li> </ul>
<b>Expected results</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Further promotion of regional and sub-regional cooperation in the field of air transport. A general high level policy dialogue on the different subjects is guaranteed by the EuroMed Forum dedicated working group on aviation, which is normally attended by the Directors Generals for Civil Aviation, and supported by the programme. Additional regional promotion can be established by topical seminars and workshops.</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhanced implementation of the actions identified in the Road Map towards the establishment of a EuroMediterranean Common Aviation Area as developed during EuroMed Aviation I. The Road Map covers the five technical domains of civil aviation: air transport, aviation safety, aviation security, environmental friendliness and air traffic management and the three main objectives of the roadmap area:</li> <li>• Defining the steps which need to be taken at regional, sub-regional and national levels in the major aviation domains.</li> <li>• Defining a planning for the gradual implementation of the EMCAA. This includes specifying the key prerequisites that need to be satisfied and the major milestones that need to be reached throughout the development process;</li> <li>• And identifying the key responsible institutions and the main modalities to implement the defined actions.</li> <li>• In addition to a general regional part, the Road Map identified 60 different actions (so-called Detailed Objective Descriptions) which in each beneficiary country need to be implemented in a different way. All of these actions mainly focus on regulatory convergence to international and EU standards.</li> <li>• Improved capacity of civil aviation authorities (CAA) and air traffic management staff; training of personnel. The need for effective oversight and training in civil aviation remain essential within the beneficiary countries (although in some countries more than in others). In some countries, the aviation administrations still require further assistance to move to a modern civil aviation system in line with the minimum requirements of ICAO. Other administrations need to be supported in their drive to take over EU rules and standards with a view to become part of a Common Aviation Area with the EU. Maintaining high level of training and competency may be especially challenging from the perspective of the aviation administrations, taking into account their constant need to be on par with the airlines and manufacturers, which very often are able to muster much more considerable resources than most of the authorities.</li> <li>• Increased participation and cooperation with international and EU organisations active in the region such as Eurocontrol, European Aviation Safety Agency (EASA), International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO and specifically the Cairo branche), Arab Air Carriers Organisation (AACO), Blue Med, AEFMP, Airports Council International, Association of European Air carriers (AEA), etc. by means of supporting the beneficiary countries to participate in regional activities organised by these organisations.</li> <li>• Enhanced consistency of the regulatory framework specifically with the EU's Single European Sky framework. This regulatory framework, fully consistent with and supported by the International Civil Aviation Organization, is being adapted to technical progress through the implementation of the SESAR ATM Master Plan to develop, introduce and finance new concepts and technologies. This should result in a system composed of fully harmonised and interoperable components and therefore the progressive implementation of the Single European Sky and of its accompanying programme SESAR should be closely coordinated not only within the boundaries of the EU but also with its neighbouring regions where the impact of both the Single European Sky and SESAR will be fundamental.</li> <li>• Exchange of best practices in a regional context. As mentioned above there is already an aviation agreement between the EU and Morocco which led to many positive spin off effects (e.g. increase in passengers stimulating tourism). The added value of a regional programme is the possibility of sharing such experiences.</li> </ul>
<b>Activities</b>	<p><b>Phase 1 - Preparatory Framework (0-24 months):</b></p> <p>The purpose of this phase is to prepare the ground for phase two of the Project, by undertaking all necessary training and technical assistance activities that are required to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Support an open, healthy and competitive regional aviation market</li> <li>B. Promote improved aviation safety in the region</li> <li>C. Promote improved air transport security in the region</li> <li>D. Promote improved environmental friendliness of air transport in the region</li> <li>E. Support regional ATM cooperation and harmonisation</li> </ul> <p><b>Phase 2 - Elaboration of a Roadmap (24 - 36 months):</b></p> <p>This objective of this Phase is to elaborate the road towards the implementation of the Common</p>

	<p>Aviation Area. It is fully based on the findings of the previous one, and includes two main tasks as follows:</p> <p>F. Preparation of a Roadmap</p> <p>G. Impact Assessment of the Common Aviation Area</p> <p><b>Phase 3 - Awareness-Raising Phase (3 – 36 months):</b></p> <p>This is a continuous phase extending throughout the duration of the contract, and aiming to maximise the knowledge about the project among stakeholders, through information, communication and dissemination of the project activities and results.</p>
<p><b>Main achievements</b></p>	<p>2007 Work Plan: the Project achieved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One-week survey missions in 8 Beneficiary countries in order to carry out the aforementioned analysis of the situation.</li> <li>• A cycle of 4 seminars per technical domain of the Project</li> <li>• A <b>website</b> operational as of April 2007</li> <li>• A letter of information: "EUROMED AVIATION INFO"</li> </ul> <p>2008 Work Plan: the Project has:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continued to organize seminars on subjects related to the technical domains of the Project</li> <li>• Started the training plan with courses related to the technical domains of the Project</li> <li>• Started the technical assistance plan with on site actions related to the technical domains of the Project</li> <li>• Continued the <b>dissemination</b> of the activities and of the first results of the Project</li> <li>• Issued letters of information: "EUROMED AVIATION INFO"</li> </ul> <p>2009 Work plan: the Project has:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continued to organise SEMINARS on subjects related to the technical domains of the Project</li> <li>• Continued the TRAINING PLAN with courses related to the technical domains of the Project</li> <li>• Continued the TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PLAN with actions on-site in the Beneficiary countries</li> <li>• Started and completed the ROAD MAP and the IMPACT ASSESSMENT</li> <li>• Continued the <b>dissemination</b> of the activities and the results of the Project</li> <li>• Issued letters of information: "EUROMED AVIATION INFO"</li> </ul>
<p><b>Documentary sources</b></p>	<p>EuroMed Aviation Project <a href="http://www.euromedtransport.org/aviation/">HTTP://WWW.EUROMEDTRANSPORT.ORG/AVIATION/</a> IDENTIFICATION FICHE EuroMed Aviation II Project <a href="#">DEC767023</a> Project Fiche <a href="#">DEC79614</a> Project Work Plan <a href="http://p23680.mittwaldserver.info/353.0.html?&amp;L=0%23c579">HTTP://P23680.MITTWALDSERVER.INFO/353.0.HTML?&amp;L=0%23c579</a></p>
<p><b>Key stakeholders</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Civil Aviation Authorities</li> <li>• Air carriers</li> <li>• Airport Authorities, Airlines and ATM service providers/controllers and the aeronautical industry.</li> <li>• Passengers and freight operating companies are final beneficiaries.</li> </ul> <p>The interest of all of these stakeholders is to enhance their knowledge and capacity to implement and operate under international and EU aviation standards with a view on future integration into the EU Common Aviation Area. It is still regarded as difficult in some countries to recruit and retain adequately trained and experienced personnel. This leads to understaffing of the authorities (especially in the departments responsible for oversight and inspection) and outsourcing of certain inspection tasks to the industry, which is a common practice in many countries, but never an optimal solution given the possibility of conflict of interests.</p> <p>Furthermore regional organisations active in the EuroMed region such as UMA, GTMO 5+5, ESCWA will be integrated in the implementation of the project as will the specific aviation related organisations e.g. ICAO Cairo, ACAC, AACO etc. Cooperation with EASA and Eurocontrol will be part of the project. For the overall implementation of the training activities local experts should be engaged. Also existing training facilities in the partner countries (e.g. Morocco) should be used where possible.</p>

Intervention Title	Euromed Transport Motorways of Sea II	
<b>Sector</b>	<b>Transport.</b> Initiatives aiming at improving regional transport dialogue and networks interoperability, safety and security of infrastructures, and rehabilitation of networks (INFR-TRAN)	
<b>EQ of relevance</b>	EQ 4	
<b>Commission Ref.</b>	Decision number: ENPI/2009/020-538	
<b>Intervention Start &amp; End date</b>	START DATE: 25/10/2010 PROJECT DURATION: 36 months	
<b>Aid modality</b>	Project approach: centralised management	
<b>Budget contracted and paid, €</b>	<b>Contracted</b>	<b>Paid</b>
	5,949,664 €	1,189,933 €
<b>Beneficiary Countries</b>	Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Palestinian Territories, Syria, Tunisia	
<b>Programme Background &amp; History</b>	<p>The proposed project's overall aim is to promote integrated, effective and efficient intermodal freight transport maritime links between the EU and the Mediterranean partner countries (and between the Mediterranean partner countries themselves). The project will build upon the process that was initiated under the previous Mediterranean Motorways of the Seas (MEDA MoS) contract.</p> <p>The project will: (i) use the experience of the pilot projects that were launched under the previous project and disseminate their results among the other beneficiary countries; (ii) provide the opportunity for the beneficiary countries to bring forward new MoS pilot projects and, that way, to be eligible to further assistance; (iii) provide technical assistance reflecting the needs that were identified during the previous MEDA MoS project with stronger emphasis on regulatory reforms and on the improvement of port and logistical processes; (iv) provide assistance to infrastructure and technical equipment financing; (v) provide technical assistance to promote an integrated approach to maritime affairs.</p>	
<b>Overall objective</b>	The objective of the Motorways of the Seas policy is to establish reliable, efficient, integrated, and environmentally sustainable maritime and intermodal door-to-door connections within the broader logistics and supply chain systems.	
<b>Specific objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contribute to the overall completion of the physical and economic integration of the Euro-Mediterranean region and the development of a Mediterranean free trade area through a well-functioning transport system.</li> <li>• Facilitating an efficient flow of goods and ensuring door-to-door connectivity and interoperability between both sides of the Mediterranean.</li> <li>• Reviewing and improving the regulatory framework for maritime transport, ports, logistics and trade facilitation with a specific focus on sector reform and environmental management systems in ports.</li> </ul>	
<b>Expected results</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improving the awareness of the important role of total logistical chains linking maritime and inland transport systems, reflected in the national policies and strategies;</li> <li>• Increased integration of the Mediterranean Motorways of the Seas project into the overall TMT and TEN-T networks;</li> <li>• Supporting cooperation between private and public sector parties, particularly in the fields of logistics and trade facilitation;</li> <li>• Supporting the adoption and implementation of port environmental legislation</li> <li>• Stimulating regulatory reforms related to ports, maritime and intermodal transport, logistics and trade facilitation.</li> </ul>	
<b>Activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing technical assistance to the beneficiaries in order to</li> <li>• Continue the pilot projects initiated during Meda-MoS I,</li> <li>• Replace the existing pilot projects considered unsuitable to be continued, or</li> <li>• Initiate new projects whenever these will benefit the beneficiary country and contribute in achieving the goals of Meda-MoS II.</li> </ul>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The technical assistance can be in the fields of maritime transport, port operations and management, hinterland and logistics connections, environmental management and sustainability, information and communication technologies, customs and trade facilitation, and policy and regulatory reform:</li> </ul> <p>In accordance with the Terms of Reference, the activities of MEDA-Mos II are structured in 4 groups, each further divided into several sub-activities:</p> <p><i>Activity 1 - Awareness-raising and capacity building for Motorways of the Seas in the ENPI South</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sub activity 1 - Identification of a MEDA-Mos II pilot project in each of the beneficiary countries</li> <li>• Sub-activity 2 - Development of Action Plan for the MEDA-Mos II project proposals</li> <li>• Sub-activity 3 - Cross border pilot project on freight logistics</li> <li>• Sub-activity 4 - Implementation of the work plan</li> </ul> <p><i>Activity 2 - Implementation of a programme focused on regulatory reforms</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sub-activity 1 - Development of a regional workshop and seminar plan and a national action plan</li> <li>• Sub-activity 2 - Implementation of the work plan</li> </ul> <p><i>Activity 3 - Promotion of the integration of MEDA Motorways of the Seas in the overall TMT network</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sub-activity 1 - Development of a methodology for elaborating the MEDA-Mos master plan</li> <li>• Sub-activity 2 - Identification of potential MEDA-Mos components of the TMT network</li> <li>• Sub-activity 3 - Assessment of potential MEDA-Mos components of the TMT network</li> <li>• Sub-activity 4 - Elaborate recommendations for the measures to be included in the MEDA-Mos master plan</li> <li>• Sub-activity 5 - Prepare a roadmap on the MEDA-Mos Master plan implementation</li> </ul> <p><i>Activity 4 - Communication activities</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sub-activity 1 - Elaboration of a communication plan</li> <li>• Sub-activity 2 - (Sub) Regional meetings and activities</li> <li>• Sub-activity 3 - EuroMed Transport Forum sub group on Motorways of the Seas</li> </ul>
<b>Documentary sources</b>	Progress Report 2010-2011 <a href="#">CTR1236779</a>
<b>Key stakeholders</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Partner Countries' Administrations</li> <li>• Private transport operators.</li> <li>• Public authorities at local level (such as port authorities)</li> <li>• Ministries' Officials and customs authorities.</li> </ul>

<b>Intervention Title</b>	<b>Support to Energy Market Integration and Sustainable Energy in the NIS (SEMISE)</b>
<b>Sector</b>	<b>Energy</b>
<b>EQ of relevance</b>	5
<b>Commission Ref.</b>	ENPI/2007/019-143
<b>Intervention Start &amp; End date</b>	19/01/2009 - 18/01/2012
<b>Aid modality</b>	Project approach - Centralised management by a Delegation in Eastern Europe
<b>Budget planned and paid, €</b>	5670000€ planned/1605420€ paid
<b>Beneficiary Countries</b>	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan
<b>Programme Background &amp; History</b>	The term INOGATE originally arose as an acronym of the phrase "Interstate Oil and Gas Transport to Europe", the subject of the original EU project in 1995. At that time the project was far more limited in scope, as the name implies. The enlargement of INOGATE's activities began on 13 November 2004 with an Energy Ministerial Conference held in Baku, Azerbaijan, known as the

	'Baku Initiative'. On 30 November 2006, this initiative culminated in the signing of the Astana Energy Ministerial Declaration through which the INOGATE Programme's expanded scope and objectives were formally adopted by all the countries involved as an 'Energy Road Map'.
<b>Overall objective</b>	The overall objective of this project is to contribute to achieving the goals defined at the Energy Ministers' conference held on 30 November 2006 in Astana, as well as any future objectives, which might be set out in this framework, particularly as regards energy market convergence, investment facilitation and the promotion of sustainable energy.
<b>Specific objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identifying gaps and the obstacles impeding progress towards regional energy market convergence</li> <li>• Supporting energy investments, by a) contributing to the creation of a more conducive business environment, b) assisting the development of regional energy infrastructure c) establishing collaborative links with energy companies, lending institutions and representatives of the business sector c) identifying project opportunities and making project preparation services available to international finance institutions (IFIs)</li> <li>• Promoting the development of sustainable energy policies and assisting in their implementation in the Partner Countries, with particular focus on a) promotion of demand-side management b) energy efficiency c) renewable energy initiatives d) mitigation of the negative impact of energy-related activities on the environment.</li> </ul>
<b>Expected results</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Progress towards greater harmonisation of policies, legislations and regulatory practices as well as energy investment frameworks in the Partner Countries and more generally, towards setting up of a more integrated energy market in the region;</li> <li>• Steps forward in terms of institutional strengthening, awareness-raising and capacity development in key energy areas, including in regard to sustainability strategies, policy formulation, regulation and tariff setting, legislation drafting, energy efficiency development and energy auditing;</li> <li>• Facilitation of financing by the banking sector (regional or local) or international institutions, of energy efficiency-related infrastructure projects initiated by the public sector, energy companies and/or private investors, with a particular emphasis on energy efficiency, energy conservation, renewable energy projects and infrastructure of common regional interest (whenever possible with the available budget resources), through a project preparation facility.</li> </ul>
<b>Activities</b>	<p>The SEMISE's assistance will take a three-pronged approach featuring the three main areas of assistance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity Building Activities: Regional events fostering capacity building, transfer of know how and networking among the Partner Countries will be organised to address specific common themes in energy market convergence and sustainable energy.</li> <li>• Ad Hoc Expert Facility: Country-specific needs with a regional dimension will be addressed through the Ad Hoc Expert Facility specifically for energy market convergence and sustainable energy.</li> <li>• Project Preparation Facility: Targeted support will be provided for facilitating investments in the energy efficiency and renewable energy sectors, in cooperation with international financial institutions and selected local financial institutions.</li> </ul> <p>The SEMISE project will undertake additional activities including awareness raising and networking; however the above three areas of assistance will form the bulk of work to be carried out by the SEMISE project.</p>
<b>Documentary sources</b>	<p>Action Fiche2007  Identification Fiche ID  <a href="http://www.inogate.org/index.php?option=com_inogate&amp;view=project&amp;id=11&amp;Itemid=75&amp;lang=en">HTTP://WWW.INOGATE.ORG/INDEX.PHP?OPTION=COM_INOGATE&amp;VIEW=PROJECT&amp;ID=11&amp;ITEMID=75&amp;LANG=EN</a>  <a href="#">ROM REPORTS</a>  <a href="#">INOGATE ANNUAL REPORT 2011</a>  <a href="#">INOGATE ANNUAL REPORT 2009</a>  <a href="#">INOGATE WORK PROGRAM 2011-2012</a>  <a href="#">INOGATE MILESTONES 15 YEARS.PDF</a></p>
<b>Key stakeholders</b>	The widening of the scope of INOGATE activities – originally focusing on oil and gas – to



	<p>electricity, energy efficiency and renewable energies, provides opportunities for new categories of stakeholders to benefit from EC cooperation. This is true for the civil societies in general as well as for specific economic sectors (industry, construction, transport, etc).</p> <p>Partner governments involved, which confirmed in Astana their interest for strengthening the planning, legislative and management capacities of their national administrations, are now becoming key beneficiaries of INOGATE, beside oil and gas companies, which were the primary target groups in the earliest phases of this programme.</p>
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Intervention Title	Support for the Euro-Mediterranean Energy Market Integration MEDEMIP	
<b>Sector</b>	<b>Energy</b>	
<b>EQ of relevance</b>	5	
<b>Commission Ref.</b>	MED/2006/018-267	
<b>Intervention Start &amp; End date</b>	<b>Start date</b>	<b>End date</b>
	15/12/2007	04/2012
<b>Budget line</b>	19 08 02 01 Meda (Mesures d'accompagnement aux réformes des structures économiques et sociales dans les pays tiers méditerranéens)	
<b>Aid modality</b>	Project approach – centralised management	
<b>Budget allocated, committed and paid, €</b>	<b>Allocated</b>	4,564,509 €
	<b>Contracted</b>	4,289,650 €
	<b>Paid</b>	2,305,682 €
<b>Beneficiary Countries</b>	Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey	
<b>Programme Background &amp; History</b>	<p>One of the objectives of the second pillar of the Barcelona Process (Economic and Financial Chapter) is the gradual establishment of a free trade zone and this applies inter alia to the energy area. Based on these orientations, the MEDA Regional Financing Plan for 2004 incorporated a pre-neighbourhood programme aiming at (i) accelerating energy reform and harmonising norms and regulations, as well as (ii) fostering market integration (with a focus on electricity and gas) and (iii) extending interconnections. The project will take advantage of the energy-related projects launched under MEDA bilateral funding (Algeria, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Syria, etc) and also with the MED-ENEC project.</p>	
<b>Overall objective</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contribute to responding to MPs' needs regarding energy sector reform as well as safety and security of energy supply, in anticipation of the setting up of a Euro-Mediterranean Free-Trade Area by 2010 and in relation to the aim consisting of building up gradually a fully integrated and interconnected Euro-Mediterranean energy market;</li> <li>• Reduce the overall dependency of the Euro-Mediterranean region towards energy supply and improve price stability.</li> </ul>	
<b>Specific objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accompany the move towards liberalisation and deregulation in the energy sector, with a view to increasing the competitiveness of MPs' economies;</li> <li>• Contribute to the removal in the MPs, of the obstacles towards the harmonisation of energy standards and the adoption of the EU acquis;</li> <li>• Optimise the efficiency and the inter-operability of energy systems, including with the EU;</li> <li>• Promote energy savings and the diversification of energy sources;</li> <li>• Monitor changes in energy flows, investments and market conditions, with a view to encouraging the adoption of crisis prevention and mitigation measures.</li> </ul>	
<b>Expected results &amp; Activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessment, regular updating and projections of energy supply requirements and analysis of the potential for energy efficiency and alternative energies;</li> <li>• Identification of the means of reducing the instability of energy prices and of mitigating their economic and social effects, as well as their impact on public purse;</li> <li>• Definition of appropriate and flexible policies regarding tariffs and subsidies, based on the assessment of the implications of the different options available;</li> <li>• Legislative and regulatory reform, bearing in mind the importance of ensuring improved</li> </ul>	



	<p>regional and sub-regional harmonisation and the interest of energy data consolidation and exchange in the areas concerned.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training and dissemination of information on new approaches regarding energy management and systems development (e.g. distributed generation, classification of energy generation based on a merit order, advanced metering, etc);</li> <li>• Promotion of demand-side management, energy efficiency and alternative energies, with due attention being paid to financial engineering aspects and fiscal considerations (incentives and disincentives);</li> <li>• Identification of the investments and other measures that would be needed to best achieve the above targets;</li> <li>• Preparation of pre-feasibility (or feasibility) studies where necessary, including as regards infrastructure surveillance aspects if appropriate;</li> <li>• Institutional mechanisms aimed to facilitate both in country and regional (and/or sub-regional) dialogue, discuss and reach agreement on reform options, and trigger and monitor energy reform processes.</li> </ul>
<b>Main achievements</b>	<p>"The project has been implemented from 2007 to April 2012 has played a key role to enhance security and safety of energy flows. The project has managed to attain a formal cooperation with the League of Arab States in May 2008. Thanks to MED-EMIP the Energy Services Directive (2006/32/EC, ESD) was translated into Arabic in cooperation with the LAS and its technical committee on EE and RE and approved by the Arab ministerial council in 2010. The project has prepared the MEDRING update over a period of five months in 2009. This five volume report addresses the legal, technical and financial challenges to close the power system transmission system among the 24 countries forming the shores of the Mediterranean Sea, and to provide for submarine interconnectors to export solar electricity from some of the MPCs into the EU starting 2016. The project has introduced Budget Allocation Charts (BAC) to MPCs stakeholders as a new way of appraising public and private investments into EE and RE measures to balance the demand between supply and demand for electricity. MED-EMIP has strongly supported networking and information exchange concerning the development of oil shale as an indigenous energy resource which is widely available in Jordan, Syria, Morocco, Egypt and Turkey."</p> <p>Information provided by the RG, e-mail dated 26/04/2012</p>
<b>Documentary sources</b>	<p>Project Fiche <a href="#">DEC125537</a> Annual action programme <a href="#">DEC125374</a> GIZ technical offer</p>
<b>Key stakeholders</b>	<p>The project stakeholders will include in principle decision-makers, management staff and technical staff from energy departments and other relevant government departments (e.g. planning, finance, construction...) as well as personnel from utilities, industries and from the services sector (energy consultants and auditors).</p>

<b>Intervention Title</b>	<b>Energy Efficiency in Construction Sector-Phase II (MED-ENEC-II)</b>
<b>Sector</b>	<b>Energy</b>
<b>EQ of relevance</b>	5
<b>Commission Ref.</b>	ENPI/2008/019-553
<b>Intervention Start &amp; End date</b>	2009 - 2013
<b>Aid modality</b>	Budget support, project, trust fund,....
<b>Budget, planned and paid, €</b>	4992500€ planned/1393574€ paid
<b>Beneficiary Countries</b>	Mediterranean countries
<b>Programme Background &amp; History</b>	A first EC-financed project (MED-ENEC I), was launched during 2006-2008, its aim was to encourage the MPC to slow down the growth of their electricity consumption, particularly from air-conditioning installations, by encouraging insulation, natural ventilation, bio-climatic design and the use of solar thermal energy. The achievements of this initial phase in terms of awareness-

	raising, information on best practices, stakeholders' mobilisation, demonstration projects, as well as, to some extent, legislation drafting and preliminary market opening, is an asset for the current project.
<b>Overall objective</b>	The overall project objective is to help the MPC to best control their energy consumption in the building sector, thereby reducing their dependency on fossil fuels, improving security of their energy supply, and increasing their contribution to climate change mitigation.
<b>Specific objectives</b>	The project specific objective is to speed up the development, in the region concerned, of the market for EE and RE, both in the building sector and in the related industrial and services activities
<b>Expected results</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy dialogue with relevant Ministries, energy utilities, EE agencies and other important public and private stakeholders is reinforced, and networking with MED-EMIP and other relevant actors and donors extended.</li> <li>• Tangible evidence of potential for EE/RE in ENPI South available and market barriers/failures and high transaction cost mitigated for suppliers in ESPC.</li> <li>• Financing/Funding schemes and good practices for Financial Support Programmes for EE/RE are identified/documentated and ready for implementation in ESPC.</li> <li>• Awareness and capacity of stakeholders such as utilities, industries, the service sector (including banks), municipalities and consumers increased in the framework of large public or private Building Programmes.</li> <li>• Knowledge Management is realised and access to information/ training is facilitated</li> </ul>
<b>Activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve framework conditions.</li> <li>• Develop business and technology cooperation.</li> <li>• Build institutional capacities and offer Technical training.</li> <li>• Support awareness campaigns.</li> <li>• Initiate and promote success stories through pilot projects.</li> <li>• Intensify networking among actors.</li> </ul>
<b>Documentary sources</b>	<p>ID fiche DEC214966  Annual action programme DEC252047  <a href="#">ACTION FICHE MED ENEC II</a>  <a href="http://www.med-eneec.com/">HTTP://WWW.MED-ENEC.COM/</a>  <a href="#">LOGFRAME MED ENEC II</a>  <a href="#">MONITORING REPORT LEBANON MED ENEC 1</a>  <a href="#">MONITORING REPORT TUNISIA MED ENEC 1</a>  <a href="#">RECREE ANNUAL ACTIVITY REPORT 2011</a></p>
<b>Key stakeholders</b>	Project partners will include a wide range of institutional, economic and social stakeholders who should be potentially interested in participating in the activities: Ministries, utilities, energy efficiency agencies, major municipalities, banks, construction entrepreneurs, other business representatives (in particular from industries and services dealing with electrical appliances and construction materials), accreditation bodies and associations of architects.

<b>Intervention Title</b>	<b>Water Governance in the Western EECCA Countries</b>
<b>Sector</b>	Water
<b>EQ of relevance</b>	6
<b>Commission Ref.</b>	TACIS/2005/017-098
<b>Intervention Start &amp; End date</b>	1 April 2008/31 May 2010
<b>Budget planned, committed and paid, €</b>	2283433€ planned/1826746€ paid€2.2M+ €0.8M for equipment
<b>Beneficiary</b>	Azerbaijan, Armenia, Belarus. Georgia. Moldova. and Ukraine

Countries	
<b>Programme Background &amp; History</b>	<p>Most of the former Soviet Republics originally retained most of the features of the Soviet system relating to water quality management. The main function of water management in the past was resource management – to allocate water resources and to ensure that enough water was available to meet the needs of people, industry, agriculture and power generation. It was also concerned with flood prevention and protection. The effect of all this was that water courses were heavily engineered and inter-basin water transfers, using canals and pumps, were common.</p> <p>Water quality standards were set by the State and were based on use, of which fisheries were the most demanding in terms of water quality. Since nearly all waters were deemed to be potential fisheries, their quality was judged according to the most demanding standards.</p> <p>Emission limit values (ELVS), or maximum permissible discharge limits, were set conservatively to match the ambient water quality standards with no allowance for mixing zones, dilution or assimilation.</p> <p>As a result the emission standards (ELVs) were beyond what available technology could achieve and, in order to continue operating, dischargers were granted temporary, but renewable, licences to discharge in excess of the ELV.</p> <p>Thus no progress was made in pollution control and ambient water quality did not improve. In effect the ambient water quality standards were used as criteria to assess water quality status but not as objectives to be achieved. To this extent the problem was less the standards than the way in which they were interpreted and used.</p> <p><b>Policy context</b></p> <p>The project is executed within the framework of the European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI), which includes support for the European Water Initiative (EUWI). The EUWI is another important context for the project, which it is designed to support. Each country has prepared an Action Plan (AP) which, in the case of Ukraine, Moldova and Armenia, explicitly refers to the reforms needed to implement IWRM. The project is designed to assist in the implementation of these plans.</p> <p><b>Legal issues</b></p> <p>After the disintegration of the Soviet Union the project countries have shown, in one way or another, their willingness to reflect integrated water resources management (IWRM) principles in their legal frameworks for water resources management, and in particular the principles set forth in the EU Water Framework Directive (WFD). While some countries have made considerable progress in this respect, others are at different stages of the process of reform.</p> <p>The three Western countries share a common river basin approach to water resources management which reflects, at varying degrees, the principles enshrined in the EU WFD. They all have embarked on a process of reform of their water codes, but pending the production of a final draft which will largely mirror decisions at the political level, they are taking steps towards regulating river basin management planning through subsidiary legislation. In parallel with this, and given that they cooperate in the management of important transboundary water resources, they are considering the design and adoption of common water quality management approaches.</p> <p>Of the three Caucasus countries, Armenia is the only one to have adopted water legislation in line with IWRM principles. With the assistance of external donors, it has embarked on a reform process leading to the adoption, in 2002, of a water code and, thereafter, of subsidiary legislation departing from Soviet principles and rules. This process is ongoing. Azerbaijan's water legislation is still based on a Soviet approach to water resources management and takes into consideration the country's essentially agricultural character. Georgia did not follow this approach, although its water law is far from reflecting IWRM principles.</p> <p>The following sections offer a short review of the present status of water legislation and institutions in the project countries, together with a snapshot of the reforms undertaken over time, in the course of many years of project financed by the EU, other organizations and bilateral donors.</p> <p>This review will serve the purpose of highlighting legal and institutional gaps, if any, and thus identifying the areas in which the Water Governance project could provide technical legal assistance, taking into consideration, however, that things have changed since the project terms of reference were drafted, that a number of programmes and projects have dealt, and are dealing, with the same subject and that duplications are to be avoided.</p>

Past programmes and projects dealing with legal and institutional issues include the Joint River Management Programme (JRMP), 2002-2004, which covered the Kura basin (Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia), the Pripyat basin (Belarus and Ukraine), the Seversky-Donets basin (Russian Federation and Ukraine) and the Tobol basin (Kazakhstan and Russian Federation), the UNDP/Sida 'Reducing Transboundary Degradation of the Kura-Aras River Basin' project, 2005-2007, the USAIDfunded South Caucasus Water Programme (2000-2004 and 2004-2008) and the Transboundary River Basin Management Project (Phase II for the Pripyat and Phase II for the Seversky-Donets), 2006- 2007.

Ongoing and future programmes and projects include:

- In the Western countries, mainly the UNDP-GEF Dnipro Basin Environment Programme, the legal/institutional component of which focuses on the harmonization of the water legislation of the beneficiary countries;
- In the Caucasus countries, the UNDP/GEF Kura basin programme, which is expected to deal with the preparation of national IWRM plans and the design of institutional structures for transboundary cooperation, and the Transboundary River Management project, Phase II for the Kura River (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia), which will tackle legal and institutional aspects by proposing legal reforms aimed at improving water resources protection in line with the EU WFD and with the international agreements to which the beneficiary countries are parties. USAID is starting the implementation of a new programme of infrastructure development which will provide assistance in the restructuring of water utilities in the three countries. Action plans for reform are expected to be produced within the end of 2008.

Finally, the EU-funded 'Environmental Collaboration for the Black Sea' project, which started in 2007, is assisting the Government of Moldova in the transposition of the EU *acquis* into selected legal instruments regulating water resources management aspects, and the Government of Georgia in tackling legal and institutional issues relevant to coastal zone management.

#### **Transboundary legal aspects**

As was mentioned on several occasions, the project countries are parties to a number of international legal instruments relating to transboundary water resources, including regional conventions and bilateral agreements. Regional conventions include the 1992 Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (UNECE Water Convention) and its 1999 Protocol on Water and Health, the 1992 Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents, the 1998 Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice (Aarhus Convention) and the 1991 Convention on Environmental Assessment in a Transboundary Context (Espoo Convention).

On 21 May, 2003, the project countries, except Belarus and Azerbaijan, signed a Protocol to the 1992 Conventions, namely the Protocol on Civil Liability and Compensation for Damage Caused by the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents. None of them has ratified the Protocol yet.

Bilateral agreements were entered into between Belarus and Ukraine (2001) and between Moldova and Ukraine (1994), respectively. These agreements concern all transboundary water bodies on the territories of the countries concerned. Therefore, they are not basin-specific. Moreover, they do not reflect fully the principles enshrined in the UNECE Water Convention and in the other regional legal instruments to which the countries are parties. In order to facilitate the implementation of the obligations stemming from these instruments, they should be updated and adjusted.

Recommendations relating to the enhancement of the institutional framework for the implementation of the 2001 agreement between Belarus and Ukraine<sup>5</sup> were offered in 2007 within the framework of the Transboundary River Basin Management Project (Phase II for the Pripyat). A proposal for a new treaty between Moldova and Ukraine consistent with the principles set forth in the UNECE Water Convention was developed with legal assistance provided through OSCE.

No international agreements were concluded between countries of Southern Caucasus after independence from the Soviet Union, except two bilateral agreements on cooperation in environment protection matters between Armenia and Georgia and Azerbaijan and Georgia, respectively. Both agreements were entered into in 1997.

Although the project countries in the region cooperate with their neighbours through their designated representatives, a number of problems have recently arisen. For instance, there have been complaints both from Moldova and from Ukraine with regard to water pollution in the

Lower Dniester, but no evidence as to the sources of this pollution has been provided. Also, between 2006 and 2008 accidental discharges of pollutants have taken place in both countries, but it has been impossible to identify the causes thereof. The exchange of data between Moldova and Ukraine is not always satisfactory. Finally, a storage dam constructed in Ukraine is generating fears in Moldova that the Dniester river flow will decrease. Moreover, the ownership of hydraulic infrastructure is being debated.

In the Caucasus the problem of upstream water pollution also exists.

A number of project activities are of relevance to more than one country and require attention from a legal and institutional viewpoint. Water management programmes, plans and measures on transboundary river basins within a country's territory may exert an impact on the territories of other countries within those basins. By the same token, if a new surface water quality standard system is proposed to be adopted in one country, it would be advisable that the same system be adopted in the other country or countries sharing the same surface water body, that agreement on system implementation and enforcement measures be reached and that the countries' institutional mechanisms for standard enforcement be harmonized. Furthermore, the implementation of pilot projects on selected transboundary rivers may call for concrete proposals as to the strengthening of cross-border cooperation through bilateral legal instruments.

In view of the above, recommendations for enhanced international legal and institutional frameworks for river basin management may also be required under the Water Governance project, keeping in mind that some work on the subject has already been done and that project activities should build on it.

#### **Belarus**

Belarus has combined responsibilities for water resources and water quality in the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MNRE), which now also has responsibility for Hydromet, which is responsible for monitoring and data collection.

This provides a strong institutional basis for IWRM.

Until recently, however, water was managed according to the old system of administrative regions and not by river basin. Towards the end of 2007 was adopted a Decision of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus № 1286 of 9 October, 2007, approving regulations on procedures for the development, approval and implementation of schemes for complex [comprehensive] water use and protection, which introduced to Belarus for the first time the principle of management of water resources by river basin.

The Government is now studying how the principle can be satisfied without destroying the existing system and without introducing costly new layers of bureaucracy. The solution being considered is the creation of central basin authorities in the Ministry that will coordinate the activities of the administrative regions, collecting data and producing plans. The project has been told that any assistance it can give at this stage will be appreciated.

It still uses the old Soviet system of SWQS and does not set Water Quality Objectives (WQO).

#### **Moldova**

In Moldova the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources (MENR) is responsible for water quality and Apele Moldovei is the agency responsible for managing water resources. After Moldova gained its independence from the Soviet Union it acquired the status of joint-stock company and became part of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Production. Through Government Decision No. 904 of 9 August, 2007, it was transformed into an independent agency having a general basin division for water management strategies and policies and two basin divisions for the Danube/Prut and the Dniester, respectively.

On paper, Apele Moldovei duplicates some of the functions of the MENR in that it is expected to elaborate, plan and implement water resources development policies, strategies and programmes, as well as resource protection measures, to establish a water resources database, to decide on water use rights and keep records of water use and to elaborate river basin management plans. In parallel with this, it is responsible for organizing the technical exploitation of lakes and reservoirs and the exploitation and maintenance of irrigation and drainage systems, as well as the planning and construction of water supply and sewerage systems.

Recent plans to restructure Apele Moldovei so as to merge its infrastructure construction and maintenance wing with the Agency for Construction and Territorial Development under the new Ministry of Construction and Territorial Development and transferring the water management component of Apele Moldovei to the MENR, which would have integrated water quantity and



quality aspects, seem to have been suspended.

The development of a new draft water law was initiated in 2005 by Apele Moldovei, in consultation with the other government institutions involved in water resources management. The draft law is now being further elaborated and is being discussed extensively. Tables of concordance with the EU WFD and the Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive were prepared within the framework of the EU-funded 'Environmental Collaboration for the Black Sea' Project, and show that the draft law largely reflects IWRM and WFD requirements. The latest version (Version P) is dated February, 2008.

### **Ukraine**

In Ukraine the Ministry of Nature Protection (MNP) is responsible for environmental and water quality, including standards. The State Committee for Water Management (SCWM) has responsibility for water resource management and flood prevention and control. The SCWM is "under the supervision" of MNP but in practice it enjoys considerable autonomy.

Relations between MNP and SCWM are now good, however, and progress towards IWRM should be faster.

During the implementation of the JRMP and on other occasions, and in particular in the course of the Transboundary River Basin Management projects<sup>6</sup> (2006-2007), it was noted that although Article 13 of the Water Code sets forth the principle according to which water resources are to be managed by river basin,<sup>7</sup> it does not spell out the manner in which the principle should be implemented. By the same token, Law No. 2998-III of 17 January, 2002, approving the State Programme for the Development of Water Management, stresses the need to establish a system of water management and planning by river basin and calls for the establishment of river basin management organizations.

Ukraine is aware of the fact that the 1995 Water Code is now obsolete and that changes in the legal framework for water resources management are overdue. It is to be noted that in 2004 a 'Law on the state programme of adaptation of Ukraine legislation to the legislation of the European Union'<sup>8</sup> was enacted to provide for the development of a programme of harmonization of the domestic legal framework for environment protection to the *acquis communautaire* during the period 2004-2007 (first implementation stage). The 'Concept of National Ecologic Policy of Ukraine for the Period ending in 2020,' approved by Cabinet Decision No. 880-P of 17 October, 2007, confirms the commitment of Ukraine to adopt IWRM principles.

Basin management agencies (BUVR) for specific river basins, including the Dnipro, the Seversky-Donets, the Dniester/Prut, the Southern Bug and the Desna, have been in existence for some time, but none has been expected to deal with river basin management planning as such, at least until recently.

A new BUVR for the Crimean basins has recently been formed, and new BUVRs are planned to be created for the Pripjat, the Upper Tisza, the Lower Danube and the Black Sea, respectively. Basin councils are in the process of being established for the Ukrainian portion of the Dniester river basin, the Southern Bug and the Lower Danube.

### **Armenia**

The highest advisory body in the field of water resources management is the National Water Council, which is composed of representatives of the main water-related institutions at the ministerial level and is chaired by the Prime Minister. The council is responsible for providing advice on issues relating to water policy and legislation development and implementation, as well as on the National Water Programme. The Dispute Settlement Committee is part of the council and is responsible for dealing with conflicts among different water using sectors.

Water resources management is in the hands of the Water Resources Management Agency (WRMA), which is attached to the Ministry of Nature Protection (MNP), and of its five Basin Management Organizations (BMO). The WRMA and BMOs were established under the 2002 Water Code. They are responsible for river basin planning and for the issuance of water use permits.

After the elections that took place in February, 2008, a new ministry was created – the Ministry of Emergency Situation – and the State Hydrometeorological Monitoring Centre, which until recently formed part of the structure of the MNP, was transferred to it. The Centre's laboratory has remained with the MNP.

Immediately after the elections, the Ministry of Energy was renamed 'Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources.' It is not clear whether this ministry will be called to play a role with regard to



water resources management.

The Water Code of 4 June, 2002, which was described in detail during the JRMP in 2003 (see Appendix II), contains provisions on river basin planning and management which are close to reflecting IWRM principles and the principles enshrined in the EU WFD. However, it is currently undergoing review as it is thought that there should be convergence between Armenian legislation and the EU environmental *acquis*.

### **Azerbaijan**

Water resources are currently dealt with by the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources (MENR), the Amelioration and Water Economy JSC (Joint Stock Company) and a number of other institutions.

The MENR is a policy-making body and deals with water resources protection issues. In particular, it monitors compliance with norms and standards and is in charge of environmental monitoring through its Environmental Monitoring and Hydrometeorological Departments. In reality, the above departments of the MENR monitor surface water, while groundwater monitoring is a responsibility of the National Geology Exploration Service.

The Amelioration and Water Economy JSC handles water quantity aspects. It regulates water use for irrigation and drainage purposes by allocating water resources to the various sectors of the economy and, in general, supervising water use. Like Apele Moldovei in Moldova, it is the successor of the Soviet-era *Minvodkhoz* and has undergone restructuring several times. Since agriculture is the main user of water resources, in recent years efforts have been placed, with the support of the World Bank, on the transfer of the management of on-farm infrastructure to Water Users' Associations (WUAs).

The Law on Amelioration and Irrigation (1996) has been amended accordingly.

The Water Code of 1997 defines the main principles of, and rules for, water resources management. In particular, it states that water resources management is to take place both by river basin and by administrative territorial subdivision, through a combined approach. Without referring to the river basin as resource management unit, it calls for the development of water-economy balances and schemes for the complex use and protection of water resources, based on the data in the state water cadaster. No provision is made for stakeholder participation in the scheme preparation process. Moreover, little attention is paid to water quality and the Code is primarily oriented towards water quantity.

The Government policy is now oriented towards bringing its water legislation closer to EU law, as the water-related *acquis communautaire* is considered to reflect IWRM principles in a sound manner. To this effect, by Decree No. 1697 of 21 September, 2006, the President approved the 'Comprehensive Programme of Measures for the Improvement of the Environmental Situation in Azerbaijan in the period 2006-2010.' The essential part of the programme is devoted to water resources and calls for the adaptation of water legislation to the EU *acquis* in the water sector, i.e., for the adoption of an IWRM approach, pollution control measures and mechanisms for cost recovery, amongst other things.

The Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources (MENR) is to report regularly to the Government and the EU on the progress made in the implementation of the programme. Cabinet Decision No. 325 of 21 October, 2006, shows tasks and responsibilities relating to such implementation, and every year measures are prioritized and allocated funds.

### **Georgia**

Water resources management is mainly a responsibility of the Ministry of Environment Protection and Natural Resources (MEPNR) and of its 7 regional departments.<sup>12</sup> The MEPNR has an Integrated Environmental Management Department with a Water Resources Protection Division which is the focal point for water resources. A separate unit within the MEPNR, the Department of Permits and Licences was responsible for issuing all permits and licences relating to the use of natural resources. Thus, before the abolition of the permit system it issued water use and wastewater discharge permits subject to the agreement of the Water Resources Protection Division. The Department of Permits and Licences has recently become a service. Thus, it has acquired a lower status within the MEPNR.

The Environmental Monitoring and Forecasting Centre of the MEPNR, of which the Hydrometeorological Department is a component, monitors the quantity and quality of surface water.

Finally, the State Environmental Inspectorate is responsible for enforcing the law. It has regional

	<p>offices which do not coincide with the regional departments of the MEPNR.</p> <p>The Ministry of Economic Development is playing an increasingly important role, on the ground that natural resources are presently being regarded as economic assets which may be used in production processes. The control of groundwater resources was recently vested in this ministry, and there are rumours that the ministry will gradually acquire more functions and powers relevant to the water sector.</p> <p>The Water Law of 1997 contains the main body of rules on water resources management. The Law on the Subsoil (1996), the Law on Environment Protection (1996), the Law on Environmental Impact Permits (2007),<sup>14</sup> the Law on Ecological Expertise (2007) and the Law on the System of Protected Territories (1996) also handle water management-related aspects. Government decisions and ministerial orders, rules and instructions detail the provisions of the main laws.</p> <p>Amongst other things, the Water Law provides in detail for the issuance of water use and wastewater discharge permits, but the permit system was abolished in 2007 (with effect in January, 2008) within the framework of a process of institutional reform for better economic performance, on the grounds that it hinders economic activities. Only environmental impact permits have survived, but limited to major enterprises, which are listed in the Law on Environmental Impact Permits. Environmental impact permits are issued by the MEPNR. The Ministry of Economic Development has recently become responsible for the issuance of groundwater abstraction licences (Source: Inception Report-Final CTR681896 pp. 2.1-2.7).</p>
<b>Overall objective</b>	To contribute to the reduction of pollution, to fair sharing and effective use of scarce water resources, to the improvement of the quality of shared water resources, such as trans-boundary rivers.
<b>Specific objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Countries adopt legislation, regulation or other instruments that provide a basis for the equitable use and allocation of water and which is enforceable.</li> <li>• Countries adopt the use of Surface Water Quality Standard(s) (SWQS) and Emission Limit Values (ELVs) in Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) consonant with EU principles.</li> <li>• Countries adopt practical systems of environmental permitting and control with method for establishing emission limit values for water.</li> <li>• Participation of user groups in decision making.</li> <li>• Support the EU Water Initiative (EUWI) process.</li> <li>• Promote compatibility of management approaches across the regions.</li> </ul>
<b>Expected results</b>	<p><u>International Collaboration</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Improved inter-state collaboration on IWRM, especially acceptance of information exchange and compatibility of data and its interpretation.</li> <li>2. Beneficiary country agreements concerning the quality status of water bodies, quality objectives and the principles of establishing emission limit values.</li> </ol> <p><u>National Legislation</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Legislation and regulations drafted that enable and support the practical implementation of the standards and norms identified and agreed.</li> </ol> <p><u>Institutional Arrangements</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. Institutional and procedural changes adopted that help to ensure the application of the texts on the ground.</li> <li>5. Practical implementation arrangements.</li> <li>6. Effective operational procedures for water quality and quantity management.</li> </ol> <p><u>Stakeholder and Public Participation</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7. Procedures for public participation in IWRM adopted in each country.</li> </ol>
<b>Activities</b>	<p><b>Belarus</b> 1: identification of tasks (inception); Belarus 2: Support development of Regulations relating to the adoption of a river basin approach to water management; Belarus 3: Support development of a consensus on the need for revision/reform of surface water quality standards and classification of water quality status.</p> <p><b>Moldova</b> 1: identification of tasks (inception); Moldova 2: Elaborate the OECD proposal for</p>

	<p>Surface Water Quality Standards; Moldova 3: Draft regulations on procedures for developing and updating surface water monitoring programmes; Moldova 4: Draft regulations on the development, approval, modification and implementation of the management programme and action plan; Moldova 5: Support in the development of the design of an integrated monitoring programme for surface waters.</p> <p><b>Ukraine</b> 1: identification of tasks (inception); Ukraine 2 Action plan for legislative, institutional and regulatory reform of water resource management system; Ukraine 3 Recommendations for development of draft regulations enabling; implementation of the Water Framework Directive; Ukraine 4: Recommendations for more effective collaboration on water-ecological issues with neighbouring countries to comply with the Helsinki Convention; Ukraine 5: Proposals for the development of ecological quality standards and emission limit values, to meet the requirements of the EU Water Framework Directive, and might be used in the IWRM process.</p> <p><b>Armenia</b> 1: identification of tasks (inception); Armenia 2: New system of Surface Water Quality Standards (SWQS) for classifying water bodies and leading to emission limit values as the basis of IWRM; Armenia 3: Recommendations for (a) draft regulations in support of activity Armenia 2 , and (b) adjustments to the Water Code</p> <p><b>Azerbaijan</b> 1: identification of tasks (inception); Azerbaijan 2: Options for institutional mechanisms for water resources management; proposals for strengthening the institutional basis for IWRM; Azerbaijan 3: Draft legal instrument to implement the water resources-related part of the 'Comprehensive Programme of Measures for the Improvement of the Environmental Situation in Azerbaijan in the period 2006-2010; Azerbaijan 4: Elaboration of a proposal for a new system of Surface Water Quality Standards</p> <p>Georgia 1: Identification of tasks (inception); Georgia 2: support for reform of the system of surface water quality standards for classifying water bodies and leading to emission limit values as the basis of IWRM; Georgia 3: Recommendations for (a) draft regulations in support of activity Georgia 2 , and (b) provisions to be included in a future amended water law.</p>
<p><b>Main achievements</b></p>	<p><b>4.1 Task 1: RBMP Preparation/Implementation</b></p> <p>The system of Surface Water Quality Standards and Water Quality Classification System have now been accepted in principle in all countries with the exception of Belarus, which is still evaluating the advantages and disadvantages of changing from their existing system. The partner countries have accepted that the five use-related quality classes should be targets for achievement and not simply criteria for assessment.</p> <p>Proposals for new SWQS systems were developed for four countries (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia and Ukraine). All six countries have received hands-on training in the use of a simple USEPA water quality model, QUAL2K, available as a free download from the USEPA website that can be used as a decision support tool in river basin planning. In most of the countries, however, national Water Law does not require the development of river basin plans as conceived in the WFD and it is too soon to expect the development and implementation of comprehensive plans for achieving quality objectives.</p> <p><b>4.2 Task 2: Programme of Measures</b></p> <p>The measures envisaged in the ToR are Emission Limit Values (ELVs), which can be used to improve water quality. The model QUAL2K, referred to above, can be used to determine the ELVs and the handson training covered this use of the model.</p> <p><b>4.3 Task 3: Legislation</b></p> <p>During the final period emphasis was placed on the finalization of what was pending, but also on activities that had not been included in the work plan during the project inception phase. Therefore, in addition to furthering the elaboration of secondary legislation, the project undertook work on a draft water law for Georgia and contributed to the development of a draft water law for Moldova in cooperation with the USAfunded 'Transition to High-Value Agriculture' project. Activities carried out in the beneficiary countries are described in more detail below.</p> <p><b>4.4 Task 4: Country specific activities</b></p> <p><b>4.4.1 Belarus</b></p> <p><u>Belarus 1:</u> Identification of tasks. Completed.</p> <p><u>Belarus 2:</u> Test the functionality of the Use Classes based approach for Belarus. Early November 2009, the translated draft report "Use-based Classification of Surface Water</p>

Bodies: Svisloch River Case Study" was disseminated among the major counterparts. The draft report was discussed with representatives of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment Protection (MNREP) and the National Centre for Radiation Control and Environmental Monitoring of the MNREP. The major findings were also presented during the stakeholder meeting on 22 November 2009. The report has been completed in accordance with the results of the various consultations.

Belarus 3: Support the competent authorities in reaching consensus about the need to revise/reform the current systems of surface water quality standards in Belarus.

A similar procedure as mentioned above was followed for completion of the report "Evaluation of the Belarusian System of Surface Water Quality Standards".

Belarus 4: Institutional and regulatory issues.

As planned in December, 2009, in January-February, 2010, a team of experts carried out a comparative study of the water legislation of Belarus and the EU directives in the water sector with a view to assessing gaps in the former, if any, and providing recommendations as to how to proceed in order to attain convergence. Emphasis was placed on a) regulation of wastewater discharges into surface waters in Belarus as compared to EU requirements for wastewater discharges into surface waters; (b) administrative arrangements for water resources management in Belarus as compared to EU requirements for river basin districts; and (c) schemes for complex use and protection of waters of Belarus as compared to EU river basin management plans. The manner in which these issues are addressed in Lithuania was illustrated extensively.

#### **4.4.2 Moldova**

Moldova 1: Identification of tasks.

Completed.

Moldova 2: Elaborate the OECD proposal for Surface Water Quality Standards. The translated draft report "Guidelines for use and implementation of the new system of Surface Water Quality Standards" was disseminated among the competent authorities and stakeholders in November 2009. The report has been adopted during the meeting of the Water Governance Working Group on 8 December 2009.

Early April 2010, training on calculating percentiles and other aspects of processing and assessment of surface water monitoring data in MS Excel has been given in Chisinau.

Among others, staff of the State Hydrometeorological Service and the National Scientific Practical Centre of Preventive Medicine participated.

Moldova 3: Draft regulations on procedures for developing and updating water resources monitoring programmes.

These draft regulations were discussed within the WGWG in November and December, 2009. They are ready to be finalised and adopted once the draft law on water is promulgated.

Moldova 4: Draft regulations on the development, approval, modification and implementation of the management programme and action plan.

These draft regulations were discussed within the WGWG for the second time in December, 2009. They are ready to be finalized and adopted once the draft law on water is promulgated.

A draft preliminary regulatory impact assessment was prepared for the draft regulations, but it was not deemed necessary, since the draft regulations focus only on procedural aspects.

Moldova 5: Support in the development of the design of an integrated monitoring programme for surface waters. The translated draft report "Guidelines for Design of an Integrated Surface Water Monitoring Programme for Moldova" was disseminated among the members of the Monitoring Working Group in November 2009. The report was discussed in the meeting of the Monitoring Working Group on 2 December 2009. The major principles were presented and discussed during the meeting of the Working Group Water Governance on 8 December 2009. The results of consultations have been incorporated in the final report.

Moldova 6: Project proposal to further implement the EU Water Framework Directive (WFD) and/or other EU Directives.

In December, 2009, the project produced project concepts for further development by the Ministry of Environment in accordance with the specific requirements of the different donors. These project concepts deal with the development of a methodology for setting emission limit values, groundwater and flood management.

**Moldova 7: Additional activity: assistance to the development of a draft water law**

The task of supporting the redrafting of the law on water was entrusted to the USA-based Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC), in connection with the proposed 'Transition to High-Value Agriculture' project. Nevertheless, in November, 2009, a request was made to the Water Governance project to contribute to the process through its experts. Since limited time and human resources were left for carrying out this additional work, project experts provided ideas as to how to arrive at a product that takes into consideration the EU acquis in the water sector. In particular, the experts examined the draft law prepared by the MCC from the viewpoint of convergence with EU law and produced a table of concordance in February/March, 2010.

**4.4.3 Ukraine****Ukraine 1: Identification of tasks.**

Completed.

**Ukraine 2: Develop step-by-step plan of actions leading for legislative, institutional and regulatory reforms of water resource management system.**

The new Concept of Development of Water Management, which replaces the one of 2000, and contains a part relating to river basin management and planning and stakeholder participation, was approved by Order of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 1029-p of 3 September, 2009. It provides a basis for the development of a programme until the year 2020 and therefore, due to the inclusion of the new part, for the financing of water resources management, including river basin planning.

**Ukraine 3: Recommendations for draft regulations necessary for implementation of the Water Framework Directive.**

A second version of the draft Cabinet resolution on river basin planning was elaborated in November, 2009, so as to include provisions on stakeholder consultation reflecting the requirements of the EU WFD.

**Ukraine 4: In order to comply with the Helsinki Convention, to recommend more effective transboundary collaboration on water issues.**

Recommendations on the improvement of cooperation on transboundary issues are included in the new Concept of Development of Water Management, which is discussed under Ukraine 2.

**Ukraine 5: Elaboration of a Surface Water Quality Standards system.**

A proposal for a new SWQS system was developed and discussed at a stakeholder workshop. A Technical Report "Proposed System of Surface Water Quality Standards for Ukraine" was prepared and discussed. Generally the proposal was supported by the participants. It is expected that the water department in MEP will initiate the process for its approval.

**Ukraine 6: Development of a Water Quality Classification system.**

A new Water Quality Classification system was developed and discussed at the workshop referred to in Ukraine 5. It is based on five use-oriented water quality classes and the 90 percentile method of assessment. The new system is described in detail in the Technical Report referred to under Ukraine 5 above.

**Ukraine 7: Evaluation of the current ELVs and permitting system**

Hands on training in the use of the model QUAL2K for setting ELVs was provided at a two day workshop in Kiev in February 2010.

**4.4.4 Armenia****Armenia 1: Identification of tasks.**

Completed.

**Armenia 2: Elaboration of a new system of Surface Water Quality Standards (SWQS).**

A proposal for a new SWQS system was elaborated and discussed on a ministerial level and at a stakeholder workshop in Tsakhkadzor on 12-13 March 2010. Ministry of Nature Protection and Water Resources Management Agency already have undertaken practical steps for the approval of the new system. It is expected to be approved by the end of the year. The Technical Report "Proposed System of Surface Water Quality Standards for Armenia" was prepared and is issued as a separate report. New standards were developed concerning the quality required of surface water intended for abstraction of drinking water and bathing water. The proposal is harmonized with Directive 75/440/EEC and Directive 2006/7/EEC.



**Armenia 3:** Development of Water Quality Classification system.

A new Water Quality Classification system was developed and discussed. It is based on five use-oriented water quality classes and the 90 percentile method of assessment. It is described in the Technical Report referred to in Armenia 2 above.

**Armenia 4:** Development of procedures for setting emission limit values.

Hands on training in the use of the model QUAL2K for setting ELVs was provided at a two day workshop in Yerevan in July 2009 and the model is now in use in Armenia.

**Armenia 5:** Provide guidelines for the development of a new water quality monitoring concept based on EU WFD approach.

Procedures for hydrobiological monitoring appropriate to the requirements of the WFD were explained at a workshop in Tbilisi on the 23 October 2009. Standard operating procedures for sampling were also provided.

**Armenia 6:** Develop recommendations for draft regulations in support of SQWS and Water Quality Classification systems.

A Decree of MoH was drafted "On sanitary rules and norms as requirements of the quality of surface waters used for drinking, domestic and recreational purposes", N2 - III - A21 - 3.

**4.4.5 Azerbaijan****Azerbaijan 1:** Identification of tasks.

Completed.

**Azerbaijan 2:** Review options for institutional mechanisms for water resources management and preparation of proposals for strengthening the institutional basis for IWRM in Azerbaijan.

In November, 2009, the Cabinet of Ministers requested the organizations concerned to appoint their representatives in the State Water Commission.

Also in November, 2009, project experts visited the Alazan basin region and recommended the establishment of a river basin council representing the interests of various stakeholders within the basin, to provide advice to the MENR on water resources issues and river basin management plans, strategies, programmes and major projects. The establishment of a 'water sector' within the Zaqatala regional division of the MENR was also recommended.

**Azerbaijan 3:** Preparation of a draft legal instrument to make operational the water resources-related part of the 'Comprehensive Programme of Measures for the Improvement of the Environmental Situation in Azerbaijan in the period 2006-2010.

Draft regulations were prepared for the Alazan river basin council and the Zaqatala water sector, and were discussed in the course of a seminar held at Zaqatala (Alazan basin) on 26 November, 2009.

**Azerbaijan 4:** Elaboration of a proposal for a new system of Surface Water Quality Standards (SWQS).

A proposal for a new SWQS system was developed and a Technical Report "Proposed System of Surface Water Quality Standards for Azerbaijan" was prepared and discussed at an inter-ministerial meeting and then at a Stakeholder Workshop in Baku on 3 March 2010. Generally the proposal was supported by the participants. As soon as the National Water Council and Water Department in Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources are established, the proposal for the new SWQS system will be provided for approval.

**Azerbaijan 5:** Development of a Water Quality Classification system.

A new Water Quality Classification system was developed and discussed. It is based on five use-oriented water quality classes and the 90 percentile method for assessment. The system is described in the Technical Report "Proposed System of Surface Water Quality Standards for Azerbaijan".

**Azerbaijan 6:** Development of procedures for setting emission limit values.

Recommendations were made in our Technical Report "Setting of Wastewater ELVs in the Western EECCA Countries - a Suggested Revision of Approach", which was first issued in March 2009. We proposed a simple technology-based approach to setting ELVs, based on what was feasible and affordable. We also held a sub-regional workshop in July 2009 at which we introduced the QUAL2K model, which determines the downstream concentrations arising from point discharges of a pollutant upstream and so can be used to determine the ELVs that are compatible with a given water quality objective. Hands-on training in the use of this model was



	<p>provided at a workshop in Tbilisi In February 2010.</p> <p><b>4.4.6 Georgia</b></p> <p><u>Georgia 1:</u> Identification of tasks. Completed.</p> <p><u>Georgia 2:</u> Elaboration of a system of surface water quality standards. Our translated draft document “Proposed system of Surface Water Quality Standards for Georgia” was disseminated among the major stakeholders in September 2009. The proposed system was also presented and discussed during a stakeholder meeting on 4 November 2009. The document was finalised in accordance with the results of this meeting. Two more supporting documents were also prepared: “Estimation of natural background concentrations in the Kura River in Georgia” and “Assessment of region specific conditions of surface waters in Georgia”.</p> <p><u>Georgia 3:</u> Design of system for classification of surface water bodies based on Use Classes. To assist the beneficiary with comparing classification methods, the project team provided them with copies of the report “Guidelines for use and implementation of the new system of Surface Water Quality Standards”, prepared for Moldova, and “Use-based Classification of Surface Water Bodies: Svisloch River Case Study”, prepared for Belarus. Both reports contain examples for classification of surface water bodies based upon Use Classes and other relevant information for possible future implementation of the proposed new system of surface water quality standards for Georgia.</p> <p><u>Georgia 4:</u> Preparation of a strategic background document for effluent control in Georgia. A review document entitled “Control of Wastewater Discharges to Surface Water in Georgia - Current Situation” was prepared by the project team in March 2009 and sent to the beneficiary. Recommendations for effluent control were made in the project report “Setting of Wastewater ELVs in the Western EECCA Countries – a Suggested Revision of Approach” which was first issued in March 2009 and which proposed a simple technology-based approach based on what was feasible and affordable. A sub-regional workshop which we held in July 2009 had introduced the QUAL2K model, which determines the downstream concentrations arising from point discharges of a pollutant upstream and so can be used to determine the ELVs that are compatible with a given water quality objective. Hands-on training in the use of this model was provided at a workshop in Tbilisi In February 2010.</p> <p><u>Georgia 5:</u> Advice on content of revised Water Law A draft convergence plan and a concept paper were developed within the framework of the ECBSea project and were submitted to the beneficiary in September, 2009. The draft concept paper contained an outline of the new draft law. At the request of the beneficiary, the Water Governance project provided comments on the paper in November, 2009, with particular focus on the outline. A draft water law is now being developed based on the concept paper and the comments received. Given the limited time still available, it is unlikely that the draft law will be finalised before project completion but the local legal expert who did the work for the ECBSea project, is able to continue the work.</p> <p><b>4.5 Task 5: Stakeholder and Public Participation</b> All countries, with the exception of Belarus, held at least one stakeholder meeting to discuss the proposed system of surface water quality standards. In Belarus, the stakeholder meeting focussed on a review of arguments whether or not to revise the existing system of surface water quality standards. In Armenia consultation was held first at the Ministry level, where the concept was well received, and subsequently at the stakeholder level. In addition Azerbaijan and Ukraine held stakeholder workshops, in the Alazani and Ros River basins respectively, on the establishment of River Basin Councils. All these workshops were initiated and organised by the countries concerned and project staff participated.</p> <p><b>4.6 Project management</b> The Final Conference was held on 30-31 March 2010 in Kiev. The Final Steering Committee was held in Brussels on 22-23 April 2010.</p>
<b>Documentary sources</b>	<p>Inception Report-Final <a href="#">CTR681896</a></p> <p>Project Completion Report-Final12072010 <a href="#">CTR829663</a></p>

	<p>Project Fiche 1 <a href="#">DEC76897</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.enpi-info.eu/maineast.php?id=209&amp;id_type=10">HTTP://WWW.ENPI-INFO.EU/MAINEAST.PHP?ID=209&amp;ID_TYPE=10</a></p> <p><a href="http://wgw.org.ua/about.php">HTTP://WGW.ORG.UA/ABOUT.PHP</a></p> <p><a href="#">WATER GOVERNANCE FINAL REPORT</a></p>
<b>Key stakeholders</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Staff of the central and local Governments institutions, municipalities and utilities.</li> <li>• Trainings and workshops will be also made available for non-state Institutions, for example the Regional Environment Centres.</li> <li>• Participating Institutions, utilities and municipalities will be selected in consultation with the IFIs, donors and the EC Services.</li> </ul>

<b>Intervention Title</b>	<b>Forest Law Enforcement and Governance (FLEG)</b>
<b>Sector</b>	Forestry
<b>EQ of relevance</b>	6
<b>Commission Ref.</b>	ENPI/2007/019-145
<b>Aid modality</b>	Project approach
<b>Budget planned, and paid, €</b>	6000000€ planned/5000000€ paid
<b>Beneficiary Countries</b>	East countries and Russia
<b>Programme Background &amp; History</b>	<p>The <b>Forest Law Enforcement and Governance (FLEG)</b> process is the outcome of a number of consultations, conferences and initiatives, which have taken place in recent years in response to the growing problem of illegal logging and unsustainable forest governance around the world.</p> <p>At the international level, the G8's "Action Programme on Forests" launched in 1998, was the first major public commitment to address illegal logging. This later led to the first Ministerial Conference on <b>FLEG in East Asia</b> (2001). The Conference brought together nearly 150 participants from 20 countries, representing governments, international organizations, NGOs and the private sector. The meeting resulted in the adoption of a Ministerial Declaration, committing participating countries to, <i>inter alia</i>, intensify national efforts and strengthen bilateral, regional and multilateral collaboration to address violations of forest law and forest crime, and create a regional FLEG task force to advance the Declaration's objectives. Following on from the Asia FLEG, a number of African countries initiated their own <b>Africa-FLEG</b> process, resulting in another Ministerial Conference (2003) attended by more than 300 participants from 39 countries, representing governments, international organizations, NGOs and the private sector. This again led to a Declaration and an Indicative List of Actions.</p> <p>Finally the <b>Europe and North Asia (ENA) FLEG</b> process was initiated in May 2004, with preparatory activities throughout the region, leading up to the Ministerial Conference in November 2005. The Ministerial Conference brought together more than 300 stakeholders from the region and the St. Petersburg Declaration, an expression of commitment to take action against illegal activities in the forest sector, was adopted by acclamation by 44 governments as well as the EC.</p> <p>Furthermore, to build on a commitment taken in 2002 at the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), in May 2003 the Commission published an EU Action Plan for Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (<b>FLEGT</b>). Council Conclusions were adopted in October 2003, and the European Parliament motion on the FLEGT action plan was adopted in February 2004. The Action Plan sets out an approach to tackling illegal logging, which links the push for good governance in developing countries with the legal instruments and leverage offered by the EU's own internal market.</p> <p>The proposed project is inscribed in the ongoing FLEG dialogue process and its activities follow up directly on the commitments made at the ENA FLEG Ministerial Declaration of 2005.</p> <p>In accordance with the Declaration and Indicative List of Actions, this project aims at reducing illegal logging and achieving better forest governance arrangements in the ENPI East countries by strengthening and/or reforming forest policy, enforcement of forest laws, and monitoring capacities. It is worth noting that the EU's commitment to ENA FLEG was further reinforced at</p>

	the Agriculture Council of June 19th 2006 which adopted a number of Conclusions associating the EU as a whole with the ENA FLEG Ministerial Declaration and corresponding Indicative List of Actions.
<b>Overall objective</b>	Contribute to legal and sustainable forest management and utilization practices and improved local livelihoods in the 6 ENPI East countries plus Russia
<b>Specific objectives</b>	Improved governance arrangements in place in the forest sector and closely linked sectors through effective implementation of the ENA FLEG Ministerial Declaration, involving governments, civil-society and the private sector.
<b>Expected results</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased awareness and commitment of key stakeholders on FLEG</li> <li>• Effective national and regional FLEG action processes in place</li> <li>• Increased national ownership and capacity</li> <li>• Improved regional and sub-regional collaboration and knowledge sharing</li> <li>• Effective engagement of key trading partners</li> <li>• Continuation of the formal official ENA FLEG process</li> <li>• Sustainable forest management practices implemented</li> </ul>
<b>Activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1.1 FLEG related events organized and publications published</li> <li>• 1.2 Illegal logging and other FLEG related issues in Media</li> <li>• 2.1 National/Sub-national/Regional Action Plan processes(or similar efforts) started</li> <li>• 2.2 Other sectors than forestry involved in these processes</li> <li>• 3.1 Key government officials, and civil society and private sector leaders trained in FLEG related issues</li> <li>• 3.2 National FLEG Task Forces established</li> <li>• 4.1 Sub-regional working groups on specific FLEG related issues established, and events on specific sub- regional issues organized</li> <li>• 4.2 Most vulnerable trans-boundary areas identified and specific actions initiated to reduce vulnerabilities, reliability of public data improved</li> <li>• 5.1 Special events with key trading partners organized</li> <li>• 6.1 Events defined in the ENA FLEG Ministerial Declaration organized (Implementation Workshop and 2nd Ministerial Conference)</li> <li>• 7.1 Pilot activities initiated to resolve publications etc. specific issues related to forest governance and law enforcement.</li> </ul>
<b>Documentary sources</b>	<p>Identification Fiche administration agreement CTR218752 FLEG PROGRESS REPORT 1-2008 FLEG PROGRESS REPORT 2-2009 FLEG PROGRESS REPORT 4-2010 CONTRACT FLEG <a href="http://www.enpi-fleg.org/">http://www.enpi-fleg.org/</a></p>
<b>Key stakeholders</b>	<p>The project will target three main stakeholder groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Governments</b>, including line department staff, parliamentarians, the judiciary, senior representatives to regional and global forums, and sub-national and local authorities</li> <li>• <b>Civil society</b>, particularly non-governmental and community-based organizations and forest dependent communities</li> <li>• <b>The private sector</b>, particularly companies and industry and trade associations involved in timber production and processing.</li> </ul> <p>A clear lesson from experience with FLEG processes in different parts of the world is that effective forest governance reform requires the systematic participation of government, civil society and the private sector, working together in an atmosphere of mutual trust and with a shared understanding of the problems and opportunities. It also requires the building of coalitions among the progressive elements of these groups to effectively counteract vested interests opposed to reforms.</p>

Intervention Title	Trans Boundary River Management phase II for the Kura River	
Sector	Transport	
EQ of relevance	6	
Commission Ref.	TACIS/2006/018-039	
Intervention Start & End date	24 June 2008, 30 months	
Aid modality	Project approach	
Budget planned, committed and paid, €	€4.0 million + €1.2 million for equipment	
	<b>Contracted</b>	<b>Paid</b>
	4,034,500 €	1,744,274 €
Beneficiary Countries	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia	
Programme Background & History	<p><b>Socio – Economic Context</b></p> <p>Following the dissolution of the former Soviet Union in the 1990s, the economies of Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia experienced dramatic economic decline in large part due to civil strife and conflict. For example, between 1990 and 1993, the average annual decrease of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) was around 18% in Armenia and 13 % in Azerbaijan. In Georgia, GDP declined by 70-75 % between 1991 and 1994. This was a result of economic dislocation, closing down of state owned industries and development of new land tenure systems for agriculture.</p> <p>However, economic reforms and political stability in the second half of the 1990s have revived the economies of these countries and they are currently growing rapidly. Between 2000 and 2007 the Gross National Income has more than tripled in Azerbaijan, nearly tripled in Armenia, and more than doubled in Georgia. While these rates show positive trends the economies of the Basin countries remain in a period of transition with low GNI per capita rates. Further, the rates of income distribution are concentrated tightly in urban centres and are generally in the hands of a minority of the population, while the significant majority of populations remain in poverty.</p> <p><b>Legal, Institutional and Policy Context</b></p> <p>In the Kura-Aras basin countries virtually all of the water resources are considered to be part of the national wealth, with state agencies charged with their safe-keeping and management of their exploitation. National legislation in the basin countries stipulates the basic principles of management, utilization and protection of the water resources and water systems. All countries in the region are committed to sustainably managing water resources and this commitment is reflected in national development and environment policies and plans, including MDG-based Poverty Reduction and Development Strategies, and National Environmental Action Programmes. These policies and plans give recognition to the management and protection of the Kura and Aras rivers and the importance of the IWRM approach in achieving the objectives.</p> <p>Armenia already has a National Action Plans for IWRM, Georgia intends to have one for the Kura and one for the Black Sea basin, and Azerbaijan wishes to develop a national IWRM plan which will cover the Kura, Aras and minor river basins in the north. Over the past ten years, working with the World Bank and USAID, Armenia has greatly strengthened its water and environmental policy, legislation and planning process based on the IWRM approach and it is now entering into an investment phase. Aiming for closer integration with the European Union, Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia have signed with the EU the European Neighbourhood Policy Action Plans (2006). Under these plans each of the countries is committed "to identify possibilities with neighbouring countries for enhanced regional co-operation, in particular with regard to water issues".</p> <p>After the collapse of former Soviet Union environmental legislation has undergone significant changes in Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Georgia. However, a major concern is lack of coherence and consistency among legal documents. This particularly relates to the fact the there are overlaps, deficiencies and duplications of functions even within the same Ministry of Environment. The national systems of environmental quality standards and pollution control, including data collection and reporting, need a major reform. The current legislative and regulatory system doesn't provide for incentives to enable industries and public to improve environmental performance. Environmental regulators are inadequately staffed and resourced The national environmental monitoring systems don't provide reliable information to support decision</p>	

making. Insufficient administrative, enforcement and technical capacities and lack of training of civil servants and decision-makers are the major problems. Local authorities dealing with water and environment are not sufficiently empowered through delegation of responsibilities and adequate allocation of resources.

Although some progress has been made in water sector governance in the Kura-Aras basin countries, there are still significant deficiencies in terms of legal frameworks, institutional frameworks and law enforcement, including the collection of fees/tariffs, and the implementation of transboundary agreements. Water Codes are the main laws governing water sector in Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Georgia. These Codes are largely out of date and are in need of revision to include IWRM principles, particularly in Georgia and Azerbaijan. Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Georgia are currently working towards harmonization of their institutional setting and legislation with the legislation of the European Union including water resource management along the lines of the EU Water Framework Directive. The introduction of basin management principles is a requirement of the Directive which is not only concerned with water quality but also with the equitable sharing of water at the basin level.

There are some existing agreements in the region which are an important step towards transboundary IWRM. Some of them stem from the Iran-former USSR agreement, to which South Caucasus countries are considered successors. Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Georgia are also bound by international environmental agreements and conventions, including the Water Convention (UN-ECE Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes) which has been ratified by Azerbaijan, but not yet by Georgia and Armenia. The ENVSEC/UNECE/OSCE project 'Development of an agreement on the management of transboundary water courses shared by Georgia and Azerbaijan' is going to start in the region in September 2008.

#### ***Transboundary Context***

The key transboundary problems in the Kura basin region have been touched upon in the EC Regional Strategy Papers prepared both under Tacis and more recently under ENPI and have been well rehearsed in various reports and documents prepared by donor agencies, IFI's and UN agencies. The key issues where transboundary cooperation in the Kura basin is most needed are as follows :

- Deterioration of water quality
- Variation and reduction of hydrological flow
- Ecosystem degradation in the river basin
- Increased flooding and bank erosion

Deterioration of water quality in the Kura river basin has significant transboundary impacts. This has been confirmed by the presence of chemical compounds of industrial origin in the transboundary sections of the basin as well as in bottom sediments of the Kura Delta in the Caspian Sea. Water pollution in the Kura basin comes from a number of land based sources including industrial and mining sites, agricultural lands, households in rural areas and municipalities. Wastewater treatment facilities are absent in many municipalities and enterprises.

The lack of functional wastewater treatment plants in Georgia, particularly in Tbilisi and Rustavi, results in a significant discharge of untreated municipal wastewater into the Kura River, causing contamination of downstream irrigation reservoirs in Azerbaijan. In the Kura River a short distance below the Mingechaur dam, intensive growth of aquatic plants, covered with epiphytic algal growth have been observed. The nutrient level in the water released at the dam, remains high despite any nutrient trapping by the reservoirs.

Downstream of the city of Mingechaur, the concentration of phenols in the Kura exceeds the sanitary norm by 5 times, the concentration of metals is 4 times higher, and the concentration of mineral oil and sulphates in water is twice the sanitary norm. Most of the wastewater treatment facilities were built 20-30 years ago and are currently nonoperational. The application of fertilizers and pesticides has been significantly reduced in the basin over the last two decades and the usage of persistent chlorine-organic pesticides has been banned in the region. However, recent studies indicate that there is strong evidence that the illegal application of banned chlorinated pesticides in the region is occurring. The unregulated use of fertilizers results in diffuse pollution of both surface and ground water resources. Nutrient loading also comes from direct point source discharges of animal slurry from cattle and pig farms. These incidents have



greatest impact in early spring during the snow melt, when waters wash out nitrates and phosphates from previous autumn applications. There is little information that can directly attribute water quality to specific impacts on ecosystems and habitats in the Kura river basin. However, it is likely to be a contributing factor and certainly increases the pressure on already stressed ecosystems. Industrial development and the construction of industrial wastewater treatment facilities are not coordinated. The only exception is enterprises which have local wastewater treatment facilities. However, it should be noted that most of them are currently not operating. Of particular danger are wastewaters from the mining industry and tailing lagoons and dumps. The principal causes of water quality deterioration are:

- Discharge of wastewater from mining enterprises
- Municipal Discharges
- Solid waste disposal along riversides and in rivers
- Run-off from urban areas
- Pollution of drinking water in the distribution network
- Discharge of untreated and not fully treated wastewater from industry
- Land contamination from accidental spills and hazardous waste
- Diffuse pollution from improper application of fertilizers, pesticides and herbicides
- Point and diffuse pollution of manure/slurry from stock farms

In the Kura-Aras basin, there is insufficient sustained communication between governments to address the particular transboundary issues of water quality degradation, conflicting uses and ecosystem degradation and the challenges of climate change. While there have been some efforts towards this, notably between Armenia and Islamic Republic of Iran, these efforts need to be multiplied at the regional level to address IWRM.

#### **Main Problems/Deficiencies**

The problems and deficiencies identified during the project start are related to the following particular key regional issues:

- Lack of agreed procedures and mechanisms between counties for a long-term regional cooperation in the field of water and environment
- Inadequacy of the existing legal framework for intergovernmental decision making
- Lack of agreement on the terms and procedures for environmental monitoring and transboundary data exchange
- Different understanding and definition of the importance of the national and the transboundary environmental problems and priorities
- Lack of joint system for monitoring of the status and quality of water resources
- Lack of agreement of solving the transboundary water pollution problems and insufficient commitment to the protection of water environment
- Lack of the agreed environmental requirements related to protection of water resources
- Lack of commitment to development of policies taking into account the agreed national environmental priorities and regional interests.

In order for regional transboundary cooperation to be successful the countries need to have the same/similar methodology of water quantity and quality monitoring, compatible databases, similar water quality standards, and of course share the information on regular basis.

There are no agreed regional guidelines and objectives for establishing water resource availability and quality within the basin at the regional level. In practice and in most part the Soviet standards and systems are still applied at the national level but the regulatory structures are weak and incapable of implementation. All three countries are committed to implementation of the EU WFD and the IWRM approach, but in the short-term (3-5 years) it cannot economically and technically be achieved. If the project countries are to implement IWRM in the near future then the EU WFD cannot therefore be the tool which they can afford and an alternative, physicochemical, method of setting water quality objectives is required. The countries need to find approaches by which they can establish objectives and goals for water resource development which can be achieved over the medium to long terms (10-15 years).

On the institutional level the problems may be related to the insufficient institutional and technical capacity of the project beneficiaries. There are significant knowledge gaps and a serious



	<p>lack of professional expertise in the water sector in Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan exacerbated by insufficient transboundary exchange of experience and knowledge. Public awareness of the impacts of transboundary water quality deterioration is very low, and the level of public participation in decision making is inadequate.</p> <p>Historical water quality data are limited and unreliable. Water quality and water quantity data for last 15 years in South Caucasus are missing due to inactivity of water quality monitoring network. There is no significant information on sediment contamination and benthic health. In order to conduct comprehensive water quality analysis there is a need for extended research on contaminants in sediment and biota.</p> <p>Water quality monitoring has only recently restarted in the basin countries after more than fifteen years of inactivity, but gathering water quality data are not systematic providing just one-time snapshot. Ambient monitoring of surface waters is done irregularly, in different seasons, and thus it is hardly ever possible to compare and identify any pollution trends. The results from current short-term monitoring programmes (2-3 years) are useful, but in order to conduct statistical and comparative analysis there is a need for longer time-series of water quality information. Although it is widely believed that pollution in the basin has declined since the break up of the Soviet Union there is no quantifiable evidence of such a trend. The project countries don't have a strategy and action plan for developing their water monitoring and assessment systems.</p> <p>There are no direct regulatory requirements towards polluters to undertake systematic monitoring through measurements and analysis of wastewater discharges or quality monitoring of water bodies into which they discharge the wastewaters. In Georgia with effect from January 2008 wastewater discharge consents and water abstraction licensing system have been abolished. The main water related regulatory instrument in Georgia is a requirement for an integrated environmental permit that allows the regulator (Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources) to put certain requirements (which are usually part of Environmental Impact Statement) to industrial operators or water users as a condition for awarding them with the integrated environmental permit to operate for several years.</p> <p>Biological monitoring of river water quality has never been undertaken as there has been, and still there is no regulatory requirement. As the result neither institutional capacity nor technical expertise for biological monitoring has ever developed. Consequently, there is no data on which to base ecological quality objectives and no capability to generate such data in the short to medium term (3-5 years). In addition inventories of water bodies and related pollution inventories have not been developed in the last two decades.</p> <p>In Armenia and Georgia practically no groundwater monitoring has taken place since the early 1990s and the groundwater monitoring networks and infrastructure have not been maintained since.</p> <p>In Azerbaijan some irregular groundwater monitoring is still in place, but any data which may have been generated are classified and access is restricted. The monitoring includes measurements of the groundwater level, flow and temperature three times per month, and water quality measurements 1-2 times a year. There is no monitoring system for the active groundwater abstraction. Following the land reform, monitoring boreholes established on state land turned out to be on private lands, thus causing serious problems with their maintenance; many boreholes are now out of order and not useful for monitoring.</p> <p><b>Situation of Local Operator</b></p> <p>Although the main Project Partners confirmed their willingness to accept technical assistance, it turned out that only Azerbaijan had signed the Statement of Endorsement for the project. The Consultant initiated additional meetings and consultations with the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources of Georgia and the Ministry of Nature Protection of Armenia to clarify the issue and obtain the Statements of Endorsement. By the end of July 2008 the Statements of Endorsement were signed by Armenia and Georgia and passed on to the Contracting Authority.</p>
<b>Overall objective</b>	<p>It aims to improve the water quality in the Kura River basin through trans-boundary cooperation and implementation of the integrated water resources management approach. The project supports the development of a common monitoring and information management system to improve transboundary cooperation and enhances the capacities of environmental authorities and monitoring establishments engaged in long-term integrated water resources management in the Kura River basin.</p>

<b>Specific objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support the establishment of transboundary monitoring and information management systems to improve transboundary cooperation in the Kura River basin</li> <li>• Enhance capacities of environmental authorities and monitoring establishments engaged in long-term integrated water resources management in the Kura River basin</li> </ul>
<b>Expected results</b>	<p>Under component 1 (assessment and surveys), a report on the baseline situation in the Kura River basin was prepared, using existing data and based on a European Environment Agency model. It shows that Armenia and Azerbaijan are under severe water stress, underlining the need for a transboundary river management approach. Under component 2 (monitoring), four joint river monitoring exercises per year are carried out, which include joint sampling and analysis on sites and parallel analyses in each laboratory. This builds confidence and improves the capabilities of the laboratories.</p> <p>Component 3 (management information and methodology) foresees the development of a common GIS database platform for information management and data exchange. Furthermore, river basin management plans according to the methodology of the EU Water Framework Directive are prepared for five smaller pilot sub-basins. Within component 4 (institutional capacity and training), a study tour to Spain and Denmark was organized for 15 professionals to learn about the implementation of the Water Framework Directive. Moreover, the directive itself as well as key guiding documents were translated into the three main Caucasus languages. Under component 5 (public engagement and civil society), a video film, a booklet and guidelines for public participation are prepared to describe the Kura river basin environmental problems, introduce the integrated river basin management approach and increase civil society involvement.</p> <p>The project is supported by a parallel supply of laboratory equipment for biological and chemical water analysis including the provision of boats and off-road cars for sampling in remote regions.</p>
<b>Activities</b>	<p><u><i>Component 1: Assessments and Surveys</i></u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1 Review of water status based on the data available</li> <li>1.2 Information gap analysis against the WFD requirements</li> <li>1.3 Preparation of technical report Analysis of the baseline situation in the Kura-Aras River Basin covering activities 1.1 and 1.2</li> <li>1.4 Design of a joint trans-boundary monitoring/survey programmes</li> </ol> <p><u><i>Component 2: Monitoring</i></u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2.1 Joint field monitoring/surveys in the selected locations with an emphasis on trans-boundary cooperation</li> <li>2.2 Design of monitoring programme for selected pilot areas/'hot-spots'(linked to 3.2)</li> <li>2.3 Monitoring workshops including provision of EU best practice guidelines</li> <li>2.4 Preparation of the Kura River basin monitoring report covering activities 2.1 – 2.4</li> </ol> <p><u><i>Component 3: Management Information and Methodology</i></u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3.1 Development of a common GIS databases for the information management and data exchange between the project countries</li> <li>3.2 Preparation of a draft catchment (sub-catchment) river basin management plan (RBMP), including basin description, risk and pressure-impact assessment, water quality and 'hot spots' maps and a tentative programme of measures, for the selected pilot areas using the IWRM/WFD methodology</li> <li>3.3 Preparation of proposal for improvements in the data structures, formats and information flows to facilitate decision making in the integrated water resources management in the project country</li> <li>3.4 Economic analysis of water use in the Kura-Aras basin based on the data available</li> <li>3.5 Preparation of proposals for the future international projects to help to address priority issues in IWRM</li> </ol> <p><u><i>Component 4: Institutional Capacity and Training</i></u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4.1 Assessment of the existing institutional capacities and training needs</li> <li>4.2 Training workshops for beneficiaries' staff including provision of necessary technical guideline docs</li> <li>4.3 EU Study Tour for beneficiaries' staff from the three project countries</li> </ol> <p><u><i>Component 5: Public</i></u></p>

	<p><i>Engagement and Civil Society</i></p> <p>5.1 Production of a video film for the general public focused on the transboundary cooperation and the key water issues in the Kura-Aras River basin</p> <p>5.2 Development of a strategy/guidelines for public participation in the IWRM in the Kura- Aras River basin</p> <p>5.3 Production of colour booklets for general public on the key water and environmental issues in the Kura-Aras River Basin</p> <p>5.4 Development of an updatable project website</p> <p>5.5 Local community/stakeholder meetings in each country</p>					
<b>ROM Scores</b>		1. Relevance & Quality of design	2. Efficiency	3. Effectiveness	4. Impact prospects	5. Potential sustainability
	Armenia 01/01/2008	B	B	B	B	B
	Azerbaijan 07/01/2009	B	B	B	B	B
	Georgia 17/12/2008	B	B	B	B	B
	Final Project 12/02/2009	B	B	B	B	B
A= very good, B= good ; C=problems ; D=serious deficiencies						
<b>Documentary sources</b>	<p>Inception Report, 2008 <a href="#">CTR444282</a></p> <p>Monitoring Report Armenia 01/01/2008 <a href="#">MR-113840.02</a></p> <p>Monitoring Report Azerbaijan 07/01/2009 <a href="#">MR-113840.03</a></p> <p>Monitoring Report Georgia 17/12/2008 <a href="#">MR-113840.01</a></p> <p>Monitoring Report Final 12/02/2009 <a href="#">MR-113840.04</a></p> <p>CONTRACT</p>					
<b>Key stakeholders</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Azerbaijan</li> <li>• Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources of Georgia;</li> <li>• Ministry of Nature Protection of Armenia;</li> <li>• Armenia - Water Resources Management Agency, Environmental Impact Monitoring Centre</li> <li>• Georgia - Centre for Monitoring and Prognostication, Department for Environmental Pollution Monitoring</li> <li>• Azerbaijan - National Hydrometeorology Department, Environmental Monitoring Department, Amelioration JSC</li> </ul>					

<b>Intervention Title</b>	<b>ENPI Mediterranean Environment Programme ENPI MEP</b>	
<b>Sector</b>	Environment	
<b>EQ of relevance</b>	6	
<b>Commission Ref.</b>	ENPI/2009/220-191	
<b>Intervention Start &amp; End date</b>	November 2009, 36 months	
<b>Aid modality</b>	Project approach	
<b>Budget contracted and paid, €</b>	<b>Contracted</b>	<b>Paid</b>
	5,253,500 €	1,430,840 €
<b>Beneficiary Countries</b>	<b>Albania, Algeria, Bosnia Herzegovina, Croatia, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Montenegro, Morocco, occupied Palestinian territory, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey</b>	
<b>Programme Background &amp; History</b>	<p>The quality of the Mediterranean environment has been increasingly threatened by human activities, with a particular impact on the coastal and marine areas. Rapid and insufficiently controlled urbanisation, as well as unsustainable development of agriculture or tourism play an important role in this degradation process which results in: water scarcity, pollution of the environment (water, soils, air) by untreated wastewater, municipal, agricultural and industrial waste, coastal degradation due to human activities pressure (urban development) and climate change effects, land degradation and desertification and biodiversity losses.</p> <p>In this context, The European Neighbourhood Policy, its Action Plans and the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership emphasise environment protection as a key sector for cooperation.</p> <p>More concretely, the Euro-Mediterranean Partners committed themselves to increase efforts to substantially reduce pollution of the Mediterranean by 2020 in what is called the "Horizon 2020 Initiative" (H2020) at the 10<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Euro-Mediterranean Summit. This initiative was endorsed during the Environment Ministerial Conference held in Cairo in November 2006.</p> <p>It tackles specifically the following sources of pollution: municipal waste, wastewater treatment and industrial emissions. A 2007-2013 Road-Map has been adopted, which focuses on the following four pillars:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification of projects to reduce the most significant sources of pollution.</li> <li>• Identification of capacity-building measures to help neighbouring countries create national environmental administrations that are able to develop and police environmental laws.</li> <li>• Use of the EC's research budget to develop greater knowledge of environmental issues relevant to the Mediterranean and ensure this is shared.</li> <li>• Develop indicators to monitor the success of Horizon 2020.</li> </ul> <p>The Partners also committed themselves to implement the Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development, launched by the Mediterranean Commission for Sustainable Development established under the United Nations Environment Programme Mediterranean Action Plan (UNEP/MAP), and to ensure close coordination and cooperation with other relevant stakeholders.</p>	
<b>Overall objective</b>	To support the implementation of the Horizon 2020 Initiative Road Map and Work Plan through capacity building and awareness raising activities, and to promote integration of environment issues in other sector policies.	
<b>Specific objectives</b>	<p>To support the implementation of H2020 with a special focus on environmental mainstreaming, by addressing the following problems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• low political priority given to the environment;</li> <li>• insufficient integration of environment in the different sector policies (agriculture, tourism, transport or energy, water, industry, development etc) and lack of inclusion of the different actors from local to international level;</li> <li>• Insufficient capacities and resources at institutional and civil society level.</li> </ul>	
<b>Expected results</b>	The H2020 Steering Committee and Sub-Groups are working in synergy and the objectives set in the timetable agreed in 2006 in Cairo and in the Work Plan defined and regularly updated by the	

	<p>Capacity Building Sub-Group are achieved;</p> <p>Progress is made in promoting integration of environmental protection into national policies and legislation covering environment sensitive sectors (e.g. Agriculture, Tourism, Energy, or Transport) and/or in the enforcement of the corresponding provisions;</p> <p>The knowledge and effective use of tools such as Strategic Environment Assessments and Environment Impact Assessments are promoted and developed in relevant institutions and organisations in the region;</p> <p>Capacities and resources dedicated to the H2020 priority areas (urban wastewater, municipal solid waste and industrial emissions) are strengthened at policy, legislative/institutional level as well as at regional/national level;</p> <p>Local Networks/organisations based in the Partner Countries are effectively mobilised in the framework of the project;</p> <p>Civil society (private sector, professional organisations, citizens, Academics, NGOs...) is better sensitised and mobilised with an increase in its capacity to actively contribute to environmental protection.</p> <p>A Hot Spot inventory in place for the West Balkans and Turkey as complementary to the MeHSIP is elaborated and available.</p>
<b>Activities</b>	<p>WP1: Organisation of the Horizon 2020 Steering Groups and Sub-groups</p> <p>WP2: Assistance for the preparation of Euro-Med Ministerial Conferences</p> <p>WP3: Comprehensive programme of capacity building activities</p> <p>WP4: Elaboration of a Hot Spot Investment Programme for the West Balkans and Turkey as complementary to the MeHSIP (added with the IPA addendum to the initial contract)</p> <p>WP5: Communication and Dissemination activities</p>
<b>Documentary sources</b>	<p>Inception report Horizon 2020 September 2010 <a href="#">CTR1257595</a></p> <p>Action fiche</p> <p><a href="#">Inception report Horizon 2020-ENPI MEP</a></p> <p><a href="#">Minutes of kick off meeting</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.h2020.net/en/capacity-building/the-project-enpi-cb-mep.html">http://www.h2020.net/en/capacity-building/the-project-enpi-cb-mep.html</a></p>
<b>Key stakeholders</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organisations represented in Horizon 2020 Steering Group and Sub-Groups;</li> <li>• Ministries of environment, but also other relevant ministries/agencies such as ministries of water, agriculture, transport, energy, industry, tourism, etc;</li> <li>• Organisations/bodies working in the H2020 priority fields;</li> <li>• Representatives of local authorities (regional, municipal level) and networks of local authorities;</li> <li>• Civil society representatives (private sector, universities, NGOs, media, general public 'indirectly reached');</li> <li>• International and European organisations such as UNEP/MAP, the World Bank, the EEA, and the EIB.</li> </ul>

Intervention Title	Eastern European Partnership - IBM Flagship Initiative Training Project (EaP IBM FIT)	
Sector	<b>Migration, Refugees and Border Management.</b> Initiatives for Border Management Assistance and training, Development of comprehensive anti-trafficking initiatives, assistance for refugee management and migration development (POL-MIG)	
EQ of relevance	7	
Commission Ref.	Decision n.: ENPI/2010/022-266 Contract n.; 258606	
Intervention Start & End date	1 January 2011 – 1 January 2013	
Aid modality	European Union Contribution Agreement with an International Organisation	
Budget contracted and paid, €	Budget contracted	Budget Paid
	2,000,000	780,168
Beneficiary countries	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine	
Beneficiary of grant contract	International Centre for Migration Policy Development - ICMPPD	
Programme Background & History	<p>Following the Commission Staff Working Document accompanying the Eastern Partnership (EaP) Communication of 3 December 2008 it was agreed to establish a potential flagship initiative on an Integrated Border Management (IBM) Program. The concept of the project is described as follows:</p> <p><i>“Building on EU experience of upgrading border management at the EaP countries’ non-EU borders could be developed. This is a precondition for effectively tackling customs fraud, trafficking and illegal migration, and thus for progress in key policy areas such as trade, customs and visas. Setting up integrated border management structures aligned to EU standards is also an important prerequisite for progress on the mobility of persons. Assistance for border demarcation, where appropriate, could also be provided in the frame of this initiative”.</i> (source Annex I Description of the Action <a href="#">CTR936002</a>, pp.4-5).</p> <p>Furthermore, a Concept Note adopted by the EaP IBM Panel in Odessa described the IBM Flagship Initiative project’s aims as strengthening the capacities of the six (6) Eastern Partnership countries to develop and implement IBM systems. The Concept Note identified two main focus areas: firstly, to consolidate the IBM principles into national strategies, and secondly, to foster inter-agency and cross border cooperation between partners. The project is also viewed as complementary to current actions such as the EU Border Assistance Mission to Moldova and Ukraine (EUBAM), EC Program Supporting integrated border management systems in the South Caucasus (SCIBM) and various other ongoing regional and national forums/projects.</p> <p>On 28 June 2010, the first meeting of the EaP IBM Panel was held where the participants discussed the draft study for the EaP IBM Flagship Initiative project, which included concrete proposals for training activities. In the course of the meeting the following <b>5 core and one horizontal thematic area</b> were identified and approved by the participants of the IBM Panel:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Support to the implementation of <b>IBM Strategy and Action Plan</b>,</li> <li>2. <b>Risk analysis</b> for border guards and customs,</li> <li>3. <b>Document integrity and security</b>, detection of forgeries and imposter recognition,</li> <li>4. <b>Detection of drugs and smuggled cigarettes/tobacco products</b>,</li> <li>5. <b>Protection of intellectual property rights</b></li> <li>6. <b>Fight against corruption (horizontal thematic area)</b></li> </ol>	
Overall objective	To facilitate the movement of persons and goods across borders in the six EaP countries, while at the same time maintaining secure borders through the enhancement of inter-agency cooperation, bilateral and multi-lateral cooperation among the target countries, EU member states and other international stakeholders.	
Specific objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To facilitate inter-institutional dialogue among the border agencies in beneficiary countries, EU member states and other international stakeholders on border related issues;</li> </ul>	



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To elaborate a monitoring mechanism to assess the long-term impact of the EaP IBM Flagship initiative</li> <li>• To increase IBM awareness in all six Eastern Partnership Countries and support the establishment of coherent road map for implementation</li> <li>• To enhance operational capacities by providing operational and country specific capacity building activities on specified topics based on needs identified by the beneficiary institutions</li> <li>• Awareness raising and support to the appropriate fight against corruption in the 6 EaP countries</li> <li>• To contribute to the establishment of modern training system in the 6 beneficiary countries;</li> </ul>
<b>Expected results</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Management of border agencies is informed on the concept of IBM and about the advantages and good practices in relation to the identified thematic areas in terms of border management</li> <li>• Elaborated monitoring mechanism to assess the long-term impact of EaP IBM Flagship projects</li> <li>• IBM strategies and action plans are in process of development or in advanced stage of update in line with latest IBM standards</li> <li>• Trained officials from the beneficiaries' countries on specific topics such as risk analysis, document integrity and security, fight against smuggling drugs/cigarettes and tobacco products and protection of intellectual property rights</li> <li>• Awareness raised on appropriate fight against corruption in the 6 EaP countries</li> <li>• Enhanced training capacity of the beneficiaries' institutions and ability to conduct trainings for border agencies based on the principles of local ownership.</li> </ul> <p><b>The project will be split into 3 main components: Fine-tuning of Needs (C1), Capacity Building on Identified Thematic Areas (C2) and Training of Trainers (C3).</b></p> <p><b>Expected Results for Component 1: Fine-tuning of Needs</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Main stakeholders, decision makers and senior management are fully informed and supportive of the implementation of each segments of the project</li> <li>• Enhanced partnership between project partners and representatives of EaP countries</li> <li>• Transferred additional knowledge on EU good practices on IBM (embedded into the introduction to the five thematic areas) for high level decision makers and senior management for EaP countries</li> <li>• Implemented tailored survey to introduce the assessment of the long-term impact of EaP IBM Flagship projects</li> </ul> <p><b>Expected Results for Component 2: Capacity Building on Identified Thematic Areas</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 24 specialized officers participate on two study visits to get acquainted with EU good practices on the spot under thematic areas 2 and 3</li> <li>• At least 84 officers/personnel are trained on thematic area 1 (IBM) from the EaP region</li> <li>• IBM Strategies and Action Plans are developed/updated/revised according to present IBM standards</li> <li>• At least 48 officers/personnel are trained on thematic area 2 (document security) from the EaP region</li> <li>• Advanced tool for distance learning is developed under the same standards for all 6 EaP countries</li> <li>• At least 48 officers/personnel are trained on thematic area 3 (risk analysis) from the EaP region</li> <li>• At least 48 officers/personnel are trained on thematic area 4 (detection of drugs and smuggled cigarettes/tobacco products) and 5 (Intellectual Property Right) from the EaP region</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At least 48 Officers/personnel are trained on thematic area 5 (Intellectual Property Right) from the EaP region</li> <li>• At least 100 officers/personnel (high levels, mid-management and operation staff) receives awareness raising trainings on anti-corruption matters</li> <li>• Enhanced inter-agency and international cooperation between the participants of the trainings</li> <li>• Enhanced operational cooperation between EU and EaP countries</li> <li>• Enhanced strategic and operational cooperation among EU institutions projects and EaP countries</li> </ul> <p><b>Expected Results on Component 3: Training of Trainers</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cooperation among various national training practitioners strengthened via information and experience sharing with regard to training practices</li> <li>• Knowledge sharing on EU based training methodology, curriculum and training program development</li> <li>• Elaborated common training curricula and training programs on training methodology for training of trainers and comprehensive training programs for the five thematic areas</li> <li>• 48 trained trainers on training methodology</li> </ul>
<p><b>Activities</b></p>	<p>Main activities are articulated in 3 components as follow:</p> <p>The <b>1<sup>st</sup> Component (C1)</b> serves as a platform for strategic discussions and aims to fine-tune the strategic and operational needs of the EaP countries and ensures high level commitment for the successful implementation of the second and third components. <b>Moreover, the C1 is also a forum for exchange of experiences and lessons learned from the previous as well as the current project implemented in the region in the area of IBM. Members of the EaP IBM Panel could use this platform to address their training needs directly at through the Panel or through national contact point respectively.</b></p> <p>The component will:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Support the identification of national and regional needs for the capacity building component (C2),</li> <li>2. Provide political/strategic understanding of the IBM concept and principles, targeting principally decision makers</li> <li>3. Initiate monitoring mechanism to evaluate the long-term impact of the EaP Flagship IBM project.</li> </ol> <p><b>Activities under this component will be carried out during or back-to-back to the EaP IBM Panel meetings.</b></p> <p>The <b>2<sup>nd</sup> Component (C2)</b> aims to improve the working methods and functioning of the beneficiary institutions on a short and long-term basis by responding to the conclusions and results of the C1. Under this component:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Comprehensive training programs (professional skills trainings) will be implemented to have a direct and immediate impact on the operational capabilities of the relevant border agencies,</li> </ol> <p>Study visits will be held for the beneficiary institutions to get more acquainted with EU good practices on the spot.</p> <p><b>Activities under this component will be implemented jointly with international experts from partner countries and institutions and selected experts from beneficiary countries.</b></p> <p>The <b>3<sup>rd</sup> Component (C3)</b> carries out Training of Trainers as a set of “horizontal” activities. Under this component:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Training of trainers will be carried out for the beneficiary institutions of the EaP countries by EU experts,</li> <li>2. Targeted training “packages” for the 5 thematic areas and training of trainers’ manuals for all EaP countries will be designed.</li> </ol> <p>This component specially geared towards the sustainability of the project.</p>

<b>Documentary sources</b>	Annex I description of the Action <a href="#">CTR936002</a>
<b>Key stakeholders</b>	<p><b>Republic of Armenia:</b> The National Security Council (NSC), Border Guard (BG) within the National Security Service (NSS) and State Revenue Committee (Customs);</p> <p><b>Republic of Azerbaijan:</b> State Border Service (SBS) and State Customs Committee (SCC);</p> <p><b>Republic of Belarus:</b> State Border Committee (SBC) and State Customs Committee (SCC);</p> <p><b>Georgia:</b> Patrol Police Department (PPD); Border Police (BP), Revenue Service (Taxation and Customs) and Migration Service;</p> <p><b>Republic of Moldova:</b> Border Guards Service and Customs Service;</p> <p><b>Ukraine:</b> State Border Guard Service and State Customs Service.</p> <p>In addition Ministries involved in border management; passengers and traders from EU and EaP countries. Other stakeholders - such as Border Veterinary Services, Border Phytosanitary Services, Sanitary Inspectorates, and National Police - will have the chance to join the activities depending on their role in the overall IBM concept.</p>

<b>Intervention Title</b>	<b>Etudes et dialogue Euro-Méditerranéen en matière de coopération politique et de sécurité</b>		
<b>Sector</b>	<b>Security, and Fight against terrorism.</b> Reform of the Justice and Police System, assistance in combating terrorism. (POL-SFAT)		
<b>EQ of relevance</b>	7		
<b>Commission Ref.</b>	Decision number: MED-2005/017-116 Contract number : 109063 (Contrat de services des actions extérieures de la Communauté Européenne)		
<b>Intervention Start &amp; End date</b>	Date financing Agreement/Contract signed 19/10/2005;		
		<b>Planned</b>	<b>Actual</b>
	<b>Start Date</b>	<u>20/10/2005</u>	<u>20/10/2005</u>
	<b>End Date</b>	<u>20/10/2009</u>	<u>20/10/2009</u>
<b>Aid modality</b>	Project approach – centralised management		
<b>Budget allocated, contracted and paid, €</b>	<b>Allocated</b>	4,899,755 €	
	<b>Contracted</b>	4,899,755 €	
	<b>Paid</b>	3,474,020 €	
<b>Implementing agent</b>	Centre D'Etudes et de Recherches en Sciences Sociales (CERSS) - <b>Maroc</b> ; Instituto de Estudos Estrategicos e Internaciones (IEEI) - <b>Portugal</b>		
<b>Beneficiary countries</b>	Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey		
<b>Programme Background &amp; History</b>	EuroMeSCo began in June 1996. The purpose of MeSCo had been to encourage cooperation between research institutes dealing with policy and security issues around the Mediterranean basin. In 1996, MeSCo was expanded into EuroMeSCo with the European Union encouragement as a result of the November 1996 signature of the Barcelona Declaration. This ushered in the European Union's comprehensive policy for the Mediterranean, the <u>Euro-Mediterranean Partnership</u> (EMP) or the Barcelona Process, bringing together European Union states with their Southern Mediterranean neighbours in an initiative designed to create there a zone of "shared peace, prosperity and stability". Since its creation in 1996, EuroMeSCo has been adopted by the EMP as an official confidence-building measure and has engaged in a three research programmes, with the financial support from the European Commission. The first two programmes had generated a series of policy papers and a book, whilst the third research programme - a three year project - was completed in mid 2004, and followed by a two-year intern programme in 2004 and 2005. In October 2005, a new contract was signed with the European Commission and a new research and information programme launched for the period 2005-2009. The network's membership is designed to reflect the national composition of the EMP and its objective of ensuring equality between members within the Partnership. EuroMeSCo functions both as an official confidence-building measure within the EMP and as a source of analytical expertise in the policy and security fields with which it is concerned.		

<b>Overall objective</b>	L'objectif général du projet est de renforcer la coopération politique et de sécurité euro-méditerranéenne et d'améliorer la connaissance et l'évaluation des impacts euro-méditerranéen et de la future politique de voisinage de l'Union Européenne en matière de coopération politique et de sécurité.					
<b>Specific objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Favoriser le dialogue entre des instituts spécialisés de recherches politiques européens et méditerranéens sur les questions politiques et de sécurité de la région.</li> <li>• Assurer la production de rapports et d'études qui seront élaborés par des groupes de travail/ateliers composé par des instituts euro-méditerranéens spécialisés, sur des sujets spécifiques identifiés par la Commission en collaboration avec les Hauts Fonctionnaires responsables pour le dialogue politique et de sécurité euro-méditerranéen.</li> <li>• Promouvoir la diffusion la plus large des travaux réalisés et la visibilité du dialogue entre les instituts membres du réseau.</li> <li>• Renforcer et développer les liens entre les instituts de politique étrangère euro-méditerranéens.</li> </ul>					
<b>Expected results</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 48 Ateliers (4 x 12 par an), réunions, conférences organisées entre les membres des réseaux et partenaires</li> <li>• 100 Rapports/études/ « survey » réalisés, publiés et largement diffusés (25 x 4 par an)</li> <li>• Renforcement des échanges entre les instituts.</li> </ul>					
<b>Activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Elaboration d'un programme d'activités pluri-annuel.</li> <li>• Organisation d'ateliers de réflexion thématiques, de réunions et de conférences entre les membres du réseau et entre le réseau ainsi que les Hauts Fonctionnaires du .</li> <li>• Réalisation, impression et diffusion des rapports/études sur les thèmes sélectionnés du dialogue politique et de sécurité.</li> <li>• Mise en œuvre d'un programme d'information visant à promouvoir les résultats de ces études et des activités : création d'un site web et dissémination de résultats de recherches réalisées par le réseau, publications, newsletter.</li> <li>• Formation et mise à disposition des moyens matériels pour renforcer les instituts spécialisés des pays MEDA.</li> <li>• Renforcement du dialogue et des échanges avec les responsables du partenariat euro-méditerranéen.</li> </ul>					
<b>ROM Scores</b>		1. Relevance & Quality of design	2. Efficiency	3. Effectiveness	4. Impact prospects	5. Potential sustainability
	12/12/2006	B	B	B	C	D
	20/12/2007	C	C	C	C	D
	14/11/2008	C	D	C	C	C
	A= very good, B= good ; C=problems ; D=serious deficiencies					
<b>Documentary sources</b>	<p>Monitoring Report 12/12/2006 <a href="#">MR-10392.01</a>;</p> <p>Monitoring Report 20/12/07 <a href="#">MR-10392.02</a>;</p> <p>Monitoring Report 14/11/2008 <a href="#">MR-10392.03</a>;</p> <p>Project synopsis_ PS-10392.03</p> <p>Project fiche (Annexe) <a href="#">DEC59838</a>;</p>					
<b>Key stakeholders</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Centre D'Etudes et de Recherches en Sciences Sociales (CERSS) -Maroc;</li> <li>• Instituto de Estudos Estrategicos e Internaciones (IEEI) – Portugal ;</li> <li>• Les instituts de politiques étrangères et de recherche politique au sein du réseau sélectionné</li> <li>• Les Hauts Fonctionnaires des Etats Membres et des partenaires méditerranéens</li> <li>• Les représentants de la Commission et les acteurs concernés par les thématiques abordées.</li> </ul>					

<b>Intervention Title</b>	<b>EuroMed Migration II</b>
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<b>Sector</b>	<b>Migration, Refugees and Border Management.</b> Initiatives for Border Management Assistance and training, Development of comprehensive anti-trafficking initiatives, assistance for refugee management and migration development. (POL-MIG)	
<b>EQ of relevance</b>	7	
<b>Decision n. &amp; Contract n.</b>	MED/2006/018-266 (ENPI/2010/021-778) Service contract n° 2007/147-777 for European Community external actions financed from the EC General Budget	
<b>Intervention Start &amp; End date</b>	04/02/2008 – 04/05/2011	
<b>Aid modality</b>	Project approach	
<b>Budget contracted and paid, €</b>	<b>Contracted</b>	4,994,000
	<b>Paid</b>	2,395,707
<b>Contracting Authority</b>	<b>European Commission, EuropeAid</b> Development and Co-operation Directorate-General Unit F4, Regional Programmes Neighbourhood South	
<b>Implementing agent</b>	<b>Consortium</b> composed of: Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH (GIZ), until 31 December 2010 "Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit GmbH" (GTZ): Leading Company; International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD); CIVI.POL Conseil (consulting and service company of the French Ministry of Interior); International-Ibero-American Foundation of Administration and Public Policies (FIIAPP); Centre for Studies in International Relations (CESPI); University of Sussex (US) (The Sussex Centre for Migration Research (SCMR)); European Public Law Center / Organization (EPLC /EPLO)	
<b>Beneficiary countries</b>	The People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, the Arab Republic of Egypt, Israel, the Kingdom of Jordan, Lebanon, the Kingdom of Morocco, the Palestinian Territories, the Syrian Arab Republic and the Republic of Tunisia.	
<b>Programme Background &amp; History</b>	<p>The regional Project on migration EuroMed Migration was set in place as a means to putting into action the migration-related objectives in the Euro-Mediterranean area. It is based on the Euro-Mediterranean partnership (Barcelona Declaration 1995) and its subsequent evolution with the Five Year Work Programme (Barcelona Summit 2005) which calls for enhanced cooperation in the fields of Migration, Social Integration, Justice and Security. Its thematic priorities have been identified along the lines of the 2005 Global Approach to Migration that addresses the three equally important thematic dimensions: the management of legal migration, the prevention and reduction of illegal migration, and the relation between migration and development.</p> <p>The Project was thus inspired by the ambition of the European Union (EU) to establish an inter-sectoral framework to manage migration in a coherent way through political dialogue and close practical cooperation with third countries. It was part of the wider Justice and Home Affairs regional strategy, comprising the two other regional Projects in the field of Justice and Police cooperation, "EuroMed Justice" and "EuroMed Police". The EuroMed Migration I and II Projects represented a complementary element to existing bilateral cooperation agreements, to Justice and Home Affairs initiatives proposed under the thematic budget lines as well as, as of 2007, the European Neighbourhood Policy Instrument (ENPI).</p> <p>As part of the Justice and Home Affairs programme approved in 2006, the "EuroMed Migration II" Project's ambitions were inspired by the 8th and 9th Euro-Mediterranean Conference of Ministers of Foreign Affairs (Tampere, 27-28 November 2006 and Lisbon, 5-6 November 2007 respectively). These emphasized the need to strengthen the management of migratory flows in a comprehensive, integrated and balanced manner beneficial to the Euro-Mediterranean peoples and the need to increase cooperation in the fields of legal migration, migration and development and illegal migration.</p> <p>Furthermore, the EuroMed Migration II Project took account of the political and operational conclusions approved at the first Euro-Mediterranean Ministerial Meeting on Migration, which took place on 18-19 November 2007 in Portugal (Algarve), confirming the importance of concrete cooperation in the various fields of legal migration, migration and development and illegal migration.</p>	
<b>Overall objective</b>	Contribute to the development of a Euro-Mediterranean area of cooperation on migration.	
<b>Specific objectives</b>	To strengthen the Euro-Mediterranean cooperation in the management of migration so as to build up the Mediterranean Partners' capacity to provide an effective, targeted and	

	<p>comprehensive solution to the various forms of migration.</p> <p>It will assist them in creating mechanisms to promote opportunities for legal migration, support for measures to promote the linkage between migration and development and the stepping-up of activities to stamp out people trafficking and illegal immigration, and to manage mixed flows.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Component I</u>: Establishment of mechanisms to promote legal migration</li> <li>• <u>Component II</u>: Stepping-up of activities to fight illegal immigration and managing of mixed flows.</li> <li>• <u>Component III</u>: Promotion of linkages between migration and development</li> </ul>					
<b>Expected results</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Component I</u>: Strengthening collaboration with MEDA countries on legislative management of migratory flows, legal economic migration, and improving information available to migrant workers, and their conditions and prospects.</li> <li>• <u>Component II</u>: Combating illegal migration in the Euro-Mediterranean region efficiently, in compliance with the fundamental rights recognised by International conventions.</li> <li>• <u>Component III</u>: Making legal migration an instrument for economic, social and cultural development in the EU and MEDA countries, for example by promoting effective mechanism for transferring migrants' funds between the EU and MEDA countries.</li> </ul>					
<b>Activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Component I</u>: WGs I&amp;II and Training Sessions on: (i) Legislative convergence &amp; institutional reforms + (ii) Labour migration</li> <li>• <u>Component II</u>: WG III and training Sessions on Fight against Illegal migration</li> <li>• <u>Component III</u>: WG IV and training sessions on Migration and Development</li> </ul>					
<b>ROM Scores</b>		1. Relevance & Quality of design	2. Efficiency	3. Effectiveness	4. Impact prospects	5. Potential sustainability
	21/12/2009	C	C	C	C	C
	A= very good, B= good ; C=problems ; D=serious deficiencies					
<b>Documentary sources</b>	Final Report 04/02/2008-04/05/2011 <a href="#">CTR1108535</a> ; Monitoring Report (MR-115521.01) 21/12/2009 <a href="#">CTR1037095_ROM2009</a> ; Inception Report 05/2008 <a href="#">CTR1037829</a> .					
<b>Key stakeholders</b>	The People's Democratic Republic of <b>Algeria</b> , the Arab Republic of <b>Egypt</b> , <b>Israel</b> , the Kingdom of <b>Jordan</b> , <b>Lebanon</b> , the Kingdom of <b>Morocco</b> , the <b>Palestinian Territories</b> , the <b>Syrian Arab Republic</b> and the Republic of <b>Tunisia</b> .					

<b>Intervention Title</b>	<b>EuroMed Justice II</b>		
<b>Sector</b>	<b>Justice</b> . Constitutional development, legal drafting; institutional strengthening of legal judicial system; legal training and education, legal advice and services, crime prevention. (POL-JUS)		
<b>EQ of relevance</b>	8		
<b>Commission Ref.</b>	Decision number: MED/2006/018-266 (ENPI/2010/022-480) Contract number: 147388		
<b>Intervention Start &amp; End date</b>	<b>Date financing Agreement/Financing:</b> 18/12/2007;		
		<b>Planned</b>	<b>Actual</b>
	<b>Start Date</b>	<u>21/12/2007</u>	<u>01/01/2008</u>
<b>End Date</b>	<u>31/12/2010</u>	<u>01/04/2011</u>	
<p>*This project was expected to end, in principle, on 31st December 2010, but after the approval of the addendum that expanded the term of execution of the project, it was decided that it would come to an end on 1 April 2011. The <b>first Addendum (Annex 17)</b> to the contract was approved by EuropeAid on 16 June 2009 because, due to impact on the programme of the Gaza crisis, it was necessary to revise the work plan, the number of activities and some contractual provisions as well as the detailed budget to ensure the smooth running of the EuroMed Justice II Project. The <b>second Addendum (Annex 17)</b> to the contract was approved by EuropeAid on 30 March 2010, for it was considered appropriate to revise the work plan, increase the number of activities with a new specific Study, and fix a new content for the Meeting of the Directors of Judicial Training Centres,</p>			



	and to modify some contractual provisions.	
<b>Budget contracted and paid, €</b>	<b>Contracted</b>	4,998,800 €
	<b>Paid</b>	1,804,305 €
<b>Beneficiary countries</b>	The People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, the Arab Republic of Egypt, Israel, the Kingdom of Jordan, Lebanon, the Kingdom of Morocco, the Syrian Arab republic, the Palestinian Authority, the Republic of Tunisia	
<b>Contracting Authority</b>	The European commission represented by the EuropeAid Cooperation Office (Aidco) on behalf of the beneficiary countries and territories.	
<b>Programme Background &amp; History</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This 3-year programme was to a certain extent a follow-up of the EuroMed Justice I Programme since it did not start from scratch but relied on a substantial group of participants, more than 500, who discussed in depth 5 topics covered by the latter programme (12/2004 - 12/2007).</li> <li>• Justice II had a budget of 5 million euros and was addressed to the 9 Mediterranean partner countries: People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, the Arab Republic of Egypt, Israel, the Kingdom of Jordan, the Lebanese Republic, the Kingdom of Morocco, the Palestinian Authority, the Syrian Arab Republic and the Republic of Tunisia. The Programme was structured around 3 components, chosen on the basis of Commission strategy papers and the priorities expressed by the beneficiary countries: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access to justice and legal aid;</li> <li>• Resolution of cross-border family conflicts:</li> <li>• Criminal and prison law</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The most innovative and remarkable feature of the project was the creation of a working group for each of the 3 components, composed of high-level officials, academics and legal professionals from the Mediterranean and EU countries. The aim of each Working Group was to carry out an in-depth analysis of the situation and to draw up specific conclusions about the core issues of each Working Group; the objective was also that the WG should contribute to identify the contents of the training seminars that were developed later on under each component.</li> <li>• Exchanges of information and experiences represented the second pillar of this project. The objective was not limited to transferring knowledge and skills, but we also wanted to achieve two other objectives mentioned hereunder through exchange of experiences and direct knowledge of best practices developed in other countries of the region, both European countries and Mediterranean Partner countries. This was achieved through various methodologies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Working groups: as a very practical tool of great value for the improvement of judicial and legal systems and providing know-how in this respect.</li> <li>• Training seminars: in order to provide the MP with the necessary tools to reproduce the contents of the training in their respective countries.</li> <li>• Study visits: as the best methodology to get acquainted with the best experiences and good practices available in the Mediterranean partner and EU countries, and the best path to consolidate the networks supported by the Project.</li> <li>• Technical Assistance Missions: (if requested by the MP) the aim of such missions by EU experts to the MP could have been to provide the MP with any kind of technical assistance.</li> <li>• Regional Conferences (Launch Conference, Intermediate Conference and Final Conference): the regional conferences served to discuss about the work developed during each phase of the project.</li> <li>• Webpage: the project webpage was a powerful instrument used by professional networks as a platform allowing for communication, dialogue and self-learning, and also ensuring the overall project visibility.</li> <li>• A number of other visibility initiatives were taken: at the beginning of the implementation phase of the project, an information brochure and a manual on the identity and visibility of the project were produced.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
<b>Overall objective</b>	The overall objective of the Euro-Med Justice II project was to contribute to the development	

	of a <b>Euro-Mediterranean area of cooperation on justice.</b>
<b>Specific objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support the development of the Mediterranean partners' institutional and administrative capacity and good governance in the field of justice.</li> <li>• Support the modernisation of justice systems, the simplification/speeding-up of judicial proceedings and improved access to justice.</li> <li>• Develop judicial cooperation in civil matters, in particular through assistance in the field of family law, with emphasis on cross-border family conflicts.</li> <li>• Strengthen judicial cooperation in criminal matters and support initiatives for the reform of criminal and prison law in the Mediterranean partner countries with a view to facilitating the transposition of the relevant international conventions into the domestic law of the beneficiary countries as well as their implementation.</li> <li>• Create an inter-professional community of magistrates and law professionals in order to build an open and modern justice system that will uphold the rule of law and the effective implementation of human rights.</li> </ul>
<b>Expected results</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote the consolidation of a regional and subregional dynamic in judicial cooperation on civil and criminal matters and the administration of justice through closer dialogue and exchanges of experience and good practices between the EU countries and the Mediterranean partners.</li> <li>• Help the beneficiary countries' legal system function in accordance with the commonly accepted principles of independence, transparency and good governance.</li> <li>• Encourage the implementation of realistic alternatives for resolving cross-border family conflicts in an effective manner appropriate to the Mediterranean partners' specific needs in the field of the family law.</li> <li>• Promote the signing, ratification and application of the relevant international conventions on civil, criminal and prison law in the Mediterranean countries, plus the setting-up of the structures necessary for their effective implementation.</li> <li>• Create a network of specialists in judicial matters, an interprofessional community of judges, lawyers and other experts in the Euro-Mediterranean region.</li> </ul>
<b>Activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Setting up of a working group on legislative reform in the field of access to justice;</li> <li>• Setting-up of a working group on custody and visitng rights in cross-border family conflicts;</li> <li>• Setting up of a working group on reform of criminal and prison law;</li> <li>• Cross-cutting activities; training sessions.</li> </ul>
<b>Main achievements</b>	<p>All the <b>Activities planned have been executed.</b></p> <p>The activities performed by the Consortium, since the inception of the Project, were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 Opening Conference of the Project</li> <li>• 1 Regional Conference</li> <li>• 1 Final Conference of the EuroMed Justice II Project</li> <li>• 10 Visits to the MEDA countries during the project implementation period</li> <li>• 1 Construction and update of the project's website</li> <li>• 10 Study visits</li> <li>• 12 Working groups meetings</li> <li>• 18 Training Sessions</li> <li>• 2 Meetings of the Directors of the EuroMed Judicial Training Centres</li> <li>• 2 Meetings for the Study on Access to Justice in the Mediterranean partner countries</li> <li>• 5 Technical visits in the framework of the Study on Access to justice</li> <li>• 1 Research report on "Access to Justice and legal aid in the Mediterranean partner countries."</li> </ul> <p>Generally speaking, all activities were carried out according to schedule, except:</p> <p>-As already mentioned earlier and indicated in the 3rd report to the EC, the Gaza crisis had an impact on the project dynamics and methodology. When the Gaza crisis broke out in January 2009 EuropeAid instructed us to suspend all planned activities as well as the working groups</p>

	<p>meetings that had already been scheduled. This situation occurred at the beginning of January 2009 and lasted until May 2009. Yet, this suspension has had very important effects. Not only did it affect the activities planned and that had to be implemented during that period, but it also forced the Project Team to make enormous efforts to reschedule the working groups meetings already planned and to reshuffle the number and sequence of activities to be carried out as the suspension of activities covered 5 months.</p> <p>-As mentioned earlier and indicated in the 5th report to the EC, the initial date for the 3rd Training Seminar under Component III was changed due to the difficulties resulting from the Icelandic volcano ashes in the European airspace and EuropeAid set the new date on 16-18 November 2011.</p> <p>-As mentioned earlier and indicated in the 5th report to the EC, the dates of the study visits were reprogrammed for the second half of 2010 and the first quarter of 2011 due to organisational difficulties.</p> <p>-As mentioned earlier and indicated in the 7th report to the EC, the unstable international political situation, in particular in the Middle East, added to the difficulties resulting from the upheavals in Tunisia, Algeria and Egypt, always interfered, to a certain extent, notably in the organisation of the technical visit to Algeria in the framework of the study report on access to justice and the visit was finally cancelled</p> <p><u>Source</u>: Final Activity Report, 2011 (CTR1059868) pp. 11-12</p>
<b>Weaknesses</b>	<p><b>1. Aspects that have influenced the programme development</b></p> <p>During the whole duration of the project there were constantly important international and regional events (summarised hereunder) taking place which influenced the normal development of the activities as well as the mobility of the participants and/or experts.</p> <p>On the other hand, the norms and procedures as well as the attitude of some countries also had an indirect influence on the project development.</p> <p><b>1.1 The international situation in the region.</b></p> <p>The general situation in the region during the project lifecycle has always been complex and very often conflictive from a political and social point of view.</p> <p>Follows hereunder a short non-exhaustive list of the developments that took place before the project was launched and during the project lifecycle, which undoubtedly have influenced its smooth development. Considering the overall situation, the EC took some concrete measures with respect to this Project.</p> <p>The unstable international political situation, in particular in the Middle East, influenced negatively the successful and smooth development of the project activities.</p> <p>One of the most relevant circumstances in this field was the Gaza crisis. When it broke out in January 2009 EuropeAid instructed us to suspend all planned activities as well as the working groups meetings that had already been scheduled. This situation emerged at the beginning of January and lasted until May 2009. EuropeAid decided and instructed us to hold all the activities in Europe, since this was the only realistic option for implementing the programme with the presence of all MEDA counties (Israel, ANP, etc ).</p> <p>Furthermore, the final implementation period of the project was also marked by the crisis in Tunisia and Egypt. A very practical and essential consequence of it was the difficult process through which participants coming from the MP have to go in order to obtain the necessary visas to attend any event being held in Europe. The technical visit scheduled at the end of February to Algeria in the framework of the study report was cancelled for similar reasons.</p> <p>Problems with mobility and visas: the PT sent in all cases letters of support for the issuance of a visa to all participants attending our activities. Thanks to our efforts and contacts with the embassies concerned, we managed that participants usually got their visa on time, except in some exceptional cases.</p> <p>In these cases, as one can easily imagine, being responsible for the management of a regional programme addressed to the Mediterranean countries represents a major challenge and struggling constantly with a series of difficulties arisen during the three years of the project.</p> <p>These events do have an impact on the project management as far as the workload is concerned. As an example, we should mention the difficulty/impossibility of travelling for participants, more difficulties in obtaining the Schengen visas, which logically resulted in longer deadlines, additional costs for last-minute flight cancellations, buying the plane tickets</p>

only a few days before the activities took place, etc.

Generally speaking, we should point out the ongoing unstable political situation in the region, which has a limitative effect when organising activities for countries of this region or holding events in this area.

### **1.2. Mobility in the region**

As already mentioned several times above, EuropeAid decided and instructed us to hold all the activities in Europe, this being the only realistic option for implementing the programme with the presence of all MEDA counties (Israel, ANP, etc.). So, only 2 activities took place in the MP, more concretely in Rabat, the other activities being held in EU countries.

### **1.3. Getting the required visas**

The average time necessary to get the Schengen visa to attend activities organised in the EU MS is normally three weeks from the application data until the visa is granted. Sometimes, depending on the international context and according to the countries concerned, this deadline can even be as long as 4 weeks. In other cases, an obstacle in getting the visas on time is the slow action of the institutions in the MP in providing the PMU with the participants' CVs, which makes it even more difficult to get the visa. The deadline for getting VTL visas to enter only one EU MS is significantly shorter. For future projects it would be desirable, at least for MP experts attending several seminars, to apply for visas with one-year validity.

### **1.4. The MP internal procedures**

MP experts/participants do not easily get a mission authorisation to travel abroad. In some cases, the decision to grant or refuse the authorisation is taken by the highest bodies in the MP. The NFPs have a key role to play in ensuring a smooth development of such a project; consequently, they should be qualified persons with good connections with the Ministry, and more concretely with the Minister, so as to guarantee good communications with the PMU (supplying CVs, information, documents, etc...). Practically speaking, in all the MP, the ministers are actually the persons who appoint the participants, and the authorisation to leave the country depends on the Ministry of Foreign Affairs or Ministry of Justice. For future projects it would also be desirable to speed up travel procedures.

### **1.5. The attitude of some EU Member States**

This was a Euro-Mediterranean project, with a clear regional vocation in order to achieve some objectives in line with the Euro-Mediterranean policy. The joint participation of experts from both shores of the Mediterranean was not only desirable, but also a necessity.

On the one hand, there is no doubt that EuroMed Programmes funded by the EU should not be used to cover certain costs (fees) incurred by EU MS experts; on the other hand, the project budget should allow - always with prior authorisation of the EC - to cover the travel expenses of EU MS experts (only hotel and/or travel costs).

Reinforcing European presence in these activities is necessary "per se" in order to make EU best practices known to the MP.

As far as the implementation phase is concerned, it should be noted - as already explained - that study visits were organised for which the PT succeeded in getting institutional support from the national authorities where the activity was taking place (institutional and material support to the activity or protocol). This experience has been very positive.

Normally, this institutional support would result in the preparation of the agenda, coverage of certain expenses and services or cultural/tourist visits, plus the presence of official representatives of relevant institutions of the host country. This was the case for all of the study visits implemented during the final period; it was never the case during the working groups phase and only exceptionally during the training sessions.

### **1.6 Conclusion**

We can say that the complex regional situation has turned into reality some of the risks that can affect the development of such a project.

So, by way of example, these factors were a) the relative unstable economic and political environment (Gaza crisis, crisis of the ships, upheavals in Tunisia and Egypt, and unrest in other recipient countries). And this has affected the participation of MP experts in the project activities, and b) the real will of the beneficiary countries to cooperate with the EU and to modernize. It is evident that this cooperation is rather doubtful in those countries that have

	participated in a very limited number of activities by own decision, what can also reflect a major or lower will to modernize. <u>Source: Final Activity Report, 2011 (CTR1059868) pp. 22-24</u>					
ROM Scores		1. Relevance & Quality of design	2. Efficiency	3. Effectiveness	4. Impact prospects	5. Potential sustainability
	18/11/2009	B	B	B	B	B
	A= very good, B= good ; C=problems ; D=serious deficiencies					
Documentary sources	Final Report <u>CTR1059868</u> ; Service Contract <u>CTR467110</u> ; Monitoring Report 18/11/2009 <u>CTR1037107</u>					
Key stakeholders	Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Syria, Tunisia, European Commission.					

<b>Intervention Title</b>	<b>Enhancing Equality between Men and Women in the Euromed Region</b>					
<b>Sector</b>	<b>Gender Issues.</b> Activities aiming at enhancing equality between men and women, support to institutions and organisations working for gender equality and women's empowerment (SOC-GEN)					
<b>EQ of relevance</b>	8					
<b>Commission Ref.</b>	Decision Number: ENPI/2007/018-645 Contract number: 153134					
<b>Intervention Start &amp; End date</b>	Date financing Agreement/Contract signed <u>07/04/2008</u> ;					
		<b>Planned</b>	<b>Actual</b>			
	<b>Start Date</b>	<u>08/04/2008</u>	<u>15/05/2008</u>			
	<b>End Date</b>	<u>08/04/2011</u>	<u>15/07/2011</u>			
<b>Budget line</b>	19.080101 - European Neighbourhood and Partnership financial cooperation with Mediterranean countries.					
<b>Aid modality</b>	Project approach – centralised management					
<b>Budget committed and paid, €</b>	<b>Committed</b>	4,542,200 €				
	<b>Paid</b>	879,796 €				
<b>Beneficiary countries</b>	Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Syria and Tunisia.					
<b>Programme Background &amp; History</b>	The programme “Enhancing Equality between Men and Women in the Euromed Region” referred to as the Euromed Gender Equality Programme (EGEP) is of three years duration (May 2008-May 2011), is funded through the European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI) and has a budget of 4.542.200 Euros. The programme budget changed after the signature of the first Contract Addendum at the end of December 2008 from 3.342.000 Euro to 4.542.200 Euro. On the 5th of May 2011, the programme was extended until 15.07.2011 through the signature of Addendum 5. The programme is implemented in the nine countries of the southern part of the EU neighbouring area: Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Syria and Tunisia.					
<b>Overall objective</b>	The <i>overall objective</i> of the programme is “to support current dynamics and strengthening the capacity of qualified actors in order to promote equality between men and women and to provide follow-up for the Istanbul Ministerial conclusions”, by building capacity of <b>key actors</b> , particularly <b>State actors</b> , and by supporting existing positive trends and dynamics related to women’s role in decision-making in the public as well as in the private domain, and to provide follow-up for the Istanbul Ministerial conclusions.					
<b>Specific objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Purpose 1: Support and reinforce current dynamics that favour both de jure and de facto gender equality and that provide support to the promotion of women’s rights in the region;</li> <li>• Purpose 2: Improve understanding and knowledge of the various forms of violence against</li> </ul>					



	<p>women;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Purpose 3: Ensure that the Istanbul ministerial conclusions on “Strengthening the role of women in society” are being followed up.</li> </ul>
<b>Expected results</b>	<p><u>Pour l'objectif spécifique 1:</u></p> <p>Résultat : les dynamiques au niveau régional/sous régional/national en faveur de la promotion des droits humains des femmes dans la région sont renforcées et le processus de levée des réserves et d'adhésion au protocole optionnel à la CEDAW par les Etats parties est accéléré.</p> <p><u>Pour l'objectif spécifique 2:</u></p> <p>Résultat 2.1: La connaissance de l'ampleur des violences basées sur le genre est développée et les bonnes pratiques en matière d'investigation, de prévention et de sanction de ces violences sont diffusées.</p> <p>Résultat 2.2: La conscience des normes et des stéréotypes liés au genre et aux manières dont ils contribuent, en véhiculant les valeurs patriarcales, à reproduire les rôles traditionnels de genre est améliorée.</p> <p><u>Pour l'objectif spécifique 3:</u></p> <p>Résultat: la sensibilisation aux engagements pris par les parties prenantes du partenariat euro-méditerranéen dans les conclusions d'Istanbul est accrue, les engagements liés au suivi de ces conclusions sont suivis d'effet.</p>
<b>Activities</b>	<p><u>Pour l'objectif spécifique 1:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Favoriser les espaces et opportunités d'échanges, de transfert entre acteurs institutionnels d'une part et entre les acteurs institutionnels et la société civile, d'autre part, dans le domaine : des expériences et des leçons tirées en matière de réformes et de mobilisations pour la promotion du statut et de la participation des femmes (mise en oeuvre de la CEDAW, levée des réserves, ratification du protocole optionnel, codes du statut personnel, législation pénale, codes de la nationalité, codes du travail, etc.);</li> <li>• Favoriser les échanges et les évaluations des expériences et des enseignements tirés en matière d'actions affirmatives de promotion de la représentation des femmes dans les instances élues (au niveau national et au niveau local) : constitutions, codes électoraux et autres mécanismes/quotas au sein des parties politiques dans la région Euromed (Nord - sud et sud-sud).</li> <li>• Assurer une large diffusion par différents canaux de communication y compris les nouvelles technologies de l'information et de la communication de ces expériences et bonnes pratiques en matière de promotion de l'égalité et des droits humains des femmes mises en oeuvre dans les pays de la région.</li> </ul> <p><u>Pour l'objectif spécifique 2:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Améliorer la compréhension et la connaissance des phénomènes de violence contre les femmes;</li> <li>• Promouvoir l'échange nord/sud et sud/sud autour des instruments de lutte contre la violence exercée à l'encontre des femmes;</li> <li>• Favoriser la production et la diffusion la plus large possible de l'information sur les expériences de réformes et de promotion de l'égalité des genres à travers des campagnes médiatiques.</li> </ul> <p><u>Pour l'objectif spécifique 3:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organiser des réunions d'information et des tables rondes sur les engagements d'Istanbul, ainsi que sur les bonnes pratiques de sa mise en oeuvre, impliquant les acteurs gouvernementaux, les parlementaires et les organisations de la société civile susceptibles de faciliter l'accompagnement et la mise en oeuvre des réformes;</li> <li>• Fournir l'appui nécessaire à la préparation du comité ad hoc annuel ayant pour mission de vérifier la mise en oeuvre des conclusions d'Istanbul et contribuer à la préparation de la conférence ministérielle sur les questions d'égalité prévue en 2009;</li> <li>• Fournir aux principaux acteurs concernés un appui méthodologique à la mise en oeuvre des conclusions d'Istanbul.</li> </ul>



<p><b>Main achievements</b></p>	<p><b>Purpose 1:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Situation Analysis reports for 8 countries (except EG) finalised, translated, printed and disseminated in 3 languages (DZ, IL, JO, LB, MA, oPt, SY, TN),</li> <li>• Regional Situation Analysis report finalised, translated, printed and disseminated in 3 languages (AR, EN, FR);</li> <li>• 8 National validation workshops organised (DZ, IL, JO, LB, MA, oPt, SY, TN),</li> <li>• Regional Situation Analysis Roundtable organised, report produced and disseminated (Brussels, 15-17 March 2010);</li> <li>• Translation of the report of the Regional Situation Analysis Roundtable into French;</li> </ul> <p><b>Purpose 2:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regional expert meeting on GBV organised, report produced and disseminated (Tunis, 20-24 April 2009);</li> <li>• Final Methodological Protocol to conduct surveys on Gender-based Violence drafted (EN), translated (AR, FR) and disseminated;</li> <li>• Code of Ethics to conduct surveys on Gender-based Violence (EN) drafted and disseminated/web posting;</li> <li>• Conceptual framework to conduct surveys on Gender-based Violence (EN) drafted and disseminated/web posting;</li> <li>• Tools and planning for conducting a gender-based violence survey in Jordan finalised: concept note, work plan terms of reference and annexes, mission to Jordan, identification of the Department of Statistics/DOS of the Government of Jordan as the sole institution to meet the criteria to conduct a GBV survey at the country level; detailed TOR drafted for the survey and invitation sent to service provider/DOS to submit an offer; follow up and support to DOS to prepare their technical and financial proposal, leading to request from EC a 1-year extension of the programme for allowing the implementation of the GBV survey;</li> <li>• Following up the EC decision not to grant this one-year extension to the programme to implement the GBV survey (EC message dated 01.04.2011), this activity was cancelled and DOS has been informed.</li> <li>• Regional state of play study on Gender-based Violence in EN drafted, translated (FR, AR) and disseminated.</li> </ul> <p><b>Purpose 3, Istanbul component:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Printing and dissemination of Istanbul Ministerial Conclusions in 3 languages (AR, EN, FR);</li> <li>• AR translation, printing and dissemination of the Marrakesh Ministerial Conclusions in 3 languages (AR, EN, FR);</li> <li>• Support to the Ad Hoc Committee meetings, including technical expertise, speaking notes, reporting (2008&amp;2009);</li> <li>• Drafting and dissemination of the Istanbul annual review report (2007-2008);</li> <li>• Drafting, printing and dissemination of the Istanbul annual review report (2008-2009) and the Istanbul multi-annual review report (2006-2009) in 2 languages (FR and EN);</li> <li>• Organisation of a joint dissemination event with the European Training Foundation/ETF and presentation of the findings of the Istanbul and Situation Analysis reports to Euro-Mediterranean stakeholders in Brussels, 5th May 2011;</li> </ul> <p><b>Purpose 3, Women and Media component:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training manual on Women and Media drafted in FR, translated in EN and AR and disseminated;</li> <li>• Regional women &amp; media training organised and report produced and disseminated;</li> </ul> <p><b>Visibility:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Communication and dissemination strategy drafted (including reporting on tools used to enhance dissemination of results and visibility of the programme);</li> <li>• Launching and updated of EGEP website gathering all programme products and posting of</li> </ul>
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	RWEL documents; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Production of NL N° 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 in 3 languages, dissemination of paper copies and posting on website – including contributions of ENPI-south journalists;</li> <li>• Programme leaflet produced, printed and distributed;</li> <li>• Programme banners produced;</li> <li>• Press releases for EGEP products and activities drafted, translated and launched to ensure visibility.</li> </ul> <b>Management and Coordination:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regular team coordination visit and meetings between the PMU &amp; the PTU in Tunis and Brussels;</li> <li>• Monthly meetings with EC task manager and drafting of minutes;</li> <li>• Meetings and hand over with TL of RWEL programme;</li> <li>• Missions to partner countries – 9 introductory visits;</li> <li>• Establishment and follow up on designation of EMGFP;</li> <li>• Programme reports (monthly, 6-months, annual and final reports);</li> <li>• 2 ROM missions;</li> <li>• 1 external financial audit.</li> </ul>					
<b>ROM Scores</b>		1. Relevance & Quality of design	2. Efficiency	3. Effectiveness	4. Impact prospects	5. Potential sustainability
	10/12/2009	C	D	C	C	C
	27/08/2010	C	C	C	C	C
A= very good, B= good ; C=problems ; D=serious deficiencies						
<b>Documentary sources</b>	Monitoring Report 10/12/2009 <a href="#">CTR1230845</a> ; Monitoring Report 27/08/2010 <a href="#">CTR1170943</a> ; Final Report <a href="#">CTR1230845</a> ; Project fiche <a href="#">DEC458750</a> ; Project fiche <a href="#">DEC981007</a>					
<b>Key stakeholders</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• les parties prenantes institutionnelles comprenant différents ministères;</li> <li>• les chercheurs et instituts de recherche;</li> <li>• les partenaires sociaux, associations professionnelles sectorielles et catégorielles et organisations de la société civile;</li> <li>• les réseaux de télévisions et radios et les journalistes, les jeunes artistes de l'audiovisuel;</li> <li>• les autres intervenants internationaux dans les pays de la région (coopération multilatérale, bilatérale, organisations internationales, etc.).</li> </ul>					

<b>Intervention Title</b>	<b>Anna Lindh Foundation for the dialogue among culture - 2008-2011</b>	
<b>Sector</b>	Social dimension	
<b>EQ of relevance</b>	9	
<b>Commission Ref.</b>	Decision number: ENPI/2008/020-084 Contract number: 168710	
<b>Intervention Start &amp; End date</b>	04/11/2008 – 04/11/2011, 36 months	
<b>Aid modality</b>	Project approach	
<b>Budget allocated, contracted and paid, €</b>	<b>allocated</b>	7,000,000 €
	<b>contracted</b>	7,000,000 €

	<b>paid</b>	6,300,000 €	
<b>Beneficiary Countries</b>	Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Syria, Tunisia		
<b>Programme Background &amp; History</b>	<p>The decision to create the Anna Lindh Foundation (ALF), under the Secretariat for the Union of the Mediterranean, was taken in April 2002. The ALF is intended as the unique institution of the third pillar of the Barcelona Process, the “Social, cultural and human partnership”, whose aim is to bring peoples closer together, promote understanding between them and improve their perception of each other” (Barcelona Declaration, November 1995).</p> <p>It was established and is co-financed by the 43 Euro-Med partner countries to support the implementation of the third pillar and the EU, which provided a € 7 million grant to support the activities of the ALF during its second operational phase from 2008-2011.</p>		
<b>Overall objective</b>	<p>The overall objective of the Foundation is to promote the dialogue between cultures and contribute to the visibility of the Barcelona Process – Union for the Mediterranean through intellectual, cultural and social exchanges among civil society partners.</p> <p>The Foundation has a political mission, which consists in contributing to peace and stability in the Euro-Med region making use of a diversified and complex set of tools for inter-cultural work.</p> <p>According to the Statute, the ALF has been in particular entrusted with the tasks of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promoting knowledge, recognition and mutual respect between cultures, religions and beliefs, and values which prevail in the partners;</li> <li>• Identify, develop and promote areas of cultural convergence between the Euro-Mediterranean countries and peoples, with the aim in particular of promoting tolerance, cultural understanding and avoiding stereotypes, xenophobia and racism;</li> <li>• Encourage initiatives which aim at promoting dialogue between religions and beliefs, and at ensuring diversity and pluralism in the Euro-Mediterranean region;</li> <li>• Promote the human dimension of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership as well as the consolidation of the rule of law and of basic freedoms;</li> <li>• Underline the vital importance of ensuring that all partners encourage the development and deepening of the cultural and human dimension of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership in all its aspects and its various components at bilateral or multilateral level.</li> </ul>		
<b>Specific objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assuming its role as <i>Political Actor</i>, according to art. II of the ALF Statute. Established as an institution in charge of the third pillar of the Euro- Mediterranean partnership, the Foundation should pursue in its actions the following objectives: Fighting racism and xenophobia as well as all forms of discrimination; Challenging extremism from all sources and origins, whether it be in the North or in the South; Rediscovering common roots and heritage, and develop the idea that we all share a common destiny; Promoting freedom of speech and critical thinking, without underestimating the basic principles of respect of the other's beliefs and human rights.</li> <li>• Federating civil society organizations and institutions committed to inter-cultural dialogue in the region in its <i>National Networks</i>, and playing the role of <i>Facilitator</i> of their work. The reinforcement of the Foundation as a Network of Networks will avoid duplication of efforts, on the one hand, and will foster synergies and joint partnerships between organizations, networks and platforms, both at the local and regional level, on the other hand;</li> <li>• Encouraging a <i>Dynamic Concept of Dialogue</i> between peoples, based on egalitarian exchanges; Fostering grass-roots initiative, cross-sector and cross-border cooperation; Seeking innovative integrated approaches and comprehensive ways of thinking in tackling social issues; And supporting mobility of persons and ideas;</li> <li>• Understanding inter-cultural work in its broader sense, as a tool to reach the political objectives of the Foundation. <i>Fields of Action</i> could include, for example, education, arts, science and communication as well as transversal themes such as equal opportunities, human rights, sustainable development, or capacity building;</li> <li>• Influencing decision makers and stakeholders having an impact on peaceful co-existence between peoples and communities both within the European Union and the Mediterranean Partner Countries. In order to fulfil this task, the Foundation will work as an <i>Observatory</i>, analyzing collective representations, values and behaviours, assessing and reporting on the</li> </ul>		

	evolutions of dialogue and inter-cultural relations within the region, and recommending policy options, mainly in the fields of intellectual debate, education, information and news, and religious life; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stimulating joint actions and campaigns involving several Networks simultaneously along common values and priorities, thus contributing to increase the visibility of the Foundation by creating a <i>Critical Mass</i>; Establishing platforms where different social and cultural groups work together in order to deal with <i>Common Challenges</i> that go much beyond national and ideological boundaries, such as social cohesion in a multicultural context, conflict resolution through non violent means, or climate change and compatible lifestyles; Supporting the development of <i>Spaces of Coexistence</i>, where best practices of community life or inter-cultural relationships show that peace, social integration, and the shaping of a common destiny can become real.</li> </ul>					
<b>Expected results</b>	Better understanding between peoples, communities and individuals of the Euro-Mediterranean region through 150 projects and programs granted, and 150 initiatives organized by the Foundation.					
<b>Activities</b>	Facilitating project development, networking and partnership development among actors of the civil society at large; allocating grants to projects and programs; promoting initiatives having an innovative and participatory approach in the field of inter-cultural dialogue and coexistence; measuring and assessing inter-cultural trends and relations in societies; fostering new collaborative dynamics to change perceptions in the following areas: intellectual debate, education, media and religions.					
<b>ROM Scores</b>		1. Relevance & Quality of design	2. Efficiency	3. Effectiveness	4. Impact prospects	5. Potential sustainability
	22/10/2009	C	C	C	B	C
	29/12/2010	C	C	B	B	C
	A= very good, B= good ; C=problems ; D=serious deficiencies					
<b>Documentary sources</b>	Project synopsis, Annex I description of the action, MR 2009, MR 2010					
<b>Key stakeholders</b>	Youth, local communities, public opinion at large. The main target group is youth. More specific target groups are women and children. Our large- scale projects in priority fields address researchers and scientists, thinkers and intellectuals, educators and pedagogues, media operators, religious ministers and believers, and cultural operators.					

<b>Intervention Title</b>	<b>TRESMED III – 2007-2010 - Civil Society Regional Programme</b>				
<b>Sector</b>	Social Dimension				
<b>EQ of relevance</b>	9				
<b>Commission Ref.</b>	Decision number: ENPI/2009/021-099 Contract number: 254846				
<b>Intervention Start &amp; End date</b>	2007 - 2010				
<b>Aid modality</b>	Project Approach				
<b>Budget contracted and paid, €</b>	<b>Contracted</b>	1.500.000 €			
	<b>Paid</b>	300.000 €			
<b>Beneficiary Countries</b>	Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Syria, Tunisia				
<b>Programme Background &amp; History</b>	Depuis 2001, les Conseils économiques et sociaux et les institutions similaires des pays euro-méditerranéens ont mené avec succès, en collaboration avec le Comité économique et social Européen, les projets TRESMED 1 et TRESMED 2. Ces projets ont été conçus en vue de promouvoir le rôle consultatif des organismes représentatifs des intérêts économiques et sociaux ainsi que le dialogue social institutionnalisé, et ce dans le cadre spécifique du				

	Partenariat euro-méditerranéen. Le troisième volet du programme vise donc à poursuivre les avancées en matière d'institutionnalisation du dialogue social et de démocratisation de la zone euro méditerranéenne (région Europe, Mashreq et Maghreb).					
<b>Overall objective</b>	L'objectif global (OG) du projet TRESMED 3 est de: "continuer à soutenir le renforcement du rôle consultatif des partenaires économiques et sociaux, en de vue de faciliter leur participation au processus politique de prise de décisions, de les impliquer de manière plus intense à la fois dans le processus de décision et dans le partenariat euro-méditerranéen, en créant ainsi un modèle d'intégration représentatif au sein de la Politique européenne de voisinage".					
<b>Specific objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• encourager l'échange mutuel d'expériences de dialogue social institutionnalisé autant dans les pays du sud que dans ceux du nord, en tant que modèles pratiques de démocratie participative,</li> <li>• soutenir la création de Conseils économiques et sociaux dans les pays qui comptent déjà sur un courant d'opinion favorable et encourager le débat à ce sujet dans les pays où cette opinion n'existe pas,</li> <li>• soutenir le renforcement des Conseils économiques et sociaux, en particulier ceux dont la création est récente,</li> <li>• soutenir le renforcement des organisations membres des Conseils économiques et sociaux qui représentent des intérêts économiques et sociaux,</li> <li>• promouvoir l'éducation et la sensibilisation sur le processus de consultation des partenaires économiques et sociaux dans les sociétés démocratiques,</li> <li>• promouvoir le débat sur les Conseils économiques et sociaux du nord et du sud, et sur les questions qui présentent un intérêt particulier pour les partenaires sociaux.</li> <li>• promouvoir le débat sur des questions d'ordre économique, social et humain relatif au processus de Barcelone et à la politique de voisinage, en particulier celles qui relèvent des plans d'action nationaux,</li> <li>• créer un réseau TRESMED d'institutions, d'organisations et d'experts ayant participé au projet et actifs dans le monde socioprofessionnel, ainsi qu'un réseau du dialogue social et des pays voisins euro-méditerranéens,</li> <li>• sensibiliser au partenariat euro-méditerranéen les pays membres de l'Union européenne non riverains de la Méditerranée, et en particulier les nouveaux pays membres du centre et de l'est de l'Europe.</li> </ul>					
<b>ROM Scores</b>		1. Relevance & Quality of design	2. Efficiency	3. Effectiveness	4. Impact prospects	5. Potential sustainability
	18/05/2010	C	A	B	B	B
	A= very good, B= good ; C=problems ; D=serious deficiencies					
<b>Documentary sources</b>	Project synopsis, MR 18/05/2010					

<b>Intervention Title</b>	<b>Volunteering Without Borders (CBC project)</b>	
<b>Sector</b>	Social dimension	
<b>EQ of relevance</b>	9	
<b>Commission Ref.</b>	Decision number: ENPI-CBC/2008/020-302 Contract number: D-020302	
<b>Intervention Start &amp; End date</b>	01/01/2011 – 31/12/2012	
<b>Aid modality</b>	Project approach	
<b>Budget allocated, contracted and paid, €</b>	<b>contracted</b>	84,248 €
<b>Beneficiary</b>	Hungary-Slovakia-Romania-Ukraine	

<b>Countries</b>													
<b>Programme Background &amp; History</b>	In the target areas, young people have a poor appreciation of the role of civil society and civil participation in community development: this aspect of personal development is not covered by the formal education system, nor is there a comprehensive mechanism for making up for this oversight. At the same time, many young people have spare time but not much to occupy it, lack the means to develop those social skills which they may need in later life or career and often apply behaviour based on competition, rather than collaborative effort. At the same time, they experience a lack of knowledge of their contemporaries in other countries. The project was therefore conceived as a means of engaging young people in the development of civil society and collaborative activities through engagement in voluntary work, operating on a cross-border basis to facilitate greater understanding and tolerance between youth from different countries (Hungary and Ukraine).												
<b>Overall objective</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To develop the citizenship skills of the young adults of the target area in order to empower them to initiate and implement new self-supporting economic and civil activities through self-organisation, including in the areas of culture, tourism, environment, nature protection and animal protection.</li> <li>• To strengthen and promote the role of volunteering in career building. To educate for civil participation.</li> <li>• To help the Ukrainian and the Hungarian young people to get to know each other, their cultures and traditions, and to value the differences rather than see differences as a disadvantage.</li> </ul>												
<b>Specific objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To foster the experiential learning process and the development of the social life skills of the young adults through volunteer activities.</li> <li>• To provide knowledge to the participants that can be utilized in longer terms in their life.</li> <li>• Development of tourism.</li> <li>• To facilitate the participants to create new values which are useful not only for them but also for the community, and through this process to support their creativity and self-confidence.</li> </ul>												
<b>Expected results</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Young people engage in an economically and socially useful activity while volunteering.</li> <li>• Formulation, during the programme, of 2 volunteer groups in Hungary and 3 in Ukraine with the participation of 60 people.</li> <li>• Participation of 16 people in the animators' training.</li> <li>• 1000 people are expected to take part in the Festival in Transcarpathia.</li> <li>• No less than 1500 people to take part in the program in Vasarosnameny.</li> <li>• The two Summer Youth Universities are planned for 60 participants.</li> <li>• During the recruitment phase, more than 3000 young people are going to learn about volunteering.</li> </ul>												
<b>ROM Scores</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>1. Relevance &amp; Quality of design</th> <th>2. Efficiency</th> <th>3. Effectiveness</th> <th>4. Impact prospects</th> <th>5. Potential sustainability</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>16/09/2011</td> <td>B</td> <td>B</td> <td>A</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>A= very good, B= good ; C=problems ; D=serious deficiencies</p>		1. Relevance & Quality of design	2. Efficiency	3. Effectiveness	4. Impact prospects	5. Potential sustainability	16/09/2011	B	B	A	A	B
	1. Relevance & Quality of design	2. Efficiency	3. Effectiveness	4. Impact prospects	5. Potential sustainability								
16/09/2011	B	B	A	A	B								
<b>Documentary sources</b>	Project Synopsis, MR 2011 <a href="#">report_geninfo.pdf</a>												



## ANNEX 8: ROM ANALYSIS

This annex presents the findings that emerge from the review of the 236 monitoring reports (Results-Oriented Monitoring reports or ROM reports) available through the CRIS database (data have been retrieved on October 2011) for projects implemented in the ENP regions between 2004 and 2010 under the regional cooperation (both through thematic and geographic instruments), the cross-border cooperation and the interregional cooperation. The bilateral cooperation has not been taken into consideration for this analysis.

It is structured in four sections:

- ✓ Section one presents the methodology;
- ✓ Section two presents an overview of available ROM reports;
- ✓ Section three presents the results of the analysis undertaken on the whole set of available monitoring reports and focuses on the results or scores attributed by the ROM reports to the projects; and
- ✓ Section four presents the results of a more qualitative analysis of those ROM reports which refer to the selected programmes.

### 1. METHODOLOGY

The starting point for the analysis undertaken on the whole set of available monitoring reports (MR) is the reconstruction of the extracted raw data from CRIS (Excel file) for the all MR for the two ENP regions, Southern and Eastern. The extracted file summarizes the results of the monitoring reports (ROM) available for projects implemented in the region within the framework of the financing decisions issued between 2004 and 2010.

Following the methodology used for the retrieval of decisions and contracts for the reconstruction of the inventory, the extraction of monitoring reports has been carried out for the following set of sub-regions:

CRIS CODES	Corresponding Region
<b>ENP EAST</b>	
<b>BLS</b>	Black Sea
<b>REO</b>	Eastern European Region
<b>R24</b>	Baltic Sea Programme
<b>R13</b>	Latvia/Lithuania/Belarus
<b>R15</b>	Poland/Belarus/Ukraine
<b>R16</b>	Hungary/Slovakia/Romania
<b>R17</b>	Romania/Ukraine/Moldova
<b>R23</b>	Black Sea Programme
<b>R22</b>	Italy/Tunisia
<b>SCA</b>	Southern Caucasus
<b>TAC</b>	Tacis Region
<b>ENP SOUTH</b>	
<b>R25</b>	Mediterranean Programme
<b>RMD</b>	Mediterranean Region
<b>PMO</b>	Near and Middle East
<b>R20</b>	Spain/Morocco North
<b>RVS</b>	Region Neighbourhood

The file provided the following data for reference and identification:

- CRIS identification number (contract number and decision number) or ROM identification number
- Region of the activity monitored (Zone benefitting from the action)
- Title of project
- Sector/subsector (DAC code)
- Budget (contracted)

- Data on the scores attributed by the ROM reports to the various projects. For each monitoring report marks "A" to "D" are provided in relation to the five DAC evaluation Criteria of: i) relevance and quality of design, ii) efficiency of implementation to date, iii) effectiveness to date, iv) impact prospects, v) potential sustainability.
- Start and end date
- Date of monitoring visit.

Starting from this available information, the consultants have validated the data and reworked the file accordingly:

- Suppressed projects<sup>67</sup> that fall out of the scope of the evaluation, cross-checking with all the projects included in the inventory
- Cross-checked data (budget and regions) with the inventory prepared during inception phase
- Classified projects by macro region (ENP, ENP East, ENP South)
- Classified projects by type of cooperation (Regional under geographic instruments: REG-GI; regional under thematic instruments: THEM; Cross-border: CBC; Interregional: IRP)
- Classified projects by financing instrument and sectors/sub-sectors as per inventory<sup>68</sup>

With a view to enabling the calculation of average scores, the alphabetical scores have been transformed in numerical scores as follows:

- A: Very good (very good project, fully according to or better than to plan. There is every indication that it will achieve its Purpose and Objectives.) = **4 points**;
- B: Good (good project, broadly progressing as planned. But certain corrective measures might be required if the project is to fully reach its Purpose and Objectives) = **3 points**;
- C: Problems (the project has problems. Without corrective measures it will not meet its Purpose and Objectives) = **2 points**;
- D: Serious deficiencies (Substantial corrective measures, major redesign or termination of the project is necessary.) = **1 point**.

## 2. OVERVIEW OF AVAILABLE ROM REPORTS

After the validation process the monitoring reports decreased from 364 to 236 (i.e. 128 ROM reports referred to programmes financed through contracts that fell out of the scope of the present evaluation). Furthermore, it is interesting to note that these 236 ROM refer to 208 contracts, which in turn represent 164 projects. This is explained by the fact that: i) a project can be financed through a single contract or a number of contracts falling under the same decision and covering activities of different phases of the same project; and ii) more than one ROM report might be available for a given project.

Table 1111 (next page) provides an overview of the available ROM reports in relation to the interventions funded in the period covered by the evaluation. Out of the 932 funded contracts in the ENP region with a regional dimension<sup>69</sup> between 2004 and 2010, 208 contracts (21%) have at least one monitoring report. The "type of cooperation" with a higher percentage of ROM reports based on the number of projects is the Interregional Programme which has 45.7% of contracts covered by at least one monitoring report.

<sup>67</sup> Projects falling out of the scope of the evaluation include: contracts financed under Decisions approved before 2004 and contracts falling out of the geographical scope of the evaluation (e.g. Central Asia which appears under TACIS programmes).

<sup>68</sup> Based on the sectoral analysis conducted during the inception phase for the inventory, two additional columns have been added: one for the macro-sector and one for the sector in order to detect and ascertain trends and progress by sector of intervention.

<sup>69</sup> It is recalled that under the regional, cross border and interregional cooperation there are contracts with a bilateral dimension that have been retained in the inventory for a matter of consistency.

**TABLE 11: OVERVIEW OF ROMS AND CORRESPONDING AMOUNT BY TYPE OF COOPERATION**

Type of cooperation	MR	N. of Projects covered by MR	Corresponding Contracts	Contracted Amount €	N. of contracts in the inventory	% of contracts of the inventory having MR
REG-GI	182	114	153	340.628.084	749	15,2%
CBC	10	6	12	23.532.824	58	10,3%
IRP	16	16	16	11.414.302	35	45,7%
REG-TI	28	27	27	29.486.738	90	31,1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>405.061.948</b>	<b>932</b>	<b>22,4%</b>

Source: DRN elaboration based on retrieval on October 2011.

The following section analyses the main performing trends by type of cooperation, by region and by sector. However, the in depth analysis is presented only for the regional cooperation, for both the geographic and thematic instruments, whereas for the other types of cooperation a series of tables are presented at the end of the chapter (tables 18-21).

### 3. ANALYSIS OF SCORES ATTRIBUTED BY THE ROM REPORTS

#### Overall Analysis

Overall, the performance in the two ENP regions as recorded by the ROM reports highlights the existence of some problems with an overall average score of 2.65 including the 3 types of cooperation and no average score of 3 or more (it is recalled that 3 = good), see table 12. The criterion with the highest average score is Sustainability (2.75), meaning that the projects seem to have a medium capacity to build a continuation in the stream of benefits produced after the period of external support has ended. Whereas the criterion with the lowest average score is that of effectiveness (2.36).

The difference between the various types of cooperation is not wide, with average scores ranging between 2.27 and 2.81. The best performer is the REG-GI, which is also the most monitored (with 182 ROM reports covering 114 projects, which represent 15.2% of all regional projects implemented under the geographic instrument), whereas available data indicates that the worst performer is the CBC, which however has only 10 monitoring reports covering 6 projects ie.10.3% of all CBC projects, and is therefore not highly representative.

**TABLE 12: OVERALL FIVE EVALUATION CRITERIA OF ROM BY TYPE OF COOPERATION – WEIGHTED AVERAGES<sup>70</sup>**

	Relevance	Efficiency	Effectiveness	Impact	Sustainability	Overall <sup>71</sup>
REG-GI	2,86	2,75	2,77	2,89	2,78	<b>2,81</b>
REG-TI	2,78	2,73	2,70	2,78	2,68	<b>2,73</b>
IRP	2,54	2,51	2,36	2,65	2,63	<b>2,54</b>
CBC	2,20	2,14	1,90	2,51	2,60	<b>2,27</b>
<b>OVERALL<sup>72</sup></b>	<b>2,65</b>	<b>2,60</b>	<b>2,51</b>	<b>2,76</b>	<b>2,75</b>	<b>2,65</b>

**Overall weighted averages by type of cooperation**

Type of Cooperation	Overall Weighted Average
R-GEO	2,81
R-THEM	2,73
IRP	2,54
CBC	2,27

Source: DRN elaboration based on ROM reports

The relatively more positive results highlighted by the analysis of ROM scores under the REG-GI cooperation is also due to the fact that projects with the highest amount of commitments<sup>73</sup> present a fairly

<sup>70</sup> The weighted average has been calculated weighting each score for each evaluation criteria for the project cost and divided by the total value of the amount of the type of cooperation to which each programme belongs.

<sup>71</sup> The overall average is a simple average of the weighted average for the five DAC evaluation criteria.

<sup>72</sup> The overall average is a simple average of the weighted average for the four type of cooperation.

good performance thereby influencing the final overall result of the REG-GI performance. The overall performance of CBC cooperation as inferred from the analysis of the ROM scores, on the other hand, is negatively influenced by the biggest project, "Programme de voisinage MEDA 2005: coopération transnationale/transfrontalière" (€9M), that has a very low performance with an overall average of 1.4. In particular, scores registered in relation to the effectiveness criterion of CBC programmes are particularly low with a weighted average 1.90.

Looking to the simple averages of scores under the five DAC criteria for each type of cooperation (table 13), the overall picture slightly changes. Indeed, the REG-THEM reaches the first place with an increased overall score of 2.77, meaning that the large programmes have a worst influence on the total result. On the other hand, the REG-GI drops to the second place with a decreased overall score of 2.71, whereas the CBC presents a better result with 2.57 smoothing then the worsening performance of the biggest project. Finally, the IRP becomes the worst performer with 2.40 meaning that the biggest programmes have a good overall performance influencing positively the weighted average that amounts to 2.54.

**TABLE 13: OVERALL FIVE EVALUATION CRITERIA COVERED BY THE ROM REPORTS BY TYPE OF COOPERATION – SIMPLE AVERAGES**

	Relevance	Efficiency	Effectiveness	Impact	Sustainability	Overall
REG-THEM	2.81	2.78	2.78	2.76	2.72	2.77
REG-GEO	2.77	2.61	2.65	2.80	2.70	2.71
CBC	2.67	2.58	2.19	2.56	2.83	2.57
IRP	2.44	2.31	2.19	2.56	2.50	2.40
OVERALL	2.67	2.57	2.45	2.67	2.69	2.61

**Overall simple averages by type of cooperation**

Type of Cooperation	Overall Simple Average
R-THEM	2.77
R-GEO	2.71
CBC	2.57
IRP	2.40

Source: DRN elaboration based on ROM reports

### Regional Cooperation Analysis – Geographic instrument (GI)

Table 14 (below) presents the performance of the programmes included under the regional cooperation through geographic instruments by region (ENP East, ENP South and ENP when the programme covers all ENP countries).

**TABLE 14: REGIONAL COOPERATION – GI- FIVE CRITERIA OF ROM BY REGION – WEIGHTED AVERAGE<sup>74</sup>**

Region	N. of projects	N. of ROM	Commit	Relev.	Effic.	Effect.	Impact	Sustain.	Overall <sup>75</sup>
ENP	2	2	8.493.500	3,00	3,65	3,00	3,00	3,00	3,13
ENP East	36	71	126.672.536	2,96	2,88	2,83	3,01	2,89	2,92
ENP South	76	109	205.462.047	2,78	2,62	2,72	2,82	2,70	2,73
Total/Average <sup>76</sup>	114	182	340.628.083	2,86	2,75	2,77	2,89	2,78	2,81

**Overall-GEO**

Region	Overall-GEO Score
ENP	3.13
ENP East	2.92
ENP South	2.73

NB. The higher or lower number of ROM reports is not linked to the quality / performance of the projects but is rather related to the methodology foreseen for the ROM and to implementation issues of the ROM service contracts.

Source: DRN elaboration based on ROM reports

The analysis of the MR scores highlights that the 2 projects covering all ENP countries without a regional distinction present the best performance with an overall average score of 3.13. The ENP East region ranks second with an overall average of 2.92 positively influenced by the biggest projects overcoming €5M, which have an overall score equal or superior to 3. In particular there are three projects having an overall

<sup>73</sup> Among them the "Palestine Refugees in Lebanon, Syria and Jordan: UNRWA Education and Employment Support" (€20M), the "Euromed Cultural Heritage" (€17M) and the "European Union Border Assistance Mission to Moldova and Ukraine-EUBAM" (€ 12M).

<sup>74</sup> It has been calculated weighting each score for each evaluation criteria for the project cost and divided by the total value of the amount of the region (ENP East, ENP South, ENP) to which each programme belongs.

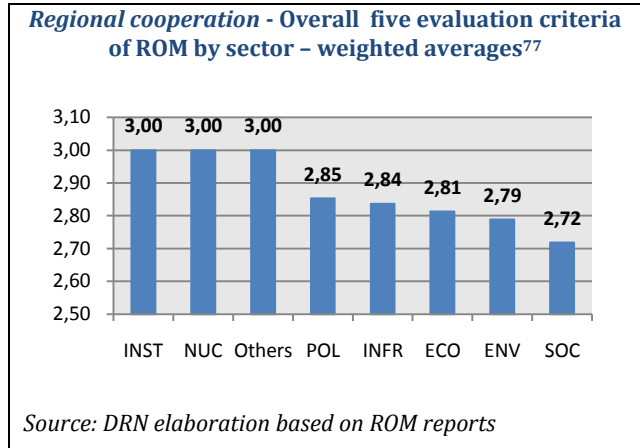
<sup>75</sup> The overall average is a simple average of the weighted average for the five DAC evaluation criteria.

<sup>76</sup> The overall total for the weighted average has been calculated weighting each score for each evaluation criteria for the project cost and divided by the total value of the amount.

performance of more than 3.10, such as “Transport dialogue and networks interoperability between the EU and its neighbouring countries and Central Asian countries”, EUBAM and “Waste Governance-ENPI East”.

The ENP South region presents a quite different situation. Indeed, the lower overall score of 2.73 is due to the three big projects with a committed amount of over €5M, which have an overall score equal or inferior to 2.40, such as “Intégration progressive des marchés de l'électricité de l'Algérie, du Maroc et de la Tunisie dans le marché intérieur de l'électricité de l'Union Européenne”, “SAFEMED II”, “Anna Lindh Euro-Mediterranean Foundation for the Dialogue between Cultures II”; whereas only 2 projects have a score equal to 3.10, such as “Euromed Civil Aviation Project” and “Euro-Med Jeunesse III”.

Table 15 provides a snapshot of the average results attributed to the 114 monitored projects, by macro-sector and sectors.



More in detail, as illustrated in Table 15 and more synthetically in the figure above, the sectors with the best performance are: i) Institution Building (INST), ii) Nuclear Safety (NUC) and iii) Others<sup>78</sup>. However, the projects monitored in these sectors receive a relatively low percentage of commitments amounting altogether to €19M or 6% of total amount committed, and have just five monitoring reports corresponding to three projects. Other main results are:

- The *Political and Security Dimension* sector (POL) and the Infrastructure Network sector (INFR) have an overall value of ROM criteria nearing 3, meaning that they have a quite good performance. POL absorbs 20% of the overall contracted amount of the monitored projects, amounting to €67M, which correspond to 23 ROM and 15 projects, while INFR has a contracted amount of 24% amounting to €82M, which corresponds to 38 ROM and 23 projects.
- The *Economic and Trade* (ECO) and the *Environment Protection and NRM* (ENV) sectors follow with an overall value of 2.81 and 2.79 respectively. ECO absorbs only 8% of the overall contracted amount of the monitored projects (€27M) with 10 ROM reports corresponding to 5 projects while ENV absorbs 18% of contracted amount of the monitored projects (€62M) with 42 ROM reports corresponding to 25 projects.
- The worst performing sector is the *Social Dimension* (SOC) with an overall value of 2.72. However, this sector absorbs the highest percentage of the contracted amount of the monitored projects with €83M (24%) and the highest number of ROM with 64 reports corresponding to 42 projects.

The analysis of the overall average scores of the simple and weighted means highlights that the weighted average score is higher (2.81) than the simple average (2.71), suggesting that larger programmes were better designed and are more likely to attain the envisaged objectives.

Table 15 shows that the **impact** criterion receives the highest overall weighted average score of **2.89** and simple average of 2.80, implying that wider programmes have been particularly promising. In particular the subsectors *Forestry* and *Migration, Refugees and Border Management* receive the highest weighted average score with 3.29 and 3.13 respectively.

The good performance and potential positive impact of Forestry subsector is mainly boosted by the programme “Forest Law Enforcement and Governance (FLEG)” whereas the Migration, Refugees and Border Management subsector is supported by the good impact performance of the “EUBAM 4”.

As mentioned above larger programmes were most suited to the policies of the EC cooperation, indeed the criterion **relevance** follows with **2.86** due to the *Water and Waste* subsector with the project “Waste Governance-ENPI East”. Among the relevant programmes, the one with more problems of relevance was

<sup>77</sup> It has been calculated weighting each score for each evaluation criteria for the project cost and divided by the total value of the amount of the sector to which each programme belongs.

<sup>78</sup> For a wide description of sectors and subsectors see Volume 3.

the "Enhancing Equality between men and women in the Euromed Region" under the *gender issue* subsector.

The **sustainability** and **effectiveness** criteria present fairly good performances with average scores of respectively **2.78** and **2.77**. Among the biggest projects, MEDSTAT III under the *Statistical Cooperation* subsector presents the best performance with score of 3, whereas the worst performer subsector is the *Security, Fight against Terrorism and Crime* with the project "Études et Dialogue Euro-Méditerranéen en matière de coopération politique et de sécurité" which score respectively 1.92 and 1.33. Finally the most effective programme according to the ROM reports available "Euro-Med Jeunesse III" (score of 3) under the *Youth* subsector.

Finally the criterion with the worst score is **efficiency** with **2.75**. Again according to the data presented in the analysed ROM reports, the most efficient project is the "NATP II New Approaches to Telecommunications Policy" (score of 3) under the *Audiovisual & Media* subsector, whereas within the least efficient programme a relevant project is the "Enhancing Equality between men and women in the Euromed" (€4.5M) that falls under the *Gender Issue* subsector and have a score of 1 under this criterion



**TABLE 15: REGIONAL COOPERATION GEOGRAPHIC INSTRUMENT- THE FIVE EVALUATION CRITERIA OF ROMS BY SECTOR AND SUB-SECTOR – WEIGHTED AND SIMPLE AVERAGES**

Sector/Sub-sector	Commitment €	N. of ROM	N. of projects	WEIGHTED AVERAGE*					OVERALL**	SIMPLE AVERAGE					Overall weighted - simple	
				Relevance	Efficiency	Effectiveness	Impact	Sustainability		Relevance	Efficiency	Effectiveness	Impact	Sustainability		OVERALL
<b>ECO</b>	<b>26,896,250</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2.83</b>	<b>2.67</b>	<b>2.85</b>	<b>2.91</b>	<b>2.81</b>	<b>2.81</b>	<b>2.83</b>	<b>2.67</b>	<b>2.89</b>	<b>2.94</b>	<b>2.86</b>	<b>2.84</b>	<b>-0.03</b>
Investment Promotion	9,000,000	2	1	2.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	2.50	2.50	0.00
Socio-economic research	10,896,250	7	3	3.00	3.00	3.05	2.78	2.93	2.95	3.00	3.00	3.17	2.83	3.08	3.02	-0.07
Statistical Cooperation	7,000,000	1	1	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	0.00
<b>ENV</b>	<b>62,323,071</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>2.96</b>	<b>2.52</b>	<b>2.65</b>	<b>3.02</b>	<b>2.79</b>	<b>2.79</b>	<b>2.85</b>	<b>2.43</b>	<b>2.54</b>	<b>3.04</b>	<b>2.78</b>	<b>2.73</b>	<b>0.06</b>
Civil Protection	5,000,000	1	1	3.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	2.60	3.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	2.60	0.00
Climate change	5,000,000	3	1	2.33	2.33	2.33	3.00	2.33	2.47	2.33	2.33	2.33	3.00	2.33	2.47	0.00
Forestry	8,600,000	8	2	2.71	2.35	2.65	3.29	2.88	2.78	2.73	2.37	2.63	3.27	2.80	2.76	0.02
Others	6,253,500	3	2	3.08	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.02	3.25	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.05	-0.03
Water and waste	37,469,571	27	19	3.08	2.57	2.71	2.97	2.77	2.82	2.91	2.45	2.72	2.92	2.78	2.76	0.06
<b>INFR</b>	<b>81,617,872</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>2.92</b>	<b>2.90</b>	<b>2.71</b>	<b>2.78</b>	<b>2.87</b>	<b>2.84</b>	<b>2.93</b>	<b>2.87</b>	<b>2.67</b>	<b>2.76</b>	<b>2.86</b>	<b>2.82</b>	<b>0.02</b>
Energy	38,321,890	18	10	2.84	2.73	2.73	2.76	2.93	2.80	2.90	2.78	2.72	2.75	2.95	2.82	-0.02
Transport	43,295,982	20	13	3.00	3.05	2.70	2.80	2.81	2.87	2.96	2.96	2.62	2.77	2.77	2.82	0.05
<b>INST</b>	<b>3,000,000</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3.00</b>	<b>3.00</b>	<b>3.00</b>	<b>3.00</b>	<b>3.00</b>	<b>3.00</b>	<b>3.00</b>	<b>3.00</b>	<b>3.00</b>	<b>3.00</b>	<b>3.00</b>	<b>3.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
Capacity Building	3,000,000	1	1	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	0.00
<b>NUC</b>	<b>14,110,176</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3.00</b>	<b>3.00</b>	<b>3.00</b>	<b>3.00</b>	<b>3.00</b>	<b>3.00</b>	<b>3.00</b>	<b>3.00</b>	<b>3.00</b>	<b>3.00</b>	<b>3.00</b>	<b>3.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
Nuclear safety	14,110,176	1	1	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	0.00
Others	2,000,000	3	1	2.67	3.00	3.33	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.67	3.00	3.33	3.00	3.00	3.00	0.00
ENP Publications and meetings	2,000,000	3	1	2.67	3.00	3.33	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.67	3.00	3.33	3.00	3.00	3.00	0.00
<b>POL</b>	<b>67,330,556</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>2.89</b>	<b>2.81</b>	<b>2.83</b>	<b>2.97</b>	<b>2.75</b>	<b>2.85</b>	<b>2.91</b>	<b>2.71</b>	<b>2.75</b>	<b>2.80</b>	<b>2.63</b>	<b>2.76</b>	<b>0.09</b>
Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution	21,141,717	4	4	3.00	2.98	2.98	2.96	2.96	2.98	3.00	2.75	2.75	2.50	2.50	2.70	0.28
Human Rights and Democracy	270,984	1	1	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	0.00
Justice	4,998,800	2	1	3.00	2.50	2.50	3.00	3.00	2.80	3.00	2.50	2.50	3.00	3.00	2.80	0.00
Migration, refugees and border management	31,019,300	11	7	2.80	2.85	2.84	3.13	2.82	2.89	2.62	2.81	2.86	3.00	2.71	2.80	0.09
Security, Fight against terrorism and crime	9,899,755	5	2	2.92	2.51	2.67	2.51	1.92	2.51	2.92	2.50	2.67	2.50	1.92	2.50	0.01
<b>SOC</b>	<b>83,350,159</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>2.66</b>	<b>2.68</b>	<b>2.78</b>	<b>2.81</b>	<b>2.66</b>	<b>2.72</b>	<b>2.63</b>	<b>2.26</b>	<b>2.45</b>	<b>2.61</b>	<b>2.48</b>	<b>2.49</b>	<b>0.23</b>
Audiovisual & Media	15,645,662	7	6	2.83	3.25	2.86	2.83	2.74	2.90	2.58	3.00	2.58	2.58	2.50	2.65	0.25
Civil Society	500,000	1	1	3.00	1.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	1.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	0.00
Culture	43,892,904	31	17	2.63	2.70	2.73	2.87	2.63	2.71	2.55	2.42	2.42	2.75	2.55	2.54	0.17
Gender issues	8,947,724	11	9	2.18	1.97	2.29	2.39	2.31	2.23	2.44	2.33	2.61	2.83	2.61	2.57	-0.34
Local development	8,096,636	10	7	2.88	2.26	2.77	2.81	2.85	2.71	2.71	2.50	2.43	2.50	2.57	2.54	0.17
Youth	6,267,233	4	3	2.87	2.88	3.68	3.00	2.94	3.08	2.50	2.33	2.67	3.00	2.67	2.63	0.45
<b>TOTAL***</b>	<b>340,628,083</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>2.86</b>	<b>2.75</b>	<b>2.77</b>	<b>2.89</b>	<b>2.78</b>	<b>2.81</b>	<b>2.77</b>	<b>2.61</b>	<b>2.65</b>	<b>2.80</b>	<b>2.70</b>	<b>2.71</b>	<b>0.10</b>

Commitments indicated in the table refer to the amounts committed for the projects covered by the ROM Reports.

\* It has been calculated weighting each score for each evaluation criteria for the project cost and divided by the total value of the amount of the sector/sub-sector to which each programme belongs.

\*\*The overall performance score is a simple average of the weighted average for the five DAC evaluation criteria

\*\*\*The overall total for the weighted averages has been calculated weighting each score for each evaluation criteria for the project cost, divided by the total value of the amount while the overall total of the simple average has been calculated on the average score of each single project.

### Regional Cooperation Analysis – Thematic instrument

The table below presents the performance records of the regional programmes under thematic instruments by region. The analysis of ROM reports highlights that under the thematic instruments the Southern region has the best performance with an average overall score of 2.86 while the Eastern region and the programme falling under ENP present an average score of about 2.60.

**TABLE 16: REG THEMATIC INSTRUMENT - FIVE CRITERIA OF ROM BY REGION – WEIGHTED AVERAGE<sup>79</sup>**

Region	N. of projects	N. of ROM	Commit	Relev.	Effic.	Effect.	Impact	Sustain.	Overall <sup>80</sup>
ENP	1	1	1.300.000	2,00	3,00	2,00	3,00	3,00	<b>2,60</b>
ENP East	12	13	14.571.195	2,67	2,67	2,62	2,65	2,51	<b>2,62</b>
ENP South	14	14	13.615.543	2,97	2,76	2,85	2,89	2,84	<b>2,86</b>
<b>Total/Average<sup>81</sup></b>	<b>27</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>32.050.428</b>	<b>2,78</b>	<b>2,73</b>	<b>2,70</b>	<b>2,78</b>	<b>2,68</b>	<b>2,73</b>

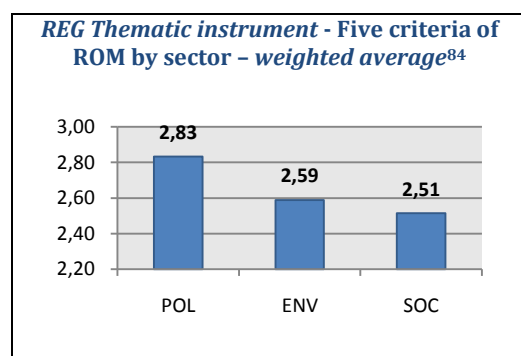
  

Source: DRN elaboration based on ROM reports

The Southern region ranks first due to the fact that 57% of total projects monitored present an overall average score equal or superior to 3, of which the best performing projects fall under the POL sector<sup>82</sup>.

The Eastern region on the other hand has 83% of contracts monitored with an overall score inferior to 3, with only two projects out of 12 projects presenting an overall score equal to 3.20<sup>83</sup>.

In terms of sectoral analysis the best performing sector is the POL sector with an overall weighted average of 2.83 (see figure) and a similar simple average of 2.84 (see table 17 on next page), this is due to the fact that there are no significant differences between the committed amounts of the monitored projects which influence the final result. This sector absorbs 18 projects and 62% of the total contracted amount covered by ROM reports, 10 under *Human rights and democracy* and 8 under *Migration, refugees and border management*. Moreover, the two sub-sectors have a similar overall score and present a good performance respectively under the criteria of effectiveness (3.08) and relevance (3.04).



The two others sectors, namely ENV and SOC, show the worst performance with an overall weighted average respectively of 2.59 and 2.51. In particular under ENV, the sub-sector *Forestry* presents a better performance with an overall score of 3 while under *Others* there are the worst performers with a total score of 2. Under the SOC sector the sub-sector *Civil Society* has a better performance with an overall average score of 3.00 while the sub-sector *Gender Issues* has projects presenting some problems with an overall score of 2.29.

<sup>79</sup> It has been calculated weighting each score for each evaluation criteria for the project cost and divided by the total value of the amount of the region (ENP East, ENP South, ENP) to which each programme belongs.

<sup>80</sup> The overall average is a simple average of the weighted average for the five DAC evaluation criteria.

<sup>81</sup> The overall total for the weighted average has been calculated weighting each score for each evaluation criteria for the project cost and divided by the total value of the amount.

<sup>82</sup> These are : i) “Project Réseau Afrique/Migration: renforcement de l’engagement opérationnel et de la collaboration régionale des acteurs de la société civile sur la gestion des flux migratoires de transit dans le Maghreb » (average score 3.20). ; ii) “Action collective de soutien à la réintégration des migrants de retour dans leur pays d’origine” (average score 3.40) ; iii) “Mediterranean Master’s Programme in Human Rights and Democratisation” (average score 3.60).

<sup>83</sup> These are: i) “Combating Trafficking in Human Beings in Ukraine and Moldova” (average score 3.20, under POL sector); “Support for the implementation of the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas in the EU Neighbourhood Policy Area and Russia: extension of the implementation of the EU’s Natura 2000 principles through the Emerald Network” (average score 3.20, under ENV sector).

<sup>84</sup> It has been calculated weighting each score for each evaluation criteria for the project cost and divided by the total value of the amount of the sector to which each programme belongs.

In terms of overall criteria the projects under thematic instruments do not present a good performance in any criteria. However, the *Migration, refugees and border management* sub-sector presents the best weighted average scores under **relevance** (3.04), the *Civil society* sub-sector under **effectiveness** (3.35) and the *Water* sub-sector presents a good performance under **impact** (3.16). Under **efficiency** and **sustainability** any sub-sector presents weighted average scores above 3.

**TABLE 17: REGIONAL COOPERATION THEMATIC INSTRUMENT- THE FIVE EVALUATION CRITERIA OF ROMS BY SECTOR AND SUB-SECTOR – WEIGHTED AND SIMPLE AVERAGES**

Sector/sub-sector	Commitment	N. of ROM	N. of projects	WEIGHTED AVERAGE*						SIMPLE AVERAGE					
				Relevance	Efficiency	Effectiveness	Impact	Sustainability	Overall**	Relevance	Efficiency	Effectiveness	Impact	Sustainability	Overall
ENV	7,662,395	6	5	2.59	2.50	2.33	2.86	2.66	2.59	2.56	2.56	2.44	2.72	2.61	2.58
Forestry	1,050,667	1	1	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Others	1,827,728	1	1	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Water	4,784,000	4	3	2.73	2.58	2.31	3.16	2.84	2.72	2.67	2.67	2.33	3.17	2.83	2.73
POL	18,386,950	18	18	2.90	2.90	2.85	2.78	2.73	2.83	2.90	2.90	2.88	2.73	2.79	2.84
Human Rights and Democracy	9,050,184	10	10	2.75	2.81	3.08	2.84	2.64	2.83	2.80	2.80	3.00	2.70	2.70	2.80
Migration, refugees and border management	9,336,766	8	8	3.04	2.98	2.63	2.73	2.82	2.84	3.00	3.00	2.75	2.75	2.88	2.88
SOC	3,437,393	4	4	2.56	2.31	2.67	2.56	2.46	2.51	2.75	2.50	2.75	2.75	2.50	2.65
Civil society	1,071,890	2	2	3.00	3.00	3.35	3.00	2.67	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.50	2.90
Gender issues	2,365,503	2	2	2.37	2.00	2.37	2.37	2.37	2.29	2.50	2.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.40
Overall***	29,486,738	28	27	2.78	2.73	2.70	2.78	2.68	2.73	2.81	2.78	2.78	2.76	2.72	2.77

\* It has been calculated weighting each score for each evaluation criteria for the project cost and divided by the total value of the amount of the sector/sub-sector to which each programme belongs

\*\*The overall performance score is a simple average of the weighted average for the five DAC evaluation criteria

\*\*\*The overall total for the weighted averages has been calculated weighting each score for each evaluation criteria for the project cost and divided by the total value of the amount while the overall total of the simple average has been calculated on the average score of each single project.

### **MAIN FINDINGS arising from the analysis of available ROM reports**

Overall, the performance in the two ENP regions as recorded by the ROM reports highlights the existence of some problems with an overall average score of 2.65 (below 3 = good) including the 3 types of cooperation;

- The best performer in terms of weighted averages is the regional cooperation through geographic instruments (overall score of 2.81);
- The criteria Sustainability and Impact registered the better scores with respectively 2.75 and 2.76;
- The criteria Effectiveness and Efficiency registered the worst scores with respectively 2.51 and 2.60.

#### **Regional Instrument**

- Overall, the regional cooperation projects funded through geographic instruments present some problems with a weighted average score (2.81, i.e. below the average of 3 which means good), and the worst scores are registered under the criteria Efficiency (2.75) and Effectiveness (2.77);
- The region with a slightly better performance is the ENP East (overall score of 2.92) which come after the ENP whole region (overall score 3.13) that however covers countries under both regions.
- The INST, NUC and OTHERS sectors are the best performers with an average total score of 3;
- The SOC sector is the worst performer overall (2.72) despite the fact that this sector encompasses the best performing projects in terms of efficiency under the Audiovisual subsector and in terms of effectiveness under the Youth subsector;
- The ENV and POL sectors have good performance in terms of impact, which is the criterion with the highest score (2.89). Moreover the ENV sector is the best performer also in terms of relevance, whereas the POL sector is the worst performer in terms of sustainability;
- The ECO sector has the best performer project in terms of sustainability under the statistical cooperation subsector.

#### **Thematic Instrument**

- Overall, the regional cooperation projects funded through thematic instruments present some problems with a weighted average score (2.73, i.e. below the average of 3 which means good), which is even lower than the projects under the geographic instruments;
- The ENP South is the best performing region (2.86) with 57% of total projects monitored having an overall average score equal or superior to 3;
- The Eastern region has 82% of projects monitored with an overall score inferior to 3;
- The best performing sector is the POL sector with an overall weighted average of 2.83;
- In terms of overall criteria the projects under thematic instruments do not present a particularly good performance in any criteria; however the best criterion is impact with a score of 2.78.

**TABLE 18: CROSS BORDER COOPERATION - THE FIVE EVALUATION CRITERIA OF ROMS BY REGION- WEIGHTED AVERAGES<sup>85</sup>**

	Relevance	Efficiency	Effectiveness	Impact	Sustainability	OVERALL	Commitment	n. of ROM	n. of projects
ENP	3,00	2,00	2,50	3,00	3,00	2,70	2.500.000	2	1
ENP EAST	3,00	3,10	2,58	2,96	3,00	2,93	9.932.824	6	3
ENP SOUTH	1,31	1,31	1,15	2,00	2,15	1,58	11.100.000	2	2
OVERALL <sup>87</sup>	2,20	2,14	1,90	2,51	2,60	2,27	23.532.824	10	6

Source: DRN elaboration based on ROM reports

**TABLE 19: CROSS BORDER COOPERATION - THE FIVE EVALUATION CRITERIA OF ROMS BY REGION- WEIGHTED AVERAGES<sup>88</sup>**

	Relevance	Efficiency	Effectiveness	Impact	Sustainability	OVERALL	Commitment	n. of ROM	n. of projects
ECO	1,93	1,79	1,75	2,57	2,46	2,10	17.532.824	6	3
INFR	3,00	3,50	3,00	3,00	3,00	3,10	2.000.000	2	1
INST	3,00	3,00	2,00	2,00	3,00	2,60	4.000.000	2	2
OVERALL <sup>90</sup>	2,20	2,14	1,90	2,51	2,60	2,27	23.532.824	10	6

Source: DRN elaboration based on ROM reports

**TABLE 20: INTERREGIONAL PROGRAMME - THE FIVE EVALUATION CRITERIA OF ROMS BY REGION- WEIGHTED AVERAGES<sup>91</sup>**

	Relevance	Efficiency	Effectiveness	Impact	Sustainability	OVERALL	Commitment	n. of ROM	n. of projects
ENP EAST	2,79	2,59	2,36	2,66	2,70	2,62	5.900.472	6	6
ENP SOUTH	2,28	2,42	2,35	2,64	2,55	2,45	5.513.830	10	10
OVERALL <sup>93</sup>	2,54	2,51	2,36	2,65	2,63	2,54	11.414.302	16	16

Source: DRN elaboration based on ROM reports

**TABLE 21: INTERREGIONAL PROGRAMME - THE FIVE EVALUATION CRITERIA OF ROMS BY SECTOR- WEIGHTED AVERAGES<sup>94</sup>**

	Relevance	Efficiency	Effectiveness	Impact	Sustainability	OVERALL	Commitment	n. of ROM	n. of projects
ENV	2,32	2,00	2,00	2,62	2,62	2,31	1.524.958	3	3
INFR	2,46	2,00	1,46	2,46	2,00	2,08	1.111.737	2	2
INST	2,76	3,24	3,00	3,00	3,00	3,00	3.807.000	2	2
POL	2,00	2,00	2,00	3,00	3,00	2,40	650.000	1	1
SOC	2,53	2,26	2,20	2,35	2,41	2,35	4.320.607	8	8
OVERALL <sup>96</sup>	2,54	2,51	2,36	2,65	2,63	2,54	11.414.302	16	16

Source: DRN elaboration based on ROM reports

<sup>85</sup> It has been calculated weighting each score for each evaluation criteria for the project cost and divided by the total value of the amount of the region (ENP East, ENP South, ENP) to which each programme belongs.

<sup>86</sup> The overall average is a simple average of the weighted average for the five DAC evaluation criteria.

<sup>87</sup> The overall total for the weighted average has been calculated weighting each score for each evaluation criteria for the project cost and divided by the total value of the amount.

<sup>88</sup> It has been calculated weighting each score for each evaluation criteria for the project cost and divided by the total value of the amount of the sector to which each programme belongs.

<sup>89</sup> The overall average is a simple average of the weighted average for the five DAC evaluation criteria.

<sup>90</sup> The overall total for the weighted average has been calculated weighting each score for each evaluation criteria for the project cost and divided by the total value of the amount.

<sup>91</sup> It has been calculated weighting each score for each evaluation criteria for the project cost and divided by the total value of the amount of the region (ENP East, ENP South, ENP) to which each programme belongs.

<sup>92</sup> The overall average is a simple average of the weighted average for the five DAC evaluation criteria.

<sup>93</sup> The overall total for the weighted average has been calculated weighting each score for each evaluation criteria for the project cost and divided by the total value of the amount.

<sup>94</sup> It has been calculated weighting each score for each evaluation criteria for the project cost and divided by the total value of the amount of the sector to which each programme belongs.

<sup>95</sup> The overall average is a simple average of the weighted average for the five DAC evaluation criteria.

<sup>96</sup> The overall total for the weighted average has been calculated weighting each score for each evaluation criteria for the project cost and divided by the total value of the amount.

#### 4. ANALYSIS OF SCORES ATTRIBUTED BY THE ROM REPORTS TO SELECTED PROJECTS

Finally, a more in-depth review of the qualitative information contained in the ROM reports is related to the selected interventions. More specifically, the analysis refers to 20 out of the 24 selected programmes, no reports are in fact available for 4 selected interventions<sup>97</sup>.

Table 22 (presented at the end of this section) shows the five evaluation criteria for the 20 interventions for a total of 37 MRs amounting to €91M. The total simple average value is of 2.65 slightly below the total average value of the regional interventions under geographic instruments (2.71).

In general terms, the best performing criterion is the **impact** with a total average of **2.82** whereas the worst performing is the **efficiency** with **2.69**. This is quite in line with the simple averages of the total regional interventions under geographic instruments but in particular for the best performer criterion, which is impact with a total average of 2.80.

The review of the ROM reports when looking at issues of **relevance** for the selected programmes indicates that:

- 10 out of 20 projects received an average score equal or higher than 3, meaning that programmes were relevant and responded to the beneficiaries' needs and one of them, i.e. the "Euromed Civil Aviation Project received the maximum score (4).
- In terms of quality of the design, general and specific objectives were consistent with regional policies.
- Overall, monitors have pointed out that a detailed logframe exists, with Overall Objectives (OO), Project Purpose (PP) and outputs logically organised, in order to address the identified needs. However, they do not always fully correspond to the OO and Results announced in the ToR.
- For the programme with a negative score the design is flawed due to a number of reasons. First, the narrative of the proposal remains too general. PP and expected results are ill defined, vague and overreaching. outputs and activities are over-ambitious and unrealistic the revisited log frame (yet to be finalised) is not used as a steering and monitoring tool for implementation (see Etudes et dialogue Euro-Méditerranéen en matière de coopération politique et de Sécurité).

When looking at issues of **efficiency** for the selected programmes the review of the ROM reports indicates that:

- 9 out of 20 received an average score equal or higher than 3, meaning that both the duration of the projects and the financial resources were considered to be sufficient (see Euromed Justice II); also in this case the "Euromed Civil Aviation Project" received the maximum score 4;
- The negative score of the remaining 11 projects is due to the fact that: (i) the final cost was on average quite high; (ii) donor coordination has not been sufficiently explored and opportunities were not sufficiently looked for; (iii) synergies with other projects (funded by the EC or other international organisations) have been limited (see Second Phase Agadir Agreement); (iv) difficulties in the management of the programme due to the departure of the team leader (see Euromed Migration II).

Regarding the **effectiveness** of the projects the ROM's review highlighted that:

- 9 out of 20 received an average score equal or higher than 3, meaning that the projects have good potentials to achieve the final objectives. The projects' partners show good commitment to the project and are actively involved in defining the scope of works, also not to allow overlap with other projects and efforts There is a sufficient degree of the commitment from the countries to the project and the interest to improve the capacities for monitoring in the country and to contribute in regional monitoring efforts (see Trans Boundary River Management phase II for the Kura River).
- On the other hand the negative score of the remaining 11 projects is mainly due to unattained planned results, the absence of pilot surveys (see Enhancing equality between men and women in the euromed region), the absence of a focused approach and weak training sessions (see Migration II).

<sup>97</sup> FEMIP, EAST INVEST - Eastern Partnership/SME Facility, Euromed Motorways of Sea II and IBM Flagship Initiative Training Project (EaP IBM FIT).



As far the **impact** of the programmes is concerned, the monitoring reports show that:

- 14 out of 20 interventions received an average score that is equal or higher than 3 meaning that they were positively considered and with good chances of achieving the expected impacts and this in spite of the fact that the OVIs of the general and specific objectives were not measured.
- The limited impact for the remaining 6 projects is mainly linked to the lack of political dimension and to an insufficient visibility of the project(see Enhancing equality between men and women in the Euromed region);

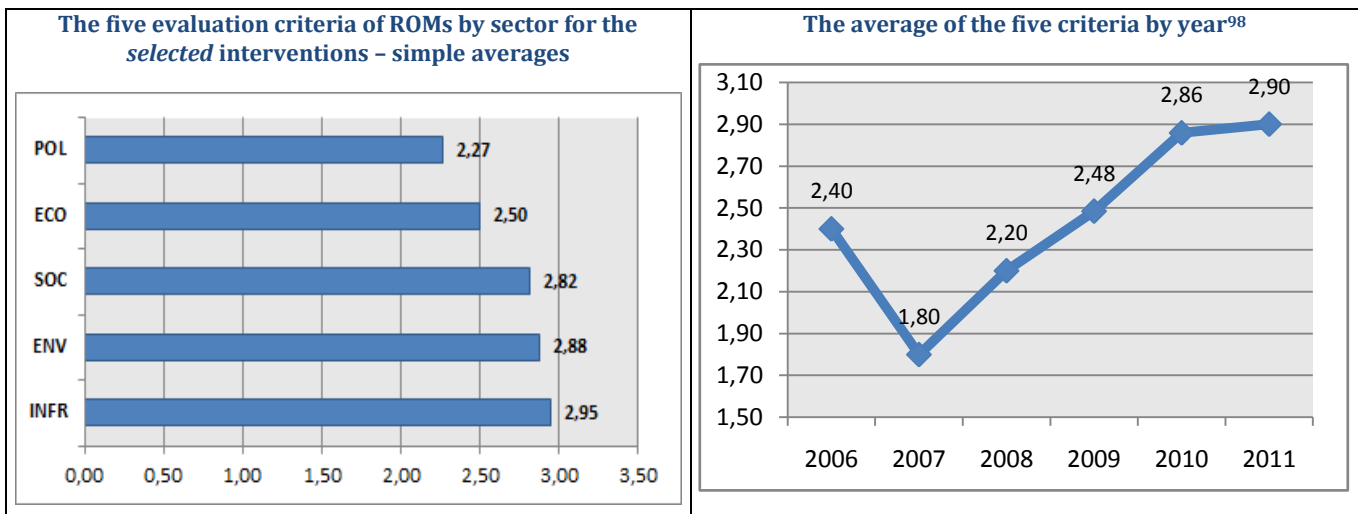
For the final criterion (**sustainability**), the review of the ROM reports indicates that:

- 12 out of 20 interventions received an average score equal or higher than 3. A positive aspect that is stressed in the reports is the presence of state institutions as project partners, what is likely to ensure the financial sustainability of the interventions. It is however too early to judge the potential sustainability of the programmes since most of them are still on-going.

In terms of sectoral analysis, (figure below, left hand side) shows that the INFR sector is the best performing sector with a total average of 2.95, due to the “Euromed Civil Aviation” project which has a total score of 3.40 and is followed by the projects “Transport dialogue and networks interoperability between the EU and its neighbouring countries and Central Asian countries” (3.10) and “Energy Efficiency in Construction Sector-Phase II (MED-ENEC-II)” (3.00). The ENV sector follows with an average score of 2.88 due to the projects “ENPI Mediterranean Environment Programme (ENPI MEP)” (3.0) and “Water Governance in the Western EECCA countries - Azerbaijan, Armenia, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Russia and Ukraine” (3.0).

The SOC, ECO and POL display lower performance scores with an average of 2.5. The best performing project is under SOC: “Volunteering Without Borders (CBC project)” (3.59) while, on the other hand, the weakest projects are “Enhancing Equality between men and women in the Euromed Region” (1.90), “EuroMed Migration II” (2) and EUROMESCO (2).

In conclusion, in terms of temporal trend (see figure below, right hand side) shows that the overall average has globally improved throughout the years starting with a score of 2.40 in 2006 which dropped to barely 1.8 in 2007 and reached instead 2.9 in 2011.



<sup>98</sup> The year refers to the reporting year.

**TABLE 22: SELECTED INTERVENTIONS- THE FIVE EVALUATION CRITERIA OF ROMS–SIMPLE AVERAGES**

N.	EQ	Sector	Sub-sector	Title	Contracted amount	N° of ROM	Relevance	Efficiency	Effectiveness	Impact	Sustainability	Average
1	EQ 3	ECO	Investment promotion	MED-Invest	9.000.000	2	2,50	2,00	2,50	3,00	2,50	2,50
2	EQ 3	ECO	Trade	Second phase of the EC support to the agadir agreement	4.000.000	2	3,00	2,00	2,50	2,50	2,50	2,50
3	EQ 4	INFR	Transport	Euromed Civil Aviation Project	5.000.000	1	4,00	4,00	3,00	3,00	3,00	3,40
4	EQ 4	INFR	Transport	Motorways of the Sea (MoS) for Black Sea and Caspian Sea	2.500.000	2	3,00	3,00	3,00	3,00	2,50	2,90
5	EQ 4	INFR	Transport	Transport dialogue and networks interoperability between the EU and its neighbouring countries and Central Asian countries	7.000.000	2	3,00	3,50	3,00	3,00	3,00	3,10
6	EQ 5	INFR	Energy	Energy Efficiency in Construction Sector-Phase II (MED-ENEC-II)	4.992.500	1	3,00	3,00	3,00	3,00	3,00	3,00
7	EQ 5	INFR	Energy	Support for the enhanced integration and the improved security of the Euro-Mediterranean energy market'	4.066.000	2	2,50	2,00	2,00	2,50	3,00	2,40
8	EQ 5	INFR	Energy	Support to Energy Market Integration and Sustainable Energy in the NIS (SEMISE)	5.670.000	2	3,00	2,50	3,00	3,00	3,00	2,90
9	EQ 6	ENV	Forestry	Forest Law Enforcement and Governance (FLEG)	6.000.000	3	2,67	2,33	2,67	3,33	3,00	2,80
10	EQ 6	ENV	Other	ENPI Mediterranean Environment Programme (ENPI MEP)	5.253.500	1	3,00	3,00	3,00	3,00	3,00	3,00
11	EQ 6	ENV	Water	Trans Boundary River Management phase II for the Kura River	3.174.500	2	2,50	3,00	2,50	2,50	3,00	2,70
12	EQ 6	ENV	Water	Water Governance in the Western EECCA countries - Azerbaijan, Armenia, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Russia and Ukraine	2.200.000	3	3,00	3,00	3,00	3,00	3,00	3,00
13	EQ 7	POL	Migration and border management	EUROMED MIGRATION II	4.994.000	2	2,00	2,00	2,00	2,00	2,00	2,00
14	EQ 7	POL	Security, Fight against terrorism and crime	Etudes et Dialogue Euro-Méditerranéen en matière de coopération politique et de sécurité	4.899.755	3	2,33	2,00	2,33	2,00	1,33	2,00
15	EQ 8	POL	Justice	EuroMed Justice II	4.998.800	2	3,00	2,50	2,50	3,00	3,00	2,80
16	EQ 8	SOC	Gender	Enhancing Equality between men and women in the Euromed Region	4.542.200	2	2,00	1,50	2,00	2,00	2,00	1,90
17	EQ 9	SOC	Culture	Anna Lindh Euro-Mediterranean Foundation for the Dialogue between Cultures II	7.000.000	2	2,00	2,00	2,50	3,00	2,00	2,30
18	EQ 9	SOC	Youth	EuroMed Youth III (2005-2009)	5.000.000	1	3,10	3,35	4,00	3,00	3,00	3,29
19	EQ 9	SOC	Civil society	TRESMED III – 2007-2010 - Civil Society Regional Programme	907.000	1	2,20	3,65	3,50	3,00	2,70	3,01
20	EQ 9	SOC	Civil society	Volunteering Without Borders (CBC project)	84.248	1	3,40	3,45	4,00	3,60	3,50	3,59
				<b>TOTAL / Average</b>	<b>91.282.503</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>2,76</b>	<b>2,69</b>	<b>2,80</b>	<b>2,82</b>	<b>2,70</b>	<b>2,75</b>

## ANNEX 9: DATA COLLECTION GRID

<b>EQ 1</b>	<b>To what extent did the Commission's support to regional cooperation in the two ENP regions respond to the priorities and needs of the two regions while reflecting the ENP objectives, building on best practices from the past regional cooperation and taking into account regional specificities?</b>								
Evaluation criteria: Relevance, Sustainability									
Key issues: 3Cs & Synergy between financial and non-financial support (policy dialogue)									
<b>JC 1.1: The Commission's regional strategies and programming documents reflect the priorities and needs of respectively the Eastern and Southern ENP regions</b>									
<b>I.1.1.1 Correspondence between objectives and priorities as stated in the Commission's regional programming documents and as stated in the ENP countries' strategic regional documents</b>									
Information related to overall strategic and programmatic issues	<p>The analysed documents give attention to existing regional cooperation between the ENP countries, which, however, have constituted strategies among countries that can also be out of the ENP umbrella. Therefore, the regional agreements and strategies do not have the same constitution of members defined by the two ENP regional strategies. The ENP East and ENP South regions are two new regional aggregations which do not lay on pre-existing regional boundaries and it is difficult to see a correspondence of objectives. However, this is particularly true for the ENP East region for which the regional agreements have a shorter historical background, whereas for the ENP South region the EC lays its strategy on the Barcelona Process launched in November 1995.</p> <p>In detail, for the Eastern region "The EU is particularly interested in promoting regional and sub-regional cooperation among the NIS" (p.6 TACIS RSP 2002-2006) and "Some of the ENP countries covered by the ENPI are already engaged in regional groupings such as GUAM7 or BSEC8. However, these regional organisations have not yet proved their capacity to engage participating countries in sustained and focused regional initiatives. The RSP should encourage the development of regional cooperation initiatives by considering, wherever possible, providing financial assistance for specific projects in line with the RSP priorities" (p.12 RSP ENP East 2007-2013), indeed several initiatives already exist "that encourage interstate cooperation among the NIS or with the EU and Central and Southeast European countries, often with Tacis support, such as the Environment for Europe Process, the Traceca Multilateral Agreement, the Inogate Umbrella Agreement and the Agreement on Cooperation of CIS Member States in Combating Illegal Migration" (p. 10 TACIS RSP 2002-2006). In the table below it is possible to see which are the existing regional agreements with the corresponding objectives.</p> <p>Considering that: "The primary regional strategic objectives for the EU are to implement the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) and the agreement on the Four Common Spaces with Russia, and to promote cooperation within the region. In addition to these overarching strategic objectives for the region, the EU also has specific sector objectives in which the regional aspect is particularly important. The first of these is sustainable development and environmental protection, which underpins all EU legislation and policies. The second is the need to ensure the diversification and security of energy supplies to the EU, and the ENPI Eastern region represents a key region in this respect. Finally, the further development of transport links between the enlarged European Union and its neighbouring countries is important as trade relations increase. The EU also considers security and good governance to be key objectives". (p.6 ENPI, EASTERN RSP 2007 – 2013); there is to some extent a common interest between the ENP Eastern strategy and the regional strategies to ensure security and good governance; however, the main objective of the regional strategies is to create Economic Unions which is not the priority of the ENP strategy.</p>								
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-top: 10px;"> <thead> <tr style="background-color: #003366; color: white;"> <th style="width: 25%;">Eastern Regional Agreement</th> <th style="width: 25%;">Countries involved</th> <th style="width: 25%;">Objectives</th> <th style="width: 25%;">source</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">The Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS),</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">Azerbaijan, Armenia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan,</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">Economic Union to form common economic space grounded on free movement of goods, services, labour force, capital; to elaborate coordinated monetary, tax, price, customs, external economic policy; to bring together methods of regulating</td> <td style="padding: 5px;"><a href="http://WWW.CISSTAT.COM/ENG/CIS.HTM">WWW.CISSTAT.COM/ENG/CIS.HTM</a></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Eastern Regional Agreement	Countries involved	Objectives	source	The Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS),	Azerbaijan, Armenia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan,	Economic Union to form common economic space grounded on free movement of goods, services, labour force, capital; to elaborate coordinated monetary, tax, price, customs, external economic policy; to bring together methods of regulating	<a href="http://WWW.CISSTAT.COM/ENG/CIS.HTM">WWW.CISSTAT.COM/ENG/CIS.HTM</a>
Eastern Regional Agreement	Countries involved	Objectives	source						
The Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS),	Azerbaijan, Armenia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan,	Economic Union to form common economic space grounded on free movement of goods, services, labour force, capital; to elaborate coordinated monetary, tax, price, customs, external economic policy; to bring together methods of regulating	<a href="http://WWW.CISSTAT.COM/ENG/CIS.HTM">WWW.CISSTAT.COM/ENG/CIS.HTM</a>						

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		Uzbekistan and Ukraine	economic activity and create favourable conditions for the development of direct production relations.		
Euroasian Community (EAEC)	Economic	Belarus, Kyrgyz, Federation, Tajikistan,	Kazakhstan, Russian	Promote the process of formation of the Customs Union and the Single Economic Space	<a href="http://WWW.WORLDTRADELAW.NET/FTA/AGREEMENTS/EAECFTA.PDF">WWW.WORLDTRADELAW.NET/FTA/AGREEMENTS/EAECFTA.PDF</a>
Organisation for Democracy and Economic Development (GUAM)		Georgia, Azerbaijan and Moldova	Ukraine,	Enhance rule of law (combating international terrorism, preventing proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and related technologies, combating organised crime), advance democratization and provide for stable economic development	<a href="http://WWW.GUAM.ORG/DOC/BROWSE.HTML">WWW.GUAM.ORG/DOC/BROWSE.HTML</a>
Black Sea Economic Co-operation (BSEC)		Albania, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Moldova, Russia, Ukraine	Armenia, Bulgaria, Greece, Romania, Turkey and	Multilateral political and economic initiative aimed at fostering interaction and harmony among the Member States, as well as to ensure peace, stability and prosperity encouraging friendly and good-neighbourly relations in the Black Sea region	<a href="http://WWW.BSEC-ORGANISATION.ORG/PAGES/HOMEPAGE.ASPX">WWW.BSEC-ORGANISATION.ORG/PAGES/HOMEPAGE.ASPX</a>

For the Southern region the situation is slightly different because the "EU and EC cooperation objectives in the Southern Neighbourhood countries are guided by the Barcelona Process (BP) and the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP). ... The overall objective of the ENPI is to provide assistance aimed at promoting enhanced cooperation and progressive economic integration between the EU and its neighbouring countries and, in particular, supporting the implementation of partnership and cooperation agreements, association agreements or other existing and future agreements. As such, the ENPI provides financial support for the objectives of the Barcelona Process, the Association Agreements, the ENP and the ENP Action Plans (p.6 Southern RSP 2007-2013). Therefore, it is clear the interest of the EC to support the objectives of the pre-existing regional Barcelona process, which includes the ENP southern countries, see table below. The ENP southern countries are, however, members of several regional agreements and unions which have different objectives and include several countries that can be also out of the ENP umbrella (see in the table below PAFTA and League of Arab States). Therefore, "Attention will also be paid to sub-regional trade liberalisation in the Maghreb (Union Maghreb Arabe) and Mashreq (closely linked to the Peace Process)"(p. 15 RSP South 2007-2013). Moreover concerning the energy policy the documents state that "The policy is based on the security of energy supplies and the objective of working towards a fully interconnected and integrated energy market through the implementation of subregional initiatives in the Maghreb, the Mashreq and between Israel and the Palestinian Authority"(p.29 RSP South 2007-2013)

Southern Regional Agreement	Countries involved	Objectives	Source
Union Maghreb Arabe	Algeria, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco and Tunisia	Strengthen all forms of ties among Member States (in order to ensure regional stability and enhance policy coordination), as well as to gradually introduce free circulation of goods, services, and factors of production among them. Common defence and non-interference in the domestic affairs of the partners are also key aspects of the Treaty	<a href="http://WWW.ISS.CO.ZA/AF/REGORG/UNITY_TO_UNION/PDFS/AMU/AMUOVERVIEW.PDF">WWW.ISS.CO.ZA/AF/REGORG/UNITY_TO_UNION/PDFS/AMU/AMUOVERVIEW.PDF</a> <a href="http://WWW.MAGHREBARABE.ORG/EN/PRESS.CFM">WWW.MAGHREBARABE.ORG/EN/PRESS.CFM</a>

	Mashreq	Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, and West Bank and Gaza	It is a geographical sub-region without any specific political/economic agreement	
	Barcelona process	Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Syria, Tunisia	Political and Security Dialogue, aimed at creating a common area of peace and stability underpinned by sustainable development, rule of law, democracy and human rights. Economic and Financial Partnership, including the gradual establishment of a free-trade area aimed at promoting shared economic opportunity through sustainable and balanced socio-economic development. Social, Cultural and Human Partnership, aimed at promoting understanding and intercultural dialogue between cultures, religions and people, and facilitating exchanges between civil society and ordinary citizens, particularly women and young people	<a href="http://eeas.europa.eu/euromed/barcelona_en.htm">HTTP://EEAS.EUROPA.EU/EUROMED/BARCELONA_EN.HTM</a>
	PAFTA	Egypt, United Arab Emirates (UAE), Bahrain, Jordan, Tunisia, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Iraq, Oman, Palestine, Qatar, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Yemen	Establishment of Free Trade Area	<a href="http://www.mftl.gov.eg/english/agreements/pafta.htm">WWW.MFTL.GOV.EG/ENGLISH/AGREEMENTS/PAFTA.HTM</a>
	Agadir Agreement	Tunisia, Morocco, Egypt, and Jordan	Establish a free trade Area in order to develop economic activity, support employment, increase productivity and improve living standards Coordinate general and specific economic policies in Member Countries in regard to: foreign trade, agriculture, industry, tax system, financial sector, service, Approximate the legislation of the Member Countries in economic sectors	<a href="http://www.mit.gov.jo/portals/0/agdir/agadir.pdf">WWW.MIT.GOV.JO/PORTALS/0/AGDIR/AGADIR.PDF</a>
	League of Arab States	Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Egypt, Algeria, Qatar, Kuwait, Morocco, Iraq, Libya, Sudan, Syria, Oman, Tunisia, Lebanon, Yemen, Jordan, Bahrain, Palestinian territories, Mauritania, Somalia, Djibouti, Comoros	facilitates political, economic, cultural, scientific and social programmes designed to promote the interests of the states forum for the member states to coordinate their policy positions, to deliberate on matters of common concern, to settle some Arab disputes, and to limit conflicts	<a href="http://www.arableagueonline.org/wps/portal/las_en/home_page">WWW.ARABLEAGUEONLINE.ORG/WPS/PORTAL/LAS_EN/HOME_PAGE</a>
	Sources: RSP of the Eastern Regional Programme 2007-2013 and RIP 2007-2010; RSP/RIP of TACIS Regional Cooperation 2004-2006; RSP of the Euro Mediterranean Partnership 2007-2013 and RIP 2007-2010; RSP of Euro Mediterranean Partnership 2002-2006 and RIP 2005-2006.			
Information pertaining to specific	In line with the above findings, projects identification documents often refer to consistency with Partner Government(s) policies and strategies or consistency with the decisions taken at higher policy dialogue level but always in the framework of the ENP or in the case of the southern region to the Barcelona process. E.g. Invest in Med, Identification Fiche "Consistency with Partner Government(s) policies and strategies" (p.4); MED-ENEC-II "Consistency with Partner			

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interventions Government(s) policies and strategies" (p.III) OR Forest Law Enforcement and Governance (FLEG): "The goals of this project are consistent with those set out in the EU FLEGT Action Plan which place particular emphasis on governance reforms and capacity building, supported by actions aimed at developing multilateral cooperation and complementary demand-side measures designed to reduce the consumption of illegally harvested and illegally traded timber in the EU".

**I.1.1.2 Existence in the programming documents of an analysis of the needs and challenges to be addressed in the two regions**

Information related to overall strategic and programmatic issues The analysed documentation presents specific sections for the definition of challenges and needs to be addressed through regional cooperation. The analysis of the challenges presented in each RSP is articulated in 4 main sectors: political issues, economic issues, social issues and environmental issues. However, the analysis for the Eastern Region 2007-2010 is more detailed than the analysis of the others RSPs. Indeed, the table below shows how the RSP 2007-2010 of ENP East addresses specific sectors as conflict problems, justice, freedom and security, forestry and infrastructures even if Governance and Democracy challenges are "however addressed by the EU primarily at a national level" (RSP ENP East 2007-2013). In addition the analysis of MEDA RSP 2002-2006 presents the sector of infrastructures<sup>99</sup> and local cultures that are not mentioned in detail in the subsequent ENP South RSP 2007-2013.

Table 23: Challenges and needs of the two regions as per RSP

ENP east		ENP South	
TACIS RSP 2004-2006	ENP RSP 2007-2013	MEDA RSP 2002-2006	ENP RSP 2007-2013
Political issues	Conflict	Political challenges	Political dialogue and political reforms
Economic issues and challenges for the transition to a market economy	Justice, Freedom and Security	Economic challenges	Economic growth and integration
Social issues	Governance and Democracy (addressed at a national level)	Infrastructures	Social integration
Environmental issues	Economic and Business Environment	Environmental protection and sustainable development	Environment
	Environment protection	Social dimension of sustainable development	
	Forestry	Defence of local culture	
	Energy		
	Transport		

Sectoral analyses presented in each strategic document are synthetic and focused on key factors since "specific analysis are provided in the individual CSPs for each country" (RSP ENP East 2007-2013) and "the political challenges facing the region and the options for addressing them have been extensively analysed in several EU and other documents in recent years" (RSP ENP South 2007-2013), indeed for the elaboration of Action Plans "the Commission prepared Country Reports which were used to identify priorities for each country" (COM(2004) 795 Final). In addition "this analysis does not aim to cover all aspects of the region but includes a short description and refers briefly to common political, economic, social and environmental issues and progress towards transition" (RSP TACIS 2004-2006)

99 (pp 7-onwards): "(...) Regional infrastructure bottlenecks have been identified as particular obstacles to transnational economic development and stand in the way of realising the Barcelona Declaration's objective of creating a Euro-Mediterranean Free-Trade area and making the European Neighbourhood Policy effective. This free-trade area will effectively integrate and link the Union and its southern and south-eastern neighbours. Solving transport and energy problems in a cost-effective and sustainable manner requires the development of key infrastructures these sectors and their regional networks. (...)"



	Sources: RSP of the Eastern Regional Programme 2007-2013, pages 8-11, RSP of TACIS Regional Cooperation 2004-2006, pages 6-9; RSP of the Euro Mediterranean Partnership 2007-2013, pages 6-10; SP Euro Mediterranean Partnership 2002-2006, pages 8-15; The Communication from the Commission to the Council on the Commission Proposal for Action Plans Under the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) COM(2004) 795 Final.
Information pertaining to specific interventions	<p>All documents reviewed point to the existence of specific sections outlining the problem analysis and/or the needs and challenges to be addressed.</p> <p>Examples are provided below:</p> <p>Agadir agreement, (cf. AF Agadir 2): "Regional trade flows and economic integration between South-Med countries remain far below their potential. The Med countries have until recently attached greater importance to their trade relations with the EU than to the development of strong exchanges with their neighbours, and barriers to trade within the region remain excessive. [...] The EU preferential trade agreements system in the Mediterranean area will remain incomplete in the absence of an effective implementation of a South/South FTA similar to all other FTA implemented by the EU"</p> <p>East Invest (Identification Fiche, pp.3-4 "Problem analysis", action fiche &amp; Call for proposal), the latter for example indicates: "Common constraints, faced to a greater or lesser extent by all six countries, are: i) Lack of developed inter-regional and international SME networking mechanisms; ii) Lack of specific instruments to attract funding to SMEs; iii) Weak investment climates (despite significant legal incentives); iv) Obstructive business regulatory environments; v) Underdeveloped public-private sector dialogue; vi) Lack of independent and competent arbitration judiciaries for the resolution of conflicts."</p> <p>Euromed Civil Aviation II: The project identification fiche contains sections dealing with respectively the problem analysis and the sector context (pp. II &amp; III) which trace the needs and challenges to be addressed through the programme. Relevant issues raised include the following:</p> <p>"the organisational capacity of Civil Aviation Authorities and of Air Traffic Management needs to be strengthened to allow further cooperation and agreements with the EU, let alone full integration into the EU common aviation area." (..) "the partner countries would benefit of additional income through for instance tourism which will develop potentially more rapidly when markets are being liberalized. The possible problems related to aviation safety and security are obvious and do not only the affect partner countries, but also EU countries and citizens. None of the airlines of the Mediterranean partner countries are currently on the EU Black List, but safety issues do remain a particular concern and require further EU assistance. Therefore further strengthening of civil aviation authorities, air traffic management but also airlines and airports is needed. Environmental considerations clearly have a local impact, but also affect the relations with the EU. As the EU acquis does not solely address EU airlines, but also the airlines flying within the EU territory, EU restrictions mainly related to noise (and possibly other emissions in the future) affect the airlines of the partner countries. All these problems influence further regional integration and the relations with the EU which in their turn may affect the global economy of the partner countries due the crucial role aviation nowadays has. Therefore further assistance to reduce the impact of the abovementioned problems seems appropriate." Sources: project fiche, pp.11-12</p> <p>Euromed Motorways of the Sea II: An inventory of the state-of-play in each beneficiary country was carried out under the previous project and identified that key trade and transport bottlenecks result from inadequate sector policies and/or administrative procedures, more than from lack of major physical infrastructure. Waiting times in ports are experienced frequently; shipping lines serving the ports are not calling frequently and/or regularly enough to enhance their use, port areas are not designed to accommodate the storage of a large numbers of trucks and/or containers and logistic platforms are inadequate to create an efficient modal shift to road and/or rail connections serving the hinterland. The proposed project should assist the beneficiary countries in overcoming these logistical bottlenecks.</p> <p>These bottlenecks are not limited solely to maritime links but also relate to the wider port area and the hinterland linked to the port by means of road and rail connections. The objective of the proposed project is to address these transport and logistical bottlenecks along the whole transport logistic chain with the ambition to increase trade in flows volumes and in terms of quality to make the related logistical process more efficient.</p> <p>Support to Energy Market Integration and Sustainable Energy in the NIS (SEMISE): where the identification fiche lists the following needs to be addressed: i) improve governance in the energy sector, through energy partnerships with third countries; ii) develop production and export capacities in producer countries and</p>

	<p>upgrade energy transportation infrastructure, with due consideration to safety aspects; iii) encourage energy efficiency and the use of renewable energies. Furthermore “energy supply, conservation and diversification have become an overriding challenge for the EU and its Eastern European and Central Asian partners in the past two years. Uncertainties over reserves, added to stronger international competition for access to hydrocarbon sources and control of energy companies, have boosted oil and gas prices, highlighting the need for Europe and its neighbours to develop more integrated energy markets on a region-wide basis. Energy supply has become an integral element of security, not only due its impact on economic activity and social welfare, but also because it appeared to be a political lever on several occasions during that period”. Source : ID fiche, p. II; Action fiche, p.1</p> <p>MED-ENEC-II (...) in those MPC which heavily depend on imported fossil fuels, curbing demand growth and tapping locally available renewable resources have become vital to minimise balance of payments deficits, mitigate the impact for consumers and companies of ever-increasing energy prices, and control budget spending. In producer countries, demand-side management and diversification of supply also need to be introduced in order to avoid exhausting rapidly their national reserves and make the best of their export potential. In both categories of countries, the opening up of new markets for EE and RE in the building sector can give a strong impetus to the manufacturing sector and to services activities. It therefore represents both an economic and a social opportunity. Reducing energy wastage and further developing EE and RE will also give rise to environmental improvements, both by contributing to climate change mitigation at global level and by reducing air pollution at local level. ID fiche, p. IV</p> <p>Forest Law Enforcement and Governance (FLEG):</p> <p>“the need for increased awareness and commitment of stakeholders, action at the national-level based on comprehensive and coherent action plans, national ownership and systematic strengthening of national institutions, the need to link national action with coordinated action at the sub-regional and regional level”. Source: project fiche, p. 3 &amp; Problem analysis. Causes of unsustainable forest management and illegal forest activities (such as illegal logging, timber theft and smuggling, trade of illegal wood, unauthorized forest conversion, unclear legislation, unclear tenure arrangements, lack of enforcement of forest regulations due to corruption, etc.) include: i) -lack of capacity of institutions responsible for forest management to review and update their policy, legal and institutional frameworks; ii) -Inadequate capacity to enforce existing forest laws and policies; iii) lack of reliable systems of information concerning forest management, policies and legislation and their implementation; iv) insufficient awareness and commitment of key stakeholders; v) insufficient regional and sub-regional collaboration/ knowledge sharing/ technology sharing; vi) lack of transparency and equitable participation of civil society in decision-making processes. Sources: Action Fiche.</p>
<p><b>I.1.1.3 Programming documents explicitly show how proposed interventions will address identified challenges &amp; I.1.1.4 Consistency of regional projects and programme design (log frame, beneficiaries, implementation mechanisms) with the needs and challenges (for selected programmes / projects)</b></p>	
<p>Information related to overall strategic and programmatic issues</p>	<p>The EU response strategy is based upon the primary strategic objective to implement ENP and to promote cooperation within the regions. In addition to this the EU has specific sector objectives: sustainable development and environmental protection, diversification and security of energy supplies, development of transports. The EU intends to face regional challenges through a forward looking approach focusing on few core priorities, improving partner state ownership, effective participation of civil society in programme activities, consideration of different interlocutors and coordination and complementarity with national programmes and other donors, acting as a catalyst to reinforce the effect of bilateral cooperation and encouraging the dissemination of best practice, addressing issues that have a trans-national dimension and support cooperation within the region.</p> <p>The EC intends to address the identified challenges in a medium and long term perspective with a resolute focus on reforms in the political, economic and social framework. The interventions are then divided in priorities with subsequent activities as shown in the table that follows</p>

PRIORITIES AS SET OUT IN THE REGIONAL STRATEGY PAPERS			
ENP east		ENP South	
TACIS RIP 2004-2006	ENP RIP 2007-2010	MEDA RIP 2004-2006	ENP RIP 2007-2010
Sustainable management of natural resources, (water issues, biodiversity and sustainable use of forest and climate change)	Networks: Transports, Energy and SME regional Cooperation (development of regional markets and policies in order to facilitate a gradual integration with the EU markets)	Economic reform to achieve a free trade market	Political, Justice, Security and Migration Cooperation. The approach to the sector is divided in 3 main activities: confidence building measures (in civil protection and partnership for peace); assistance for reform and capacity building in the sector of justice, security, and migration; and research in policy analysis.
Promoting trade and investments flows( interstate cooperation in the fields of energy and transport and the promotion of information society)	Environment protection and forestry (support for regional cooperation will focus on key processes of forest) and water sectors through research and assistance for adequate infrastructures)	Reforms in justice, home affairs, covering the issues of fight against drugs, organised crime and terrorism, and migration.	Sustainable economic development. The activities will focus on investments promotion; transport and energy cooperation and integration of markets; south-south regional economic integration; environmental protection; technical assistance and risk capital support for FEMIP; development of information society
Justice and home affairs (enhancing integrated border management, improving migration and asylum management and combating organised crime and international terrorism)	Border and migration management, the fight against transnational organised crime, and customs (the EU aims at spreading the values of its area of Freedom, Security and Justice. To this end, assistance in migration, transnational organised crime, and judicial reforms are provided under nation-level EU programmes, while at regional level training in systems and best practices are provided to enforce institutional bodies)	Enhance dialogue between cultures through exchanges between young and local authorities people	Social development and cultural exchanges. The activities aim to promote gender issues and enhance civil society participation; to improve information and communication sectors and youth education and participation and finally to promote dialogue between cultures and cultural heritage
	People to people activities, information and support (enhancing the bottom-up cooperation between countries in the region and EU through activities such as scientific research, consumer policy, education and training, environmental awareness, support to vulnerable groups)	Enhance networking between economic institutes and institutes of foreign policy and municipalities.	
	Landmines, Explosive Remnants of war, small arms and light weapons. The assistance will follow on from the European Union Mine Action Strategies		
Sources: RSP of the Eastern Regional Programme 2007-2013, pages 16-21, and RIP 2007-2010; RSP of TACIS Regional Cooperation 2004-2006, pages 14-17, and RIP 2004-2006; RSP of the Euro Mediterranean Partnership 2007-2013, pages 12-16, and RIP 2007-2010; RSP Euro Mediterranean Partnership 2002-2006, pages 18-21, and RIP 2005-2006			
Information pertaining to specific	Overall, the different programming documents clearly spell out how proposed interventions will address identified challenges. For example. In the Southern region: lack of investment and attractiveness & Lack of horizontal cooperation are identified as specific challenges.		

interventions	<p>Invest in Med picks up on these issues “.., the current level of FDI attraction in the region remains insufficient while attracting it is one of the priorities of the Mediterranean countries. In order to fill the weakness of FDI in the region, the project will have to contribute to the improvement of the image of the region and of the business environment notably by involving actively the private sector in the economic reform in the region.” Action fiche &amp; “Moreover the Mediterranean countries considering themselves more as competitors than as partners, the networking of key Euromed stakeholders in investment promotion should facilitate a better collaboration between them and will enable them to work as partners.” Identification Fiche (p.4 &amp; p.).</p> <p>East-Invest: “To face these challenges, the programme will focus on strengthening the public-private dialogue in the region, on facilitating business exchanges between SMEs and best practices between relevant actors as well as on improving the business climate in the region in order to increase the flows of investments in the region.” (Identification fiche).</p> <p>The same holds true with reference to interventions in other sectors, e.g. in the transport sector, the project identification fiche of the Euromed civil aviation II, clearly states how the proposed intervention will allow to address the different challenges, highlighting what can and should be pursued and expected to be achieved by intervening at regional level (through a regional programme) and what should be pursued and expected to be achieved at the bilateral level. Relevant sections include, amongst others:</p> <p>Chapter 2.2 ‘Sector context (p.3) “The regional EuroMed Aviation programme II would also contribute to the implementation of the regional transport strategy that was commonly adopted between the EU and the Mediterranean partner countries, and specifically the aviation part thereof. This Regional Transport Action Plan (RTAP) for the Mediterranean for the period 2007-2013 includes a number of actions for civil aviation (actions 14, 15 and 16) and mainly envisages opening-up markets and making air transport safer and sustainable. This regional strategy (...) acknowledges the importance of structural reform of air transport, especially the opening of the civil aviation sector to internal and international competition. (...). Of additional importance is the commitment to cooperate at the regional level with regard to air traffic management (ATM).</p> <p>Chapter 2.5 ‘Strategic analysis’ (p.6), “a regional element is crucial for exchanging experiences and for the domains where regional cooperation is essential such as aviation safety, environment and ATM.” and</p> <p>chapter 3.1 ‘Objectives and expected results’ (p.6), The EU has set the objective of establishing a full Mediterranean free trade area by 2010, including free trade in services such as commercial aviation services. (...) Aviation as a sector does not stand alone, but is a catalyst for all kinds of exchanges - economically, human, culturally, etc. – and therefore essential for the overall EuroMediterranean process of regional integration. As such it contributes to the development of the EuroMediterranean transport network and the development of an effective, efficient and sustainable transport system between the EU and the partner countries, in particular as the air transport system constitutes the primary means of transporting passengers in the region. Before passengers can fully enjoy such free trade in aviation services, the accompanying regulatory framework needs to be brought closer to assure a level playing field. Concretely, this would allow new airlines to enter the market and an increase the number of connections and destinations while at the same time assuring the application of international and EU standards, mainly in the field of aviation safety, at the highest possible level. This policy is largely implemented by means of negotiating bilateral aviation agreements, however, besides such bilateral actions there is also clear need to stimulate overall regional cooperation in the field of aviation. This programme aims to do that for the aviation sector of the Mediterranean partner countries by building upon the results of previous EuroMed Aviation regional programme. See project sheet for further details.</p> <p>Trans Boundary River Management phase II for the Kura River. ROM Report, MR-113840.04, dated 12/02/2009</p> <p>The project is relevant to the government policies in the countries aspiring to integrate in IWRM and EU Water Framework Directive principles through legislation and reforms in the water sector. The project relevantly addresses the major needs of the partners by concentrating on: analyses and design of water quality status (including GIS maps), water quality monitoring in selected rivers for pilot projects, enhancing the water coding system for future harmonised regional data management, developing River Basin Management Plans within the pilot projects, which may serve to further development of Basin Plans in other regions, providing trainings on and developing guidelines for implementation of EU Water Framework Directive; and raising public awareness. The procurement component</p>
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is also considered to be of relevance by the project partners. p.2

MED-ENEC, Implementation Report, pp.1-2 "2. Origin, context and key assessment. Electricity consumption has more than tripled over the past three decades in the Southern and Eastern Mediterranean countries and is expected to be multiplied by the same factor between now and 2025, according to the baseline projections of the Mediterranean Energy Observatory (OME). The residential and the services sector account for nearly 40% of the requirements. Most of the co-operation programmes in the energy field remain, however, dedicated to the production and distribution of electricity, while more proactive implementation policies towards demand-side management and the diversification of energy sources represent a great potential to help adjust energy supply to consumer needs in future. This project will therefore undoubtedly fill a gap, which is to be addressed from a regional perspective in order to optimise its catalyst effect and to encourage exchanges of experiences between the Mediterranean Partners."

Euro-Med Youth III, project fiche pp.2-3

"The Euro-Med youth programme fills a funding gap in MEDA countries that in general have minimal youth budgets particularly in the context of youth exchanges. Sub-regional South-South co-operation in the youth field is at an emerging phase. Increasing co-operation should be an objective for Euro-Med Youth III. [...]

The development of adequate youth policies and exchanges has become a priority on the agenda of several MEDA countries and there is a strong interest in its development, and in identifying successful tools and methods, including those from European programmes."

ROM Report MR-10408.02, dated 08/07/2009, p.2 'Relevance and quality of design' "The programme is highly relevant in bringing a funding mechanism that is largely absent throughout the region in the sector of youth and non formal education. The call for proposals and grant mechanism allows for local needs to be identified by local actors with a bottom up approach. The beneficiaries' needs in terms of the Overall Objectives are satisfactorily met. The stakeholders involved in the management and implementation of the programme fully understand and are supportive of the Overall Objectives.

The results in achieving the OO namely; Fostering mutual understanding and intercultural dialogue; Promoting active citizenship and solidarity; Enhancing the contribution of youth NGOs to civil society and democracy; and to Contributing to youth policies are long term aspirations. In the short term one can see positive results in terms of the participants and stakeholders especially concerning the first 3 Objectives."

EUROMED Migration II, ROM report, MR-115521.01 dated 21/12/2009, p. 2

Conceived as part of a wider programme on the Justice and Home Affairs sector - MEDA JAI II - EUROMED Migration II is based on the Euro-Mediterranean partnership and its subsequent evolution with the Five Year Work Programme of the Barcelona Summit in 2005, calling for enhanced regional cooperation in the fields of Migration, Social Integration, Justice and Security. The project seeks to consolidate and go beyond the research-oriented work accomplished under the first Programme and takes account of the 8th and 9th Euro-Mediterranean Conference of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, which emphasized the need to strengthen the management of migratory flows in a comprehensive, integrated and balanced manner beneficial to the Euro-Mediterranean peoples and the need to increase cooperation in the fields of legal migration, migration and development and illegal migration. Furthermore, it intends to contribute to the implementation of some of the activities approved at the first Euro-Mediterranean Ministerial Meeting on Migration, which took place on 18-19 November 2007 in Algarve, where political and operational conclusions were approved, confirming the importance of concrete cooperation in the various fields of migration. It is thus a relevant and timely project, whose purpose fits into the overall perspective of developing a Euro-Mediterranean area of co-operation on migration, considering its added-value as a confidence-building measure, against the background of recent migration patterns and the resulting EU comprehensive global policy focus.

**JC 1.2: The Commission's regional strategies and interventions took into account possible differentiations in partnership and are owned by the respective Eastern and Southern ENP countries**

Interviews in Brussels with EEAS and DEVCO representative do point to specificities of the programming exercises in the two ENP regions. Programming is not always linked to a clear policy framework and the dialogue at multilateral level is quite recent in the Eastern region. In the Eastern Partnership the programming is more Europe driven (top-down) in the framework of the multilateral approach of the Eastern Partnership. In the Southern region the programming work is more complicated since the approach is more consensual and needs more dialogue and consultations.

MEDA Indicative Programme 2004-2006 :

The European Neighbourhood Policy is a coherent concept for all of the EU's neighbours after enlargement. At the same time this concept must be applied in a flexible way, reflecting the very different geographical, economic and social conditions of the neighbours on the Union's Eastern and Southern borders. Therefore, the proposed MNP differs in some respects from the parallel programmes under TACIS and CARDS. These programmes have been conceived in 2003 in preparation of a future Neighbourhood Instrument which then was exclusively destined for cross-border and transnational cooperation in keeping with the original concept of the Neighbourhood Instrument, meant to complement rather than replace the existing instruments (TACIS, MEDA) Likewise, different geographical conditions call for a different approach: the sea borders shared by the EU's southern Member States and the Mediterranean Partner Countries are a particular challenge to cross-border and transnational cooperation but they also provide new opportunities.

**I.1.2.1 Existence in the programming documents of references to a consultative process and a shared analysis of the needs for the elaboration of the regional programmes.**

<p>Information related to overall strategic and programmatic issues</p>	<p>The analysis of strategic documents point to the existence of:</p> <p>General references to guiding principles for a consultative process which are included in the ENP Strategy Paper of 2004 and in the Communication of 2006;</p> <p>At regional strategy level clear references are identified for the Southern region in the RSP/RIP South 2007-2013 while few references to a consultative processes are made for the Eastern region (reference is made in the 2007-2013 RSP but no reference in the RIP 2007- 2010).</p> <p>The programming documents clearly refer to processes aimed at involving the beneficiaries and all EU actors in order to discuss challenges and identify needs to be addressed under the regional framework. Indeed, the Strategy Paper on the Neighbourhood Policy of May 2004 states that "it is important to ensure that the priorities of partner countries are sufficiently taken into account in a spirit of partnership. This is particularly relevant for the Mediterranean Region where priority setting should take into account the strategic framework established in the context of the Association Agreements and through the Euro-Mediterranean ministerial conferences which are part of the Barcelona process". It also explains that "the European Neighbourhood Instrument will finance joint projects proposed by and for the benefit of partners from both the EU Member States and partner countries. As such it will complement external and internal funding instruments able to operate only on one side of the Union's borders".</p> <p>A more detailed description of the process of such involvement is included in the Communication of December 2006 on "The general approach to enable ENP partner countries to participate in Community agencies and Community programmes". The communication provides information on agencies and programmes available for potential ENP partner participation and aims to establish a general approach towards achieving a regional shared policy. It states that this participation "provides major opportunities for further strengthening the ENP: Furthermore it specifies that "The concrete choice of specific programmes and agencies in which individual ENP partners might participate depends on the identification of corresponding interests between the European Community, ENP partners and respective agencies as well as the outcome of programme-, agency and country-specific negotiations". However, despite clear references in the ENP Strategy Paper to the need to involve partner countries in the identification of priority areas of intervention no reference is made to the actual processes through which the consultations are to take place.</p> <p>Furthermore, looking to the regional strategy paper it becomes evident that a different approach is deployed for the two regions. For the ENP Southern region a more active role is recognized to the partner countries. Indeed, the MEDA Regulation 2698/2000 (article 11/5.3) states that "Indicative national and regional</p>
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	<p>programmes covering three-year periods shall be based on the corresponding strategy papers...They shall take into account the priorities identified with the Mediterranean partners, including the conclusions of the economic dialogue". Moreover, the RSP ENP South 2007-2013 (page 14) adds that "policy issues and responses have been discussed in a variety of Euro-Mediterranean policy meetings and official documents. At the Barcelona Summit (November 2005), the partners made a selection among these issues and prioritized them in a five-year work programme. The objectives and activities included in this work programme constitute the basis for Euro-Mediterranean cooperation at regional level. That cooperation is partly carried out through a variety of regional policy and negotiation meetings under the Barcelona Process". Furthermore, it is worth noting that the ENP Strategy Paper specifies that the cooperation in the Mediterranean region is built on the "acquis" of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership and that "the regional agenda is fed by the orientations and conclusions of the Euro-Mediterranean Conferences of Foreign Affairs as well as of sectoral Ministerial Conferences" (page 22).</p> <p>This is also confirmed by the Evaluation report of the MEDA II Regulation<sup>15</sup> (June 2009). On the issue of ownership, the report points out that identification and preparation of regional activities were discussed and endorsed at political level but their implementation at country level had limited visibility. In view of this, the report recommends to: i) promote joint analysis; ii) build on achievements in terms of networks and dialogue to increasingly develop a regional response to crucial regional issues; iii) favour increased ownership of regional interventions at the implementation stage; iv) foster complementarity between bilateral and regional interventions; and v) ensure that sufficient resources are made available for awareness rising. And later on by the Southern RIP 2011-13 / Consultation of stakeholders, p 18. The consultation process in Euro-Mediterranean regional cooperation is pursued at both official and civil society level. At official level since 2007 more than 18 Ministerial level meetings have been held in a variety of sectors; including 2 Foreign Affairs Ministers' meetings and one summit (2008). These meetings, as well as the senior officials meetings, constitute the fora of dialogue where cooperation proposals are put forward and priorities established. Areas of cooperation and regional programmes are the result of this continued dialogue with Mediterranean partner countries in fields such as trade, economy, sustainable development, gender, water, environment, energy, tourism, industry, maritime affairs, migration and social affairs. Civil society consultation takes place at sector level and at global level with the Euro-Med civil society platform. The Civil forum that normally is held before the Foreign Affairs Ministers' meeting is the main opportunity for discussion and exchange of views with civil society organisations. (Southern RIP 2011-13 / Consultation of stakeholders, p 18).</p> <p>For the Eastern region such references are not evident in the strategy paper and this can be explained by the fact that a real regional cooperation has not been set up until 2009 through the Prague Declaration that defines the Eastern Partnership (EaP). Indeed the TACIS regulation 99/2000 (article 3/) clearly refers to national programmes rather than to regional programmes affirming that "The measures outlined in the national action programmes shall be reflected in financing memoranda agreed between the Commission and each partner State. These shall be based on a dialogue addressing the joint interests of the Community and the partner States, particularly in the context of the Partnership and Cooperation Agreements". In addition, while the RSP 2007-2013 (p.2) states that "This ENPI Eastern Regional Strategy Paper has been developed in consultation with the authorities of the partner countries of the region, and the Member States and other donors have been consulted during the drafting process", the RIP ENP East 2007-2010 (page 3) specifies that "the member states and other donors were consulted during the drafting process" without any mention to the partner countries.</p> <p>Sources: ENP Strategy Paper COM (2004) 373 final; On the General approach to enable ENP partner countries to participate in Community agencies and Community programmes COM (2006)724 final; RSP of the Eastern Regional Programme 2007-2013, and RIP 2007-2010; RSP of TACIS Regional Cooperation 2004-2006, and RIP 2004-2006; RSP of the Euro Mediterranean Partnership 2007-2013, and RIP 2007-2010; RSP Euro Mediterranean Partnership 2002-2006, and RIP 2005-2006. MEDA COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 2698/2000, TACIS COUNCIL REGULATION (EC, EURATOM) No 99/2000</p>
Information pertaining to specific interventions	<p>Programming documents at intervention level also contain explicit references to a consultative process, although in this case, consultations are more oriented towards to the definition of the optimal organisational set-up as well as the fine-tuning of the intervention (e.g. specific activities) during the formulation stage. In other cases the existence of a consultative process can be inferred. Relevant examples are provided here below:</p> <p>Agadir Agreement:</p> <p>"As regards the implementation of the programme the choice between a single counterpart (Secretariat or common structure) or the conclusion of contracts with</p>

local focal points in each country (Ministries of Foreign Trade and or/ Foreign Affairs, depending on the country) will be made in consultation with the MPs once the final version of the Agreement will be known in his details and annexed protocols.” Project fiche p.1

“This note summarises the findings of the four identification missions carried out between October and December 2002 for the Regional Programme “South-South trade integration – Agadir”. The objective of the missions was to gather the views and especially identify needs for support (Technical Assistance) of MED partner countries related to the implementation of the “Agadir” Free Trade Agreement. The aim here is to sum up the overall results and provide elements for the next steps in the Programme’s preparation, in view of the forthcoming signature of the “Agadir” Agreement among the four countries. In the four countries, local authorities were met and in particular Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade, Customs departments, as well as, where possible, representatives of private sector.” (Identification mission report)

Initially, there was no consensus between MS about the creation of the ATU, as the “Identification Report of the Regional Programme South-South trade integration – Agadir” (19/12/2002) put it: “The set up of a permanent “Secretariat” is supported by Jordan and Morocco only. Tunisia and Egypt are against such a representational body (...). In fact the clear assumption of both Jordan and Morocco seems to be that the Commission would support such a body (...). Obviously a decision on the point can only come from the agreement of the four countries. On the other hand, EC support to a common structure is felt as necessary, in a light form, also by Tunisia and Egypt,”

AF Agadir p.2: “In addition, consultations in May 2008 in partner countries (...), confirmed that reduction of Non Tariff Barriers is a key condition for the future credibility of the Agreement.”

East Invest: Identification report p. 6. “in depth interviews and participative workshops with the relevant national stakeholders in Ukraine, Belarus, Moldova, Armenia, Georgia and Azerbaijan” [...] “the national stakeholders, with whom the consultants interacted, included public and private business facilitators and small & medium enterprises...”

Support to Energy Market Integration and Sustainable Energy in the NIS (SEMISE): “All participating countries recognise that energy price fluctuations and increasing competition for ever scarcer hydrocarbons resources affect National States’ ability to attract investment and ensure a smooth development of their economies. Whatever their respective energy resources endowments, they see the enhancement of energy cooperation with the EC as mutually beneficial for all the parties, due to the complementary interests and also because overriding challenges are best addressed through reinforced coordination and exchanges. The activity of SEMISE and of the other projects carried out under INOGATE, with appropriate support from the INOGATE Technical Secretariat, will catalyse the necessary convergence of efforts”. Source: ID fiche, p. III

EuroMed Civil Aviation II: Programming documents do not explicitly refer to a consultative process, however, a number of elements tend to confirm that this has indeed taken place. Firstly because the programme is the second phase of a previous programme thereby allowing to take into account lessons learned and issues emerging from the implementation process of the previous programme, including interactions with stakeholders. Secondly because, reference is made to: i) the consideration of different approaches to “tackle these issues in the beneficiary countries”; ii) the need to implement the programme “within the framework of the EuroMed Transport Forum and its dedicated working group on Aviation. In this way high level follow-up of the project is assured and moreover the project is linked to the overall implementation of the Regional Transport Action Plan (RTAP) for the Mediterranean and the specific actions for aviation”. Project identification fiche, chapter 2.5 ‘Strategic analysis’ (p.6).

**1.1.2.2 Existence of functioning structures and mechanisms (both formal and informal) ensuring the collective ownership of the regional programmes**

<p>Information related to overall strategic and programmatic</p>	<p>The documents analysed mention the collective ownership as a principle for the enhancement of the participation process but no references to particular mechanism at regional level are identified in the regional strategy papers of both regions, the mechanisms described have mainly a bilateral dimension. This is explained by the fact that “the ENP is focused mainly on bilateral approaches and Action Plans, without a strong regional policy or institutional set-up” (RSP ENP South 2007-2013, page 11).</p> <p>The Strategy Paper on the Neighbourhood Policy of May 2004 states that a “joint ownership of the process, based on the awareness of shared values and common</p>
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issues	<p>interests is considered essential since the EU does not seek to impose priorities or conditions on its partners" but offers a policy to be shared and agreed by partners with considerable interest and engagement. Joint ownership is therefore considered strength of the ENP as defined in the Communication of December 2006 on "Strengthening the European Neighbourhood Policy".</p> <p>The Strategy Paper clearly identifies the mechanism aiming at creating collective ownership through the creation of Association Agreements or Partnership and Cooperation Agreement that underpin the Action Plans, which will be then the result o a cooperation process. Indeed, these documents will allow the concrete participation of each country to regional programmes with a mutual sharing of objectives and values. For their success the Document states that "the Action Plans depend on the clear recognition of mutual interests in addressing a set of priority issues. There can be no question of asking partners to accept a pre-determined set of priorities. These will be defined by common consent and will thus vary from country to country. The endorsement of these plans by the highest instance of the agreements in place will give added weight to the agreed priorities for action". Therefore "the ambition and the pace of development of the EU's relationship with each partner country will depend on its degree of commitment to common values, as well as its will and capacity to implement agreed priorities".</p> <p>The Action plans are to be agreed jointly with the neighbouring countries concerned and to be shared with all EU institutions. Indeed, the Commission will send the draft Action Plans to the European Parliament, as well as to the European Economic and Social Committee, and the Committee of the Regions for Information. The Communication for Action Pans under the European Neighbourhood Policy of December 2004 specifies that the Action Plans "should have a minimum duration of three years and be subject to renewal by mutual consent. Such action plans should be based on common principles but be differentiated, as appropriate, taking into account the specificities of each neighbour, its national reform processes and its relations with the EU. Action plans should be comprehensive but at the same time identify clearly a limited number of key priorities and offer real incentives for reform. Action plans should also contribute, where possible, to regional cooperation".</p> <p>Sources: Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament Strengthening the European Neighbourhood Policy" COM (2006) 726 final; ENP Strategy Paper COM (2004) 373 final; Communication from the Commission to the Council on the Commission proposal for Action Pans under the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) COM(2004) 795 final; RSP of the Eastern Regional Programme 2007-2013, and RIP 2007-2010; RSP of TACIS Regional Cooperation 2004-2006, and RIP 2004-2006; RSP of the Euro Mediterranean Partnership 2007-2013, and RIP 2007-2010; RSP Euro Mediterranean Partnership 2002-2006, and RIP 2005-2006; MEDA COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 2698/2000, TACIS COUNCIL REGULATION (EC, EURATOM) No 99/2000</p>
Information pertaining to specific interventions	<p>Invest in Med: Action Fiche "The Member States and the Partner countries and territories being represented at the Working Party on industrial cooperation and at the future Ad-hoc group on investment promotion, they will be regularly informed on the implementation of the project. The MS will have to ensure an active involvement of EU stakeholders in the project."</p> <p>East-Invest (MR 2010): The project is owned by the four governments and implemented by an intra-governmental technical body. The level of ownership in a given complex environment by all sides is very good.</p> <p>Agadir Agreement: Action Fiche "The programme will be managed by a Consortium including key East-Invest stakeholders ... which will appoint a National Focal Point to manage day-to-day programme operations in each of the six Eastern ENPI Countries."</p> <p>ENPI Mediterranean Environment Programme (ENPI MEP) :</p> <p>The political will demonstrated by the beneficiary countries in the recent period (in particular during the 2006 Cairo Ministerial Conference) is a concrete illustration of the ownership that will prevail during the implementation phase of the programme, which will respect the beneficiaries' leadership and help strengthening their capacity to exercise it.</p> <p>Euromed Civil Aviation II</p> <p>As indicated under the previous indicator, reference is made to the need to implement the programme "within the framework of the EuroMed Transport Forum and its dedicated working group on Aviation. In this way high level follow-up of the project is assured and moreover the project is linked to the overall</p>

		<p>implementation of the Regional Transport Action Plan (RTAP) for the Mediterranean and the specific actions for aviation". Project identification fiche, chapter 2.5 'Strategic analysis' (p.6).</p> <p>Further information will be sought during the field phase to verify the extent to which this has allowed to ensure collective ownership of the programme.</p> <p><u>EUROMED MIGRATION II</u>, ROM Report MR-115521.02 dated 25/10/2010: "Institutional, management and financial arrangements are clearly defined. The decision to appoint national points in both MEDA and EU countries is to be saluted, since it fosters ownership of the project. Substantial efforts have been made by the Project team to deploy a participatory approach throughout project implementation (after the implementation of the 1st phase, the PMU engaged in a consultative process which culminated into the 2nd Regional Conference where the project's 2nd phase was discussed). However, a number of officials interviewed in the course of the national monitoring missions expressed the necessity for the PMU to listen more carefully to the needs and expectations of individual Mediterranean partners. Allegedly, the communication between the PMU and some project focal points (i.e. in Egypt) has not been sufficient to allow effective project implementation, particularly taking account of the complex institutional arrangements in the MEDA countries". p. 2</p> <p><u>Enhancing Equality Between Men and Women in the Euromed Region (EGEP)</u>, ROM Report MR-115441.02 dated 27/08/2010. "Regarding programme stakeholders, the decision to appoint national focal points (Euromed Gender Focal Points within the National Women Machineries - NMW) is to be praised, since it fosters ownership by providing relevant stakeholders with the decision making power concerning involvement of their administrations. However, partners are not sufficiently involved (being treated more as beneficiaries rather than actors) and do not fully assume programme ownership. No advisory board, steering committee or any other permanent forum is established to discuss programme's strategy and specific approach, while ad-hoc regional gatherings are occasional". p. 2</p>
Mission Georgia	in	In the ENP East, policy dialogue could not be implemented for regional programs because there was no relevant stakeholder for regional projects, nor any regional forum. This is changing with the launch of the Eastern Partnership and its different platforms. However, for the EUD, the ENP countries' participation to these fora is not always enthusiastic and their effectiveness remains under question.
Mission Ukraine	in	Lack of policy dialogue at the regional level: The Eastern Partnership has been launched. The Ukrainian counterpart of the EU, the Ministry of Economy, has coordinated the Economic Cooperation Platform, which has four working groups (WG) on: Trade, Climate, Transport and SMEs issues. According to its representatives, the only effective WG is the one dealing with trade issues, whereas discussions within the WG Transport allowed to identify priority projects. The WG Climate is a failure. The WG SMEs is ineffective because no one knows to what it is aiming at and core cooperation issues apparently are not discussed there. For instance, there has been no assesment of East-Invest activities, nor any discussion about the opportunity and the possible design of an East-Invest 2 .
Mission Morocco	in	The main instrument of policy dialogue in the Economic sector is the EuroMed Industry committee and, within it, the Working party on Euro-Mediterranean industrial cooperation, which aim is to coordinate industrial cooperation and to monitor the implementation of programmes. It is composed of representatives from public authorities and business associations from EU and Mediterranean partner countries, international organisations and some EU institutions. EU and Mediterranean industry ministers meet every 2 years to discuss future priorities and adopt a 2-year work programme. The Working Group meets twice a year and prepares the Ministers decisions. The attendance rate is high; meetings usually include Turkey and Israel. However, interview with Moroccan institutions shows that the decision-making process is led by the EC, which submit proposals, usually relevant and appreciated by the Med partners. Med partner's initiatives are rarely approved, due to budget limitations or other priorities. Accordingly, this forum has more a consultative role than a decision-making role.
<p><b>1.1.2.3 Evidence that the Commission's regional cooperation programmes are a response to issues raised in the framework of the policy dialogue instances and that policy dialogue structures – partnership platforms above all - monitor the implementation of cooperation programmes</b></p>		
Information related overall	to	The analysed documents show that the ENP strategies are the result of a policy dialogue within all actors involved. In particular for the ENP South region, "The policy issues and responses have been discussed in a variety of Euro-Mediterranean policy meetings and official documents. At the Barcelona Summit (November 2005), the partners made a selection among these issues and prioritized them in a five-year work programme. The objectives and activities included

strategic and programmatic issues	<p>in this work programme constitute the basis for Euro-Mediterranean cooperation at regional level. That cooperation is partly carried out through a variety of regional policy and negotiation meetings under the Barcelona Process (that do not require significant funding or technical assistance) (p. 14 of RSP South 2007-2013). Moreover, the following policy documents “The Barcelona Declaration, the AAs and the ENP Action Plans are jointly agreed between the EU and its Mediterranean partners, with fully shared ownership” (p.6 of RSP South 2007-2013).</p> <p>In addition, the policy dialogue will ensure the monitoring process. Indeed, the progress of programmes and strategies “will be carefully monitored in the committees and sub-committees established under the agreements, and in the appropriate dialogue structures. The definition and attainment of these priorities will be an important first step towards the ambitious goals set out in the Commission communication of March 2003 (page 7 SP ENP Strategy Paper COM (2004) 373 final). Moreover, “Partner countries will be asked to provide detailed information as a basis for this joint monitoring exercise. The sub-committees, with their focus on specific issues, as well as the economic dialogues, will be particularly useful for monitoring” (p.10 SP ENP Strategy Paper COM (2004) 373 final)</p> <p>This is also confirmed by the Communication “Implementing and promoting the ENP”, which states that “the implementation and monitoring of these first seven ENP Action Plans is well under way, and is kept under review through the institutions of the Partnership and Cooperation and Association Agreements”(p. 3 SEC(2005)1521).</p> <p>No information has been found in relation to the actual role played by policy dialogue in monitoring / discussing progress.</p> <p>Sources: RSP South 2007-2013; SP ENP Strategy Paper COM (2004) 373 final; Implementing and promoting the ENP SEC (2005)1521.</p>
Information pertaining to specific interventions	<p><u>Invest in Med:</u></p> <p>“This new regional project on investment promotion comes within the framework of :</p> <p>The Conclusions of the Sixth Euro-Mediterranean Conference of Ministers for Industry on Rhodes 21 and 22 September 2006 again endorsed this project approach. The Conclusions of the 8th Euro-Mediterranean Conference of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, which was held in Tampere on 27-28 November 2006 and which announces the intention of the European Commission to launch a new regional programme on investment promotion.</p> <p>The Working group on Industrial Cooperation, organised and supported by the EC, which is composed by the representatives of the Mediterranean Ministries in charge of the industrial cooperation” (Identification fiche p 3)</p> <p><u>Forest Law Enforcement and Governance (FLEG):</u></p> <p>“The goals of this project are consistent with those set out in the EU FLEGT Action Plan which place particular emphasis on governance reforms and capacity building, supported by actions aimed at developing multilateral cooperation and complementary demand-side measures designed to reduce the consumption of illegally harvested and illegally traded timber in the EU”.</p> <p>In the ENPI Eastern Regional Indicative Programme (2007-2010), under priority area n°2 (Environment Protection and Forestry), it is stated that:</p> <p>In November 2005 in St-Petersburg, the Ministerial Conference on Forest Law Enforcement and Governance for Europe and North Asia (FLEG) adopted a Declaration confirming that the issue of forest management and timber trade was an area of national concern on the broader national governance and development agenda. EU regional assistance in this area will focus on the priorities identified in the Indicative Action Plan of the FLEG Ministerial Process, formulate joint strategies to combat illegal logging and imports of illegally logged wood, and strengthen regional cooperation in forest law enforcement between governments and the private sector.</p> <p>This project is directly embedded in the above-mentioned strategic context and is designed to respond to the mentioned priorities.</p> <p>The goals of this project are also consistent with those set out in the EU Action Plan for Forest Law Enforcement and Trade (FLEGT) which places particular emphasis on governance reforms and capacity building, supported by actions aimed at developing multilateral cooperation and complementary demand-side measures designed to reduce the consumption of illegally harvested timber in the EU. Source: Project fiche, p. 3.</p>

	<p>Euromed Civil Aviation II:</p> <p>In the project fiche, reference is made to the need to implement the programme “within the framework of the EuroMed Transport Forum and its dedicated working group on Aviation. In this way high level follow-up of the project is assured and moreover the project is linked to the overall implementation of the Regional Transport Action Plan (RTAP) for the Mediterranean and the specific actions for aviation”. Source: Project identification fiche, chapter 2.5 ‘Strategic analysis’ (p.6).</p> <p>Further information will be sought during the field phase to verify the extent to which this high-level follow up has actually taken place.</p> <p><u>MED-ENEC II</u>, Identification fiche, pp.2 &amp; 3 “Consistency with Partner Government(s) policies and strategies”</p> <p>“Moreover, in the three sessions of the Euro-Mediterranean Energy Experts' Group organised in 2007, all countries represented manifested their interest for the enhancement of energy efficiency, more particularly in the building sector, and for the principle that the Commission should launch a second phase of MED-ENEC.” “[...] all Mediterranean Partner Countries (MPC) express interest for innovative technologies and approaches in the sector concerned, as shown in the discussions held in the context of the Experts' Group created in 2006 in support of the Energy Forum.”</p> <p>Enhancing Equality Between Men and Women in the Euromed Region (EGEP), ROM Report MR-115441.02 dated 27/08/2010</p> <p>It is in line with the principles of the 1995 Barcelona Declaration. Its relevance is further confirmed by the second Marrakesh Ministerial Conference and Conclusions (2009). EGEP's governmental focus appears relevant. p. 2</p> <p><u>EUROMED Migration II</u>, ROM report, MR-115521.01 dated 21/12/2009, p. 2 “Furthermore, it intends to contribute to the implementation of some of the activities approved at the first Euro-Mediterranean Ministerial Meeting on Migration, which took place on the 18-19 November 2007 in Algarve, where political and operational conclusions were approved, confirming the importance of concrete cooperation in the various fields of migration. It is thus a relevant and timely project, whose purpose fits into the overall perspective of developing a Euro-Mediterranean area of co-operation on migration, considering its added-value as a confidence-building measure, against the background of recent migration patterns and the resulting EU comprehensive global policy focus”.</p>
<p>Mission in Georgia</p>	<p>The Eastern Partnership has different dialogue platforms. However, for the EUD, the ENP countries' participation to these fora is not always enthusiastic and their effectiveness remains under question. There was a need for a regional policy cooperation platform, but it remains to be seen whether the Eastern Partnership does fulfill this function. For instance the Economic integration platform of the Eastern Partnership is not well performing, because sub-regional integration is clearly not a priority for governments of the ENP East countries.</p> <p>The “top-down” approach in the region is confirmed by EUD project management.</p>
<p>Mission in Ukraine</p>	<p>According to the Ukrainian EC counterpart, regional projects are not designed through a policy dialogue process. They are built and designed through a top-down process from Brussels. They have no information on other economic regional projects (EGP-BAS for instance). In the case of East invest , the counterpart of the EU in Ukraine has no info, no contacts, no participation in the project.</p>
<p><b>1.1.2.4 Other evidence of actual ownership on the ground (e.g. degree of participation to the Eastern and Euro-Mediterranean partnerships, involvement of beneficiary institutions in the identification of programmes,..)</b></p>	
<p>Information related to overall strategic and programmatic</p>	<p>The extent to which beneficiaries of ENP strategies are involved in the two regional partnerships is evident by the constitution of important fora where all actors can provide support and share ideas. Among them:</p> <p>Euro Mediterranean Parliamentary Assembly (EMPA), opened its proceedings on 22-23 March 2004 in Athens (Greece) and consists of 280 members (130 EU members, 130 members of the parliaments of the ten founding Mediterranean partners, 10 members from the parliaments of the European Mediterranean partner countries, 10 members from the Mauritanian parliament.) and meets in ordinary plenary session once a year.</p>



issues	<p>The EMPA is the Barcelona Process's parliamentary institution and plays a consultative role. It provides parliamentary impetus, input and support for the consolidation and development of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership. It expresses its views on all issues relating to the Partnership, including the implementation of the association agreements. It adopts resolutions or recommendations, which are not legally binding, addressed to the Euro-Mediterranean Conference. The degree of participation to the meetings of the EMPA and workshops has been high and the contents have been concentrated mainly on tools for the involvement of local and regional authorities in the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership, development of territories and water governance (see table below).</p>		
	Meeting	Participants	Contents
	November 20, 2008 : Debate on the involvement of local and regional authorities in Euro-Mediterranean policies, Marseilles (France)	70 participants, elected officials and representatives of networks and associations of local authorities from 8 countries of the three shores of the Mediterranean (Morocco, Tunisia, Lebanon, France, Spain, Italy, Belgium, and Turkey)	Participants debated with a representative of the European Union and a representative of the Union for the Mediterranean in the presence of experts who provided information on the programmes and tools for the involvement of local and regional authorities in the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership.
	May 25 & 26, 2009 : Regional seminar for local authorities - Balkans : "Methods and tools for the development of territories", in Sarajevo (Bosnia and Herzegovina)	11 speakers	Several obstacles were identified through the analysis of current decentralization trends in the Balkans, but proposals were also made to move forward in the implementation of the process that local authorities regard as a true tool for the revival of territories.
	October 9, 2009: Conference on territorial attractiveness in the Mediterranean, within the Mediterranean Economic Week, Marseilles (France)	200 participants including: elected officials, representatives of private firms and professionals in development and urban planning	It had enabled all of these actors to discuss the governance of economic development in the Mediterranean, and particularly the strategic initiatives undertaken by the local and regional actors to enhance the attractiveness of their territories. It had also been the occasion to compare the experiences of local and regional authorities and large companies and to discuss the role of the public sector, particularly local and regional authorities, in issues related to economic governance
	November 23 & 24, 2009 : International conference on the Contribution of local and regional authorities to the Water Strategy of the Union for the Mediterranean, Lyon (France)		This meeting resulted in recommendations coming from local and regional authorities on the water strategy of the Union of the Mediterranean. It also allowed: to formulate the recommendations of local and regional authorities on the Water Strategy of the Union for the Mediterranean to identify the projects of decentralized cooperation to be presented at the Union for the Mediterranean and to reinforce the support from important donors for the projects led by Mediterranean authorities.
14th October 2011: workshop « Water governance in the Mediterranean: what will be the role of local and regional authorities? »	11 speakers	The Mediterranean context offered a great opportunity to reassert the role of local and regional authorities in public water governance and their capacity to design new development models in which local water management becomes an essential component of local sustainable development. This meeting also provided a great occasion to evaluate the consequences of the present changes in the Mediterranean and the prospects for the local and regional authorities.	
Source	<a href="http://www.commed-cglu.org/spip.php?rubrique102">HTTP://WWW.COMMED-CGLU.ORG/SPIP.PHP?RUBRIQUE102</a>		
Eastern Partnership Civil Society Forum (CFS) was endorsed in May 2009 under the Prague Summit and a concept paper was written and to which all interested			

	<p>parties are invited to participate. The Prague Summit of 2009 endorsed the idea of establishing a forum which would promote contacts among Civil Society Organisations of EaP and facilitate dialogue with public authorities. It should facilitate the sharing of information and experience on the partner countries' steps toward transition, reform and modernisation. The mandate of the CSF is to influence EU institutions and national governments by presenting the recommendations of the CSF during their decision-making process. The Eastern Partnership Civil Society Forum (CSF) held its first meeting in November 2009 with more than 200 Civil Society Organisations from the Partner countries and EU Member States. The CSF is organised through four Working Groups in order to discuss issues of the Thematic Platforms and enrich its agenda. The Working Groups of the CSF are working in parallel to the platforms and should contribute with its work to the progress of the platform programme. The title of the Working Groups are:</p> <p>WG 1. Democracy, human rights, good governance and stability          WG 2. Economic integration and convergence with EU policies          WG 3. Environment, climate change and energy security          WG 4. Contacts between people</p> <p>A Steering Committee facilitates the progress of the EaP CSF</p> <p>In March 2011 the Eastern Partnership has finally constituted the Euronest Parliamentary Assembly which is the counterpart of the EMPA.</p> <p>Sources: <a href="http://www.euronest.europarl.europa.eu/euronest/cms/cache/offonce/home/meeting;jsessionid=4095f9b93e51907c42ef9e60a15dc43a">http://www.euronest.europarl.europa.eu/euronest/cms/cache/offonce/home/meeting;jsessionid=4095f9b93e51907c42ef9e60a15dc43a</a>  <a href="http://www.eap-csf.eu/en/about-eap-csf/our-history/">http://www.eap-csf.eu/en/about-eap-csf/our-history/</a>  <a href="http://www.commed-cglu.org/spip.php?rubrique173">http://www.commed-cglu.org/spip.php?rubrique173</a></p> <p>Taking stock of the European Neighbourhood Policy COM(2010)207, p. 13.</p>
<p>Information pertaining to specific interventions</p>	<p><u>Invest in Med</u>: MR2010 : “the Project’s strong demand drive and ownership stem from the implementation approach, which applies such methods as working group meetings and roundtable discussions, B2B-events, workshops and training.”</p> <p><u>Agadir Agreement</u>: Project execution and activities effective implementation have provided evidence of an increasing MS coordination/cooperation capacity and commitment, so far :</p> <p>Regular Ministerial meetings have confirmed the political willingness to carry on with the AA integration process (cf., for instance, minutes of the MS Ministry of foreign affairs meeting in Morocco 17/2/2010).</p> <p>MS 330 000 € financial allocation to ATU has been regularly disbursed, according to the initial framework. Non-financial contribution could be added. Although this should be elaborated in details, logistical costs only account for about 10 000 € / year.</p> <p>The MS designation of a successor to the former executive director should be interpreted as a sign of their effective involvement in the AA process and in the ATU.</p> <p>At the end of Phase I, the process and ownership over the implementation of the Agadir Agreement (AA) has been handed over to local counterparts: four member states (Jordan, Morocco, Egypt and Tunisia), technically supported by the ATU, partly financed by the four member states and staffed by civil servants of the four countries. ATU supports and coordinates member states’ Ministerial Committee, Technical Committee, Focal Points, Working Groups, and Sector Associations. (...)ATU responds well to the needs and the priorities of the four governments (ROM Report, 2010)</p> <p><u>Euro-Med Youth III</u>, ROM Report MR-10408.02, dated 08/07/2009, p.2 ‘Relevance and quality of design’ “The call for proposals and grant mechanism allows for local needs to be identified by local actors with a bottom up approach. The beneficiaries’ needs in terms of the Overall Objectives are satisfactorily met. The stakeholders involved in the management and implementation of the programme fully understand and are supportive of the Overall Objectives.”</p>

Mission Georgia	in	No evidence on the ground of any involvement of beneficiaries in identification or programme design
Mission Morocco	in	<u>Invest in Med</u> : The Moroccan counterpart (DI, then, AMDI) has established a very good working partnership with the PMU, based in Marseille. Whereas, at the project level, design and implementation are considered as managed top-down from Marseille, the privileged status of DI/AMDI in the Anima network since its creation (now Vice President of ANIMA Investment Network), offered significant return in terms of project output internalization.
Mission Ukraine	in	The lack of coordination with the national programmes and priorities might be illustrated with the case of the State Agency on Energy Efficiency and Energy Conservation which (according to the information provided by the entity) was not approached by Inogate/Semise to develop the projects concerning Energy Efficiency and Renewables. This entity is the one entitled by the government of Ukraine to carry out activities on these issues.
Mission Egypt	in	<u>EuroMed Migration and EuroMed Justice</u> . Even though cooperation on Migration is very relevant in the Euro-Med region, EU and ENP-South agendas are very different, not to say conflicting. More precisely, there is evidence that while Egypt was keen to strengthen the dialogue on "legal migration", and on "migration and development", the EU has focused primarily its cooperation with ENP-South partners on "illegal migration".

### JC 1.3: The Commission's regional strategies and interventions in the two regions are consistent with the objectives of the ENP

#### I.1.3.1 References in the programming documents to the objectives of the ENP

Information related to overall strategic and programmatic issues	<p>The main four objectives of the Strategy Paper of Neighbourhood Policy stating (COM 2004-373) are those referred to in the Communication of July 2003, "Paving the way for a New neighbourhood Instrument", as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promoting sustainable development in regions on both sides of common borders;</li> <li>Working together through joint actions to address common challenges, in fields such as environment, public health, and the prevention of and fight against organised crime;</li> <li>Ensuring efficient and secure common borders through joint actions;</li> <li>Promoting local cross-border "people-to-people" type actions.</li> </ul> <p>The RSPs and RIPs covering the period of the evaluation 2004-2010 for both regions explicitly indicate in the rationale of the regional strategy that their purpose is to implement the European Neighbourhood Policy so as to achieve the above mentioned objectives.</p> <p>The MEDA Indicative Programme 2004-2006 (pp. 6 and following) states that:</p> <p>The RSP of the Euro Mediterranean Partnership 2007-2013 states that "In the wake of EU enlargement, the European Commission introduced a new European Neighbourhood Policy, for all its neighbours to the east and the south (COM(2003) 104, March 2003). The overall objective of the policy is to draw both old and new neighbours closer into the EU's political, economic and cultural realm, short of full membership. It seeks to contribute to stability and good governance in the EU's immediate neighbourhood and to promote a ring of well-governed countries to the east and south of the EU with whom the EU can enjoy close and cooperative relations" (p.5 RSP South 2007-2013) and</p> <p>"The primary regional strategic objectives for the EU are to implement the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP)" (p. 6 RSP East 2007-2013).</p> <p>For what concerns previous RSPs of both regions, namely the RSP of TACIS 2004-2006 and RSP of Euro Mediterranean Partnership 2002-2006, the rationale of the regional strategies do not contain any reference to the ENP objectives for a temporal discrepancy. Indeed, the two RSPs have been adopted prior to the publication of the Communication of July 2003. However the RIP of Euro Mediterranean Partnership 2004.-2006 mentions the new policy stating that it will have an impact on</p>
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	<p>the ongoing strategy and that it “aims at building upon the framework of co-operation provided by the Association Agreement with the aim of strengthening our partnership and bringing our neighbours closer to the EU. In return for concrete progress reflecting the shared values, and effective implementation of political, economic and institutional reforms, all the neighbouring countries can be offered the prospect of a stake in the EU's internal market. The new neighbourhood policy expands and develops the content of the specific objectives included in the Association Agreement provisions and could pave the way for further integration and liberalisation to promote the free movement of persons, goods, services and capital (four freedoms)”. And goes on to state that “The aim of the European Neighbourhood Policy is to share the benefits of enlargement with neighbouring countries, i.e. stability, security and well-being, in a way that is distinct from EU membership.” And identifies the following objectives of the European Neighbourhood Policy:</p> <p>The promotion of economic and social development in the border areas including infrastructure in the sectors of transport, environment, energy, as well as facilitation of border crossing.</p> <p>Addressing common challenges, in fields such as environment, public health, and the fight against organised crime.</p> <p>The protection of efficient and secure borders.</p> <p>The promotion of local, people-to-people type, contacts.” (pp. 6 onwards)</p> <p>Sources: Communication from the Commission Paving the way for a New neighbourhood Instrument COM (2003) 393 final; ENP Strategy Paper COM (2004) 373 final; RSP of the Eastern Regional Programme 2007-2013; RSP of TACIS Regional Cooperation 2004-2006,; RSP of the Euro Mediterranean Partnership 2007-2013; RSP Euro Mediterranean Partnership 2002-2006 and RIP Euro Mediterranean Partnership 2004-2006.</p>
<p>Information pertaining to specific interventions</p>	<p>Preliminary documentary review of programming documents related to specific interventions show either the existence of references to the ENP or – where explicit references are lacking - a strong correspondence with the ENP objectives. Examples are provided here below:</p> <p><b>Med Invest</b> Identification fiche p 3: “This project is designed in the context of the new neighbourhood policy which encourages and supports policies and priorities of the New Southern Neighbours aimed at coming closer to the EU.”</p> <p>Medinvest Call 2007 p4: “This project shall contribute to the economic development of the Mediterranean area and to the improvement of its business environment within the context of enhancing the flow of trade and foreign direct investments (FDI) in the one hand between the European Union (EU) and the Mediterranean partners and in the other hand between the Mediterranean partners in productive-sectors identified as being internationally competitive.</p> <p>Project Synopsis: “The Overall Objective is to improve the business environment, contribute to sustainable economic development and boost investment and trading in south-Mediterranean (MEDA) countries.”</p> <p>Evaluation 2011 p13 : “These three objectives are fully relevant to the EU strategy as expressed in its Regional Strategy Paper »</p> <p>« The strong involvement of the private sector as well as its supporting organisations is fully in line with the EU strategy as expressed in The "EC Support to Private Sector Development in Third Countries" Evaluation which, in its recommendations, "encourages [the] support to intermediary organisations as a way of influencing private sector policies, by following a set of best-practices5” (p 14)</p> <p>“Most of the initiatives visited during the field phase were relevant to the support of the needs of the private sector as well as to the objectives pursued by the EU.” (p.17)</p> <p><b>East-Invest:</b> Action Fiche: “East-Invest is designed in the context of the ENP which supports the Eastern Neighbours coming closer to the EU. It also comes within the framework of Article 25 of the Paris Declaration which stipulates that "Partner countries commit to intensify efforts to mobilize domestic resources, strengthen fiscal sustainability, and create an enabling environment for public and private investments »</p> <p>Identification Report : “On the basis of the ENPI East Regional Strategy Paper, of the Regional Indicative Programme 2007-2009 and of the identification fiche of this future programme, the objective of the assignment was to identify a regional programme, whose Overall Objective will be to develop and utilize networking</p>

mechanisms in order to facilitate trade between the EU and the Eastern Neighbourhood Countries, as well as between the Eastern Neighbourhood Countries, while in addition improving the business and foreign investment climate in the region.”

**IBM FIT and Euromed migration.** The relation and correspondence with the objectives of the ENP can be clearly traced by looking at the areas of intervention and objectives of the interventions. In fact, despite the lack of specific references in the project identification fiche documents of the IBM FIT and Euromed migration, the programmes reflect - each with their own differences - the overall approach to migration and security issues respectively in the two regions.

**MED-ENEC II,** Identification fiche, p.2. This orientation is in line with the ENPI-South Regional Indicative Programme for 2007-2010, which assigns to energy cooperation the objective to “promote the potential of renewable energy sources and more efficient energy demand management”.

**Support to Energy Market Integration and Sustainable Energy in the NIS (SEMISE):** Information provided by the Identification fiche clearly points to a correspondence between the objectives as stated in the SEMISE and the ENPI-Eastern Regional Indicative Programme for 2007–2010. SEMISE is “based on the orientations defined in the framework of the so-called Baku Initiative, launched at the conference of the Energy Ministers of the EU, of the ENPI-East countries, and of the Central Asian States in November 2004, which have already partly materialised as a result of the activities carried out in the framework of the INOGATE programme. It is aimed (i) to deepen the integration of energy markets in the regions concerned, (ii) to pursue pre-investment efforts with a view to speeding up financing of energy-related infrastructure by IFIs and the private sector, and (iii) to develop more extensively energy efficiency and renewable energy, in order to reduce energy requirements, contribute to price stability, and reduce the impact of price increases”. Source: ID fiche, p. II-III The ENPI RIP 2007-2010 considers the energy sector as a priority and lists the following objectives:

“To improve energy supply and demand management through the regional integration of efficient and sustainable energy systems, including energy efficiency, technology transfer and diversification of sources within the region and with the EU.

To enhance the safety and security of energy supply by:

- extending and modernising existing infrastructure;
- substituting the earlier generation of nuclear power infrastructure for safer and environmentally-friendly power generation capacity;
- developing new energy infrastructure, particularly network interconnections;
- implementing modern operational monitoring systems.

To promote the financing of commercially and environmentally viable investments of common interest to be identified on the basis of objective criteria.

To ensure progressive approximation of norms and standards as well as policy convergence with a view to creating a functioning integrated energy market in line with internationally acceptable legal and regulatory frameworks“.

Environment sector: Documents reviewed to date point to a clear reference to the objectives of the ENP only in relation to the Forest Law Enforcement and Governance (FLEG). For the others, the correspondence can be inferred but is not explicitly stated.

In the ENPI Eastern Regional Indicative Programme (2007-2010), under priority area n°2 (Environment Protection and Forestry), it is stated that:

In November 2005 in St-Petersburg, the Ministerial Conference on Forest Law Enforcement and Governance for Europe and North Asia (FLEG) adopted a Declaration confirming that the issue of forest management and timber trade was an area of national concern on the broader national governance and development agenda. EU regional assistance in this area will focus on the priorities identified in the Indicative Action Plan of the FLEG Ministerial Process, formulate joint strategies to combat illegal logging and imports of illegally logged wood, and strengthen regional cooperation in forest law enforcement between governments and the private sector.

This project is directly embedded in the above-mentioned strategic context and is designed to respond to the mentioned priorities.

The goals of this project are also consistent with those set out in the EU Action Plan for Forest Law Enforcement and Trade (FLEGT) which place particular emphasis on governance reforms and capacity building, supported by actions aimed at developing multilateral cooperation and complementary demand-side measures

designed to reduce the consumption of illegally harvested timber in the EU. Source: Project fiche, p. 3.

Transport sector. No explicit reference was found in the documents reviewed vis a vis the objectives of the ENP although more generic references to the ENP framework are indeed present correspondence with the objectives of the ENP can be clearly traced by looking at the areas of intervention and objectives of the interventions. E.g.

**TRACECA Motorways of the Sea (MoS) for Black Sea and Caspian Sea:**

The TRACECA programme corresponds to the global EU strategy towards the countries involved in the project and retains the following objectives:

Promoting optimal connection of the international transport TRACECA corridor into Pan European Corridors and Trans-European Networks (TEN-T), with the objective of merchandises' flows facilitation;

Stimulating the co-operation among the participating states for trade development in the region;

Identifying factors hindering the development of trade and transport systems;

Promoting TRACECA projects as means to attract loans from IFIs and private investors.

Source: TORs p. 22

**TRACECA Transport dialogue and networks interoperability:**

"The project is in line with the related EC policy as identified in the Action Plans of the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) and aid effectiveness agenda: the project will focus on the implementation of priorities defined in the ENPI Eastern Regional Strategy paper, the Central Asian Strategy Paper 2007-2013 and their related Indicative Programmes". Source: Action fiche, p.2

**I.1.3.2 Programming documents explicitly show how proposed interventions will contribute to achieve the objectives of the ENP**

The programming documents of the two regions mention the ENP objectives as overarching principles on which the strategies are based and interventions designed.

In particular, for the Southern region the programming documents largely refer to the Barcelona Process: EU and EC cooperation objectives in the Southern Neighbourhood countries are guided by the Barcelona Process (BP) and the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP). (page. 4 RSP South 2007-2013). Under the RIP 2007-2010 of Euromed Partnership each priority makes specific reference to the framework of the Barcelona Process. Only under the priority 2 there is a clearer reference to the ENP strategy: "The European Neighbourhood Policy also attaches priority to cooperation in the transport and energy sectors. The European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) will help intensify cooperation with a view to greater economic integration between the EU and the Mediterranean partners", (page 29,RIP South 2007-2010).

For the Eastern region, strategic documents refer to the ENP objectives more often but still at a general level: "The primary regional strategic objectives for the EU are to implement the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) and the agreement on the Four Common Spaces with Russia, and to promote cooperation within the region" (page 6 RSP East 2007-2013).

Programmes fall under the different headings of the priority areas and can be easily linked to the overall objectives of the ENP. Although documentation reviewed does not show and explain in an explicit and articulated manner how the objectives will be achieved through the specific interventions, some linkages are evident and overall the objectives and activities can be traced back to the overall and sectoral objectives of the ENP.

Sources: RSP/RIP of the Eastern Regional Programme 2007-2013; RSP/RIP of TACIS Regional Cooperation 2004-2006; RSP/RIP of the Euro Mediterranean Partnership 2007-2013; RSP Euro Mediterranean Partnership 2002-2006 and RIP Euro Mediterranean Partnership 2004-2006.

**I.1.3.3 Priority areas of interventions as identified in the two regional strategies (and as emerging from the analysis of the inventory) correspond to the priorities areas of**



**focus as defined by the ENP**

The analysis of strategic and programming documents on the one hand and the reconstruction and presentation of the inventory on the other indicate that there is a clear correspondence between the areas of focus identified by the European Neighbourhood Policy Strategy paper and the areas of intervention of as defined in the regional strategies papers of both regions. This said, the areas identified by the regional strategies present a different distribution and level of prioritization between them and in relation to the ENP.

First of all, it is worth noting that the ENP Strategy Paper COM (2004) 373 final identifies 2 different strategies for the two regions that, however, address similar areas but with a different level of attention.

For the ENP East region all areas identified by the ENP Strategy Paper are included overall in the 2 RIPs (2004-2006; 2007-2010), see table. However, the RIP of 2004-2006 does not make any reference to the people-to-people sector that on the other hand it is included in the strategy of the RIP 2007-2010. The latter adds also the area concerning landmines and explosives that is not considered by the ENP SP.

For the ENP South region the situation is similar to the ENP East region even if in this case the RIP 2004-2006 does not address the environment sector that, however, is included in the RIP 2007-2010 under the priority " Sustainable Economic Development ", see table. Indeed this priority covers areas such as economic development, networks (transports and energy) and environment as well. This areas are clearly identified as single priorities in the ENP SP:

**Areas of intervention identified by the ENP SP 2004 and the ENP RSP/RIP East (2004-2006; 2007-2010)**

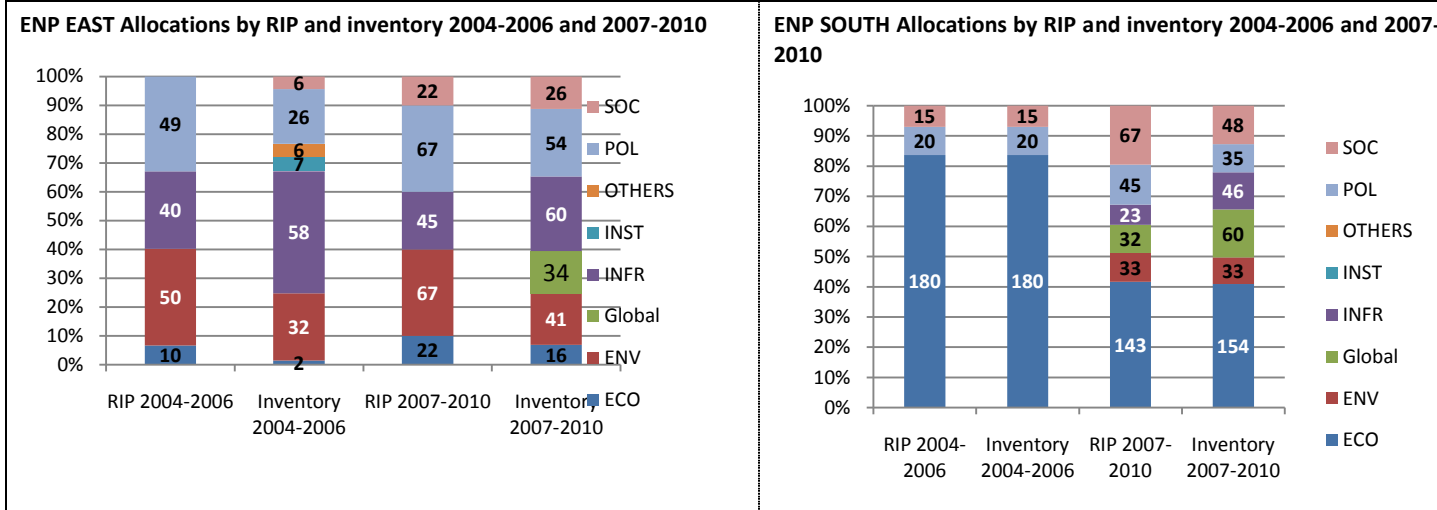
ENP SP 2004	RSP / RIP 2004-2006 Eastern region	RSP 2007-2013 / RIP 2007-2010 Eastern region
Reinforced cooperation on economy, business, employment and social policy, trade and infrastructure and support to SME	Promoting trade and investment flows: (33.6%) Energy sector (oil and gas networks) Transport cooperation Promotion of information society and development of e-plans	Networks: (25-35%): Transport Energy (including nuclear safety) SME Regional Cooperation
Environment, nuclear safety and natural resources Water sector Air pollution Management of nuclear fuel	Sustainable management of natural resources (33.6%) Water issues Biodiversity and sustainable use of forest resources Climate change	Environment protection and forestry (25-35%): Water sector Forestry sector Industrial pollution Climate change Information & civil society cooperation in the environment field
Justice and Home Affairs border management, migration and asylum fight against illegal trafficking and organised crime	Justice and home affairs: (32.9%) Enhancing integrated border management; Improving migration and asylum management, Combating organised crime and international terrorism	Border and migration management, the fight against international crime, and customs (20-30%)
People-to-people issues civil society, media, good governance and human rights, youth, education, intercultural dialogue health		People-to-people activities, information and support: (10-15%): Scientific research Health and communicable diseases Consumer policy Education and training Social sector and support to vulnerable groups Social and environmental awareness
		Landmines, explosive remnants of war, small arms and light weapons (5-10%)

**Areas of intervention identified by the ENP SP 2004 and the ENP RSP/RIP South (2002-2006; 2007-2013)**

ENP SP	RSP 2002-2006 / RIP 2005-2006 Southern region	RSP 2007-2013 / RIP 2007-2010 Southern region
Justice and Home affairs - border management, - fight against illegal trafficking	Enhancing the rule of law and good governance; (12%) Justice, Security and Migration Policy analysis (EuroMesSco & FEMISE)	Justice, security and migration cooperation (13%) Confidence building measures Justice, security and migration Policy analysis (EuroMesSco & FEMISE)
Environment Maritime pollution Management of water resources and waster prevention, or desertification. Trade, regulatory convergence and socio-economic development Liberalisation of services Regulatory approximation and trade facilitation Infrastructure interconnection projects - transports (intermodal networks) - energy (gas and electricity networks) - security projects	Making the Euro-Med Free-Trade Zone a Reality; (9%) Regulatory approximation and completion of the Med free trade area Promoting regional infrastructures; Promoting the sustainability of the Euro-Med Integration; (72%) TA and risk capital support for FEMIP	Sustainable economic development (58%) Investment promotion and reform dynamisation to attract investments Transport and Energy Cooperation South-South trade integration Environmental programme TA and risk capital support for FEMIP Development of information society
People-to-people civil society, human rights and democratisation, youth, education, intercultural dialogue	Bringing the Partnership closer the people (7%) Support to the EUROMED foundation Euromed Youth Dialogue and exchanges between cities & local authorities	Social development and cultural exchanges (20%) Gender equality and civil society Information and communication Euromed Youth Dialogue between cultures & cultural heritage

The figures below show:

- the correspondence between the areas identified by the ENP and the areas identified by the evaluation team through the analysis of the RSP of both regions, which led to the sectoral classification of the inventory. The sectoral classification has been divided in sectors and sub-sectors and the figure below presents the correspondence only through sectors; and
- the comparison between Allocation of funds as indicated in the RIPs and as it emerges from the inventory (regional allocation through geographic instruments)



Source: Own elaboration of CRIS data.

Notes: a) Under the period 2004-2006 for the ENP South region the inventory registers €167M extra that have not been included in the above calculations since they refer to last year of the previous RIP (2002-2004) and to programmes out of the regional strategies (e.g. funds for UNRWA). b) The allocations registered in the inventory for the ENP East region under the period 2004-2006 are under global decisions only, therefore in order to have a sectoral division we used the sectoral percentage of the contracted amounts which have been used on the total allocated amount in order to have an estimation of the allocations by sectors. c) Under the period 2004-2006 for the ENP East region the inventory registers €112M extra that have not been included in the above calculations since they refer to the Nuclear Safety strategy which is not included in the RSP.

The analysis of the inventory reflects the strategic distribution of resources throughout the sectors even if with some differences. Under the first period the ENP East region received more funds for the infrastructure sector (energy and transport) in respect to the envisaged allocation while the Political dimension and the Environment received fewer funds.

This table clearly shows that the strategies for the 2 regions follow different levels of prioritization. Indeed, the ENP South region privileges the Economic sector through the FEMIP support while the ENP East region presents a more homogeneous distribution of allocation throughout the sectors (in particular to Environment programmes, the Political dimension and Infrastructures).

Sources: ENP Strategy Paper COM (2004) 373 final, Inventory of the Evaluation of the Commission of the EU's Support to 2 European Neighbourhood Policy Regions (East and South); RSP of the Eastern Regional Programme 2007-2013; RSP of TACIS Regional Cooperation 2004-2006; RSP of the Euro Mediterranean Partnership 2007-2013; RSP Euro Mediterranean Partnership 2002-2006.

<p>Agadir Agreement</p>	<p>In 2007, the Regional Strategy Paper recognised that the degree of economic integration among Mediterranean partners remained low and ascribed this to both political and economic factors; among the latter the similar production structures and exporting patterns of Mediterranean partners and the relatively high tariff protection vis-à-vis each other; in fact South-South trade experienced only a marginal increase from 4.4% of foreign trade in 1995 to 5% in 2003. Intermediate Evaluation of the "Support for Implementation of the Agadir Agreement – Phase 2", p 7.</p>
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**JC 1.4 The Commission's regional cooperation strategies and programmes build on lessons learned / best practices from past cooperation (evolution from MEDA/TACIS to ENPI) and promote transfer of knowledge between the two regions**

**I.1.4.1 References in the programming documents to the lessons learned from past cooperation (especially in terms of evolution from MEDA/TACIS to ENPI)**

<p>Information related to overall strategic and programmatic issues</p>	<p>The RSPs dedicate specific sections to the EC's past experience. Looking at the RSP/RIPs of the ENP East region, a number of issues are highlighted there appear to be a number of similarities among issues treated under the different periods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- a lack of ownership by the partners of Regional programmes which has also, in some sectors, hindered their effectiveness in terms of impact at regional level...The future ENPI strategy should therefore be implemented by, supporting as much as possible initiatives that are strongly based on an existing political willingness among beneficiary countries to co-operate on a regional basis or initiatives which include actions to boost the overall political commitment to target sectors" (ENPI East RSP 2007-2013 p.15),</li> <li>- an adequate level of information and involvement of key actors in order to guarantee a 'diffuse' nature of the Regional Strategy,</li> <li>- the leverage of IFIs funds.</li> </ul> <p>These are lessons learned from previous cooperation which, however, have not yet completely implemented since it is repeated both in the first and in the second RSP.</p> <p>A similar situation is encountered when looking at the ENP South region. Indeed both Papers identify the following points as issues that should be given particular attention throughout the implementation of the programmes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- better definition of objectives in order to focus activities that support regional integration;</li> <li>- a better complementarity between the regional and the country actors; and</li> <li>- Involvement of participating countries.</li> </ul> <p>In addition to these general principles some more specific references can be found in relation to the need to take into account lessons learned and best practices at programme level, e.g. ENPI RSP Southern region 2007-2013, p. 11: "Several lessons have been learned from past regional cooperation programmes. First, the creation of regional networks and dialogue has become an important achievement of the partnership but cannot constitute an objective in its own right. Care should be taken to ensure that Mediterranean regional programmes focus on activities that foster regional or sub-regional integration and identity among the partners, and/or programmes that clearly generate economies of scale and scope at regional level. Second, regional programmes require the support and involvement of participating countries.</p> <p>Decentralisation of the management of regional programmes to countries in the region may facilitate and strengthen effectiveness but should be appropriately managed to ensure sufficient participation by all stakeholders. Regional high-level meetings and institutions created under the Barcelona Process should continue to ensure region-wide ownership."</p> <p>Finally, these documents also include more generic references to the importance of applying lessons learned, as exemplified by the formulation used in the ENP Southern RIP 2007-2010 (p.47) with reference to the "Information and Communication II" programme: "The new programme will benefit from the evaluation of the current exercise and will endeavour to apply the lessons learned. It will also try and incorporate some of the recommendations made following the 'Euromed and the Media' trilogy of conferences/workshops and the follow-up recommendations from the interim working group/task force and national forums/debates".</p>
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	<p>Overall, RSPs/RIPs refer to general principles, i.e. the importance of applying and transferring lessons learned to future programmes and programming exercises, but do not allow pinpointing specific instances in which this has been done.</p> <p>Additional information on this issue is provided for in the ENPI South RIP 2011-13, p. 17 'Lessons learned'</p> <p>The evaluation report of the MEDA II Regulation<sup>15</sup> (June 2009) constitutes the latest comprehensive analysis of the performance of Commission's cooperation with Mediterranean Partner countries, both at bilateral and regional level. The evaluation draws a number of important conclusions for the identification and implementation of activities at regional level, some of which have already been put into practice. The evaluation points to the difficult context of cooperation in a region affected by severe conflicts. The evaluation considers that in such a context, cooperation activities have been oriented not only to simulating but also to maintaining dialogue and networks of contacts between Mediterranean Partner countries and the EU. The evaluation report indicates that the programming exercise 2007-2013 already introduced a more strategic approach in our cooperation with Mediterranean Partners and it recognises that regional programmes are positively used as platforms for dialogue between all partners.</p> <p>The evaluation report coincides with the independent economic analysis such as the one made by the FEMISE, in that the overall strategy of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership and its cooperation instruments have positively contributed to the progress made by Partner countries in the area of economic stabilisation and liberalisation.</p> <p>Source: RSP of TACIS Regional Cooperation 2004-2006, p. 13; RSP of the Eastern Regional Programme 2007-2013, p. 15; RSP Euro Mediterranean Partnership 2002-2006; RSP of the Euro Mediterranean Partnership 2007-2013, page 1</p>
<p>Information pertaining to specific interventions</p>	<p>Invest in Med: Action Fiche: "Lessons learned. This project will come within the continuation of the achievements of the ANIMA project, supported by the EC since March 2002. ANIMA was designed to establish a network of investment promotion agencies. This network did not have a mechanism to strongly embrace the originator as well as the beneficiary of investment flows i.e. respectively the EU and the Mediterranean private sectors. The earlier focus on capacity building and training which was needed in a first phase, has now to be replaced by more emphasis on attracting the private sector from the EU and by activities leading to concrete results. ANIMA has built an instrument to alleviate the regional isolation and assist in the technical modernisation of the MED-IPAs, which is not sustainable, but which probably represented one of the most effective tools available in this domain within the Euromed area"</p> <p>Identification fiche: "Lessons learned", p 7: "The ANIMA project was designed to establish a network of regional investment promotion agencies as a means of promoting the flow of new investment. This network did not have a mechanism to strongly embrace the originator as well as the beneficiary of investment flows i.e. respectively the EU and the Mediterranean private sectors. The earlier focus on capacity building and training which was needed in a first phase (through Anima), has now to be replaced by more emphasis on attracting the private sector from the EU (...)"</p> <p>Evaluation 2011: "Invest in MED was the successor of a project called "ANIMA". ANIMA was supported by the EC from 2002 until 2007 for an amount of € 3.95 million. (...)When the ANIMA project expired in June 2007, it was decided to initiate a new regional project to facilitate trade and investment in the region but with a broader range of actors involved and aiming for more concrete results." "Its target groups are enterprises (SMEs, transnational companies etc.), public &amp; private organisations active in FDI &amp; trade development and government and public bodies (ministries, universities, etc.). Final beneficiaries are civil society, entrepreneurs and special groups, such as women and minorities living in the Diaspora. Both South-South and North-South business relations are addressed".</p> <p>Agadir Agreement: AF Agadir 2: "The design of the second phase of EC support to the Agadir process takes account of the conclusions of an assessment of the first phase of activities implemented under the 2004 Financing Agreement during the period 2005 – 2008, as follows (...)"</p> <p>Support to Energy Market Integration and Sustainable Energy in the NIS (SEMISE), ID fiche, p. IV</p> <p>As reported in the "strategy analysis, lesson learned and links with complementary actions" paragraph of the ID fiche, EC cooperation is already well established in the region. This is due in particular to INOGATE, a previous programme which has "progressively adapted its interventions to changing situations since its start up in 1995. This programme covers regulatory, technical and financial aspects through a wide range of projects, supplemented by EC assistance at bilateral level".</p>

## Energy Efficiency in Construction Sector-Phase II (MED-ENEC-II), ID Fiche, p. II - III

"A first EC-financed project (MED-ENEC<sup>100</sup> I), launched at the beginning of 2006, had the purpose of disseminating information on best practices and technologies regarding energy efficiency (EE) and renewable energies (RE), highlighting their interest, showing their practical feasibility (including through demonstration projects) and promoting their adoption. This first phase will come to an end in December 2008. A second phase of this initiative, taking advantage of the results already achieved but with more ambitious practical outcomes, would be fully justified, seen both from project monitoring activities and stakeholders' views. An external evaluation mission is expected to provide in early 2008 a confirmation of this necessity. MED-ENEC II should now help the Mediterranean Partner Countries (MPC) develop their EE & RE markets in the area concerned, by further extending the knowledge and the capacities of the business sector and encouraging public bodies, utilities, banks, landlords and residents to introduce EE and the use of RE in new as well as existing constructions".

"With respect to information on best practices and technologies (regarding district cooling, solar water heaters, heat pumps, insulation devices, electrical appliances, etc), the project will take advantage of the support provided by Denmark and Germany to the "MENA Regional Centre of Excellence on Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency" (MCREEE), which is planned to be set up in Cairo in 2008. Similar exchanges with MEDENER101 and with the "Mediterranean Renewable Energy Centre" (MEDREC) supported by the Italian Government and UNEP will also have to be considered. The orientations provided by the Commission in its Energy Efficiency Action Plan of October 2006 and the recommendations of the Directive 2002/91/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2002 on the energy performance of buildings and of any subsequent EU pieces of legislation or guidelines, will also be taken into account in the implementation of the project".

## Support for the Euro-Mediterranean Energy Market Integration MEDEMIP, Project fiche, p. II - IV

"The project will take advantage of the energy-related projects launched under MEDA bilateral funding in a number of MPs (Algeria, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Syria, etc). It will benefit from the preliminary results that will be achieved in the framework of the energy pre-neighbourhood programme". Furthermore the project could benefit from MPs' expectations regarding "cross fertilisation prospects and possibly - as shown with other MEDA regional projects, from emulation".

## Euromed Motorways of the Sea II: project fiche, p. 38

The lesson learnt in previous Tacis projects in the CIS region suggest that rational utilisation of resources and economies of scale require concentration on a limited number of priorities within the project implementation. As there was already huge involvement of the EC via different budget lines in trade and transport facilitation in the region, this project will form a further milestone towards regional integration and will strengthen the existing and previous efforts of Tacis projects and programmes. The project will address a concept of transportation which is new for most the CIS countries. Thus, the activity should be specifically adjusted both to country and regional needs. At the same time it should help optimise the connections of the CIS countries to Europe using modern techniques and practices. The experience shows that these balances should be carefully discussed before providing practical recommendations, highlighting concrete benefits to the beneficiary states from regional improvements.

## Euromed Civil Aviation II, Project fiche, p. 2

Already in 2005 during the first EuroMed Transport Ministerial Conference the political will to establish the EMCAA was recorded. During this Ministerial meeting the Ministers also asked for the drafting of the RTAP, which now also includes a dedicated action on the development of the EMCAA and for which the first EuroMed Aviation project has laid the foundation. The proposed project is therefore a logical continuation of the work of EuroMed Aviation I and should assure the implementation of the Road Map. More specifically, the first project has clearly identified the level of the current status of the different partner countries as regards implementation of international and EU aviation legislation. The cooperation under EuroMed Aviation I has also shown the ability of some countries to comply easier with the international and EU aviation acquis than others.

100 MED-ENEC stands for « Energy Efficiency in the Construction Sector in the Mediterranean » (see project website : <http://www.med-enec.com/en/>)

101 "Mediterranean Association of the National Agencies for Energy Conservation"



	<p>TRACECA Motorways of the Sea (MoS) for Black Sea and Caspian Sea, project fiche, p.38</p> <p>"The lessons learned in previous Tacis projects in the CIS region suggest that rational utilization of resources and economies of scale require a concentration on a limited number of priorities within the project implementation".</p> <p>TRACECA Transport dialogue and networks' interoperability, Action fiche, pp.2-3</p> <p>"This project builds upon past activities implemented and priorities identified in the framework of the TRACECA programme. Up to now, 62 technical assistance projects worth 105 million Euros and 14 investment projects worth 52 million Euros have been financed through TRACECA for a total amount of 157 million Euros. The last evaluations of the TRACECA programme, held in 2003 and 2007, pointed out that the most useful feature of TRACECA is that the programme encourages exchange of views between the member countries and gives them the opportunity of learning about up-to-date ideas and practices in EU states. Moreover the evaluation report underlined that there is urgent need to tie this work (TRACECA feasibility studies) in firmly with the International Financial Institutions, which welcome the input of external finance into the feasibility study phase of their projects. This project will follow-up on these recommendations in order to improve the concrete outputs of the TRACECA programme and to strengthen the coordination with IFIs.</p> <p>This project will also ensure a follow-up of previous EC-funded projects, implemented in the framework of the TACIS Regional Action Plans. In particular, advisory remarks from progress reports and monitoring reports of the following projects will be taken into account:</p> <p>"Trade Facilitation and Institutional Support" (RAP 2003)</p> <p>"Development of Co-ordinated National Transport Policies in Central Asia" (CA RAP 2004)</p> <p>"Organisation of working groups and Ministerial Conference on Transport Cooperation between the EU and Black Sea/Caspian littoral states and their neighbouring countries" (finalised in 2006)</p> <p>"Analysis of traffic flows for TRACECA countries and interregional transport dialogue between EU and NIS" (Regional Action Plan 2005 and to be launched in 2007)".</p> <p>Euromed Youth III: see indicator 4.1.2</p>
<b>I.1.4.2 Evidence of specific measures introduced within programmes in response to lessons learned from past cooperation (MEDA/TACIS to ENPI)</b>	
<p>Information related to overall strategic and programmatic issues</p>	<p>In the overall strategic and programmatic documents (RSPs &amp; RIPs) analysed there is no evidence of specific measures in response to lessons learned from past cooperation. The only mechanism found for the identification of lessons learned are the evaluations and their recommendations, which are taken into consideration in the formulation of the strategy and programmes. "Recent evaluations have concluded that a lack of ownership by the partners of Regional programmes has also, in some sectors, hindered their effectiveness in terms of impact at regional level" (p.15 RSP ENP East).</p> <p>Under the programme INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION II for the Southern region the documents state that "The new programme will benefit from the evaluation of the current exercise and will endeavour to apply the lessons learned. It will also try and incorporate some of the recommendations made following the "Euromed and the Media" trilogy of conferences/workshops and the follow-up recommendations from the interim working group/task force and national forums/debate (p. 47 RIP ENP South). And for the programme DIALOGUE BETWEEN CULTURES AND CULTURAL HERITAGE the document states that "The design of the programmes will take into account the lessons learned from the previous phases of the programmes" (p. 51 RIP ENP South).</p> <p>Source: RSP/RIP of the Eastern Regional Programme 2007-2010; RSP/RIP of the Euro Mediterranean Partnership 2007-2010.</p>
<p>Information pertaining to specific interventions</p>	<p>Invest in Med: Yes partly, through the emphasis on the private sector that the new programme should try to give. Cf., Identification fiche p 7 :</p> <p>"The identification of sectors/sub-sectors competitiveness will require a close and on-going dialogue/collaboration between the private sector and Government to resolve the impediments that affect each sector's and sub-sector's business environment.</p> <p>The strategies could then be used as a selling mechanism towards EU business associations in these productive-sectors. The selected sectors mentioned above will have to be promoted towards the EU as potential new trade and investment targets (ex: component production to the assembly of cars and trucks).</p>

There will be a similar approach for approximately 3 productive-sectors and/or sub-sectors for the promotion of intra-MED trade and attraction of intra-Mediterranean investment. The key stakeholders of each Mediterranean country will define and agree on the competitive strategies to be proposed to future investors from the region.

The activities organised in the framework of the project will have to be focused on these sectors. Two types of Matchmaking events/meetings will be organised in the framework of the project:

The first one will regroup intermediary organisations, in order to ensure a multiplying effect;

The second one will regroup EU and Mediterranean companies (SMEs as well as larger enterprises) on specific sectors, in order that they can conclude commercial agreements. These meetings will be organised on an experimental basis."

Euromed Youth III: lessons learned from the implementation of the Euromed Youth II have led to adopt a Decentralised management for the main Euro-Med Youth III activities which in turn has had positive effects on the implementation of the programme. Details below.

Project fiche, p.2 Lessons learned "Concerning the programme management structures, the focal points of the programme (National Co-ordinators) established in the MEDA youth authorities have acquired an adequate level of performance and their role as catalysts is important in achieving a high level of results in the programme. With adequate training measures, the capacities of the Mediterranean partners to promote and enhance participation in the programme have increased significantly during the previous phases of the programme. The evaluation reports also indicated that there was a strong demand from local actors, to further adapt the applicant's guide to a Mediterranean approach and languages. This aspect, together with a sound information and dissemination strategy, is particularly important for increasing the level of ownership of the programme by the local actors."

ROM report, MR-10408.02, dated 08/07/2009, p.2 "The decentralisation process has had a large influence on the implementation of the programme. Positive aspects have been that the capacity of the stakeholders has increased visibly throughout the duration of the programme. Stakeholders are more accessible for beneficiaries and have local knowledge that would not have been under the previous centralised system allowing for better quality and relevant projects. The Delegations and the EMYUs have improved their understanding of the needs of the programme (for example in promoting the programme and trying to reach areas away from the centres) and have become fully supportive and committed to the programme."

Support to Energy Market Integration and Sustainable Energy in the NIS (SEMISE). The formulation of SEMISE benefitted from the experience gained during the implementation of INOGATE. See Action fiche 2007, p.2; ID fiche, p.4

As a result, SEMISE is expected to provide an "increased emphasis on the institutional side (in conjunction with similar efforts from the INOGATE Technical Secretariat-ITS, with which day-to-day exchanges will be established) and on pre-investment aspects, while developing activities to encourage energy efficiency, demand-side management and diversification of energy sources.

This evolution is deemed necessary at this stage of development of energy cooperation in the region, to give more coherence to the overall EC cooperation package, address more significantly certain issues (institutional capacity-building, climate change), and hence increase its sustainability prospects" (...)

Following the "Evaluation and Orientation Study for the main themes of INOGATE's future development", carried out in 2003, four potential areas of improvement were identified:

"Strengthening of its regional dimension and better targeted support to beneficiaries by inter alia creating additional region-based offices;

Reinforced investment focus by preparing pre-feasibility and feasibility studies for suitable projects;

Transfer of know-how throughout the process of identifying and developing sound and bankable investment projects in the oil and gas sectors;

Increased collaboration with IFIs to facilitate project financing, besides the above-mentioned pre-investment measures".

Energy Efficiency in Construction Sector-Phase II (MED-ENEC-II), Source: ID fiche, pp. IV-V

	<p>“This project will take advantage of the networks established and of the results already achieved under MED-ENEC I, which benefits from a positive image in the region. [...]. The achievements of this initial phase [...] will be an asset for the next phase. MED-ENEC I impact can be deepened, particularly in the business sector, and amplified at consumers' level (through increased collaboration with energy efficiency agencies, national ministries, energy utilities, regional financing institutions and local banks). The project will also build upon the achievements [...] of the SOLATERM Project (currently carried out under German technical assistance and sponsored by the 6th EU Research Framework Programme) and of the upcoming GEF initiative aimed to boost the adoption of appliance standards and labels in Middle East and North African countries.”</p> <p>Support for the Euro-Mediterranean Energy Market Integration MEDEMIP: See I.1.4.1.</p> <p>ENPI Mediterranean Environment Programme (ENPI MEP) : Action Fiche, pp.2-3</p> <p>“The Short and Medium Term Priority Environment Action Programme (SMAP), which has been implemented under the MEDA instrument since 1998 [...] was evaluated in 2006. The evaluators stressed the need for stronger political commitment in the region concerning environmental integration in the other sectors policies and highlighted the fact that many projects which have been successfully implemented at local level could be replicated at larger scale in the region. Moreover, the LIFE Programme (EU's Financial Instrument of for the Environment) has funded since 1992 innovative environmental projects, not only within the EU but also in all the ENPI Southern countries (Except Libya). Their demonstration value and cost-effectiveness give these experiences a high added value for being reproduced in other locations of the partner countries”.</p> <p>TRACECA Motorways of the Sea (MoS) for Black Sea and Caspian Sea:</p> <p>EC was already involved in trade and transport facilitation projects in the region via different budget lines, as reported in the project fiche. Based on previous experiences, the TRACECA Motorways of the Sea will form “a further milestone towards regional integration and will strengthen the existing and previous efforts of Tacis projects and programmes. The project will address a concept of transportation which is new for most CIS countries. Thus the activity should be specifically adjusted both to country and regional needs. At the same time it should help optimize the connections of the CIS countries to Europe using modern techniques and practices. The experience shows that these balances should be carefully discussed before providing practical recommendations, highlighting concrete benefits to the beneficiary states from regional improvements”. Sources: project fiche, p.38</p> <p>TRACECA Transport dialogue and networks interoperability: see I.1.4.1</p> <p>Euromed Motorways of Sea II: action fiche, p. 5-6 “The proposed project will establish a very active and pragmatic cooperation with a wide range of stakeholders through building further upon pilot project consortia. The previous project identified [...] provided targeted support to these mature pilot projects with the aim of further optimizing operations where needed. The proposed project will continue this assistance to the previously identified proposals and provide the opportunity to create new consortia and proposals for pilot projects. The previous project also provided a Road Map for further development of Motorways of the Seas project in the Mediterranean accompanied by an impact assessment. By means of the proposed project a Master Plan for the future developments can be put in place. This cooperation should potentially lead to inclusion of southern Mediterranean partners in a future EU Motorways of the Seas call and may in that way trigger active cooperation of the partner countries. [...] This strategy is in line with the comments of the monitoring exercise which was carried out by an external monitor during the previous Motorways of the Seas project.”</p>
<b>I.1.4.3 References in the programming documents to the transfer of best practices between the two regions</b>	
Overall strategic and programmatic issues	In the strategic documents (RSPs and RIPs) there is no evidence of the transfer of best practices between regions nor is there any reference to such issues. No formal mechanisms of horizontal transfer of best practices between the two ENP regions have been created.
Information	Few, if any references to transfer of best practices between the two regions are explicitated in the programming documents. Only one example has been found and

<b>DRN</b>	
pertaining to specific interventions	this is not so direct. East-Invest: Not obvious. Action Fiche: "The achievements of, challenges facing, and lessons to be learnt from existing EC multilateral SME Networking/Trade Facilitation instruments in other regions where the EC supports similar programmes, are of particular relevance to the establishment of East-Invest, namely AL-Invest, Asia-Invest, PRO-Invest and Invest-in-MED. The lessons learned from these programmes and which should be integrated into East-Invest, are as follows (...)" However, in the identification report, no reference at Anima/invest in Med (while several at AL invest)
<b>I.1.4.4 Formal or informal coordination mechanisms are in place to promote the transfer of lessons learned / best practices between the Eastern and Southern ENP regions at both overall and sectoral level</b>	
Information related to overall strategic and programmatic issues	In the strategic documents (RSPs and RIPs) there is no reference to the existence of planned set-up of mechanisms to ensure the transfer of best practices between regions in the framework of the ENPI regional programmes. Further information will be sought during the field although interviews in Brussels did not point to the existence of such formal mechanisms but rather to informal, non-structured, ad-hoc mechanisms in relation to specific sectors / Commission officials.
Interviews in Brussel and during Field missions	Informal exchange of experience has taken place before June 2011, when units F3 and F4 were one unit, with thematic teams and project managers, thus allowing for transfer of experience among the ENP sub-regions. Since then the change in assignment of officials between DEVCO F3 (East Neighbourhood) and DEVCO F4 (South Neighbourhood) has acted as a channel of (informal) transfer of know-how allowing for further exchanges. Examples of mirror projects or very similar projects in the two regions do exist (e.g. in the energy sector MEDENEC/ ESIB, MEDEMIP/SEMISE, MEDREG/ ERRA; and in the transport sector SAFEMED / SASEPOL) and examples of transfers of experiences between the two regions in the South-East direction have been identified: i) in the private sector where the Anima project staff was contacted in the initial phase of the implementation of East-Invest to present its activities and to discuss possible cooperation; and ii) in the transport sector where lessons learnt in the South have been transferred to the East primarily in terms of coordination and policy issues rather than on specific operational experiences (e.g. in defining priority projects using the Regional Transport Action Plan and working groups; and the creation of the Eastern Partnership Transport Panel created in October 2011 which -to a certain extent- replicates the type of experience developed by the transport working groups in the South).
Mission in Georgia	At EUD field level, the ENP East policy is rather disconnected from ENP South. It is not considered inappropriate because Georgia and the region are so specific. For instance, EUD project management does not consider that lessons could be transfer from the Agadir Agreement process in the South to the current DCFTA negotiation. It does not seem very relevant because of the differences between these countries. Except in the case of East-Invest, which benefits from inputs of Anima (engaged in Med-Invest)
<b>I.1.4.5 Evidence of specific measures introduced within programmes with a view to benefit from the transfer of knowledge and approaches between the Eastern and the Southern region</b>	
overall strategic and	In the strategic documents (RSPs and RIPs) there is no evidence of the transfer of best practices between regions Sources: RSP/RIP of TACIS Regional Cooperation 2004-2006; RSP/RIP of the Eastern Regional Programme 2007-2013; RSP/RIP Euro Mediterranean Partnership

programmatically issues	2002-2006; RSP of the Euro Mediterranean Partnership 2007-2013,
Information pertaining to specific interventions	<p>East Invest: First Technical Report 2011,p 11: Investment intelligence by Anima</p> <p>The investment intelligence activities are part of the SME related East Invest activities and are a crucial element in the implementation of the activities. Considering the scope and the nature of the project, it is imperative to concentrate the activities on a certain number of sectors, those namely that offer the highest economic and investment potential in each of the 6 EaP countries.</p> <p>EUROCHAMBRES contacted Anima after signature of the main contract with the European Commission in order to define the nature of Anima's activities in the frame of East Invest. At the first PMC meeting in January 2011 Anima presented an outline of its proposed investment intelligence activities, and invited the freshly appointed NFPs to provide them with all relevant background information at their disposal, so that Anima could engage in the necessary desk research that would allow them to identify 5 to 8 priority sectors.</p> <p>TRACECA Transport dialogue and networks interoperability: "The EC proposal for the new European Investment Bank external lending mandates for 2007-13 foresees a considerable increase in the lending ceilings for the neighbouring countries. A specific Memorandum of Understanding has been signed between the Commission, the EIB and the EBRD to facilitate co-operation in Russia, Eastern Europe, Southern Caucasus and Central Asia". Source: Action fiche, p.3</p>
Mission in Georgia	East-Invest, benefits from training inputs of Anima (engaged in Med-Invest) on investment attraction strategy.
<p><b>JC 1.5: The Commission's regional strategies and interventions are designed and implemented in view of adding value to - and maximising complementarity and coordination with - assistance provided by EU MS and other donors</b></p>	
<p><b>I.1.5.1 Evidence of consultation with other donors (most notably EU MS and EIB) at the strategic and programming stages (e.g. Commission's regional programming documents make specific reference to other donors interventions, most notably EU MS and the EIB</b></p>	
Information related to overall strategic and programmatic issues	<p>Strategic and programming documents reviewed show that consultations with other donors is an important step in the definition of the strategy:</p> <p>In building the regional cooperation strategy .... it is imperative to have ....Improved coordination and complementarity with other donors and with the national programmes, ensuring that there is no overlap and that Tacis assistance is well coordinated, and when possible in close cooperation with other donors in order to achieve efficiency and effectiveness in the use of financial resources, including, where appropriate, the co-financing of projects. (p.15, RSP Tacis 2004-2006).</p> <p>This ENPI Eastern Regional Strategy Paper has been developed in consultation with the authorities of the partner countries of the region, and the Member States and other donors have been consulted during the drafting process (p. 2 ENP East RSP 2007-2013).</p> <p>The EC has sought to co-ordinate the 2007-2013 strategy at an early stage with all relevant donors including Member States. Constructive and open discussions have been held with all key players. The current and future priorities of other donors have been factored into this strategy in order to ensure cohesion and complementarity (p. 14 ENP East RSP 2007-2013).</p> <p>Coordination with the few donors who might be operating programmes at regional Euro-Mediterranean level has been ensured through the regular Euro-Mediterranean Senior Officials meetings. Member States are kept aware of ongoing and planned activities and give feedback on any relevant activities they have planned. More importantly, coordination with some of the IFIs operating in the region is ensured through regular policy and technical meetings in the context of the Memorandum of Understanding with the WB, the EIB and the IMF. Third, with organisations that are not part of this MoU, regular ad hoc meetings are held, at both headquarters and field level. (p.11, RSP ENP South 2007-2013)</p>

	<p>However, there is no evidence of such considerations in the RSP Euromed 2002-2006 and this is because there are very few significant programmes being carried out by other donors at regional level in the Mediterranean , indeed, none of the IFIs operating in the region (IMF, WB, AfDB, IsDB) has region-wide programmes; all their programmes are national.(RSP ENP South 2007-2013, Annex II)</p> <p>Finally it should also be mentioned that when describing the activities of other donors, reference is made to fact that there are few significant regional programmes carried out by other donors.</p> <p>E.g. EC RSP 2007-2013 p54 DONOR MATRIX AND COORDINATION WITH OTHER DONORS</p> <p>“There are very few significant programmes being carried out by other donors at regional level in the Mediterranean. In fact, until very recently, the EC was the only donor in the region providing a significant volume of aid for regional programmes.</p> <p>In 2005, the US launched the Broader MENA initiative during its G8 presidency. Two regional programmes have since then been started under this initiative, including the USD 10 million Forum for the Future (a foundation to support civil society activities in the MENA region) and the USD 100 million Fund for the Future (to support SMEs in the region). The EC is taking part in the former (€1 million) and the EIB has expressed interest in participating in the latter (€10 million).</p> <p>Also in 2005, the OECD launched the MENA Governance for Development initiative, which seeks to promote good governance practices in the region through the typical OECD approach of peer-group policy reviews. This initiative is financed by OECD member states (total budget around USD 6 million). A second OECD MENA initiative, (Promoting Investment), has recently been launched, with a similar approach. None of the IFIs operating in the region (IMF, WB, AfDB, IsDB) has region-wide programmes; all their programmes are national. Similarly, the EIB has no regional programmes except for a MEDA-financed technical assistance programme to provide support for FEMIP lending operations. This operates on a regional MEDA budget but the projects are in fact national, without a cross-border component. Coordination with the most important IFIs in the region takes place in the context of the Strategic Partnership Agreement between the Commission, the European Investment Bank, the World Bank and the IMF. The WB and the EIB do collaborate on and co-finance some sub-regional projects, for instance the connection of the Israeli and Palestinian electricity and transport grids, and the creation of a gas pipeline in the Mashreq, albeit through separate national projects.</p> <p>No EU Member State finances significant regional projects in the Mediterranean, except for a few very small research projects or conference events. The Barcelona Process is the sole Euro-Mediterranean gathering on a regional basis. The programmes identified under the Barcelona Process are the only true rallying point for regional cooperation.</p> <p>The US has only recently acknowledged the value of this approach and has tried to imitate it to some extent under the MEPI programme, which started in 2004.”</p> <p>Source: RSP ENP South 2007-2013, ENP East RSP 2007-2013, RSP Tacis 2004-2006, RSP Euro Mediterranean Partnership 2002-2006</p> <p>Interviews in Brussels have also highlighted consultations with other donors as a step undertaken during the programming exercise, in particular:</p> <p>In the Eastern region, cooperation and consultations with BERD, AFD, KfW, WB;</p>
<p>Information pertaining to specific interventions</p>	<p>Invest in Med:</p> <p>Action fiche: “Donor coordination. At the macro level Southern ENPI countries have experienced macro reforms and stabilisation programmes induced by the Bretton Woods Institutions that date back to the 1990's. These are progressively being complemented by attention to the needs of specific productive-sectors of industry and services that are relevant to the expanding economy. The speed of these reforms in each Southern ENPI country varies depending on the effectiveness of the political decision making process.</p> <p>The project will have to be coordinated with existing actions supported by other international institutions in this area in the Mediterranean countries, such as:</p> <p>MENA-OECD Investment Programme which provides policy advice on implementing investment policy reform;</p> <p>Financing is already in place from the European Investment Bank to support SME's and private sector; notably through the FEMIP;</p> <p>The International Finance Corporation's Private Enterprise Partnership Facility of the Middle East and North Africa (PEP-MENA) whose overall mission is to support</p>



development of the private sector through the stimulation of economic growth and address the serious issue of unemployment;

UNIDO's Investment Promotion Unit mandate to improve and promote new industrial investments and its regional Internet-based networking platform;

Complementary capacity building by USAID can be used to the advantage of the Mediterranean sectors selected for attracting companies from the EU;"

Identification fiche p8: "The project will have to be coordinated with existing actions supported by other international institutions in respect to the technical assistance in this area in the Mediterranean countries: the MENA OECD Investment Programme provides policy advice on implementing investment policy reform by designing and helping to implement both country and regional comprehensive strategies providing visibility to ongoing reform implementation efforts; the European Investment Bank's<sup>102</sup> FEMIP products that support eligible investment projects of public or private sector promoters in a wide number of sectors; the IFC's<sup>103</sup> PEP-MENA Facility's overall mission to support development of the private sector through the stimulation of economic growth and address the serious issue of unemployment; UNIDO's<sup>104</sup> IPU mandate to improve and promote new industrial investments."

Evaluation 2011 p 33: "There is less evidence of how the project has actively complemented individual Member States' own strategies in the region. At the design level, the project identification and formulation documents do not elaborate particular mechanisms dedicated to such coordination »

East Invest: Action Fiche p3: "In order to avoid any overlap and to create synergies between these initiatives, the Consortium will have to design a mechanism to ensure effective collaboration between the programmes' stakeholders, the EC headquarters and Delegations and the organisations in charge of the implementation of the above-mentioned initiatives (WB, OECD, UNDP, EBRD,...)"

Identification Fiche: "The programme will notably have to be complementary with the OECD initiatives entitled "Black sea and Central Asian economic outlook", a monitoring instrument to promote evidence-based policy dialogue within these two regions as well as the new OECD initiatives aiming at increasing investment and competitiveness In Central Asia, South Caucasus and Ukraine"

Energy Efficiency in Construction Sector-Phase II (MED-ENEC-II), Source: ID Fiche, p. VI "Continuous contacts will be maintained by EC HQ with each of the EC Delegations concerned in order to ensure consistency of actions and regular exchange of information. Relationships with the EIB and with other financial institutions and donors will also need to be increased and maintained."

Support to Energy Market Integration and Sustainable Energy in the NIS (SEMISE): According to the strategy analysis, a strengthened coordination with donors and with the EC Delegations is planned in the SEMISE programme. Also "collaboration with financing institutions (EBRD, EIB, the World Bank, as well as KfW) will be pursued". Furthermore, synergies will also be sought with USAID (especially in some countries such as Georgia and Ukraine in order to avoid duplication of efforts). Source: ID fiche, p. IV

The Action fiche strategic document reports that SEMISE plans to develop synergies with the EU Member States "in the framework of their bilateral cooperation activities and possibly with other countries". Source: Action fiche 2007, p.4

Support for the Euro-Mediterranean Energy Market Integration MEDEMIP. Project fiche, p. 2.

The project fiche contains evidence of existing coordination between the European Development Bank and the MPs by providing them with a large amount of loans in the fields of gas (extraction, transport and distribution) and electricity (generation, transmission and distribution). Coordination with EIB lending activities is foreseen. The potential of establishing working relationships with the World Bank will also be explored.

TRACECA Motorways of the Sea (MoS) for Black Sea and Caspian Sea, TORs p. 39 "The EBRD, the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank have activities in some of the TRACECA Countries and finance projects related to the transport sector."

102 European Investment Bank, Facility for Euro-Mediterranean Investment and Partnership April 2006

103 PEP-MENA Newsletter Vol. 1. File dated 11.5.2006

104 UNIDO's Investment Promotion Unit, Rabat; received 22.7.06

	<p>TRACECA Transport dialogue and networks interoperability, ID Fiche, p. II &amp; IV. "Particular emphasis on improving coordination with IFIs and participation of the private sector in transport projects (for example under the scheme of Private-Public Partnerships) will be included. These priorities have been highlighted in the ENPI Eastern Indicative Programme 2007-2010 and the Central Asian Indicative Programme 2007-2010. They have been discussed with the beneficiary countries during 2005-2006 TRACECA working group and during the thematic working groups meetings established under the framework of the Baku initiative. In May 2006 in Sofia, during the Baku Ministerial Conference, representatives of the Governments of Azerbaijan, Armenia, Belarus, Bulgaria, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Romania, the Russian Federation (as an observer), Tajikistan, Turkey, Ukraine and Uzbekistan adopted the working groups' conclusions and recognised their "mutual interest for the progressive integration of their respective transport networks and markets in accordance with international and/or EU legal and regulatory frameworks" &amp; "The International Financial Institutions, especially the European Investment Bank (EIB), European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), World Bank (WB) and Asian Development Bank (ADB) will be associated to the project, as the main investors in the transport sector."</p> <p>Euromed Motorways of Sea II, action fiche, p. 5. "the contractors will liaise with the following institutions that are themselves engaged in the implementation of activities in the Mediterranean region: Facility for EuroMediterranean Investment and Partnership (FEMIP); European Investment Bank (EIB); World Bank"</p> <p>EuroMed Aviation II, project fiche, p. 5 "Where possible this project will develop potential synergies with other donors (e.g. EIB, ICAO regional branche in Cairo, Arab Air Carriers Organisation (AACO)), strong coordination with other donors' transport programmes and initiatives in the region will be essential".</p> <p>ENPI Mediterranean Environment Programme (ENPI MEP), Action fiche, p. 4 "Coordination with Partner Countries, Member States, other International Donors and International Financing Institutions is a key element of the H2020 Initiative. It will be sought systematically in the framework of the steering committee, working groups or Ministerial conferences. The EC Delegations will also play an active role in this regard locally".</p> <p>Forest Law Enforcement and Governance (FLEG), ID fiche, p. 8, "The project would be implemented through Joint Management with the WB through a grant contribution agreement. The WB is expected to further coordinate and split some of the activities foreseen with the IUCN and WWF in order to ensure close alignment, coordination and an effective use of resources by the project teams from each of these organisations."</p>
<p><b>1.1.5.2 Existence and modalities of coordination of the Commission with other donors (in particular EU MS and the EIB) at implementation stage</b></p>	
<p>Information related to overall strategic and programmatic issues</p>	<p>In the strategic and programming documents there is no reference to particular modalities of coordination with other donors. A general description is provided by the RSP ENP South 2007-2013:</p> <p>Coordination with the few donors who might be operating programmes at regional Euro-Mediterranean level has been ensured through the regular Euro-Mediterranean Senior Officials meetings. Member States are kept aware of ongoing and planned activities and give feedback on any relevant activities they have planned. More importantly, coordination with some of the IFIs operating in the region is ensured through regular policy and technical meetings in the context of the Memorandum of Understanding with the WB, the EIB and the IMF. Third, with organisations that are not part of this MoU, regular ad hoc meetings are held, at both headquarters and field level. (p.11, RSP ENP South 2007-2013).</p> <p>Coordination with the most important IFIs in the region takes place in the context of the Strategic Partnership Agreement between the Commission, the European Investment Bank, the World Bank and the IMF. The WB and the EIB do collaborate on and co-finance some sub-regional projects, for instance the connection of the Israeli and Palestinian electricity and transport grids, and the creation of a gas pipeline in the Mashreq, albeit through separate national projects (RSP ENP South Annex II)</p> <p>While for the ENP East region, the RSP TACIS 2002.-2006 refers to some extent to general modalities of cooperation in the following sectors:</p> <p>Sustainable management of natural resources: other donors, in particular IFIs are very active providing investment support to water. Tacis action must be closely coordinated with these donors, in particular in leveraging investment from IFIs through support to investment preparation and other activities not covered by IFIs. The two other areas are much less covered by other donors; Tacis can play a leading role here;....(The EU is working with international financial institutions, donors and other partners to operate environmental programmes and promote environmental investments. The EU's own bank, the European Investment Bank, was</p>

		<p>mandated in 2001 to make loans of up to €100 million for selected environmental projects in North-West Russia, which are closely tied in to Tacis projects (p. 14 RSP East 2007-2013).</p> <p>Promoting trade and investment flows: close coordination with other donors is also necessary, although most of the support provided by other donors relate to activities at a national level;</p> <p>Justice and home affairs: Tacis is a main donor but coordination is necessary with other donors (USAID) and organisations active in this area (namely UN agencies). (p. 17 RSP TACIS 2002-2006).</p> <p>Sources: SP ENP South 2007-2013, ENP East RSP 2007-2013, RSP Tacis 2004-2006, RSP Euro Mediterranean Partnership 2002-2006</p>
Information pertaining to specific interventions		<p>Invest in Med: MR 2010: "A weak point is that in none of the four visited countries donor co-ordination was strictly followed. This needs to be addressed" [...]</p> <p>"Donor co-ordination has been delegated by the Med-Alliance consortium to its special partner UNIDO. However, several overlaps were noted in the field, even between EU projects, mainly because the ECDs were not used as relay stations for project co-ordination. In Jordan, the situation was worst and with two EU funded Projects, SRTD and the Agadir Agreement, both containing overlaps with the Project, interrelations were virtually absent."</p> <p>Activity report 2010 "The German Technique Cooperation (GTZ), is closely involved in Invest in Med since May 2009, mobilizing their experts and sub-regional headquarters (mainly from Tunis). 3 strategic domains are being targeted by GTZ in Invest in Med:"</p> <p>"UNIDO brings to Invest in Med its regional network and expertise in the profiling and organisation of smart business partnerships between European and Mediterranean companies. UNIDO has been involved in the Invest in Med mainly through their local ITPO office in Marseille and local networks, specifically in Egypt, Lebanon, Algeria, and Tunisia"</p> <p>Evaluation 2011 p 30: "There was no coherence with other Development Partners initiatives even when some of them such as UNIDO and GIZ were involved as members of the MedAlliance consortium in the Project's initiatives"</p> <p>p32: "To the knowledge of the evaluation consultant, there were no specific measures taken by the European Commission's project management units, or by beneficiary government ministries (for example Ministry of Finance/donor coordination units) to coordinate with EU Member States in relation to the project"</p> <p>EUROMED MIGRATION II ROM Report, MR-115521.02, dated 25/10/2010, p.5</p> <p>"Coordination with other donors, namely Member States, in line with the Paris declaration and Accra Agenda, was ensured via their participation in the working groups (which was nevertheless variable and progressively decreasing). However, no participation of MS is foreseen in the training sessions and only a limited number of them are involved in the second phase, via the study visits."</p> <p>Enhancing Equality Between Men and Women in the Euromed Region (EGEP), ROM Report MR-115441.02 dated 27/08/2010</p> <p>Finally, risks of duplication are evident where partners' and UN Agencies' similar activities are implemented in parallel in the region but are not duly harmonised (i.e. ongoing UN UNFPA and INSTRAW gender programmes in Tunisia). In the realm of EU cooperation, complementarities with relevant instruments and thematic programmes (in particular the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights and the "Investing in People" thematic programme) are not sufficiently explored, albeit being well acknowledged in the ToR. p. 2</p>
Mission Georgia	in	At bilateral level, donors' coordination is good. However, concerning EU regional projects, EU MS and other donors appear to have little or no information on what is implemented by the Commission.
Mission Egypt	in	The official body in charge of the coordination of foreign assistance in Egypt, the Ministry of International Cooperation, has no information on EU regional interventions, for which the counterpart is, officially, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, while in fact sectoral ministries (Ministry of Investment, Ministry of Trade,...) are the most concerned.

I.1.5.3 Evidence of synergies between Commission's interventions and those of other donors (in particular EU MS) and the EIB	
<p>Information related to overall strategic and programmatic issues</p>	<p>Even if few other donors have regional-based programmes, the Eastern RSPs refers to need to increase synergies with interventions of other donors “In order to increase effectiveness and national visibility, more emphasis should be placed on supporting investment-related activities, both large and small-scale investments, in cooperation with other donors “(p. 18 RSP TACIS 2002-2006). Moreover, “The EU is working with international financial institutions, donors and other partners to operate environmental programmes and promote environmental investments. The EU's own bank, the European Investment Bank, was mandated in 2001 to make loans of up to €100 million for selected environmental projects in North-West Russia, which are closely tied in to Tacis projects”... “Tacis has been participating in the Joint Environmental Programme – along with international financial institutions including the World Bank - to help the countries in the region mobilise investments in major environmental projects, thus overcoming their limited financial resources”...“The EU cooperates with the World Bank in many projects, including, for instance, the development of alternative energy sources for Armenia, as work proceeds on preparing for the closure of the Medzamor nuclear power plant there (p.14 RSP ENP East 2007-2013).</p> <p>For the ENP Southern region collaboration is sought through “Two regional programmes ... under this initiative (the US Broader MENA initiative), including the USD 10 million Forum for the Future (a foundation to support civil society activities in the MENA region) and the USD 100 million Fund for the Future (to support SMEs in the region)”for which “ The EC is taking part in the former (€1 million) and the EIB has expressed interest in participating in the latter (€10 million)” (Annex II RSP ENP South 2007-2013).</p> <p>Sources: SP ENP South 2007-2013, ENP East RSP 2007-2013, RSP Tacis 2004-2006, RSP Euro Mediterranean Partnership 2002-2006</p>
<p>Information pertaining to specific interventions</p>	<p>Invest in Med: see indicator 1.5.2</p> <p>Agadir Agreement: cf. Mr 2010: “Numerous unexplored synergetic opportunities existed and still exist such as: MEDSTAT II (ended 2009), EIB (€200,000,000 capital to private sector).”</p> <p>FEMIP: South RIP 2011-13: Supporting the FEMIP. The FEMIP is the largest lender in the Mediterranean region, and committed €1.6 billion in 2009 which represents the highest amount committed since its creation. This had an obvious impact on regional development and regional integration, with special focus on private sector development. This would not be possible without the technical assistance support provided by the European Commission In parallel, the EIB is not allowed to propose risk capital operations if not covered by grants originating from the EU budget. The EIB external mandate mid-term review (February 2010) found that the effectiveness of the EIB operations is significantly enhanced when technical assistance funds have been provided. It also found that in case of Mediterranean region, the joint bilateral instruments set-up by the Commission and the EIB are found to promote closer collaboration and efficient use of EU and EIB resources, with clear synergy between the contributions of the two institutions.</p> <p>Transport dialogue and networks' interoperability: Since this project will develop potential synergies with IFIs and other donors, strong coordination with other donors' transport programmes and initiatives in the region will be essential.</p> <p>ENPI Mediterranean Environment Programme (ENPI MEP): ID fiche, p. V: Synergies with other donors and international organisations (such as EIB, UNEP MAP, the World Bank) are foreseen. &amp; Action fiche, p. 3</p> <p>One of the characteristics of the regional cooperation in the field of environment is the number of related actions or initiatives developed under different umbrellas.</p> <p>Synergies will be developed in particular with the following actions:</p> <p>A) Environmental governance and support to H2020:</p> <p>The European Community and the 21 countries with a Mediterranean coastline are parties to the Barcelona Convention, originally adopted in 1976 and amended in 1995 to become the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean. The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) provides the Secretariat for the Convention and manages the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP), which supports the implementation of the</p>

	<p>Barcelona Convention and its now seven protocols. To complement the work of the Secretariat, several Regional Activity Centres (RACs) and other MAP Components were established with specific competences.</p> <p>The European Commission and UNEP/MAP have strengthened their cooperation in the field of environment, as reflected in Joint EC-MAP Work Programme that was signed at the 14th Conference of the Parties of the Barcelona Convention (Portoroz, 2005) in order to improve synergies between the Mediterranean Action Plan and the EU initiatives. Moreover, the MAP is considered a key regional mechanism for environmental cooperation and sustainable development in the Mediterranean (Commission Communication 2006/475; Meeting of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership Environment ministers Cairo, 2006).</p> <p>Synergy with the Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development (MSSD) adopted in 2005 by the contracting parties of the UNEP/MAP Mediterranean Commission for Sustainable Development is very important in this respect.</p> <p>A strong coordination will also be ensured with the activities implemented under the Mediterranean component of the EU Water Initiative (EUWI-Med) and the Euro-Mediterranean and Southeast European Water Directors Forum (a Euro-Mediterranean Ministerial Conference on Water is likely to be organised in 2008).</p> <p>Links will furthermore be established with relevant EC projects (climate change and biodiversity related project under the ENPI thematic programme on environment, ENPI South disaster prevention and management programme,...).</p> <p>Energy Efficiency in Construction Sector-Phase II (MED-ENEC-II), ID Fiche, p. III "Synergies with EU Member States' financing institutions (such as AFD and KfW) and with the World Bank, which provides bank guarantees, supports the operations of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and is increasingly involved in the same fields, should be contemplated, too, in consistency with the principles set out in the Paris Declaration".</p> <p>Forest Law Enforcement and Governance (FLEG), Project fiche, p. 4</p> <p>The WB and IUCN (the World Conservation Union) have on-going forest programmes and broader governance reform activities in Russia and in most ENP East countries which will provide a platform for mainstreaming the innovations developed through this project. The project will also benefit from the existing collaboration between the WB and EU MS in the ENA-FLEG process.</p> <p>The project will benefit from the collaboration between WB and WWF. This alliance will provide a "significant contribution to the ENA FLEG implementation process, supported by the projects which the WWF is carrying out with important private companies (e.g. IKEA and StoraEnso)". Furthermore, the proposed activities will be linked to others on-going WWF projects in the region (such as the WWF Forest Strategy for the Southern Caucasus). With regard to cross-border trade, the project will benefit from contributions to project activities by TRAFFIC. Other synergies will also be made with all relevant on-going projects in the region.</p> <p>Additionally, "synergies will also be made with relevant FLEG activities in Central Asia, in order for the project to benefit from useful exchanges of experience and information, and build better cooperation between both regions".</p> <p>Interviews in Brussels point out that: TAM/BAS, renamed EGP/BAS, a Business Advisory Services + technical assistance project has been designed and implemented in cooperation with EBRD</p> <p>FEMIP Risk-Capital activities are implemented in cooperation with other IFIs, (AFD, KfW, IFC,...)</p>
Mission in Georgia	<p>No coordination with other donors nor with EU MS (except when they participate in the project, as in the case of credit supply projects). No synergies with other donors' activities. GIZ has implemented a project to promote cooperation between German and Georgian Companies, with some activities similar to East-Invest (to exploit export opportunities, to attract investment, financing of participation to international fairs, etc...) for 2008-2013. But the Head of GIZ, apparently, has not information on East-Invest.</p>
Mission in Ukraine	<p>Interviews with several private sector support organisations point to: No coordination with USAid SMES/private sector promotion programs nor any other foreign project related to SMEs; even when they target the same beneficiaries (e.g. the Ukrainian Chambers of Commerce).</p>

I.1.5.4 Evidence that Commission interventions are designed and implemented so as to add value to the assistance provided by MS and other EU institutions (e.g. Commission support has facilitated or made possible other EU support)	
Information related to overall strategic and programmatic issues	<p>The Commission interventions under the ENP “offer a means for an enhanced and more focused policy approach of the EU towards its neighbourhood, bringing together the principal instruments at the disposal of the Union and its Member States. It will contribute to further advancing and supporting the EU’s foreign policy objectives “(p.8 ENP Strategy Paper). Moreover, “Through the ENP and Common Spaces, the EU has the ability to act as a mediator, facilitator, and accelerator of processes beneficial to both the EU and partner countries. No other donor has this key position in the region as a neighbour and a partner, and EU assistance therefore represents a unique driver for change and progress in key areas and sectors in the region” (p.16 RSP East 2007-2013).</p> <p>Source: RSP/RIP TACIS 2005-2006, RSP/RIP East 2007-2010; RSP/RIP MEDA 2004-2006; RSP/RIP South 2007-2010; ENP Strategy Paper COM (2004) 373 final</p>
Information pertaining to specific interventions	<p>Invest in Med: Not obvious; cf. Evaluation 2011 p 7: “There is less evidence of how the project has actively complemented individual Member States’ own projects in the region. At the design level, the project identification and formulation documents do not elaborate particular mechanisms dedicated to such coordination. However, they do indicate that meetings were held with EC delegations and government representatives in the beneficiary countries, who have responsibilities for coordination, as part of the identification mission.” P 33: “According to certain feedback received during interviews, the project was considered complementary and did not duplicate the efforts of Member States’ bilateral donors”.</p> <p>TRACECA Motorways of the Sea (MoS) for Black Sea and Caspian Sea, project fiche p.39. The project fiche reports that this kind of intervention by the EC is “pioneering in terms of introduction of the motorways of the sea concept in this area of the world”.</p>
Mission in Georgia	<p>NIF availability provides an opportunity to develop a common knowledge on the activities of EU MS IFIs, because when they apply to Brussels for NIF funds, European IFIs need to check, ex-ante, the complementarity and synergy issues, and the comparative advantage of their project compared to EC other interventions</p>
Indicative Sources of Information:	Tools & Methods :
EU strategy, policy and programming documents	Documentary analyses
Commission’s RSP s & CSPs and Indicative Programmes	Analysis of the Inventory
ENP(I) Action Plans and related documents	In-depth analysis of selected projects
Regional sector policies, programmes, studies, or analyses describing the priorities of the regions	Analysis of the inventory
Documents generated from EU-ENP regional level political dialogue	Country visits
Regional cooperation agreements	Interviews in Brussels and in selected countries
Commission’s annual reports stock-tacking of ENPI, ENP	Focus groups
Inventory of EC projects	
M&E reports	
EEAS representatives, DevCo, DG ELARG and other Commission representatives, project/programme partners and other donors Interviews in Brussels and in the field	



EQ 2	To what extent did the Commission's support to regional cooperation in the two ENP regions add value to - and complement - bilateral, cross-border and interregional cooperation?
<p><b>Evaluation criteria:</b> Coherence</p>	
<p><b>Key Issues:</b> Added value of regional interventions</p>	
<p><b>JC 2.1: Commission interventions financed under the regional strategies in the various sectors are designed and implemented so as to maximise the value added stemming from a regional approach / trans-national dimension</b></p>	
<p><b>I.2.1.1 Programming documents refer to a value added of regional approaches both at the overall level and with reference to specific sectors of intervention (e.g. value-added through economies of scale and scope, or value added as an efficient forum for exchanging information and policy experiences, best practices and demonstration effects)</b></p>	
<p>Information related to overall strategic and programmatic issues</p>	<p>EC external relations with ENP partner states are primarily based on a bilateral national approach. While the bulk of the EC support is provided by the national programmes, regional co-operation seeks to complement and reinforce the programmes and activities undertaken bilaterally with the partner countries and to provide added value through the following elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Tackling issues that have a trans-national dimension.</b> There are challenges having a trans-national character that can be best tackled through <b>a common approach and a cooperative effort from all concerned countries rather than through a purely national programme.</b> This is particularly the case of many environmental problems, for instance in the Mediterranean area: increasing water shortages, waste management, polluted areas and threatened biodiversity elements ("hot-spots"), the preservation of coastal areas, and desertification. Other examples concern the lack of adequate infrastructure network connections, problems related to crime and illegal migration, and the need for better regional integration.</li> <li>• <b>Acting as a catalyst to reinforce the effect of bilateral cooperation.</b> This is because the regional or multilateral level has a <b>multiplier effect</b> whereby information, ideas and best practice developed at a bilateral level can be more effectively exchanged across the region, and concrete co-operation activities can have a greater impact, either in terms of <b>demonstration effects, of developing common approaches,</b> or in <b>attaining economies of scale, gains in efficiency and avoiding duplication of efforts.</b> Therefore there are significant gains to be obtained in terms of efficiency or enhanced impact by implementing one regional programme instead of several national ones. This applies, for instance, for the interventions that are meant to promote harmonization and compatibility of the ENP partners' legislative and regulatory reforms in areas such as standards, investment, or circulation of goods, capital, services and people and create opportunities for greater south-south integration among the countries.</li> <li>• <b>Contributing to peace, security and stability.</b> The EU considers regional cooperation between partner countries to be an important <b>political objective.</b> It helps: (i) to cope with problems that could be a source of conflict (e.g. water); (ii) to fight international terrorism and organised crime, including trafficking on drugs and other illicit materials, trafficking and smuggling of persons or, in the case of the ENP South, to reduce migratory pressures, come up with a sound management of migratory flows and improved asylum systems. Under this perspective regional cooperation plays an important role in facing common challenges and in furthering mutual understanding with a view to abating existing sources of tensions and, thereby, contributes to <b>conflict prevention, increased security and stability.</b></li> <li>• <b>Building on the positive experience of past regional cooperation.</b> Lessons learned shows that regional assistance during the past decade has proved to be a valuable tool in tackling challenges with a regional dimension and in promoting inter-state cooperation on regional issues. In many cases it has been effective in setting up a system of regional networks (for instance in the transport and energy sectors) across EECCA region. It has acted as a catalyst for the establishment of some new regional mechanisms, such as the TRACECA Intergovernmental Conference or the Caspian Sea Convention, which have reached substantial level of maturity and have good prospects of becoming self-sustained processes in the future.</li> <li>• <b>Encouraging "South-South" trade and integration.</b> This argument refers to the cooperation among Mediterranean partners that are encouraged, where appropriate, to start to cooperate on a sub-regional basis.</li> </ul>

	<p><b>Sources:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Tacis Regional Cooperation: Strategy Paper and Indicative Programme 2004-2006; ENPI Eastern Regional Programme Strategy Paper 2007 – 2013; ENPI Eastern Regional Programme Indicative Programme 2007 – 2010.</li> <li>- Euro-Mediterranean Partnership Regional Strategy Paper 2002-2006 - Regional Indicative Programme 2002-2004; Euro-Mediterranean Partnership Regional Indicative Programme 2005-2006; ENPI Regional Strategy Paper (2007-2013) and Regional Indicative Programme (2007-2010) for the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership</li> <li>- Strategy Papers and Indicative Programmes for the countries falling within the two ENP regions</li> </ul>
<p>Information pertaining to specific interventions</p>	<p>Specific references to the added value of the regional approach are not often explicit in the programming documents analysed. This said, in some cases, references can indeed be found, as is the case for example of:</p> <p><b>Energy Efficiency in Construction Sector-Phase II (MED-ENEC-II):</b>  <i>"A project approach is required to maintain a regional perspective and to best tackle the various facets and the multi-sectoral dimension of the challenge concerned. The Kyoto Protocol's flexibility mechanisms could also be used to make investments into EE and RE in the construction sector more attractive". Source; ID Fiche, p. III</i></p> <p><b>ENPI Mediterranean Environment Programme (ENPI MEP) :</b>  <i>"The interest of regional cooperation is to focus on issues that have a trans-national dimension and where regional approaches offer an added-value compared to purely national approaches" ID Fiche, p. V</i></p> <p><b>Euromed Civil Aviation II, project fiche, p. 2</b>  <i>"The multilateral approach which is proposed in the EMCAA justifies a regional project which should further enhance the cooperation between the Mediterranean partner countries in addition to existing or foreseen bilateral assistance programmes. [...] Moreover, without a clear regional approach it appears clearly that the existing need to protect national carriers would push the partner countries to only privilege a bilateral approach with the EU to air transport market opening. Therefore, in the long run these existing bilateral actions (the existing agreement between the EU and Morocco and the Council mandates to the Commission to negotiate similar agreements with Algeria, Tunisia, Israel, Jordan and Lebanon) should be complemented with the ambition of further opening of the markets between all of these partners. From this perspective, and in line with the overall objective of establishing a EuroMediterranean free trade area, a regional project seems to be crucial."</i></p>
<p><b>I.2.1.2 Evidence that the regional level was the most appropriate level of intervention, overall and with reference to specific sectors of intervention (for selected programmes / projects)</b></p>	
<p>Information pertaining to specific interventions</p>	<p>Not all programming documents analysed specifically refer to the <i>appropriateness</i> of the regional level of intervention. In some cases, this is explicit, in others it can be inferred. Examples of both are provided here below:</p> <p><b>Invest in MED.</b> The regional level is the most relevant (cf. objectives). Action Fiche :  <i>"Objectives: The overall objective of the project will be to develop mechanisms encouraging new flows of FDI and to strengthen the ongoing investment promotion process between the EU and the Southern ENPI countries as well as between the Mediterranean countries, which will contribute to the enhancement of trade in the region. The specific objectives of the project are as follows:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Strengthen the public-private dialogue;</i></li> <li>• <i>Facilitate exchanges and interconnections between EU and Mediterranean companies in order to favour business cooperation agreements;</i></li> <li>• <i>Develop in partnership with the private sector, the capacity of the Mediterranean organisations to serve the investor and facilitate the networking between Euromed organisations committed to trade promotion and investment attraction to the Mediterranean area."</i></li> </ul> <p>Activities 2 and 3, out of 5, can only be implemented at the regional level; <u>Action fiche, activities:</u> <i>"(2) Organise matchmaking meetings between specialists of the Mediterranean sector business associations and their counterparts in the EU and intra-MED in a sustainable process to promote growth in Euromed productive-sector trade and FDI opportunities and international competitiveness. (3) Organise matchmaking meetings between</i></p>

	<p><i>Mediterranean companies and their EU and intra-MED counterparts based on regional and intra-MED sector strategies for the development of mutual competitiveness that attracts new trade and FDI”</i></p> <p><b>Enhancing Equality between Men and Women in the Euromed Region- 2008-2011</b>, ID fiche, p. III</p> <p><i>« En ce qui concerne la composante société civile, le programme devra tenir compte de la nature du dialogue entre la société civile et les gouvernements des pays partenaires. Celui-ci s'avère parfois difficile, mais la dimension régionale constitue un outil privilégié pour dépasser les problèmes existant au niveau national, élargir le dialogue sur la base d'avancées significatives réalisées par certains pays en matière d'ouverture et d'écoute des acteurs sociaux et pour renforcer la société civile dans une dimension agréée par tous les pays partenaires, celle des différentes enceintes du partenariat Euromed. »</i></p> <p><b>Support to Energy Market Integration and Sustainable Energy in the NIS (SEMISE)</b>, ID fiche, p. III</p> <p><i>In order to maintain a regional perspective, a programme approach is required. Furthermore this kind of approach allows the SEMISE “to best tackle the various facets and the multi-sectoral dimension of the challenges” that will be addressed and “it will facilitate collaboration with other donors (EBRD, KFW, etc), which is key to improving aid effectiveness”.</i></p> <p><b>Forest Law Enforcement and Governance (FLEG)</b>, ID Fiche, p. 5</p> <p><i>Because the challenge of forest law enforcement and governance is too complex to rely on only one type of solution or to focus on only one stakeholder group, a multi-faceted approach has been chosen and adopted. This approach will seek to create a “political space where effective responses can be considered and adopted. It will also ensure that the relevant stakeholder groups – including the most vulnerable and marginalized groups – are included in a dialogue and work together to find locally, nationally and regionally appropriate solutions”.</i></p>
<p><b>I.2.1.3 Evidence at implementation level overall and with reference to specific sectors of intervention (for selected programmes / projects) that anticipated value added has been reaped from the implementation at regional level</b></p>	
Mission in Georgia	<p>“East-Invest” has a similar trans-national dimension and focuses on international business networks. Its regional dimension is considered as an advantage by beneficiaries because it allows them to develop their business links with neighbouring countries and old economic partners, in addition to the assistance given to expand trade in the EU. In addition to the promotion of business links with the EU, the project contributes to open-up Georgian companies.</p> <p>Field findings do illustrate the value added of regional projects, which comes both from their (technical) transnational nature and from the sub-regional openness they provide.</p>
Mission in Ukraine	<p>“East-Invest”: Most of the Ukrainian counterparts estimate that the regional dimension of the project is an advantage. It creates opportunities to promote regional business cooperation: <i>“Initially, our SMEs were only interested in developing business in the EU. But after training and meetings, they become interested in regional connections and markets”</i>. The two geographical orientations (within ENP, with the EU) were found to be particularly relevant by the private sector, for which it provides opportunities for benchmarking and for business development in Russian-speaking countries.</p>
Mission in Egypt	<p>EuroMed Migration, EuroMed Justice and Anna Lindh Foundation succeeded in opening-up a dialogue on – respectively - migration, justice and intercultural dialogue, in a context in which South-Med partner countries – including Egypt - were not keen to discuss those subjects bilaterally.</p> <p>With specific reference to EuroMed Justice for example, the field visit has confirmed that the programme has promoted the development of Med partners’ institutional and administrative capacity, and has allowed delegations of the beneficiary countries in the field of justice to meet on a regular, constant and periodic basis thereby fostering exchanges of experiences and comparative analyses which are widely recognised among the beneficiaries, i.e. a key result which highlights the value added of the regional dimension of the programme.</p>

<b>JC 2.2: Commission interventions financed under the regional dimension complement and add value to the interventions carried out under the bilateral dimension</b>		
<b>I.2.2.1 References to synergies and cross-references between regional and bilateral programming levels are present in strategic and programming documents</b>		
Information related to overall strategic and programmatic issues	The strategy papers include information on the complementarity of regional cooperation towards national cooperation for each priority area covered over the period 2004-2010. An overview is provided in the table 1, with reference to ENP East, and table 2, as far as the ENP South is concerned.	
	<b>ENP East: Complementarity of regional cooperation towards national cooperation by the priority area of intervention</b>	
	<b>Areas of intervention of EC regional cooperation (TACIS)</b>	
	<b>Sustainable Management of Natural Resources</b> _ Water _ Biodiversity and sustainable management of forest resources _ Climate change	Sustainable management of natural resources or wider environment cooperation are not a priority area in any of the national programmes. However, some national programmes foresee support for developing the bilateral policy dialogue on these issues (Russia), strengthening the capacity of the Ministry of Environment (Azerbaijan) and strengthening national environmental legislation, aiming for harmonisation with EU standards (Ukraine, Azerbaijan, Russia). Water might also be addressed under the Municipal Investment Support Programme for Russia. As far as the Central Asia Programme is concerned, environmental activities are part of the regional cooperation component of the programme, concerning water resources (Aral Sea), Kyoto Protocol mechanisms and the Central Asia Regional Environmental Centre. This assistance is considered to be an additional support to Central Asia countries on activities already started under the Regional Cooperation Programme.
	<b>Promoting Trade and Investment Flows</b> _ Oil and gas networks (energy) _ Transport cooperation (including the Inogate and Traceca programmes;) _ Development of e-plans & implementation of information society	Cooperation in the fields of energy, transport, telecommunications and information society is not a selected area of cooperation in the national programmes. However, support is envisaged for the reform of the energy sector in Ukraine, including energy conservation and promotion of renewable energies, and in Armenia, as well as support to vocational training in the area of information technologies in Armenia. As far as the Central Asia programme is concerned, the regional cooperation component of the programme will include assistance to the reform of energy policy and the power sector, installation of a monitoring system for gas networks, as well as provision of policy advice in relation to the implementation and enforcement of international agreements, European technical standards and inter-operability of railways.
<b>Justice and Home Affairs</b> _ Enhancing integrated border management _ Improving migration and asylum management _ Combating organised crime and international terrorism	Assistance in the field of justice and home affairs is also foreseen under the national and the Central Asia Programmes. Support to combating organised crime, asylum and migration as well as judicial reform are important components of the Russia and Ukraine programmes (building on the EU Action Plan on Justice and Home Affairs on Ukraine). Judicial reform and law enforcement will also be addressed by the Georgia Programme. Border management is included in the Ukraine and Central Asia programmes, the later concentrating on the Ferghana valley. The Central Asia programme supports combating drug trafficking, building on the Central Asian Drugs Action Plan.  In this context, the Regional Cooperation Programme provides complementary assistance to what is foreseen in the national or Central Asia programmes. Since enlargement requires particular attention to the future neighbours, assistance on border management, migration and asylum and combating drug trafficking will in addition be provided to Belarus and Moldova. The Southern Caucasus will benefit from the continuation of the anti-drugs programme. Central Asia will receive additional support on border management - focussing on areas which are not covered by the Central Asian Programme - as well as on migration and asylum in order to complement border management activities.	
<b>Areas of intervention of EC regional cooperation (ENPI)</b>	<b>Complementarity with ENPI national programmes</b>	

	<p><b>Priority area 1: Networks</b></p>	<p>EC assistance in this area will focus upon support for the transport and energy sectors along the lines agreed by the 2004 EU – Black Sea – Caspian Basin Transport and Energy Ministerial conferences, and their respective Expert Working Groups. This process builds upon past activities under the TRACECA and INOGATE programmes. In the transport sector, it can be supplemented by support for linking EU-bound transport networks with the major axes of the Trans-European Networks (TENs) and region-wide activities to support gradual approximation towards EU standards and legislation and effective implementation of international agreements in the transport sector, including air safety, air traffic management and security, maritime safety and security, road safety and rail interoperability where there are clear advantages in regional-level assistance. Furthermore, foreign investments may be enhanced by support for the regional convergence of policies and the approximation of norms and standards in line with EU standards. In the energy sector, assistance for the Caspian process can be supplemented by assistance for reform of the energy sector, including legislative and regulatory convergence towards the EU energy acquis, facilitating the development and upgrading of the necessary infrastructure and the progressive integration of the region's energy markets with EU energy markets. There may also be support for regional cooperation between SMEs to increase investment opportunities and to complement activities under national programmes' in the area of regulatory reform aiming at the creation of a necessary legal framework for investment, particularly needed in the energy sector</p>
	<p><b>Environment protection and forestry</b></p>	<p>Experience has demonstrated that environment protection is an area where regional work provides clear added value and where cooperative relationships can be built despite political tensions. Furthermore it can provide opportunities for private sector and civil society involvement. Common research under the umbrella of the EU research programmes is a positive example of co-operation on environment issues across borders. EC assistance on environment takes place both at national and regional levels. Regional support is justified when there are needs for the countries to act together in order to solve environment problems with trans-boundary nature. Nevertheless, concrete investments should in most cases be envisaged to take place at national level. Therefore EC Regional assistance on environment will focus on multilateral environment agreements, water management and nature protection, including forestry. As regards multi-lateral environment agreements, support is envisaged for their implementation at the regional level as well as by the partner countries. Regarding water management, key issues are water quality, supply and sanitation. These will be addressed through cooperation on regional seas and support to existing regional mechanisms such as the EU Water Initiative (EUWI). In the field of nature protection, support is envisaged for biodiversity conservation and land degradation, as well as to the forestry sector, in particular through the Forest Law Enforcement and Governance process (FLEG). Support in the areas of climate change and industrial pollution is foreseen, where a regional dimension is justified.</p>
	<p><b>Border and Migration Management, the Fight against Transnational Organised Crime, and Customs</b></p>	<p>Although each of these areas requires intervention and action at national level there is also a rationale for region-wide activities due to: a) the trans-boundary nature of these areas and their associated challenges; b) the economies of scale afforded by certain activities such as training being done at regional or sub-regional level; c) the increased opportunity for cooperation and contacts which such activities provide for partner countries; and d) the need for reliable and comparable statistics at a regional level based on European standards. Assistance in this sector will support regional border and migration management initiatives. In the fight against transnational organised crime, there will be support for cooperation between partner countries themselves, and between partner countries and the EU, and the potential to support existing and future regional initiatives. Particular attention shall be paid to measures against trafficking in human beings. In customs, there will be assistance for promoting internationally agreed norms and standards to ensure the security of the international trade supply chain as well as for encouraging cooperation between customs administrations, particularly at borders</p>
	<p><b>People-to-people activities, Information and Support</b></p>	<p>It is important to foster cooperation between civil society within the region and between partner countries and the EU, in addition to cooperation between governments. Cooperation between civil society in the EU and the partner countries, and between partner countries, is particularly important where cooperation between governments may be difficult. EC Assistance in this area will therefore provide support for cooperation across the region and sub-regions between civil society organisations Information</p>

		and support activities will also be supported under this programme.
	<b>Land-mines, Explosive Remnants of War, Small Arms and Light Weapons</b>	<p>As a result of past, ongoing and "frozen conflicts", many countries of the ENPI Eastern region have accumulated stocks of small arms and light weapons and ammunition whose dislocation, magnitude and control difficulties represent a major threat for this and other regions. Anti-personnel Landmines and explosive remnants of war (ammunition, failed ammunition and explosive projectiles...) still represent a significant and indiscriminate risk to the populations as well as an obstacle to sustained governance. Since 2001, actions against anti-personnel landmines have been covered by the APL regulation, and since then there have been two EU Mine Action Strategies and Indicative Programmes, 2002-2004, and 2005-2007<sup>12</sup>. These strategies carried their own indicative funding under the APL regulation. With the simplification of external assistance regulations, it is necessary for ENPI to finance future assistance in this area. This assistance will follow on from the European Union Mine Action Strategies, but may, if necessary, also include activities for the elimination of explosive remnants of war and of the illegal spread and availability of small weapons and ammunition as well as of non-proliferation of WMDs and their means of delivery.</p> <p>In this context, due account will be taken for more synergies in the different research activities carried out on the same themes by inter alia DG JRC and by the proliferation of international research centres such as the Science and Technology Centre in Ukraine (STCU) and the International Science and Technology Centre (ISTC). In the field of conventional weapons, assistance may include the fight against the trafficking and spread of illicit small arms and light weapons.</p> <p>Although this is likely to require national-level measures, there are economies of scale in funding activities in this area through the regional programme, by pooling technical expertise and experience. In addition intervention in this field often requires extremely close cooperation, both in terms of policy and practice, between partner countries, particularly where sensitive regions are concerned. For these reasons, a regional approach permits greater flexibility, coordination, and effectiveness, and is therefore better suited than a national approach.</p>
<b>ENP South: Complementarity of regional cooperation towards national cooperation by the priority area of intervention (2004-2010)</b>		
	<b>Areas of intervention of EC regional cooperation (MEDA)</b>	<b>Complementarity with the MEDA national programmes</b>
	<b>Focus on reform</b>	<p>Reform in the fields covered by the Neighbourhood policy should constitute a major area of cooperation in the bilateral programmes. Regional cooperation on the implementation of Neighbourhood policy national action plans will allow Med partners, while preserving, where necessary, the principle of differentiation, to work together in a number of areas where the final objective is the approximation of their regulatory frameworks towards common EU legislation, especially as regards the internal market. Legislative and regulatory convergence with the objective of a stake in the EU internal market highlights the need for common approaches, benchmarks and indicators for those countries that adopt National Action Plans under the Neighbourhood policy. Working together in a regional or sub-regional approach will promote harmonization and compatibility of the Mediterranean Partners' legislative and regulatory reforms in areas such as standards, investment, or circulation of goods, capital, services and people and create opportunities for greater south-south integration among the countries concerned.</p> <p>Regional and sub-regional cooperation will also be important in the creation of a Euro-Mediterranean Free Trade Area. The work plan adopted during the Euro-Mediterranean Conference of Ministers of Trade in Palermo on 7 July 2003 will also require a significant degree of harmonisation and regulatory convergence that is particularly suitable for a regional programme. The objective here is to create a single Euro-Mediterranean Free Trade Area with common or compatible standards and import and export procedures. A regional or subregional approach is fundamental to ensure that market opening is effective with the same, similar or compatible standards, technical requirements and import and export procedures.</p> <p>Otherwise, the Euro-Mediterranean Free Trade Area could be hindered by regulatory fragmentation and non compatible technical barriers to trade restricting free circulation of goods and services. In the same line, the strategy for enterprise policy adopted by</p>



		<p>Directors-General for Industry in Rome in October 2003 aims at improving the conditions for doing business in the region by encouraging the harmonisation of practices.</p> <p>Finally, cooperation to facilitate reforms will be the objective of a future programme concerning the areas of justice and home affairs covering the issues of justice, the fight against drugs, organised crime and terrorism as well as cooperation in the treatment of issues relating to the social integration of migrants, migration and movement of people. This programme will continue and deepen the objectives of the current programme in this area, in promoting cooperation in priority areas such as border controls, management of migratory flows, fight against terrorism, money laundering and promotion of an independent judiciary.</p>
	<b>Enhanced dialogue</b>	<p>The need for enhanced dialogue between cultures is a central aspect of the Social, Cultural and Human Partnership. A Euro-Mediterranean Foundation for Dialogue of Cultures will contribute to the creation of a framework for dialogue and research available to all strata of the academic community, from school teachers to education experts and academics, to enable the furthering of the dialogue of cultures, societies and civilisations in the Euro-Mediterranean region.</p> <p>Dialogue, mutual knowledge and understanding will also be the focus of a second phase of the Euro-Med Youth programme. Exchanges between young people of Euro-Mediterranean countries will enhance the chances to reinforce links at grass-roots level among the younger generations, and promote a better understanding of each other's cultures, perceptions and ways of life, on both sides of the Mediterranean.</p> <p>Finally, cooperation between local authorities will promote dialogue, direct contacts and collaboration between the cities, towns and local authorities of the region in a continuation of the present pilot programme MEDACT.</p>
	<b>Networking</b>	<p>Networking has been, since the beginning of the partnership, one of the main characteristics of regional cooperation in the Barcelona Process. Efficient networks in the three chapters of the Barcelona Declaration will bring the partnership closer to some of its most dynamic stakeholders in Europe and in Mediterranean partners: the institutes of foreign policy, and the economic institutes, as well as the municipalities and local authorities. Two networks (EUROMESCO for the institutes of foreign policy and FEMISE for the economic research institutes) have already been very active in the Euro-Mediterranean partnership. They have provided the partnership with very valuable contributions in their respective areas of research and have allowed for fora of dialogue and exchanges of experiences.</p>
	<b>Areas of intervention of EC regional cooperation (ENPI)</b>	<b>Complementarity with ENPI national programmes</b>
	<b>Justice, security and migration cooperation</b> – Confidence building measures – Justice, security and migration – Policy analysis (EuroMesco & FEMISE)	<p>This priority area is focused on (a) confidence building measures and (b) justice, police and migration questions. Under the confidence building measures it will provide support for crisis management, partnership for peace and civil protection and the implementation of the agreed Code of Conduct on Countering Terrorism. These activities cannot be carried out efficiently at bilateral or supra-regional level. Under the justice, police and migration component the objective is to enhance cooperation on managing migration flows between countries of origin, transit and destination; strengthen cooperation in the fight against illegal migration; and develop contacts, training and technical assistance for judicial and legal professionals and for police and law enforcement officers. Management of migration flows, i.e. through enhanced border control, requires cooperation between all the countries bordering the Mediterranean Sea, as well as collaboration with the countries of origin and transit. The EU is negotiating re-admission agreements with these countries to facilitate the return of illegal migrants. With regard to police issues, the programme will focus on enhanced cooperation in the fight against terrorism, human trafficking, money laundering and other forms of international organised crime. This will require the development of closer links between policy and judiciary in both the EU and the Mediterranean partner countries, in a context of deeper dialogue and enhanced contacts. Training and technical assistance for police officers will constitute some of the instruments for the achievement of the above objectives.</p> <p>Regional cooperation in the field of migration is only one of the three cooperation levels designed to tackle this important issue. Bilateral programmes will continue to be developed with a number of countries in the region, whereas the thematic programme on migration will pursue its work based on the experience of the AENEAS programme.</p>
	<b>Sustainable economic</b>	This priority area seeks first and foremost to support the completion of the Euro-Med Free Trade Area by 2010, including liberalisation

	<p><b>development:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Investment promotion and reform dynamisation to attract investments</li> <li>- Transport and energy cooperation</li> <li>- South-south trade integration</li> <li>- Environmental programme</li> <li>- TA and risk capital support for FEMIP</li> <li>- Development of information society</li> </ul>	<p>of trade in agriculture (with accompanying actions in rural development) and in services. While most of that work will be done through various bilateral and regional negotiation meetings, this may require support for economic policy analysis through regional research networks. Related to this, political and technical assistance support will be provided to achieve free trade agreements between the Mediterranean partners, including through the entry into force of the Agadir Agreement (between Jordan, Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia) and the Pan-Euro-Mediterranean protocol on cumulation of origin, to enhance intra-regional trade integration. Attention will also be paid to sub-regional trade liberalisation in the Maghreb (Union Maghreb Arabe) and Mashreq (closely linked to the Peace Process).</p> <p>The second main component of this policy priority is to encourage interregional cooperation on infrastructure networks (the "hardware" side in transport, energy, telecoms) and on regulatory harmonisation and convergence with EU standards in these sectors (the "software" side), including opening up markets with a view to enhancing competitiveness and efficiency. The infrastructure hardware side will be co-financed by project loans from the EIB under the new FEMIP and Neighbourhood-wide external lending mandate.</p> <p>The third component of this policy priority is to ensure environmental sustainability of the Euro-Med Free Trade Area and reform environmental standards and infrastructure.</p> <p>The Barcelona Summit called on the partners to implement the Horizon 2020 plan for de-pollution of the Mediterranean Sea and tackle all major sources of pollution, and the Commission adopted a Communication establishing an Environment Strategy for the Mediterranean (COM (2006) 475), on 5 September 2006, outlining the framework for European Commission environmental cooperation within the region. This document will provide guidance for programming assistance under the ENPI. Again, the infrastructure side will be co-financed by project loans from the EIB under the new FEMIP and Neighbourhood-wide external lending mandate</p>
	<p><b>Social development and cultural exchanges</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Gender equality and civil society</li> <li>- Information and communication II</li> <li>- Euromed Youth</li> <li>- Dialogue between cultures and cultural heritage</li> </ul>	<p>Policy changes in the education, social and cultural sectors have been much debated and have led to a wide variety of policy initiatives at national and regional level. In the cultural domain and at international level, policies have mostly focused on promoting intercultural dialogue as a means of achieving security and stability and avoiding a "clash of civilisations". In the social domain, the promotion of civil society organisations where citizens can voice their opinions and promote their interests has become a key issue, both from an Arab society perspective and from an external point of view. Another important social issue is the promotion of gender equality, through domestic legislative changes, civil society organisations and international activities.</p> <p>The EC will support various national activities and projects in these domains, through bilateral programmes. However, a major advantage of regional approaches here is regional peer group reviews and pressure for reforms, and exchanges of experiences and best practice. Regional support networks among the Mediterranean partner countries provide a source of external policy leverage that is not necessarily perceived as pressure from another culture. Present regional programmes for the Mediterranean focus on cultural dialogue and cultural heritage, youth cooperation and exchange, fostering a vibrant civil society and promoting gender equality.</p> <p>Most countries have already made significant efforts and investments to improve the coverage and quality of their primary and secondary education systems. Given the great variety of challenges facing Mediterranean Partner countries in the fields of early childhood learning, access and quality of basic education, higher education and vocation training, national cooperation approaches seem the most appropriate to tackle the different situations. Additional EU support for these will be channelled through national programmes. Multi-country cooperation can be envisaged, however, for promoting harmonization of educational standards and mobility. In the ENPI-wide regional programme, attention will be focused on higher education cooperation and exchanges (Tempus and Scholarship scheme), not only to improve the quality of higher education but also to promote intercultural dialogue. Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) programmes at bilateral and regional level would further contribute to human resources development in the region.</p> <p>These priorities will be implemented through Mediterranean programmes under the present regional programme. As explained, they may be supplemented by activities in bilateral programmes and by non-financial policies and support through the various institutions under the ENP and the Barcelona Process (Association committees and subcommittees, Barcelona regional ministerial and expert</p>

		meetings, trade negotiations, etc.).
Information pertaining to specific interventions		<p><b>Medinvest</b> Call 2007: "This new project is in accordance with the current bilateral projects focusing entirely or partly (e.g. industrial modernization programme) on investment promotion."</p> <p><b>Invest in Med</b>, Yes but rather in a weak form. Cf. Identification fiche p 8: "<i>The project activities will complement bilateral and regional programmes; especially those interventions that already provide capacity building supports to the private sector in the Mediterranean countries particularly where EU buyers/investors needs are used as the benchmark. The regional programmes such as Euromed Market, Euromed Quality, Euromed Innovation and Technology, MED-ADR and Anima address capacity in national institutions that contribute to the creation of a business environment more beneficial to the attraction of new investment.</i>"</p> <p><b>East Invest</b>, Identification fiche: "<i>The [ENPI] Eastern Regional Programme Strategy Paper 2007-2013 also mentions that there may be support for regional cooperation between SMEs to increase investment opportunities and to complement activities under national programmes' in the area of regulatory reform aiming at the creation of a necessary legal framework for investment, particularly needed in the energy sector.</i>"</p> <p>"<i>At regional level, there are no other similar initiatives which have been supported by the EC in the region in this specific area. The programme activities will have to complement bilateral, sub-regional and regional programmes supported by the EC in the region in complementary areas; especially those providing capacity building support to the private sector in Eastern ENPI countries.</i></p> <p><i>The National Indicative Programmes for the period 2007-2010 of every Eastern partner country mentions the improvement of the business and investment climate, trade facilitation and/or the improvement of their enterprise and SME policies as priority sectors. The future regional programme will therefore have to be complementary with the existing and future bilateral initiatives supported by the EC.</i>"</p> <p>The <b>Euromed Migration I and II Projects</b> represented a complementary element to existing bilateral cooperation agreements, to Justice and Home Affairs initiatives proposed under the thematic budget lines as well as, as of 2007, the European Neighbourhood Policy Instrument (ENPI). This complementarity has been clearly spelled out in the project documents (both at programming and implementation level), also in relation to the approval of the projects under the CoP mechanisms of the thematic instrument. Although the EUROMED MIGRATION II, ROM Report, MR-115521.02 dated 25/10/2010 in the section Key Observations and Recommendations calls for an improved "<i>coordination with analogue initiatives (regional and bilateral) to explore synergies and avoid overlapping.</i>"</p> <p><b>Enhancing Equality between Men and Women in the Euromed Region- 2008-2011</b>, ID Fiche p. II - III</p> <p>"Ce programme est tout à fait cohérent avec les mesures inscrites dans les plans d'action de la politique de voisinage conclus avec la plupart des pays du Sud de la Méditerranée. Le programme régional visera en effet à soutenir la mise en œuvre d'un certain nombre d'objectifs fondamentaux qui figurent déjà dans la plupart des les plans d'action Voisinage (voir en particulier les chapitres Libertés fondamentales, Etat de droit et démocratisation): droits des femmes promotion de leur participation à la vie politique, économique et sociale, d'une part, soutien de la société civile, d'autre part. Ces deux volets fonctionneront donc en pleine synergie l'un avec l'autre.</p> <p>Il est enfin complémentaire des différents Plans Indicatifs Nationaux. Ceux-ci prévoient un certain nombre d'appuis spécifiques à l'égalité de genre (voir en particulier les PIN Egypte, Jordanie ou Syrie) ou à la société civile (voir PIN Jordanie). Ce programme les complétera en promouvant l'échange d'expériences au niveau régional. »</p> <p><b>Euromed Youth III</b>: project fiche, p.2 "<i>The MEDA twinning scheme works on a bilateral level within the support programme framework for the implementation of the association agreements. This phase will seek further co-operation for MEDA youth Ministries within this context.</i>"</p>

	<p><b>Euromed civil aviation II: project fiche, pp. II &amp; IV</b> <i>“besides such bilateral actions there is also clear need to stimulate overall regional cooperation in the field of aviation. This programme aims to do that for the aviation sector of the Mediterranean partner countries by building upon the results of previous EuroMed Aviation regional programme. [...] The proposed programme should support especially this regional element and the cooperation between the partner countries in addition to bilateral assistance programmes which (may) accompany concrete negotiations on aviation agreements between the Community and a number of the partner countries. &amp; “In some partner countries bilateral technical assistance is carried out (Morocco, Jordan) or foreseen. Obviously the bilateral and regional EC actions need to be complementary. In addition, there are some sub-regional initiatives in which some EU Member States are involved such as AEFMP and BlueMED projects.”</i></p> <p><b>Support to Agadir.</b> Intermediate Evaluation of the “Support for Implementation of the Agadir Agreement – Phase 2” , P52 : <i>“The Action was not coherent with the existing EU programmes in the countries concerned by the Agadir Agreement because despite its flexibility, the coordination between the Action and the EU projects available to the Agadir countries was not structurally organised, particularly through the weak involvement of the respective EU Delegations. Unfortunately, the involvement of the Delegations was not formalised. It rested on the ability of the ATU to work with the EU Delegations officers as and when possible. There was no involvement of the Delegations in the initiative selection process, nor in the identification of the eligible partners not in the preparation of the proposed initiatives. This lack of formal involvement of the EU Delegations did not provide the necessary co-ordination between the ATU and the other EU funded projects.”</i></p>
<p><b>I.2.2.2 Formal or informal coordination mechanisms are in place to promote complementarities and synergies among the two programming levels</b></p>	
<p>Information related to overall strategic and programmatic issues</p>	<p>As recognized by the regional strategy papers, the inherently 'diffuse' nature of regional assistance requires strong and efficient coordination mechanisms to ensure proper communication between policy discussion and project implementation, and an adequate level of information and involvement of the various actors. As far as the coordination mechanisms, the documents refer to the following ones:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>For the ENP East:</u> prominent role of the ENPI East Delegations as the focal points of regional programs and enhanced coordination being put in place at HQ among regional project managers and geographic coordinators. In addition, the meetings of the Eastern Partnership Platforms were mentioned as fora meant to guarantee an appropriate coordination with national programming.</li> <li>• <u>For the ENP South:</u> coordination will be sought through the various institutions under the ENP and the Barcelona Process (Association committees and subcommittees, Barcelona regional ministerial and expert meetings, trade negotiations, etc.)</li> </ul> <p><b>Sources:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Tacis Regional Cooperation: Strategy Paper and Indicative Programme 2004-2006; ENPI Eastern Regional Programme Strategy Paper 2007 – 2013; ENPI Eastern Regional Programme Indicative Programme 2007 – 2010.</li> <li>– Euro-Mediterranean Partnership Regional Strategy Paper 2002-2006 - Regional Indicative Programme 2002-2004; Euro-Mediterranean Partnership Regional Indicative Programme 2005-2006; ENPI Regional Strategy Paper (2007-2013) and Regional Indicative Programme (2007-2010) for the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership</li> <li>– Strategy Papers and Indicative Programmes for the countries falling within the two ENP regions</li> </ul>
<p>Information pertaining to specific interventions</p>	<p><b>Invest in Med, Evaluation 2011:</b> <i>“Despite its flexibility, the coordination between the Invest in MED project and the bilateral projects available to the Mediterranean countries was not structurally organised, except through the possible involvement of the respective EU Delegations. Unfortunately, the involvement of the Delegations was not formalised. It rested on the ability of the ANIMA team to work with the EU Delegations officers as and when possible. There was no involvement of the Delegations in the initiative selection process, nor in the identification of the eligible partners not in the preparation of the proposed initiatives. This lack of formal involvement of the EU Delegations did not provide the necessary co-ordination between the Invest in MED regional project and the other bi-lateral projects, except in some special cases due to an effective exceptional personal involvement</i></p>

	<p>(Egypt)." &amp; Recommendation: "The EU Delegations in the Mediterranean countries should have been more formally associated with the project, to enlist their support as well as their knowledge of the environment. The involvement of the Delegations should have helped to ensure complementarity and avoid overlap with existing other EU and EU member states bilateral projects. »</p> <p><b>Support for the Euro-Mediterranean Energy Market Integration MEDEMIP:</b>  <i>"Synergies will be developed with the MED-ENEC project, whose purpose is to develop the use of solar energy as well as energy efficiency in the construction sector (€ 4 million, also approved in 2004). Linkages with the MEDA Regional Programme of Statistics (MED-STAT II), which has an energy component, will be initiated, too, with a view to ensuring data exchanges".</i> Project fiche, p. 2</p> <p><b>Forest Law Enforcement and Governance (FLEG):</b> Project fiche, p. 4. <i>"For the purposes of decision-making in the context of this project, a specific coordination mechanism will be established, which will also include a representative of the EC (from Headquarters or Delegation). The WB representative will provide linkage between this committee and the above-mentioned ENA-FLEG International Steering Committee".</i></p>
<p><b>1.2.2.3 Evidence of synergies between the different levels of programming (for selected programmes / projects), at design stage (interventions undertaken either in the same or in other sectors/areas so as to promote complementarities) and implementation stage (operational linkages among projects/programmes undertaken in the same or in other sectors/areas so as to promote complementarities)</b></p>	
<p>Information pertaining to specific interventions in the <b>economic sector</b></p>	<p><b>Invest in Med, Evaluation 2011:</b> "Invest in MED was not coherent with the existing EC programmes in the countries concerned because despite its flexibility, the coordination between the Invest in MED project and the bilateral projects available to the Mediterranean countries was not structurally organised, except through the possible involvement of the respective EU Delegations. Unfortunately, the involvement of the Delegations was not formalised. It rested on the ability of the ANIMA team to work with the EU Delegations officers as and when possible. There was no involvement of the Delegations in the initiative selection process, nor in the identification of the eligible partners not in the preparation of the proposed initiatives..» p.30  &amp; Recommendation: "The EU Delegations in the Mediterranean countries should have been more formally associated with the project, to enlist their support as well as their knowledge of the environment. The involvement of the Delegations should have helped to ensure complementarity and avoid overlap with existing other EU and EU member states bilateral projects. »</p> <p><b>Agadir Agreement, Evaluation 2008 :</b> "In terms of complementarity with other EC action, there has been a lack of linkages with other EC-funded MEDA regional and bilateral programmes, mainly in the areas of investment attraction and studies"</p> <p><b>Enhancing Equality between Men and Women in the Euromed Region- 2008-2011:</b>  Le champ que ce programme se propose de couvrir est pensé en étroite complémentarité avec celui de programmes existants ou à venir.  Pour ce qui concerne la composante Egalité, il conviendra en particulier :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <u>en lien avec le niveau bilatéral</u> : de tenir compte de l'ensemble des mesures prévues dans les PIN dans les domaines de l'éducation à ses différents niveaux (primaire, secondaire et supérieur) et plus particulièrement de la formation professionnelle. L'ensemble de ces appuis visant les systèmes dans leur aspect formel, ceci permettrait de centrer le programme régional sur la prise en compte de l'importance du secteur informel, si important dans les pays de la Méditerranée. Dans le domaine de la protection sociale et de la santé, il conviendra également de tenir compte des programmes bilatéraux visant à la réforme des systèmes de santé et en particulier à la généralisation de l'accès aux soins ou à l'assurance maladie universelle ;</li> <li>- <u>en lien avec le niveau régional</u>: il importera tout d'abord de tenir pleinement compte des possibilités offertes par le programme régional en cours sur l'intégration des femmes dans la vie économique (EOWEL). Celui-ci vise d'ores et déjà le soutien à un certain nombre de mécanismes susceptibles de faciliter la participation des femmes à la vie sociale et économique (revue de des législations relatives à la participation des femmes au marché du travail, généralisation de budgets sensibles au genre, mesures favorisant l'entrepreneuriat féminin, y inclus le micro-crédit, mise en réseau des ONG</li> </ul>

		<p>méditerranéennes et européennes, etc.).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <u>en lien avec les instruments ou programmes thématiques</u>: il sera nécessaire de travailler en complémentarité avec le nouvel Instrument Européen pour la Démocratie et les Droits de l'Homme (IEDDH 2). Ce nouvel instrument (cf. en particulier l'objectif 2 qui semble le plus approprié pour soutenir les questions d'égalité dans les pays méditerranéens) permettra de soutenir la mise en réseau de la société civile sur les questions les plus sensibles relatives aux droits civils et politiques des femmes et à la lutte contre les stéréotypes (1er et 3ème pilier du cadre d'action d'Istanbul). Quant au programme thématique « Investing in people », il vise, dans sa composante « Genre », à soutenir la société civile dans la mise en œuvre des dispositions des conventions internationales relatives aux femmes. Une de ses priorités consistera en la lutte contre l'analphabétisme. Mais des actions de soutien à la société civile dans bon nombre d'autres domaines pourraient y être envisagées (accès des femmes aux médias, micro-crédit, etc.) ;</li> </ul> <p>Pour la composante société civile : Le programme sera complémentaire des programmes bilatéraux qui visent à renforcer au niveau national, les capacités de la société civile, en particulier en matière de plaidoyer et, partant de là, en ce qui concerne la capacité de celle-ci à contribuer à la démocratisation.</p>
Mission Georgia	in	<p>No evidence at field level of coordination mechanism between bilateral and regional projects. Field interviews show that the linkage between bilateral and regional assistance is based on a "division of labor" principle but not the search for synergies. Static complementarities, to avoid duplication, are sought/checked but there are no dynamic interactions generating synergies between the different level of intervention. For instance in the case of East-Invest, the only contact between the project manager in the EUD and the task manager in Brussels was to avoid any duplication with a new project.</p> <p><b>East-invest:</b> The project has no cooperation, no linkages with Tam-Bas nor other EC Regional Projects. There is no visibility of EU Credit schemes for SMEs (while Georgian counterparts are informed about USAid credit supply projects)</p>
Mission Ukraine	in	<p>Interviews with former and current EUD sector managers leads to conclude that there is no coordination, nor synergies between bilateral projects related to SMEs, private sector or investment (Including 1,4 M project « Enhancing performance of InvestUkraine" and the 2,5 M project "Support to knowledge based and innovative enterprises and technology transfer to business in Ukraine") and East-Invest.</p> <p>Evidence of lack of coordination: nobody from the EUD in Ukraine participated to the annual meeting of East-Invest, which was organised in Ukraine, in Kiev, this year (May).</p> <p>At the EBRD, EGP-BAS management, no information at all on other Regional projects, nor on SMEs credit supply schemes.</p>
Support to Agadir		<p>Intermediate Evaluation of the "Support for Implementation of the Agadir Agreement – Phase 2" ,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- p 12 "Another important issue arises from the non systematic involvement of the EU Delegations in the Agadir Agreement to ensure that the project was well promoted, that information reached the relevant eligible partners and that selected activities and initiatives did not overlap or did complement existing bilateral projects. This non-systematic involvement of the EU Delegations in the promotion and implementation process is one of the draw-backs of the Action."</li> <li>- p.16 "The evaluators did not see any coordination between the EU Delegations and the ATU, except in Amman, and even the focal points. This coordination is important because in each Agadir country, the EU Delegations have projects which can be related to the implementation of the procedures and regulations of the Agadir Agreement."</li> <li>- p. 52 "The Action was not coherent with the existing EU programmes in the countries concerned by the Agadir Agreement because despite its flexibility, the coordination between the Action and the EU projects available to the Agadir countries was not structurally organised, particularly through the weak involvement of the respective EU Delegations. Unfortunately, the involvement of the Delegations was not formalised. It rested on the ability of the ATU to work with the EU Delegations officers as and when possible. There was no involvement of the Delegations in the initiative selection process, nor in the identification of the eligible partners not in the preparation of the proposed initiatives. This lack of formal involvement of the EU Delegations did not provide the necessary co-ordination between the ATU and the other EU funded projects."</li> </ul>



<p>Mission in Morocco</p>	<p>Interviews with local stakeholders and the EUD highlight that regional programs address relevant issues for the partner countries and that they are often complementary to bilateral interventions. However this complementarity is not sought at the formulation stage and seems to take place more by chance than by programme.</p> <p>For instance, while a regional program – Invest in Med- was aiming at network-building and transfer of experiences between Investment Promotion Agencies (IPA) of Med countries, Morocco benefited from a bilateral program - le programme d'appui aux investissements et aux exportations (PIE)- which included a specific support to AMDI, the Moroccan IPA. In this case, examination of the interventions content shows that they were rather complementary.</p>				
<p>Mission in Egypt</p>	<p>A twinning project, “Institutional Strengthening of the General Authority for Investment and Free Zones” was implemented from 2008 to 2010, between GAFI and the Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology (BMWi) and Baden Württemberg International (bw-i) and as Junior Partner the Austrian Agency for European Integration and Economic Development (AEI). But, the project had no contacts with Invest in Med. For GAFI, “It was something completely different”. In the final report of the project, there is not one reference to Invest in Med. However, both projects seem to have partly targeted similar activities in the field of Investment promotion. E.g. The twinning project activities list includes: “Benchmarking Egypt against its competitors: A full-fledged benchmarking study for Egypt against its competitor was developed, as well as the methodology for Egypt’s strategic positioning within the international market for FDI (...); “Introduce best practice IPA and PA management operational Manual”</p>				
<p><b>JC 2.3: Commission interventions financed under the regional dimension complement and add value to the interventions carried out under the interregional dimension</b></p>					
<p><b>I.2.3.1 References to synergies and cross-references between regional and interregional programming levels are present in strategic and programming documents</b></p>					
<p>Information related to overall strategic and programmatic issues</p>	<p>The programming documents, in particular the Strategy Papers guiding EC assistance in the ENP regions, do not specifically refer to the complementarity of the regional cooperation towards the interregional cooperation. Some information can be found in the ENPI Interregional Programme (IRP) Strategy Paper 2007-2013 - Indicative Programme 2007-2010, although the perspective focuses rather on the added value of the IRP.</p> <p>From this point of view, the document underlines that some activities can be best implemented at interregional level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) for reasons of <b>visibility, coherence or administrative efficiency</b>;</li> <li>ii) for gradually strengthening <b>dialogue and cooperation between the EU and the ENPI region and between eastern and southern neighbours</b>. The ENPI area does not form a coherent region - geographically or historically - and it could be counterproductive to force these diverse countries into a single framework for regional cooperation, as underlined by existing structures such as the Euromed Partnership and Traceca and Inogate. This is where the IRP can play a role.</li> </ul> <p>Concerning point i) an inter-regional programme will provide adequate visibility for flagship initiatives applying to the entire neighbourhood such as the NIF or the scholarship scheme. It would also allow setting up a single management structure and avoid artificial obstacles, such as having to find funds from two programmes for an action involving both Ukraine and Morocco. Speedy and flexible but coherent implementation mechanisms are particularly crucial for activities that consist of bottom-up, small-scale actions. This justifies region wide implementation mechanisms even when most individual actions involve a single country. Other programmes will be developed to support the implementation of the ENP at the interregional level, for example in thematic areas such as energy or environment.</p> <p>A list of the priorities for the period 2007-2010 is provided in the table below:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Objectives of the IRP</th> <th>Priority areas 2007-2010 of the IRP</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>The main aim of the ENPI Interregional Programme is to provide effective and efficient support for the implementation of the European</td> <td>Priority Area 1: Promoting reform through European advice and expertise Sub-priority 1: TAIEX Sub-priority 2: SIGMA</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Objectives of the IRP	Priority areas 2007-2010 of the IRP	The main aim of the ENPI Interregional Programme is to provide effective and efficient support for the implementation of the European	Priority Area 1: Promoting reform through European advice and expertise Sub-priority 1: TAIEX Sub-priority 2: SIGMA
Objectives of the IRP	Priority areas 2007-2010 of the IRP				
The main aim of the ENPI Interregional Programme is to provide effective and efficient support for the implementation of the European	Priority Area 1: Promoting reform through European advice and expertise Sub-priority 1: TAIEX Sub-priority 2: SIGMA				

	<p>Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) as well as the Strategic Partnership with Russia. Its role is primarily to fund activities that are best implemented at interregional level for reasons of visibility, coherence or administrative efficiency, but the Interregional Programme will also aim to gradually strengthen dialogue and cooperation between the EU and the ENPI region and between Eastern and Southern neighbours</p>	<p>Priority Area 2: Promoting higher education and student mobility                  Sub-priority 1: Promoting institutional cooperation in higher education (TEMPUS)                  Sub-priority 2: Promoting student mobility (new Scholarship Scheme)</p> <p>Priority Area 3: Promoting cooperation between local actors in the EU and in the partner Countries</p> <p>Priority Area 4: Promoting implementation of the ENP and of the Strategic partnership with Russia</p> <p>Priority Area 5: Promoting Investment projects in ENP Partner countries                  Sub-priority 1: Establishing better energy and transport infrastructure interconnections between the EU and neighbouring countries and among neighbouring countries themselves (e.g. (TEN-T extended to neighbouring countries);                  Sub-priority 2: Addressing threats to our common environment including climate change;                  Sub-priority 3: Promoting equitable socio economic development and job creation through the support for small and medium size enterprise and the social sector (establishment of the "Neighbourhood Investment Facility" (NIF)</p>
<p><b>Example of complementarity: NIF (interregional level) – FEMIP (regional level)</b></p>		
<p>The text of the programming document does not go into details in specifying the complementarity for each proposed interregional programme towards the regional cooperation except for the NIF for which we can find the following elements that distinguish it from the FEMIP. In particular the text clarifies that:  <i>«The Facility will operate in a way which is complementary to corresponding regional, national and local strategy and measures. The NIF will be fully compatible with FEMIP under which "dedicated" Community grant funding will continue to support EIB operations in the countries of the Southern Mediterranean in the context of the external lending mandates.</i>  <i>Access to grant funding under the NIF will be, compared with FEMIP, open to more financial intermediaries and seek also to promote non guaranteed EIB lending. NIF operations will focus more on public sector projects in the Energy and Transport Sector aimed at connecting the Neighbourhood and on projects of common interest in the Environmental sector while the ECOFIN Council has encouraged FEMIP to focus more on the private Sector. The NIF will also cover more countries, a wider range of beneficiary financial institutions (including national development-finance institutions). Its governance will also ensure a greater implication of the donors and a better strategic focus. A close coordination of the 2 instruments, through regular exchange of information about on-going and planned operations, will be ensured».</i>  <b>Source:</b> ENPI Interregional Programme (IRP) Strategy Paper 2007-2013 - Indicative Programme 2007-2012 (p.24)</p> <p><b>I.2.3.2 Formal or informal coordination mechanisms are in place to promote complementarities and synergies among the different programming levels</b></p> <p>Information related to overall strategic and programmatic issues</p> <p>Concerning the coordination mechanisms that should guarantee the promotion of complementarities and synergies between the IRP and regional cooperation the ENPI Interregional Programme (IRP) Strategy Paper specifies that:  <i>«The IRP-supported activities will involve sectors and institutions that also receive support through other EC programmes and from other donors. This requires effective coordination of planning and implementation. Appropriate coordination mechanisms have or will be set up, with a strong role for the EC delegations, to avoid duplication and inconsistencies. The structured approach of the ENP, e.g. follow up in subcommittees, will be a key factor also in this regard. For Russia too, the ability to react rapidly can smooth the implementation of the Road Maps for the Common Spaces. A strengthened system of information and feedback from the implementation of assistance will be essential in this regard».</i>  <b>Source:</b> ENPI Interregional Programme (IRP) Strategy Paper 2007-2013 - Indicative Programme 2007-2010, p. 8.</p> <p>Field visits did not point to any significant coordination mechanism in place. In no instance were references to complementarities or synergies between the two levels of intervention made.</p>		

**I.2.3.3 Evidence of synergies between the different levels of programming (for selected programmes / projects), at design stage (interventions undertaken either in the same or in other sectors/areas so as to promote complementarities) and implementation stage (operational linkages among projects/programmes undertaken in the same or in other sectors/areas so as to promote complementarities)**

No synergy between regional and inter-regional programmes was identified or referred to in the programmes' documents nor have the field visits highlighted the existence of such linkages.. However, the task manager is Georgia for example, are aware of the NIF and of its use in several projects

**JC 2.4: Commission interventions financed under the regional dimension complement and add value to the interventions carried out under the cross-border dimension**

**I.2.4.1 References to synergies and cross-references between regional and cross-border programming levels are present in strategic and programming documents**

Information related to overall strategic and programmatic issues

Some information on the synergies between regional and cross-border cooperation can be found in the CBC Strategy Paper 2007-2013. In particular the text dedicates a specific paragraph (paragraph 5.5) to the “Coherence and complementarity with other cooperation programmes”, where the attention is given to the peculiarity of the CBC towards the activities financed under ENPI (national, regional and interregional cooperation programmes), most notably:

- the **local character, involving actors in geographical areas along the external borders of the European Union** (land borders, sea crossings and sea basins);
- the **contribution for the benefit of both sides of the EU's external borders** in order to support sustainable development, to help decrease differences in living standards across these borders, and to address the challenges and opportunities following on EU enlargement or otherwise arising from the proximity between regions across our land and sea borders.

Other distinct elements from the activities carried forward under the respective national, regional and interregional cooperation programmes financed under ENPI are the following ones: (i) CBC interventions are implemented through joint programs; (ii) they draw on funding from both external and internal headings of the EU budget.

According the CBC Strategy Paper the coordination between CBC cooperation (for which the list of priorities is indicated in the table below) and other programmes financed by the ENPI will be assured both in the process of adoption of the individual programmes, and in the ongoing monitoring. The individual programmes shall be developed by the local partners taking into consideration the need for coherence and complementarity with the ENP or other national level priorities.

Objectives of the CBC	Priority areas 2007-2010 of the CBC
The core objective of the cross-border cooperation is to « <i>contribute to integrate and sustainable regional development between neighbouring border regions and harmonious territorial integration across the Community and with neighbouring countries</i> ». Source: <b>ENPI regulation</b> (No 1638/2006), par. 15	Promoting economic and social development in regions on both sides of common borders. Integrated and sustainable regional development in the border regions is essential in helping to promote prosperity, stability and security on the EU's external borders – the key objective of the ENP, and an important element also in the EU's Strategic Partnership with Russia. The ENPI-CBC programmes aim at helping public and private actors to address the opportunities and challenges offered by proximity with the EU. The promotion of economic and social development is a key objective deserving special attention in the ENPI CBC programmes.
	Working together to address common challenges, in fields such as the environment, public health and the prevention of and the fight against organised crime. Local authorities on the EU's Eastern borders will face a particular challenge in addressing the environmental degradation caused by economic restructuring and the historical neglect of environmental issues.
	Ensuring efficient and secure borders. The EU's external borders still face challenges with respect to the quality of basic border infrastructures and procedures relating to their operational management. Border crossings need to facilitate the movement of goods and people to contribute to wider economic and social objectives beyond the adjacent border regions.
	Promoting local cross border “people-to-people” actions. In addition to initiatives carried forward at the national and regional level, the ENPI-CBC programmes provide the opportunity to strengthen people-to-people and civil society contacts at the local

		level, in a context of full local ownership. Actions in the social, educational, cultural and media fields, as well as enhanced cross-border contacts between civil society groups and NGOs, can also contribute to promoting local governance and democracy, and to enhancing mutual understanding
		<b>Source:</b> Cross-Border Cooperation Strategy Paper 2007-2013 - Indicative Programme 2007-2010
Information pertaining to specific interventions		No specific references to synergies and cross-references between regional and cross-border programming levels have been found in the programming documents reviewed to date.
<b>I.2.4.2 Formal or informal coordination mechanisms are in place to promote complementarities and synergies among the different programming levels</b>		
Information related to overall strategic and programmatic issues		<p>The ENPI CBC Strategy Paper also includes information on the cooperation fora where complementarities and synergies among the different programming levels will be sought:</p> <p><i>«Inter-governmental regional cooperation bodies such as the Council of Baltic Sea States (CBSS), the Barents Euro-Arctic Council (BEAC) or the Black Sea Economic Cooperation (BSEC), while focusing largely on national-level cooperation, nevertheless provide an important nucleus for encouraging cross-border cooperation at the level of regional or local authorities. BEAC, for example, with its Regional Council, has since its beginning given a particular importance to cooperation between local authorities. And CBSS, among its wide range of activities, has also developed a number of working-groups and activities such as the Baltic Sea Task Force on Organised Crime, a regional law enforcement cooperation forum in the Baltic Sea Region, and a best-practice example of regional co-operation between EU MS and third countries.</i></p> <p><i>In the context of the Barcelona process, a number of networks have been created with similar aims, bringing together representatives of towns and cities, of the academic and business community, and of civil society more generally. The importance of this form of cooperation was confirmed by the declaration signed at the Barcelona Summit in November 2005 underlining the importance of local and regional authorities in contributing to the development of the Mediterranean region.</i></p> <p><i>Within the EU, border regions have, for many years, come together in the Assembly of European Border Regions (AEBR) to discuss issues of common concern and represent the interests of these regions to the European institutions. In a recent initiative a number of border regions and their associations, established the Network of European Eastern Border Regions (NEEBOR) to speak for the interests of regions on both sides of the EU's Eastern border, from Finland in the North to Greece in the South.</i></p> <p><i>Eurocities, a longstanding representative body of Europe's cities, has also devoted an increasing attention to CBC in recent years, with working groups addressing cross-border or trans-border issues both to the South and to the East»</i></p> <p><b>Source:</b> Cross-Border Cooperation Strategy Paper 2007-2013 - Indicative Programme 2007-2010, p. 11-12</p>
Information pertaining to specific interventions		No specific references to formal or informal coordination mechanisms aimed at promoting complementarities and synergies among the two programming levels have been found in the programming documents reviewed to date.
<b>I.2.4.3 Evidence of synergies between the different levels of programming (for selected programmes / projects), at design stage (interventions undertaken either in the same or in other sectors/areas so as to promote complementarities) and implementation stage (operational linkages among projects/programmes undertaken in the same or in other sectors/areas so as to promote complementarities)</b>		
Mission in Tunisia: In Tunisia, the EUD and the Ministry of International Cooperation follow the CBC programme between Tunisia and Sicily which is considered an interesting experience by the Tunisian counterpart.		

No synergy between regional and cross-border programmes was identified or referred to in the programmes' documents nor have the field visits highlighted the existence of such linkages. In Georgia for example, EUD staff interviewed was not aware of CBC projects "They are difficult to trace from the EUD because often these projects are not managed directly by the Commission at HQ level but through a decentralised project approach through independent organisation or other EUDs" There should be a website set up to inform us", ask the EUD project managers.

**Indicative Sources of Information:**

- EU strategy and policy documents
- Commission's RSP s & CSPs and Indicative Programmes
- Commission's annual reports, stock-tacking of ENPI, ENP(I) Action Plans and related documents
- Inventory of EC projects
- Intervention documents: Financing Agreements, Activity reports, ROM reports, mid-term and final evaluations, identification fiches
- EEAS representatives; DevCo, DG ELARG and other Commission representatives; Project Coordinating Units staff; project partners and direct beneficiaries; other donors.

**Tools & Methods :**

- Documentary analyses
- Analysis of the Inventory
- In-depth analysis of selected projects
- Country visits
- Interviews in Brussels and in the selected countries

<b>EQ 3</b>	<b>To what extent has the Commission's support to regional cooperation in the two ENP regions contributed to enhanced regional economic cooperation within the ENP regions and to economic integration between each of the ENP regions and the EU?</b>
<b>Evaluation criteria:</b> effectiveness and impact	
<b>JC 3.1: Commission's regional interventions have contributed to the establishment of sustainable private sector enterprises support mechanisms at regional level</b>	
<b>I.3.1.1 Regional business support and networking facilities created and sustained</b>	
Overall data and info, not related to specific Interventions	<p>Review of relevant ENP strategic, programmatic and progress reports clearly shows that in this sector, the two regional strategies priorities are different. Whereas references to business support are unavailable in the ENP South strategy documents, in the ENP East strategy, emphasis is placed on support to SMEs and promotion of business networks, for example :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Eastern ENPI RIP 2007-2010 (page 5) : <i>"The facilitation of networks between EU and ENPI SMEs by the EU will promote a mutually beneficial information exchange and enhanced foreign direct investment and export opportunities"</i></li> <li>p17 : <i>« There may also be support for regional cooperation between SMEs to increase investment opportunities and to complement activities under national programmes' in the area of regulatory reform aiming at the creation of a necessary legal framework for investment, particularly needed in the energy sector. »</i></li> <li>- Joint Staff Working Paper, Implementation of the European Neighbourhood Policy in 2010, Sector Progress Report, Brussels, 25/05/2011, SEC(2011) 645, .p8 <i>"The Eastern Partnership economic platform created a specific panel for 'Small and Medium Enterprises' (SME panel), which provides a forum for exchange on enterprise policies in the six eastern partnership countries and in the EU. A number of projects were launched under the SME Flagship Initiative, namely East-Invest (networking); TAM/BAS (advisory services) and SME Facility (funding). Also, the Eastern partner countries welcomed the "Enterprise Policy Performance" project, conducted by the European Commission, the OECD, the European Training Foundation (ETF) and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)."</i></li> </ul>
Invest in Med	<p><i>"Invest in Med (...) is aimed at developing foreign direct investment and trade flows in the Mediterranean, build sustainable business partnerships between the two rims and promote co-development."</i> (Quarterly activity report, Q3 &amp; Q4 2011).</p> <p><u>Evaluation 2011 p 29</u>: <i>"If we consider that the main objective was to develop networks, Invest in Med was a success and the project has addressed successfully and in full its geographical scope. These networks were in place after the EU funded project "ANIMA completed its work. »</i></p> <p>The project has contributed to launch/initiate sectoral regional cluster/networks, according to project reports. For instance :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>"Med Ports has created the core of a community associating four countries, which is today coordinating the creation of a port logistics cluster in the Mediterranean. The exchange missions which have taken place between the associated organisations have enabled to assess the practices in place and the state of progress in the different countries, while the business meetings have helped validate the interest of logistics companies had in the deployment of a regional strategy.</i></li> <li>- <i>The two Med Industrial Partnership initiatives have reinforced and disseminated this approach by the building of a Maghreb then Mediterranean network of organisations committed to follow a common charter.</i></li> <li>- <i>The PaperMed initiative has promoted a tighter cooperation between SMEs from the two rims of the Mediterranean in the sector of material assets for the paper industry. "Around 1,200 business meetings have taken place, involving some 40 Italian and a hundred or so North African SMEs. It has generated so far more than 150 promising partnerships (35 of which are already signed) and an estimated cash flow of EUR 15 million over the next three years" (p51)</i></li> </ul> <p>(Final Report Invest in Med 2008 / 2011)</p>



	<b>Number of operations implemented – Action 1</b>			
	Operations	Grant contract	Year 4	Total Yr 1-4
	1-1 B2B Small	30	2	29
	1-2 B2B Medium	20	6	36
	1-3 B2B Large	10	0	6
	1-4 Workshop BRO	10	9	65
	1-5 BRO Accademy	6	1	24
	1-6 Individual staff exchange	50	9	44
	1-7 Secondments	20		3
	1-8 FDI Workshops	15	1	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>218</b>	
<i>Final Report Invest in Med 2008 / 2011 p 11</i>				
East-Invest	Nothing implemented before 2011			
TAM/BAS; EGP/BAS	In the Eastern Region, a new regional project started in 2011, TAM/BAS (name has changed to EGP/BAS), based on a former EBRD program, will support the local businesses through the promotion of Business Advisory Services (BAS) and technical assistance.			
Agadir Agreement	No business support facilities implemented			
Support to FEMIP	RSP 2007-2013 South p37 FEMIP's main objective is to promote private sector development in the region. This requires a combination of the supply of appropriate financial instruments and reforms in the recipient economies to facilitate private sector development. Pending a reform of its statutes, the EIB is not yet in a position to take equity stakes in Mediterranean private enterprises. Risk capital financed from the MEDA budget helps it to circumvent this constraint. At the same time, the MEDA technical assistance facility contributes to upstream project design as well as to downstream project implementation, often within the context of a sectoral reform strategy.			
Mission in Egypt	Invest in Med, Sustainability of the network : Since the end of the project (12/2011) the dialogue has been maintained by the beneficiary in Egypt, GAFI, with Invest in Med partners (Tunisia FIPA, Morocco ANDI; a few EU partners) and transfer of experience implemented (on regional investment mapping with Morocco). GAFI has bilateral agreement with several foreign Investment Promotions Agencies (IPAs) and Egyptian organisations. Recently, GAFI built a consortium to apply for a CBC project with Tunisia, Morocco, Greece,... in the agro-food sector (for dairy products), with members of the Invest in Med network			
Mission in Morocco	<u>Invest in Med</u> : Following the end of the program (2011), AMDI has continued to interact with the network HQ in Marseille and a few other IPAs in the region. Several tools of the programme are still in use (MIPO).			
<b>I.3.1.2 Number of SMEs that have benefited from the support mechanisms put in place through Commission intervention at regional level</b>				
Invest in Med	The number of participating SMEs is apparently high. However no information available on the nationality (EU, MED?) of companies; While according to project management (telephone interview) most of them are from Med countries. No information on the benefit for the SMEs. According to the project (Final Report p 7,8 ), 10,000 enterprises were accompanied/informed/sensitised and 13,482 business meetings organised			

	<p>However , <i>“it is quite difficult to estimate or to measure the impact of these events organised by the project on the private sector in Southern Mediterranean countries at the macro-level, taking into account one of the most important indicators, such as job creation or impact on poverty reduction and economic and social development. The evaluators heard about some success stories but, globally, most of the time, the institutions or organisations which were organising and leading these events do not have knowledge of the impact and the concrete and final results of these events a few months, or one or two years later; for example, about the number of contracts signed between participants in a B2B. The number of success stories compared to the total number of events organised and the very large number of participants during these three years is small. »</i> (<u>Evaluation Report 2011 p 29</u> )</p>																					
<p>Agadir agreement</p>	<p><i>“There has been very limited inclusion in dissemination of project information of the private sector from any of the four PC. »</i> (MR 2007). The TU helped 60 businessmen from the member countries,” <i>for the participation in an international exhibition in Paris (Interselection) as well as holding a forum on the Textile and Garments sector in Paris. “(AWP 2009)</i> <i>“Holding specialized meeting with SMEs from Agadir countries for raising the awareness of advantages of the Agadir Agreement. The ATU held two meetings with the SME’s in Egypt(21/12/2010) and Morocco (3/12/2011), “ (Progress report 2010)</i> <i>“In October 2009, ATU organized the joint participation of about 50 companies’ representatives from AA partner countries under the same pavilion at Paris “Interselection”, a two-days ready-to-wear yearly international fair; on the side-lines of this exhibition a forum was organized in cooperation with EC-DG Enterprise, the European Apparel and Textiles Confederation (EURATEX), the French Associations for textile and garments and the organizing committee of Interselection as well as the Export promotion centres in the Agadir Agreement Member Countries. This forum was attended by around 100 Companies from Agadir Agreement member countries and European businessmen, buyers and investors” (Intermediate Evaluation of the “Support for Implementation of the Agadir Agreement – Phase 2”p 40)</i></p>																					
<p>East-Invest + Mission in Georgia and Ukraine</p>	<p><i>“22 seminars were finally organised for 216 SMEs from the 6 priority sectors in the 6 countries in the period October – November 2012.”</i> (First Technical Report 2011, p7). East invest First Technical Report 2011, p20). Number of beneficiary SMEs :</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p><b>Total Number of Participating SMEs (216)</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Country</th> <th>Number of SMEs</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Armenia</td> <td>46</td> <td>20%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Azerbaijan</td> <td>21</td> <td>10%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Belarus</td> <td>39</td> <td>18%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Georgia</td> <td>40</td> <td>19%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Moldova</td> <td>34</td> <td>16%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ukraine</td> <td>36</td> <td>17%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div> <p>After 2 years of implementation, most of the activities implemented have been directed towards BSOs and much less towards SMEs, so far</p>	Country	Number of SMEs	Percentage	Armenia	46	20%	Azerbaijan	21	10%	Belarus	39	18%	Georgia	40	19%	Moldova	34	16%	Ukraine	36	17%
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FEMIP	<p><b>In the RSP South 2007-2013, p 38:</b> « <i>The EIB will regularly report to the Commission on implementation of projects (use of funds) and on outputs produced and results obtained through these projects. Performance indicators will include, among other things, the share of private sector beneficiaries, the performance of enterprises financed through risk capital operations and the rate of return on these, <u>the number of SMEs reached</u> through risk capital operations, and the technical and economic benefits generated by technical assistance projects.</i> »</p> <p>However, we have not found such kind of data.</p>
Mission in Egypt	EUD Egypt note 04/2010: "So far, 418 Egyptian organisations (half of them being companies) have participated to the 66 operations of the Invest in med programme"
<b>I.3.1.3 Trends in type of support provided through regional mechanisms and access / use of services by SMEs.</b>	
Invest in Med	Project documents show an increase of the number of participating enterprises, although no details are provided with regards to their size and nationality. (see Annual & Quarterly Activity Reports)
<b>I.3.1.4 Degree of appreciation of services provided to SMEs through regional interventions (quality, accessibility, relevance)</b>	
Invest in Med	According to the evaluation report : "These initiatives were appreciated by the beneficiaries, who confirmed that they led to improved institutional capacity"
Intermediate Evaluation of the "Support for Implementation of the Agadir Agreement – Phase 2"	<p>"Many private sector representatives are quite dissatisfied about the range, usefulness and/or depth and follow-up of the services rendered by the Action to support the implementation of the Agadir Agreement." p 8 ; (...)</p> <p>"During face-to-face meetings with the beneficiaries, the evaluators often received more nuanced and less positive details than what was indicated in the results of the questionnaires". P 9</p> <p>Trainings delivered were generally considered too short, and could not go into great depth</p> <p>P34 : "Many private sector representatives are quite dissatisfied about the range, usefulness and/or depth and follow-up of the services rendered by the Action to support the implementation of the Agadir Agreement.</p> <p>(...) It was pointed out that many companies invited at events in Phase 1 declined invitations for events organised in Phase 2 because perceived insufficiently useful to their needs. "</p>
Mission in Georgia East Invest	Different components of the project already implemented, including twinning between EU-Georgian BSO ; training for trainers; preparation of participation to EU fairs,... Georgian stakeholders are satisfied by the quality of the assistance and the communication with the Head Quarter in Brussel; but unable to evaluate any impact on SMEs. Positive assessment shared by the National Focal Point, Employers association representatives and representatives from 2 Georgian SMEs that participated to training activities. Beneficiaries satisfaction rates high as well in East-Invest 1 <sup>st</sup> activity report.
Mission in Ukraine / East Invest	Different components of the project have been already implemented. Georgian stakeholders are satisfied by the quality of the assistance and of the communication with the Head Quarter in Brussels.
<b>I.3.1.5 Evidence that regional interventions in this area are designed and implemented with a view to reaping the benefits linked to transfer of knowledge and lessons learned between the countries of each region</b>	
Overall data	Regional networks build usually aims at diffusing countries best practice in the region. However no specific examples do emerge from the documents analysed. Additional information may come from work in the field.

JC 3.2: Commission's regional interventions have contributed to improved private sector competitiveness and to intensify business cooperation within the ENP regions and between each of the ENP regions and the EU	
Malik et al 2011	<p><i>"The number of registered businesses per 1,000 people in the Middle East is less than a third of that in Eastern Europe and Central Asia. Markets in the MENA region are dominated by older, more well-established firms. The average age of firms in MENA is almost ten years older than those in East Asia or Eastern Europe. The sort of entry and exit of firms that raises economic efficiency is largely absent. Access to credit can be particularly difficult for younger, less connected firms. A recent study shows that bank loans to SMEs in the MENA region do not exceed 8 percent of total lending operations.<sup>53</sup> The bulk of bank lending goes to larger and more connected borrowers."</i></p>
I.3.2.1 Increased access to funding (loans and capital) to SMEs by IFIs such as EBRD and EIB, backed by EC funding and/or support provided under regional cooperation initiatives	
FEMIP	<p>The Facility for Euro-Mediterranean Investment and Partnership (FEMIP) has been operational since October 2002. It brings together under one roof the whole range of the EIB's services for promoting the economic development of the Mediterranean partner countries.</p> <p>FEMIP builds on the long-standing financial cooperation with the southern and eastern Mediterranean countries going back more than 30 years. Between October 2002 and December 2007, the Bank provided finance totalling EUR 8.5 billion in support of investment projects in the region. A lending envelope of EUR 8.7 billion has been made available to the nine Mediterranean partner countries for the period 2007-2013. These resources are augmented by EUR 2 billion for financing projects of mutual interest to the European Union and the Mediterranean partner countries. FEMIP places greater emphasis on helping to foster private sector activity in the region as a way to underpin growth and generate employment opportunities. Financial support is directed towards private sector projects and also to public projects that help to create an enabling environment for the private sector to flourish.</p> <p>FEMIP has financed €6.8bn in the past five years with the three largest beneficiaries being; Egypt €1.8bn, Morocco €1.32bn and Tunisia €1.3bn. The majority of this funding was used to facilitate credit lines to borrow for capital projects engaged in industry and service. Often the SMEs availing of these credit lines were granted an interest rate subsidy. In addition funding was advanced to equity and venture capital funds. Projects that can be financed under FEMIP can come from any of the eligible sectors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Energy – power generation, transmission and distribution, gas transmission and distribution, renewable energies;</li> <li>• Transport and telecoms – airports, air transport, air traffic control, roads and highways, ports, bridges, telecoms;</li> <li>• Environment – water supply and treatment, wastewater collection and treatment, solid waste disposal and treatment, pollution abatement, irrigation and healthcare centres, construction and equipment of schools, technical and vocational colleges, social housing;</li> <li>• Industry, tourism and services – industry and agro-industry, both large and small-scale (SME investments).</li> </ul> <p>(Maxwell Stamp 2011 SME Support Fund Agadir, Preliminary Report, Declan G. Carroll)</p> <p>The categories of Commission funds made available to the EIB are:</p> <p>"Support to FEMIP" which provides capital to the private sector on terms that are not available locally. This is done mainly through risk capital operations, and facilitated through technical assistance. Risk capital is invested directly or indirectly in order to support the private sector or to strengthen the role of the local financial sector. Prior to 2007 (under MEDA), these activities were implemented under the "FEMIP support Fund".</p> <p>Risk Capital Facility covers three types of financial instruments: direct investments (acquisition of equity or quasi-equity instruments in unlisted companies, private equity funds and co-investments with pre-selected local intermediaries). FEMIP also provides local currency loans to microfinance institutions. These investments can be made either in accordance with the normal EIB cycle for the approval and signature of an operation or under global authorisation.</p> <p>The TA Support Fund allows the Bank to improve the quality of its lending operations by assisting promoters during all stages of the project cycle. TA</p>

operations take the following forms: prefeasibility of feasibility studies for investment projects; Project Management Units during the implementation stage; evaluation missions to assess ongoing or completed projects.

In addition, the FEMIP Trust Fund (FTF) was established in 2004 to enable donors to complement on a voluntary basis the resources available for the Mediterranean partners under FEMIP. The contribution of the Commission is marginal, 1 million €. The FTF permits to finance TA not directly linked to loans (such as sector or thematic studies). It also finances risk capital operations but distinct from the Risk Capital Facility, for instance seed money and experimental operations.

Under the FEMIP's Trust Fund, FEMIP manages funds on behalf of donors, making finance available as: Technical assistance grants (for initiatives not directly linked to a project – e.g. policy, regulatory and institutional reform, sector development strategies, capacity-building – that help foster private sector development); Risk capital participations –(for equity type operations e.g. seed capital, injection of equity into privatised industries.).

Example AlterMed: AlterMed is an equity fund targeting growth SMEs in Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, Turkey and Egypt. The EIB and Caisse d'Épargne Provence-Alpes-Corse to be initial subscribers. On 13 December 2007, the European Investment Bank (EIB), via its Facility for Euro-Mediterranean Investment and Partnership (FEMIP), and Caisse d'Épargne Provence- Alpes-Corse, AlterMed's initial subscribers, took part in the launch of AlterMed along with all other founding partners. The Management and Board of the IFC and the Banque Centrale Populaire du Maroc are also considering becoming founding subscribers of AlterMed. Set up and managed by Viveris Management, AlterMed is a closed-end investment fund (Fonds Commun de Placement à risques) focusing on developing SMEs and leveraged buy-outs with high growth potential in the Mediterranean region. AlterMed is designed to assist small businesses in the region with their development projects. EUR 75 million funds divided into four compartments. With a target size of EUR 75 million, AlterMed will take minority stakes in SMEs at the development and LBO stages in Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria and Turkey. There are plans to expand AlterMed's operations in Egypt.

(Maxwell Stamp 2011 SME Support Fund Agadir, Preliminary Report, Declan G. Carroll). See other examples pp 30-31.

FEMIP Support fund AR 2011; [HTTP://WWW.EIB.ORG/PROJECTS/PIPELINE/2007/20070329.HTM?LANG=FR](http://www.eib.org/projects/pipeline/2007/20070329.htm?LANG=FR)

*"The year 2010 was the seventh full operational year of the FEMIP Support Fund. By the end of 2010, 74 TA operations were completed (EUR 34.2m), 29 TA operations were ongoing (EUR 59.7m), 3 TA operations were initiated and approved (EUR 1m). In 2010, 5 new TA operations (EUR 7.8m) were signed (but not for SMEs; big investment projects)"*

*"As an element of FEMIP, the EIB signed in December 2007 the "SME Fund II" loan facility of MEUR 80 under the new European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP). This builds on the previous MEUR 40 SME Fund I operation. Le promoteur est le ministère des finances de la République arabe syrienne. Beneficiaries include Syrian banks, both public and private, acting as financial intermediaries and one Syrian public bank as the Fund's financial agent. The ultimate beneficiaries are private small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs). The Syrian Arab Republic, represented through the Ministry of Finance (MoF), is the sovereign borrower of the EIB funds. Such funds are administrated by the SME Fund, established for the purpose of the first operation under the auspices of the MoF. The main role of the SME Fund is to administer the use of the EIB credit facility. The FMU is staffed by a small team of experienced international consultants (hired under this TA), selected and funded by EIB with FEMIP TA funds, supported by a number of local staff appointed by the MoF. The FMU transmitted 22 loan requests to the EIB for its approval. All requests were approved by EIB. During 2010, 20 EIB approved loans, amounting to 22.2 million EUR were disbursed (partially or totally) in 5 tranches (tranche 2 to 6). Average EIB contribution to overall project cost stood at 28%. »*

*"In 2004, FEMIP provided an additional EUR 10m facility to support the Moroccan microfinance industry.*

*Morocco adopted in 1999 an enabling legal framework for a new type of association dedicated to the provision of micro credits whose ceiling is equivalent to € 5,000, with a maximum interest rate. (...) These measures have contributed to Morocco becoming the regional leader in the field of micro-credit with about 50% of the total micro-loans of the region being provided there. (at end of 2004).*

	<p>“The EIB participated with a EUR 5m loan in the Lebanon Growth Capital Fund, a private equity fund that targets equity and quasi-equity investments in privately held SMEs in Lebanon. Lebanon Growth Capital will actively contribute to helping companies grow and expand in the long term. Although there is only a limited number of SME dedicated private equity funds operating in Lebanon, the EIB has been an active investor in most of them” (FEMIP 2010 AR)</p> <p>According to the monitoring reports the Risk Capital Facility has been highly relevant for the modernisation of financial systems and private sector companies and for the privatisation of public enterprises. It was designed to provide much needed long term funds for setting up or promoting productive companies, while at the same time strengthening local institutions, which need to evolve in tune with local financial systems.</p> <p>However, the absence of ex ante detailed logical framework and particularly the lack objectively verifiable indicators (OVIs) for: (a) specific objectives, (b) detailed procedures, (c) selection criteria, (d) performance indicators, (e) target beneficiaries make it very difficult to monitor and control the project implementation. (FEMIP in Meda evaluation 2008)</p> <p>But there are diverging assessments:</p> <p><i>“Actually, EU aids are transferred to local financial intermediaries (Banks, investment companies) which relay EIB loans to SMEs and which do not often play the role of facilitator in terms of access to funds. EIB documents show that funding applications for small or medium size (which interest SMEs) are submitted to financial mediators or EIB partner banks in MPC. There is a regretful lack of transparency of the system for local SMEs; the mediation of such large institutions, the red tape sluggishness may explain the difference between EU funds which are engaged and those actually paid.”</i> (DG Enterprise and Industry 2006, p 17).</p> <p><i>The RCF allows the EIB to intervene in a segment of the financial market that is essential for the development of the private sector but that is yet insufficiently developed in the Mediterranean countries and that the EIB itself would not have been able to cover without the Commission funding because engaging in this category of risk would have jeopardised its status of triple A borrower on the international markets.</i></p> <p><i>In terms of cost efficiency the RCF is particularly well performing since it has a high leverage effect of the order of 12 to 1 in the best cases (meaning 1 € invested by the EIB is likely to generate 12 € capita and debt money from other investors and borrowers). Moreover, it generates reflows of funds when invested in venture capital funds. In the case, gradually disappearing, of co-investment in equity of quasi equity contracts, it generated payments of dividends and a share in profits at exit.</i></p> <p><i>RCF operations performed under MEDA II have benefited from the long experience gained by the EIB in the region and from the development of the local private equity industry, to which the EIB contributed. The valuation of the RC portfolio at end 2006 was 112% of the invested funds. Under MEDA I this ratio was only 90%.</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Meda evaluation 2008)</p>
<p>Neighbourhood Investment Facility (NIF) / program Interregional</p>	<p><u>NIF Annual Report 2010:</u></p> <p>The Neighbourhood Investment Facility (NIF) is a financial mechanism aimed at mobilising additional funding to cover the investment needs of the EU Neighbouring region for infrastructure in sectors such as transport, energy, the environment and social issues (e.g. construction of schools or hospitals). The NIF also supports the private sector particularly through risk capital operations targeting Small and Medium-sized Enterprises</p> <p>In the Eastern Neighbourhood, where other IFIs like EBRD originally had the lead in the financial field, the NIF supported with an initial grant contribution of €15 million the “SME Facility” established by EBRD, EIB and KfW. The NIF contribution will leverage €135 million loans from these</p>



	<p>institutions. The “SME facility” has duplicated the mechanism used in the EFSE instrument implemented by KfW during the enlargement period. A similar instrument, called SANAD, has been implemented in the ENP South since 2011.</p> <p>It further complements the “European Neighbourhood Small Business Growth Fund” (ENBF), approved by the NIF Board in 2009.</p> <p>The NIF contributed €12 million to the Financial Sector Institution Building and Crisis Response framework.</p> <p>The project falls under the SME Flagship initiative of the Eastern Partnership and is part of a swift response from the European Union and European Development Finance Institutions to reduce the impact of the financial crisis on access by small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to bank credits in the Eastern Neighbourhood.</p> <p>In 2010, €110 million were made available by the EU in addition to the €185 million already committed in the period 2007-2009, bringing the total EU contribution to the NIF for the Southern Neighbourhood to €158 million, and for the Eastern Neighbourhood to €137 million.</p> <p>TA support to financial intermediaries:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>East</td> <td>Regional</td> <td>2008</td> <td>Technical Assistance Support to Financial Intermediaries</td> </tr> <tr> <td>East</td> <td>Regional</td> <td>2009</td> <td>Regional Energy Efficiency Programme for the Corporate Sector</td> </tr> <tr> <td>East</td> <td>Regional</td> <td>2009</td> <td>Financial Sector Institutional Building and Crisis Response</td> </tr> <tr> <td>East</td> <td>Regional</td> <td>2009</td> <td>ENBF - European Neighbourhood Fund</td> </tr> <tr> <td>East</td> <td>Regional</td> <td>2010</td> <td>Eastern Partnership SME Finance Facility</td> </tr> </table> <p>Page 38 :</p> <p>Commission representatives interviewed by the team expressed the view that NIF is less flexible and less effective than FEMIP because it needs the commitment of, at least, 2 IFIs, which involves a more complicated decision process</p>	East	Regional	2008	Technical Assistance Support to Financial Intermediaries	East	Regional	2009	Regional Energy Efficiency Programme for the Corporate Sector	East	Regional	2009	Financial Sector Institutional Building and Crisis Response	East	Regional	2009	ENBF - European Neighbourhood Fund	East	Regional	2010	Eastern Partnership SME Finance Facility
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East	Regional	2009	ENBF - European Neighbourhood Fund																		
East	Regional	2010	Eastern Partnership SME Finance Facility																		
<p>Mission in Georgia</p>	<p>The <i>SME funding facility</i> has had a lately impact (partial guarantee scheme, to compensate the lack of collateral, and increase SMEs access to bank's credit : EC→BERD, EIB→local banks→local SMEs). It was launch end of 2010 (signature 22/10/10) and the 1<sup>st</sup> credit in Georgia was provided in February 2012.</p> <p>NIF co-financed in 2012 an agrofinance programme, over the Georgian Micro-finance Sector (3 Micro-Finance institutions involved). The total amount of the project is 9 Mio €. NIF is contributing 0,6 Mio € as Technical Assistance (Consultancy) and 0,9 Mio€ as a so called First Loss Piece (i.e. the Microfinance Organisations will be held harmless for Non Performing Loans up to the 0,9 Mio€). A good example of the flexibility of NIF Funds to be used to attract private sector. NIF allocated EUR 4 Mio € TA grant funds to support EBRD's initiative of agricultural lending called GAF (Georgian Agricultural Facility). Bank allocated 40 Mio € to support agri lending to four banks – Bank of Georgia, TBC Bank, VTB Bank and ProCreditBank. NIF funds are mainly used for consultants to assist local banks is assessment of agri projects and development of appropriate monitoring procedures. In the case of the ProcreditBank, it beneficiated from a 14 mil \$ loan from EBRD in Lari. It was delivered in one single tranche in October 2011 and it targeted the Agro sector (Agriculture and Agro-processing), and SMEs (according to EBRD definition: less than 500 workers), First Loss Piece scheme. Already 50 % is disbursed; 100 % end of 2012. The loan was very relevant, because loan in Lari are not frequent enough. They allow the bank to provide credit in Lari to companies having business activities in Lari; eliminating the currency risk for the borrower. In addition, by expanding the credit supply to the PS, these interventions contribute to reduce the interest rate. Its very high level (18-23 %) is a major cause of the reluctance of SMEs to use banks credits.</p>																				
<p>Mission in Ukraine</p>	<p>EC has given grants to EBRD to accompany EBRD loans to local banks with a technical assistance component. This assistance has targeted the establishment of micro business lending departments in 3 partner banks (under the UMLP) during 2008-2009. A “SME Finance Support to Regional Banks” project (under TACIS 2007-2010) has been also implemented. The Programme consisted of 3 tranches of TC funding to be supported by EU. The latter project has achieved overall on-lending of USD 120 million with 995 loans disbursed (as of November 2010). EBRD specifically supported</p>																				

**DRN**

	Ukrainian MSME sector throughout the crisis. It established “Financial Sector Institution Building and Crisis Response Framework” under which banks Forum and OTP were the main beneficiaries. The Framework was funded by the EU Neighbourhood Investment Facility (EU NIF).
Mission in Egypt	Interview at EIB shows that Multiplier effect of EC support to FEMIP is impossible to assess (comparison between the cost of a TA in 100 000 of € and EIB loans in million €) but high.  Interview in an Equity fund, in which the EIB has invested (Capital Risk) demonstrates a significant impact on the Fund capacity to attract investors (demonstration effect) and an effective leverage effect on SMEs growth.
Mission in Morocco	<u>FEMIP</u> : Interview in an Equity fund, CDG Capital Private Equity, created in 2008 and in which the EIB has invested (Capital Risk) demonstrates an effective leverage effect on SMEs growth. The Fund targets SMEs with a € 3-4 m turnover. Since 2009, the turnover of the 4 initial companies in which the Fund invested has increased from 372 to 1441 Mdhs (x 3,9) and their cumulated employment has increased from 486 to 3320 workers (x 6,8). The EIB investment had been accompanied by a 6 month TA, financed by “Support to FEMIP”, that allowed the fund to provide new financial instruments (« mezzanine » = obligations convertibles). The beneficiary has been very satisfied by the quality of the TA.

**I.3.2.2 Increased number of relationships / partnerships among enterprises at intra-regional level and with EU countries**

Invest in Med	<p>“In total, the project could have generated directly over 2,000 business partnerships through the business to business activities (cumulated 2008 to 2011)”. (Information provided by the project; see table infra).</p> <p><i>Table 3. Quantitative results so far (Out of 219 actions completed, studies excepted)</i></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Results (quantitative)</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Type</th> <th>Nb.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Number of persons trained</td> <td>4 181</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Number of BtoB appointments organised</b></td> <td><b>13 842</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Number of promising partnerships identified</b></td> <td><b>2 047</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Number of supports created</td> <td>1 408</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Visibility: nb. of articles published</td> <td>1612</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>But , “it is quite difficult to estimate or to measure the impact of these events organised by the project on the private sector in Southern Mediterranean countries at the macro-level, taking into account one of the most important indicators, such as job creation or impact on poverty reduction and economic and social development. The evaluators heard about some success stories but, globally, most of the time, the institutions or organisations which were organising and leading these events do not have knowledge of the impact and the concrete and final results of these events a few months, or one or two years later; for example, about the number of contracts signed between participants in a B2B. The number of success stories compared to the total number of events organised and the very large number of participants during these three years is small. »</p> <p>(Evaluation Report 2011 p 29 )</p> <p>Field survey from the Invest in Med evaluators did not provide substantial data : « The main result in this regard, as reported widely during our visits to the Mashreq and Maghreb countries, has been a new awareness of the cooperation possibilities for development as well as a wider network of contacts with potential partners for the future along north-south and south-south lines”. Evaluation 2011 p.24</p>	Results (quantitative)		Type	Nb.	Number of persons trained	4 181	<b>Number of BtoB appointments organised</b>	<b>13 842</b>	<b>Number of promising partnerships identified</b>	<b>2 047</b>	Number of supports created	1 408	Visibility: nb. of articles published	1612
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### I.3.2.3 Evidence of improved SME's competitiveness / positioning on international markets as a result of the support mechanisms put in place through Commission intervention at regional level

Agadir Agreement	"A large number of events have been organized during the Agadir Agreement – Phase 2. Events have been organized in the four Agadir countries. Nevertheless, it is quite difficult to estimate or to measure the impact of these events organized by the project on the private sector in the four Agadir countries (...)" p10 Intermediate Evaluation of the "Support for Implementation of the Agadir Agreement – Phase 2"
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### JC 3.3: Commission's regional interventions have contributed to the improvement of the investment climate in the region(s) and of the international integration of the regional economies

#### I.3.3.1 Improvements in the positioning of ENP countries in ease of doing business and competitiveness indexes ("Doing business" and World Economic Forum 'Competitive Index')

Overall data and info, not related to specific Interventions

EC Com 2010 :

*"The ENP supports economic reforms for a better business and investment climate. In the South, the main tool for business reforms is the Euro-Mediterranean Charter for Enterprise, adopted in 2004. The Charter is inspired by best-practice from the EU and has been adopted by partner countries as a reference for their reform agendas. There are also plans to initiate a similar process in the context of the EaP.*

*The monitoring of the Charter's implementation and various surveys, such as the World Bank's 'Doing Business' report, show good progress in improving the business climate in the ENP region. For example, the time needed for the registration of companies is now down from 79 days in 2004 to 13 days in 2010 in Jordan."*

Rankings	Doing Business			Global Competitiveness Index		
	2005	2011	change	2004	2010	change
<b>ENP South</b>						
Algeria	128	143	15	71	83	12
Egypt	141	108	-33	62	70	8
Israel	29	32	3	19	27	8
Jordan	74	95	21	35	50	15
Lebanon	95	104	9	na	na	na
Libya	na	na		na	88	ns
Morocco	102	82	-20	56	73	17
Syria	121	133	12	na	94	ns
Tunisia	58	46	-12	42	40	-2
Palestine	125	173	48	na	na	na
<b>ENP East</b>						
Armenia	46	61	15	na	97	ns
Azerbaijan	98	69	-29	na	51	ns
Belarus	106	91	-15	na	na	na
Georgia	100	17	-83	94	90	-4
Moldova	83	96	13	na	na	ns
Ukraine	124	118	-6	86	82	-4
Number of countries	155	183	28	104	133	29

International indicators of « Doing business » (see table supra) show that the ENP countries remain among those with a relatively poor business

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	<p>environment. In the 2010-2011 survey the best performing countries, except Israel, in the ENP South are Tunisia, Morocco and Jordan, that rank respectively 46<sup>th</sup>, 82<sup>th</sup> and 95<sup>th</sup> out of 183 countries whereas the other countries in the South covered by this evaluation are beyond 104<sup>th</sup>. Several ENP East countries perform better Armenia (61<sup>th</sup>), Azerbaijan (69<sup>th</sup>) and especially Georgia (17<sup>th</sup>).</p> <p>Some ENP South countries have made considerable progress between 2005 and 2010-11, in particular Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia. In the ENP East, the most critical improvement was achieved in Georgia. Azerbaijan and Belarus improved their rankings, starting from a very low level.</p>
Mission in Egypt	<p>Arab Republic of Egypt: 2010 Article IV Consultation—Staff Report, IMF Country Report No. 10/94 April 2010 :</p> <p><i>“The post-2004 reform agenda has begun to pay dividends. The World Bank’s 2010 Doing Business report identifies Egypt as among the top reformers, emphasizing improvements in starting a business and regulation, and access to credit. Also, Egypt moved up 11 places in the World Economic Forum’s 2009 Global Competitiveness Report (GCR), reflecting mainly “recent liberalization efforts”</i></p> <p><i>including improvements in infrastructure. However, its relative position still remains at 70 (of 133 countries). The GCR identified macroeconomic stability and banking system solidity as key structural impediments.</i></p> <p><i>Transparency International cites accountability and transparency, and weaknesses in the legal/regulatory system as key reasons for Egypt remaining 111<sup>th</sup> of 180 countries on its Corruption Perception Index.”</i></p>

**I.3.3.2 Increased flows of Foreign Direct Investment (if data is available distinguish flows from EU)**

Overall data and info, not related to specific Interventions	<b>World FDI inflows in ENP South and East</b>									
		<b>inflows m\$</b>			<b>FDI/GDP (%)</b>			<b>world share (%)</b>		
	<b>ENP South</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2010</b>
	Algeria	882	2 594	2 291	1,03	1,52	1,43	0,12%	0,15%	0,18%
	Egypt	2 157	9 495	6 386	2,62	5,76	2,98	0,29%	0,54%	0,51%
	Israel	2 947	10 875	5 152	2,32	5,38	2,39	0,40%	0,62%	0,41%
	Jordan	937	2 829	1 704	8,21	12,46	6,19	0,13%	0,16%	0,14%
	Lebanon	2 484	4 333	4 955	11,57	14,48	12,77	0,33%	0,25%	0,40%
	Libya	357	4 111	3 833	1,07	5,05	5,35	0,05%	0,24%	0,31%
	Morocco	895	2 487	1 304	1,57	2,80	1,43	0,12%	0,14%	0,10%
	Palestine	49	52	115	1,16	0,87	na	0,01%	0,00%	0,01%
	Syria	320	1 467	1 381	1,30	2,98	2,32	0,04%	0,08%	0,11%
Tunisia	639	2 758	1 513	2,26	6,74	3,76	0,09%	0,16%	0,12%	
<b>SouthTotal/avg</b>	<b>11 667</b>	<b>41 000</b>	<b>28 633</b>	<b>3,31</b>	<b>5,80</b>	<b>4,29</b>	<b>1,57%</b>	<b>2,35%</b>	<b>2,30%</b>	
<b>ENP East</b>										
Armenia	248	935	577	6,93	8,02	6,14	0,03%	0,05%	0,05%	
Azerbaijan	3 556	14	563	40,97	0,03	1,04	0,48%	0,00%	0,05%	
Belarus	164	2 180	1 350	0,71	3,59	2,48	0,02%	0,13%	0,11%	
Georgia	492	1 564	549	9,60	12,22	4,71	0,07%	0,09%	0,04%	
Moldova	146	713	199	5,63	11,77	3,45	0,02%	0,04%	0,02%	
Ukraine	1 715	10 913	6 495	2,64	6,06	4,76	0,23%	0,63%	0,52%	
<b>East Total/avg</b>	<b>6 322</b>	<b>16 320</b>	<b>9 733</b>	<b>11,08</b>	<b>6,95</b>	<b>3,76</b>	<b>0,85%</b>	<b>0,94%</b>	<b>0,78%</b>	
	<b>Source UNCTAD</b>									
	FDI in the ENP South has been growing strongly for several years, from a low initial basis - US\$ 6 billion in 2002 (1% of the world total) - to US\$ 41 billion in 2008 (2.3% of the world total). In Egypt, the largest economy, FDI inflows increased 4.5 fold between 2004 and 2008.									
	The ENP Eastern countries' share of world FDI inflows is low, between 0.5 and 1%. Ukraine attracted most investment in the region: since 2004, US\$ 41									

billion and US\$ 59 billion, respectively. FDI inflows increased everywhere, except for Azerbaijan.

Not surprisingly, the global financial crisis caused a drop in inward FDI. Capital flows to the ENP South have started to drop in 2008 for the first time since 2001. But the ENP South region attractiveness remains strong and a stable share of 2.3% of the world total inflows<sup>105</sup>.

The countries from the region may be divided into 2 sub-groups with regard to attracting FDI inflows. The first group comprises those countries that managed to sustain growth in the inflow of FDI, regardless of the negative spill over effects of the global financial crisis. Under that category comes Lebanon, Syria and, to a lesser extent, Algeria. The second group includes those countries that have achieved significant growth in FDI prior to the 2008 financial crisis, but have been adversely affected by the crisis, and they are Egypt, Israel, Morocco, Jordan and Tunisia.

In the East, FDI inflows have fallen by 40 % since 2008, more than the world average. Ukraine still attracts 0.5% of World FDI flows in 2010, a share similar to Egypt, but the rest of ENP East countries, altogether, does account for 0,25 % of World FDI inflows.

#### **EU FDI in the ENP South**

##### **% FDI inflows from EU**

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Algérie	85%	26%	18%	15%	26%	70%	40%
Palestine	100%		0%	0%	0%	0%	
Egypte	34%	38%	25%	51%	41%	51%	18%
Israël	0%	29%	3%	40%	26%	37%	35%
Jordanie	22%	16%	7%	4%	0%	10%	93%
Liban	22%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	22%
Libye	85%	0%	65%	42%	33%	20%	87%
Maroc	9%	52%	58%	61%	59%	62%	79%
Syrie	82%	3%	11%	6%	9%	26%	2%
Tunisie	62%	81%	6%	82%	77%	76%	38%
<b>Total Med II</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>36%</b>

Source : observatoire ANIMA-MIPO des annonces d'investissement et de partenariat en Méditerranée

Data from the MIPO database are based on the project amounts not numbers. The primary source is companies' announcement. Thus part of these projects does not become effective and this database is less reliable than UNCTAD data. However, MIPO information are useful to identify trends and main changes during the period :

- On average, the share of EU in the total number of FDI projects in the ENP South has been stable, at about 34% on average.
- EU contribution to FDI has significantly increased in Egypt, from a 32 % share on the 2004-2006 period to a 48% share in the 2007-2009 period, and in Morocco where it was already high in the initial period
- It has strongly decreased in Jordan from 2004-2005 to 2009 and, apparently, in Lebanon and Syria.

<sup>105</sup>

See: Femise Report FEM 31-20, « Les boucles investissement intérieur – investissement étranger et la croissance des Pays Méditerranéens ».

	<b>Intra-regional FDI in the ENP South</b>								Analyse of data from the MIPO database shows that intra- regional contribution of FDI inflows is small in the ENP South, similar to the share of intra-regional trade (cf. infra). The most obvious change during the period is the decreasing share of intra-regional FDI flows since 2007. According to MIPO data, this trend is particularly remarkable in Egypt, in Jordan and in Tunisia.
	<b>% FDI inflows from Med11</b>								
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010		
Algérie	3%	36%	33%	46%	12%	4%	23%		
Palestine	0%	0%	0%	0%	31%	0%			
Egypte	11%	4%	5%	4%	2%	1%	1%		
Israël	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%		
Jordanie	4%	17%	16%	20%	0%	2%	0%		
Liban	0%	1%	11%	0%	0%	0%	66%		
Libye	0%	1%	13%	11%	5%	11%	0%		
Maroc	19%	0%	0%	5%	2%	12%	1%		
Syrie	0%	3%	10%	3%	11%	15%	8%		
Tunisie	3%	4%	0%	8%	0%	0%	1%		
<b>Total Med 11</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>4%</b>		
	Source : observatoire ANIMA-MIPO des annonces d'investissement et de partenariat en Méditerranée								

Mission in Egypt	Institutional Strengthening of the General Authority for Investment and Free Zones, TWINNING FINAL REPORT, 06 August 2010, p 18 :						
	<i>"A further analysis of these figures shows that Greenfield FDI (new establishments and expansion of existing ones), which is GAFIs area of responsibility, has declined substantially since the peak reached in financial year 2007/2008. The major source of FDI is once again the petroleum sector which accounted for approximately 65% of total inflows in 2008/2009 and 2009/2010 (to date)."</i>						
	<b>Figure 2: FDI inflow into Egypt (in mil \$)</b>						
		2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	Q1+Q2+Q3 2009/2010
	<b>New establishments and expansions</b>	926	3,438	5,227	6,400	2,308	1,197,4
	Sales of assets to non-residents	391	906	2,772	2,300	31	157,1
	Real estate	17	26	39	400	14	212,8
	Inflows in the petroleum sector	2,540	1,832	3,014	4,100	5,346	2,764,7
	<b>Net FDI inflow</b>	<b>3,873</b>	<b>6,111</b>	<b>11,053</b>	<b>13,200</b>	<b>8,1</b>	<b>4,332,0</b>
	Source: Central Bank of Egypt						



**I.3.3.3 Increased ratio of domestic investment (if available, distinguish private investment)**

Overall data and info, not related to specific Interventions

**GFCF/GDP (%)**

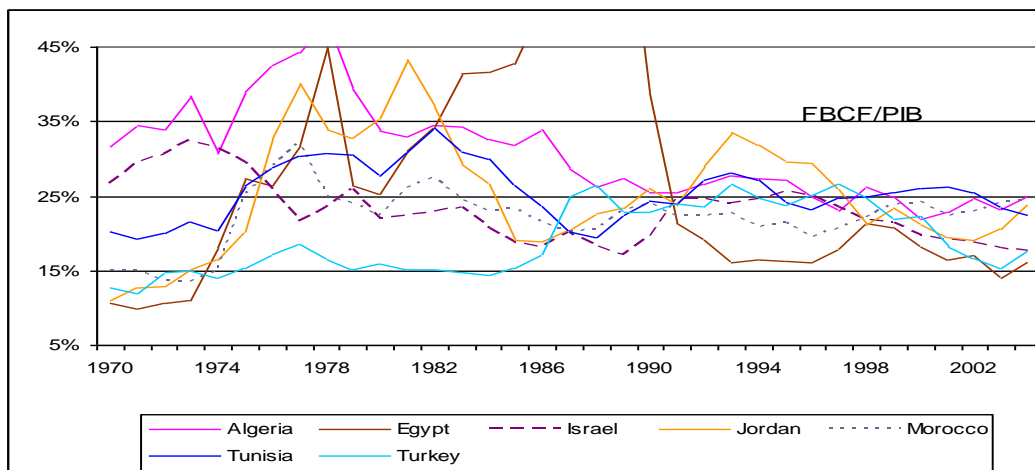
<b>ENP South</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>ENP East</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2010</b>
<b>Algeria</b>	33.3	33.4	41.2*	<b>Armenia</b>	24.9	40.9	33.4
<b>Egypt</b>	16.9	22.4	18.9	<b>Azerbaijan</b>	58.0	18.7	17.1
<b>Israel</b>	18.0	18.5	15.6	<b>Belarus</b>	28.7	37.6	40.6
<b>Jordan</b>	27.4	24.0	15.3	<b>Georgia</b>	31.9	26.0	19.5
<b>Lebanon</b>	22.2	30.5	32.7	<b>Moldova</b>	26.4	39.2	23.7
<b>Libya</b>	11.5	27.9	n.a	<b>Ukraine</b>	21.1	27.9	19.4
<b>Morocco</b>	29.1	38.1	35.1				
<b>Palestine</b>	25.0	na	n.a				
<b>Syria</b>	17.4	31.8	18.8				
<b>Tunisia</b>	24.2	25.9	26.4				
<b>Average</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>Average</b>	<b>31.8</b>	<b>31.7</b>	<b>25.6</b>

\*2009; Source: World Bank.

In the ENP South, the investment ratio (GFCF/GDP) has significantly increased between 2004 and 2008, respectively from 22.5 % on average to 28 %. During the period, improvements have been notable in Egypt (+ 5.5), in Lebanon (+ 8 %), in Libya (+ 16), in Morocco (+ 9) and in Syria (+14). The decrease in 2010 is due to external factors (global financial crisis) and does not indicate a changing trend.

Investment recovery in the ENP South. This 2004-2008 structural change in investment level does contrast with the previous decade, when the ENP South had one of the weakest investment rates within the developing world. As analysed in FEMISE 2010: « *L'examen comparé des dynamiques d'investissement intérieur dans les pays méditerranéens (PM) et les autres régions en développement tend à confirmer la séquence analytique présentée plus haut. En effet, la marginalisation internationale des PM s'accompagne d'un essoufflement de l'effort d'investissement interne dans la plupart des pays. (...) Le taux d'investissement se situait dans les PM dans l'intervalle 25-35 % au cours des années 1970 et au début des années 1980 ; Un niveau alors similaire à celui des pays d'Asie du Sud-Est. Il s'aplatit dans la deuxième moitié des années 1980, au moment où les flux d'investissements internationaux décollent, et se stabilise autour de 20 % pendant les années 1990. Au cours de la même période, l'effort d'investissement s'est considérablement accru en Asie, progressant de 25% à plus de 30%. Conséquence de ces dynamiques divergentes, les PM qui représentaient 2,3 % de l'investissement mondial, pour 3,3% de la population en 1975, ne représentent plus que 1,8 % de l'investissement mais pour 4,1% de la population mondiale en 2005. »*

Graphique : l'évolution du taux d'investissement dans les PM



Source: FEMISE 2010, p31.

No specific data was available on private domestic investment trends. However the growth of FDI in the ENP South (cf. supra), which are decided and implemented by the private sector, does certainly indicate a growth of domestic private investment as well. (A strong positive correlation is persistently found between private domestic investment and foreign direct investment, because both categories of private investors -foreign and domestic - do react).

In the ENP East, the average investment ratio has remained stable between 2004 and 2008, at a high level near 32%. However investment effort has greatly fluctuated in most countries (even before the global crisis): from 25% to 41% in Armenia and from 58% to 19% in Azerbaijan between 2004 and 2008 for instance. Additional data and analysis are necessary to understand these changes and to conclude on the sustainability aspects.

**I.3.3.4 Evidence of specific contribution of regional interventions – complementary to bilateral interventions - to the attainment of the above-mentioned results (e.g. role of Invest in MED, ...)**

Overall data and info, not related to specific Interventions	According to the ENP <u>South RIP 2011-13</u> : “ <i>The Euro- Mediterranean Charter for Enterprise that was adopted at ministerial level in 2004 has become a key reference document for conducting business reforms across the region according to the latest progress report on the European Neighbourhood Policy. The Commission will continue promoting the Charter through regional capacity-building, monitoring and policy-making activities, in cooperation with the OECD, the European Training Foundation and the European Investment Bank.</i> ”
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Invest in Med	<p>According to the Invest in Med Team, the program contributed to the improvement of the regional investment climate and the growth of private investment, trough :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support to reforms in favour of investment and business : Participation in working groups (Euromed Industry, OECD, UfM, CEPS-IEMED); Publication of position papers (Arbitration, Diasporas, SRI, UfM steering, Access to finance, Euromed cooperation); Impact of initiatives (Soap AOC, Eco construction law)</li> <li>- Improve the business image of the Mediterranean ( 40 studies and guidebooks; Publication of success stories ; High press &amp; media coverage)</li> </ul>
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	<p>(See Final Report, Invest in Med, 2008 / 2011)</p> <p>But for the evaluators:</p> <p><i>“the design of the process, the various studies, web site and documents produced and the initiatives surveyed point to the success of the project:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>It did contribute to develop sector strategies as exemplified by the numerous sector studies developed by the project, as well as the number of initiatives sector linked.</i></li> <li>- <i>It did contribute to a sustainable economic development of the area, especially in some specific sectors through the renewal of some of the initiatives funded such as the planned participation of Med Industrial Heritage in the Furnish in Mashreq exhibition, or the regular updating of the MEDA Finance study, or the further developments of the SO'ECO initiative.</i></li> <li>- <i>It did foster the volume and quality of Euro-Mediterranean trade and foreign direct investments (FDI) in productive-sectors identified as being internationally competitive. It is however impossible to measure due to the initiated business follow up difficulties and the great number of influential causes in this respect.”</i> (Evaluation 2011 p 19) [...]</li> </ul> <p><i>“MEDA promotion: again, this can be ascertained as one of the success of the project. The EU Mediterranean Partnership was definitely promoted through the numerous events, conferences and publications, as reported by the numerous contacts made in the Mediterranean as well as the European countries. However, the particularities of each country as well as the limited development of any regional (south south) economic zones remains an obstacle to a regional approach of the region by businessmen, as per the contacts made on both sides of the Mediterranean. »</i> p 21:</p> <p>For DEVCO representatives in Brussels: <i>“It is clear there are no direct linkages between Invest in Med activities and the growth on FDI in the ENP South”.</i></p>
<p><b>JC 3.4 Support provided by the Commission has contributed to increase trade and trade potential within the region(s) and with the EU</b></p>	
<p>Overall data and info, not related to specific Interventions</p>	<p>Regional Strategy Papers and Indicative Programmes for the Southern region emphasise issues related to trade and regional integration. South-South trade integration and to investment promotion (both in terms of support to reform processes and in terms of provision of TA and risk capital support for the Facility for Euro-Mediterranean Investment and Partnership – FEMIP) are the object of priority 2 “Sustainable Economic Development” of the 2007-2013 RSP/2007-2010 RIP, in continuity with the support provided under the MEDA RIP 2005-06 which tackled both the issues of Euro-Med integration through the support for FEMIP (priority 3) and the issue of the Euro-Med Free Trade zone priority 1).</p> <p>EC Com 2010 :</p> <p>(...), there has been an on-going strengthening of contractual relations. Association Agreements (AAs) were concluded with most southern partners by 2004. An AA with Syria is ready for signature. In the East, in line with the objectives of the Eastern Partnership (EaP) which created a specific eastern dimension to the ENP, the Partnership and Cooperation Agreements of the 1990's are being replaced by much more ambitious AAs.</p> <p>However, EC intervention in this field has been concentrated on trade integration with the EU and regional trade integration in the ENP South; whereas in the ENP East support to regional trade integration has not been an EC priority.</p> <p>In the ENP South, the EU has now free trade agreements with the whole of the region except for Syria and Libya. These agreements provide free market access for industrial products. In addition the EU has recently upgraded preferential market access for agro-fish products, with Egypt and Jordan in particular, while several other agreements in this field are being negotiated. These bilateral FT agreements have amplified the incentives and the opportunities to trade “vertically” in the Euro-Med region, between the EU and Med countries. Consequently they increase the opportunity cost of South-South exchanges (“horizontal trade” cost were initially very high within the area).</p> <p>As a result, without strong counterbalancing measures, the system of bilateral FTA between the EU and Med countries will generate trade diversion effects, as import from EU will be facilitated against imports from neighbouring countries. In addition, increasing integration of EU-made components in</p>

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the manufacturing or assembling processes of final products in Med countries, allowed by bilateral FTA, will increase EU valued added in Med countries products, while it will reduce the South-South trade potential under the GAFTA agreement, because this agreement includes a local content rule !

This issue was acknowledged early on: "The Euromed process is not only about building preferential and reciprocal trade relations between the EU and individual Med countries. An indispensable component of the Barcelona process is to strengthen trade ties between Mediterranean countries themselves. Only thus can the regional free trade area envisaged in the Barcelona Declaration assume its full character." ("10th anniversary of the Euro-Mediterranean partnership", EC Communication COM (2005) 139).

See : **Appendix : table TRADE AGREEMENTS IN THE EURO-MEDITERRANEAN REGION**

Malik et al 2011 "Arab economies still remain insignificant players in export markets, with limited success in entering new markets or introducing new products. This failure is partly rooted in the region's inability to benefit from the forces of gravity—forces that create natural advantages of trading with neighbours. Behind a weak private sector lies a key puzzle: the Arab world's economic fragmentation despite its favourable coastal access and high levels of urbanization." It remains one of the most fragmented regions of the world in terms of production, trade and economic linkages."

**I.3.4.1 Progress in the signature and implementation of Free Trade Agreements (FTAs)**

Overall data and info, not related to specific Interventions

In the ENP South, external trade opening has improved over the last decade. Nearly all Mediterranean partner countries have become members of the WTO and have negotiated free trade agreements with the EU (the Association Agreements). These agreements are essentially limited to manufactured goods, however. Negotiations have started to broaden them for agricultural goods and extend coverage to services, two important sectors for Mediterranean economies. Little progress has been made in regional trade integration between the partner countries, which could potentially be an important source of trade gains. Neither the Arab League's GAFTA nor the more limited Agadir regional free trade agreement have had real impact on the level of regional economic integration so far. (EC RSP 2007-2013)

ENP South : All Mediterranean partner countries have signed or initialled Association Agreements (which include free trade) with the EU:\_(South RIP 2011-13)

**Euro-Mediterranean Association Agreements [Situation September 2010]**

Country	Status	Date signed	Entry into Force
<b>Algeria</b>	Signed	April 2002	September 2005
<b>Egypt</b>	Signed	June 2001	June 2004
<b>Israel</b>	Signed	Nov 1995	June 2000
<b>Jordan</b>	Signed	Nov 1997	May 2002
<b>Lebanon</b>	Signed	June 2002	Interim Agreement March 2003
<b>Morocco</b>	Signed	Feb 1996	March 2000
<b>Palestinian Autho.</b>	Signed	Feb 1997	Interim Agreement July 1997
<b>Syria</b>	Initialled	Dec 2008	
<b>Tunisia</b>	Signed	July 1995	March 1998
<b>Turkey</b>	Customs Union	Jan 1996	Customs Union

The Association Agreements (AAs) provide for political dialogue, free trade in manufactured goods between the partner and the EU through tariff dismantling over a transitional period, and various forms of economic cooperation. AAs are now in force with all countries except Syria. An additional

protocol to liberalise trade in agricultural goods with Jordan has been negotiated. Negotiations on further liberalisation for agricultural, processed agricultural and fishery products were launched in November 2005. The rendez-vous clause for negotiating free trade agreements in services has been activated. (EC RSP south 2007-2013)

Mediterranean partner countries enjoy duty free access to the EU market for manufactured goods and preferential treatment for exports of agricultural, processed agricultural and fisheries products. Tariffs will gradually be dismantled for EU exports to the Mediterranean region – the process has already been completed in Tunisia. In the area of services, regional negotiations on the liberalisation of trade in services and the right of establishment were launched at the Marrakech Trade Ministerial conference in 2006. Following the Lisbon Trade Ministerial conference, bilateral negotiations on the liberalisation of trade in services and the right of establishment were launched in 2008 with Egypt, Israel, Morocco and Tunisia and they should be concluded in the course of 2010. In agriculture, bilateral agreements on the further liberalization with Egypt and Israel have been concluded, an agreement with Morocco is within reach and negotiations with Tunisia are on-going. Negotiations are on-going on the single convention Pan-Euro-Med rules of origin to replace the current network of origin protocols.

In the ENP East, preliminary steps tailored to the needs of the different partners have been taken towards deeper economic integration. These include the introduction of Autonomous Trade Preferences (Moldova), which provide for duty and quota free access to the EU markets for all products (except for certain agricultural products for which some concessions are nevertheless given), and the negotiation of a number of sectoral agreements. (...) Negotiations on the first DCFTA are already ongoing with Ukraine and preparations are underway to allow for opening negotiations with Moldova, Georgia and Armenia. Commission's strategy for the establishment of Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Areas (DCFTAs). Going beyond a simple tariff dismantling, they also cover market access in services, investment, public procurement and many other sectors, choosing approximation to EU law in areas where this can lead to increased trade. All partners with Action Plans have subscribed to this approach. (EC Com 2010).

In the ENP South: “Implementation of these association agreements between the EU and the Mediterranean countries has now started for all countries but Syria; however full tariff reductions are not yet realized” (Jarreau 2011)

Jarreau 2011: “The framework of the cooperation agreements signed between Europe and Med countries in the 1970s included simple bilateral accumulation, meaning partner countries could use without limits inputs from each other partner of the agreement. Then, the new agreements signed in the late 1990s and 2000s (Association agreements), starting with Tunisia in 1998, generally extended the definition of rules of origin to diagonal accumulation with other EuroMed countries: this meant that, for example, from 1998 on Tunisian exporters could also source from Algeria and Morocco without limits and still have their products considered as made in Tunisia when entering EU markets. The last step extension to the RoO system consisted in the inclusion of Euro-Med partners into the ‘Pan-EuroMed system’ (2006-2007) which meant that these countries could also benefit from diagonal accumulation with other EU partner countries as well, such as EFTA countries.

*In theory, restrictive rules of origin may have limiting or distortive effects on trade liberalization: they can cause trade suppression between members and non-members of the FTA (if exporters choose to source domestically rather than from non-members) or trade diversion (if exporters switch their intermediates sourcing from non-members to members of the agreements). They can also limit trade creation between members, because if too restrictive they prevent exporters to benefit from preferential access to the partner's markets. Therefore, when assessing the impact of a change in the RoO, one needs to look at the evolution of intra-FTA trade as well as trade flows between members and non-members.* “

## ENP South : tariff and non-tariff liberalization

*Table 5. Average tariffs applied by MPs in 2009 (unweighted average)*

	Tariffs with all countries	Tariffs with EU	Share of Duty free EU lines
Algeria	14,1	12,9	n.a
Morocco	8,2	3,9	51
Tunisia (2006)	22,2	18	39,2
Egypt	9,4	10,1	6,2
Lebanon (2007)	5,1	5,4	n.a
Israel (2008)	2,1	0,1	95
Jordan (2007)	10,1	11	38,3
Syria	12,8	14,1	n.a
Turkey	1,2	0,1	n.a

*Source: TRAINS; De Wulf and Maliszewska (eds.) (2009; n.a. non available)*

Source FEMISE 2010: "Table 5 sheds light into the progress made by MP countries with regard to tariff liberalization. A first interesting insight is given by the first column which provides useful information about the average tariffs applied by MP countries to all countries. It clearly appears that Israel, Lebanon and Turkey have already made significant progress toward tariff liberalization. On the other hand, tariffs remain at higher levels in all the other countries. The second column indicates the average tariff applied to EU imports. (...) As a matter of fact, Israel has removed its tariffs to EU imports for 95% of its tariff lines. This suggests that the liberalization process between the EU and Israel is almost completed. Morocco is also in progress, whereas progress in and Egypt, Jordan, Syria, Algeria and even Tunisia is slower. These results explain to a certain extent the limited effects of the Barcelona agreement identified in the previous section. In other words, the slow path at which tariffs are removed in MP countries leads to a limited preference margin for EU imports in MP country markets. As a result, the observed effects of the Barcelona process are much lower than the potential effects identified in CGE models, given that they were based on more substantial tariff liberalization.

## FEMISE 2010:

Since the liberalization of agriculture is excluded from the Barcelona agreement, protection remains at high levels both in Mediterranean countries and in the EU. (...) More important than tariffs, NTBs in agriculture remain at particularly high levels. Indeed, the calculation of Trade Restrictiveness Indexes (TRIs) by Kee et al. (2006) suggest that i) protection due to NTBs is much greater than protection due to tariffs; ii) TRIs in agriculture are generally greater than in manufactured products; iii) NTBs in MP countries are particularly high compared to tariff protection, especially for Morocco and Tunisia.

As a result, the efficiency effects expected from the Barcelona agreement cannot be exploited in agriculture and food products. In particular, the limited market access to the EU for key MP countries, such as Morocco, prevents these countries from developing their comparative advantages in specific export products, especially fruit and vegetables. This statement is also supported by a recent empirical study based on gravity models (Emlinger et al., 2008). In the same way, the remaining protection in MP countries limits to a large extent market access to EU exporters (dairy products, cereals, etc...).



	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Pays</th> <th>Signature et entrée en vigueur d'ALE avec l'UE</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Algérie</td> <td>S 04/2002 - V 09/2005</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Autorité Palestinienne</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Egypte</td> <td>S 06/2001 - V 06/2004</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Israël</td> <td>S 11/1995 - V 06/2000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jordanie</td> <td>S 11/1997 - V 05/2002</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Liban</td> <td>S 06/2002 - V 03/2003</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Libye</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Maroc</td> <td>S 02/1996 - V 03/2000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Syrie</td> <td>Nég. 12/2008</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tunisie</td> <td>S 07/1995 - V 03/1998</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Turquie</td> <td>UD 01/1996</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Pays	Signature et entrée en vigueur d'ALE avec l'UE	Algérie	S 04/2002 - V 09/2005	Autorité Palestinienne		Egypte	S 06/2001 - V 06/2004	Israël	S 11/1995 - V 06/2000	Jordanie	S 11/1997 - V 05/2002	Liban	S 06/2002 - V 03/2003	Libye		Maroc	S 02/1996 - V 03/2000	Syrie	Nég. 12/2008	Tunisie	S 07/1995 - V 03/1998	Turquie	UD 01/1996
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	<p>Source : <a href="http://www.animaweb.org/investir_synergiesnordsud.php">HTTP://WWW.ANIMAWEB.ORG/INVESTIR_SYNERGIESNORDSUD.PHP</a> ; May 2012</p> <p>See : <b>Appendix : table TRADE AGREEMENTS IN THE EURO-MEDITERRANEAN REGION</b></p>																								
Mission in Georgia	DCFTA negotiation started in January 2012; already two rounds of negotiation achieved; Process may end in 2014. It is debatable whether the prospect of DCFTA is an incentive powerful enough to accelerate the economic reforms process in Georgia. Georgian stakeholders, both from the private sector and from the Ministry of Economy (Export Dept), do not consider Georgia is currently facing significant trade barriers (NTB, SPS) on EU market. The 2008 DCFTA impact study reached the same conclusion <sup>106</sup> . Already Georgia benefits from EU GSP+ since 1999 (tarif free for 7200 products).																								
Mission in Ukraine	DCFTA negotiations started in March 2007. They have been terminated in July 2012. Because the ratification of the Agreement will take some more years before the full Agreement can enter into force the sides decided to adopt the <a href="#">EU-UKRAINE ASSOCIATION AGENDA</a> . The new agreement envisages among others Political Association and Economic Integration of Ukraine to the EU; it includes a 8 years transition period. A very sensitive issue for Ukraine is the adaptation of the geographical indication framework, firstly for alcohol producers. At the internal level, DCFTA approval and future implementation should stimulate the process of regulation modernisation and convergence with the EU (large part of the regulation still dates back from the USSR period). At the external level, DCFTA achievement indicates that Ukraine's strategic commitment towards the EU has been confirmed and consolidated, despite the pressure from Russia to join its Custom Union with Belarus and Kazakhstan. Reduction of NTB and SPS barriers with the EU are also expected.																								
Mission in Egypt	<p>The EU is Egypt's main trade partner with 35 % of its if total trade flows (2010). Following the entry into force in 2004 of the EU-Egypt Association Agreement, the EU has granted a complete dismantling of customs duties on Egyptian industrial products and a list of agricultural products exported to the EU. Parallel to the dismantling, the Government of Egypt has implemented a gradual abolition of customs duties on European products and some agricultural products. Trade integration advanced in June 2010 with the entry into force of the EU-Egypt agreement on further liberalisation of trade in agricultural, processed agricultural products and fish and fishery products. However, the process towards liberalisation of trade in services has stagnated.</p> <p>EC bilateral Trade-related assistance during the evaluation period has contributed to the opening of the Egyptian economy. The main support was</p>																								

<sup>106</sup> *The Economic Feasibility, General Economic Impact and Implications of Free Trade Agreements between the European Union and Georgia*, CASE network 2008.

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	<p>through the Trade Enhancement Program (TEP) during 2004-2007 : Its capacity-building component (TEP A) strengthened the Ministry of Trade and facilitated EU-Egypt sectoral regulatory and technical dialogue; The sector budget support (SBS) and customs components (TEP B &amp; C) enhanced the foreign trade facilitation policies and the development of a comprehensive customs reform plan. In addition, two programmes to support implementation of the Association Agreement (SAAP) have been implemented since 2007 and provide support in different areas, notably through twinning operations.</p>
<p><b>I.3.4.2 Trade agreements concluded among countries in the ENP regions</b></p>	
<p>Overall data and info, not related to specific Interventions</p>	<p>In <u>the ENP South</u>, integration among countries of the region has long been characterized by a series of failed attempts. It is not until the mid 1990s that actual implementation of regional preferential trade policy was brought to reality, and this occurred within the framework of two main agreements: the GAFTA (greater Arab free trade area, sometimes called Pan-Arab; signed in 1997) and the Agadir agreement (signed in 2004, including Morocco, Tunisia, Egypt, Jordan).</p> <p>According to the EC: <i>“A key goal of the Euro-Mediterranean partnership since its inception in 1995 is regional economic integration between Mediterranean countries. These countries have one of the lowest levels of regional integration in the world: only 5% of trade is with neighbouring economies. In spite of these set-backs, the Mediterranean region is steadily making progress to facilitate trade relations:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>In 2007 the Agadir Free Trade Agreement was concluded between Tunisia, Morocco, Jordan, and Egypt. The Commission helps this agreement through an assistance support programme.</i></li> <li>- <i>Israel and Jordan have signed a Free Trade Agreement.</i></li> <li>- <i>Egypt, Israel, Morocco, the Palestinian Territories, Syria and Tunisia have signed bilateral agreements with Turkey.</i></li> <li>- <i>Negotiations are underway between other Mediterranean countries to establish similar agreements.”</i></li> </ul> <p>(South RIP 2011-13 : South-South trade integration)</p> <p>However, and despite real efforts made by MP countries to reduce tariffs in the GAFTA area, it is obvious that south-south regional integration is far from being achieved. In this respect, many obstacles still remain. (Femise 2010).</p> <p>The Agadir Agreement signed by the Governments of Egypt, Jordan, Morocco and Tunisia on 25 February 2004 was a practical response to these weaknesses. But, because of the late ratification by Morocco, in 2006, the agreement only entered into force in July 2007. The implementation of the Agadir free trade area contributes towards the EU's policy objective of creating a deep and comprehensive Euro-Med free trade area through a network of free trade agreements involving all the EU's regional partners. The transformation of the regional trade environment contributes to economic and integration objectives pursued by the EU in the Mediterranean region.</p> <p>A key element of the Agadir agreement is the adoption of the Pan-Euromed Protocol of Origin, allowing countries to benefit from diagonal accumulation. Products coming from Jordan, Morocco or Tunisia shall be considered as originating in Egypt, provided that the working or processing carried out in Egypt goes beyond the operations considered to be insufficient working or processing, according to the protocol.</p> <p>The Agadir agreement is the only South-South trade agreement within the Barcelona process.</p> <p>The EC has supported this trade liberalization process through a specific support program to the implementation of the Agadir agreement.</p>

	Algérie	Egypte	Israël	Jordanie	Liban	Maroc	Syrie	Tunisie	Turquie	Palestine
Algérie										
Egypte				Agadir V 03/2007		S 05/1998 Agadir V 03/2007		S 03/1998 Agadir V 03/2007		V 03/2007
Israël										V 05/2007
Jordanie		Agadir V 03/2007			Neg. 06/2010	V 10/1999 Agadir V 03/2007	Neg. 06/2010	Agadir V 03/2007	S 12/2009 + Neg 06/2010	
Liban				Neg. 06/2010			Neg. 06/2010		Neg. 06/2010	
Maroc		S 05/1998 Agadir V 03/2007		V 10/1999 Agadir V 03/2007				V 03/1999 Agadir V 03/2007	V 01/2006	
Syrie				Neg. 06/2010	Neg. 06/2010				V 01/2007 + Neg. 06/2010	
Tunisie		S 03/1998 Agadir V 03/2007		Agadir V 03/2007		V 03/1999 Agadir V 03/2007				
Turquie		V 03/2007	V 05/1997	S 12/2009 + Neg 06/2010	Neg. 06/2010	V 01/2006	V 01/2007 + Neg. 06/2010	V 07/2005		V 06/2005
Palestine									V 06/2005	

S : Signé  
 V : Entrée en vigueur  
 Nég. : En négociation  
 UD : Union douanière

Source : [HTTP://WWW.ANIMAWEB.ORG/INVESTIR\\_SYNERGIESNORDSUD.PHP](http://www.animaweb.org/investir_synergiesnordsud.php); May 2012

See : **Appendix : table TRADE AGREEMENTS IN THE EURO-MEDITERRANEAN REGION**

In the ENP East, Regional trade integration has not been a priority of EC intervention.

(Interview in Brussels/DG Trade, March 2011: “ *Intégration régionale n’était pas un objectif de ENP East initialement ; Ne fonctionne pas ; n’a pas de sens. Elle le devient peut-être maintenant.*”)

Agadir Agreement

The EC is supporting regional integration, and especially the Agadir Agreement, signed in 2004 between Morocco, Tunisia, Egypt and Jordan. One of the intended effects is to enable local enterprises to benefit from the Pan-Euro-Med Rules of Origin, seen as a chance to develop exports to the EU. However, the process is not yet advanced enough for assessing its impact, or even its likely impact.

The implementation of the Agadir free trade area contributes towards the EU's policy objective of creating a deep and comprehensive Euro-Med free trade area through a network of free trade agreements involving all the EU's regional partners. The transformation of the regional trade environment contributes to economic and integration objectives pursued by the EU in the Mediterranean region. A key element of the Agadir agreement is the adoption of the Pan-Euromed Protocol of Origin, allowing countries to benefit from diagonal accumulation. The Agadir agreement is the only South-South trade agreement within the Barcelona process.

	<p>The Agadir agreement has initiated a process of South-South trade integration that is currently being implemented and has benefited from EC support, through grant assistance to the Agadir Technical Unit, located in Amman.</p> <p>The Agadir agreement still suffers from a low level of implementation, notably due to its low awareness. (Interview in Brussels/DG trade, March 2011 : « Agadir reste un accord inconnu des opérateurs locaux »)</p> <p>However, by establishing working groups and regional networks on Safeguard measures, IPRs, Rules of Origin, Conformity Assessment, liberalization of trade in services,... the Agadir Technical Unit has contributed to enlarge the regional trade potential.</p>
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### I.3.4.3 Evolution of intra-regional trade volumes and values

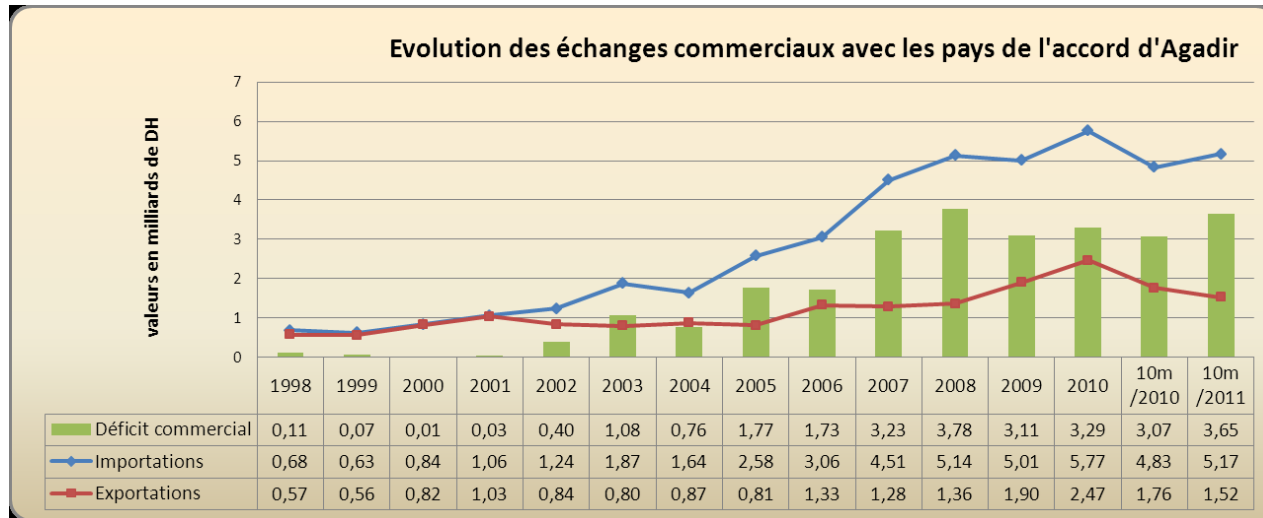
Overall data and info, not related to specific Interventions	<p>In the ENP South, trade integration among countries of region has long been characterized by a series of failed attempts. It is not until the mid 1990s that actual implementation of regional preferential trade policy was brought to reality, and this occurred within the framework of two main agreements: the GAFTA and the Agadir agreement. However, progress has been hampered by institutional weaknesses as well as lack of competitive non-primary exports in most countries of the region.</p> <p>In the recent survey made by Jarreau (2011), the implementation of the Agadir agreement is found to have had no significant trade creation effect among its members. The exercise finds a positive impact of the agreement on exports of members to non-members, possibly a reflection of the role of the agreement in facilitating the use of EU rules of origin by the members (a possibility not discussed by the authors). In any case, one must bear in mind that the dataset used only includes a few years after the implementation of the agreement (2007).</p> <p><b>ENP South, Regional trade (based on Comtrade data)</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>ENP South</th> <th colspan="4">IMPORTS ENP South</th> <th colspan="4">EXPORTS ENP South</th> </tr> <tr> <th>\$; % of total trade</th> <th>2004 \$</th> <th>2010 \$</th> <th>2004%</th> <th>2010%</th> <th>2004 \$</th> <th>2010 \$</th> <th>2004%</th> <th>2010 %</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><b>Algeria</b></td> <td>627.386</td> <td>1.157.476</td> <td>3.4%</td> <td>2.8%</td> <td>355.296</td> <td>1.944.684</td> <td>1.1%</td> <td>3.4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Egypt</b></td> <td>358.456</td> <td>1.549.924</td> <td>1.5%</td> <td>2.9%</td> <td>1.172.666</td> <td>3.635.480</td> <td>5.3%</td> <td>13.8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Israel</b></td> <td>81.624</td> <td>456.372</td> <td>0.2%</td> <td>0.8%</td> <td>568.307</td> <td>189.410</td> <td>1.5%</td> <td>0.3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Jordan</b></td> <td>767.895</td> <td>1.364.859</td> <td>9.4%</td> <td>8.9%</td> <td>366.286</td> <td>669.002</td> <td>9.4%</td> <td>9.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Lebanon</b></td> <td>869.066</td> <td>1.146.578</td> <td>9.3%</td> <td>6.4%</td> <td>292.251</td> <td>302.395</td> <td>16.7%</td> <td>7.1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Libya</b></td> <td>474.000</td> <td>2.082.865</td> <td>6.7%</td> <td>10.5%</td> <td>536.577</td> <td>742.420</td> <td>2.6%</td> <td>1.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Morocco</b></td> <td>442.881</td> <td>1.678.605</td> <td>2.5%</td> <td>4.7%</td> <td>245.445</td> <td>427.513</td> <td>2.5%</td> <td>2.4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Palestine</b></td> <td>53.398</td> <td>na</td> <td>ns</td> <td>na</td> <td>13.954</td> <td>45.129</td> <td>ns</td> <td>na</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Syria</b></td> <td>483.589</td> <td>1.161.344</td> <td>6.9%</td> <td>6.4%</td> <td>670.018</td> <td>1.230.147</td> <td>12.4%</td> <td>14.6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Tunisia</b></td> <td>651.461</td> <td>1.225.665</td> <td>5.1%</td> <td>5.5%</td> <td>588.956</td> <td>1.484.476</td> <td>6.1%</td> <td>9.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Total/Avg</b></td> <td><b>4.809.756</b></td> <td><b>10.670.656</b></td> <td><b>3.3%</b></td> <td><b>4.2%</b></td> <td><b>4.809.756</b></td> <td><b>10.670.656</b></td> <td><b>3.3%</b></td> <td><b>4.4%</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Analysis of trade data (table supra) from 2004 to 2010, last available year, shows a marginal progress in the field of South-South regional trade integration:</p>	ENP South	IMPORTS ENP South				EXPORTS ENP South				\$; % of total trade	2004 \$	2010 \$	2004%	2010%	2004 \$	2010 \$	2004%	2010 %	<b>Algeria</b>	627.386	1.157.476	3.4%	2.8%	355.296	1.944.684	1.1%	3.4%	<b>Egypt</b>	358.456	1.549.924	1.5%	2.9%	1.172.666	3.635.480	5.3%	13.8%	<b>Israel</b>	81.624	456.372	0.2%	0.8%	568.307	189.410	1.5%	0.3%	<b>Jordan</b>	767.895	1.364.859	9.4%	8.9%	366.286	669.002	9.4%	9.5%	<b>Lebanon</b>	869.066	1.146.578	9.3%	6.4%	292.251	302.395	16.7%	7.1%	<b>Libya</b>	474.000	2.082.865	6.7%	10.5%	536.577	742.420	2.6%	1.5%	<b>Morocco</b>	442.881	1.678.605	2.5%	4.7%	245.445	427.513	2.5%	2.4%	<b>Palestine</b>	53.398	na	ns	na	13.954	45.129	ns	na	<b>Syria</b>	483.589	1.161.344	6.9%	6.4%	670.018	1.230.147	12.4%	14.6%	<b>Tunisia</b>	651.461	1.225.665	5.1%	5.5%	588.956	1.484.476	6.1%	9.0%	<b>Total/Avg</b>	<b>4.809.756</b>	<b>10.670.656</b>	<b>3.3%</b>	<b>4.2%</b>	<b>4.809.756</b>	<b>10.670.656</b>	<b>3.3%</b>	<b>4.4%</b>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Intra-regional trade has remained weak, representing on average about 4 % of ENP South countries external trade;</li> <li>- But regional trade intensity was initially very low (3.3%). It has increased by 120 % since 2004, a significant improvement.</li> <li>- The countries for which regional trade is the most intense are Egypt, Lebanon, Jordan and Syria; while regional trade is less important in the Maghreb countries. Egypt is the country with the highest growth of the share of regional trade;</li> <li>- Most of “intra-regional” trade is due to trade with neighbours. If we exclude trade with close neighbours (i.e.: countries with a physical frontier within the trading country), then the largest part of the “regional” trade disappears: the average ratio for regional exports fall to 1.4%! (5.2% for Egypt; 0.2% for Tunisia).</li> </ul> <p>In addition, data provided by the Agadir Technical Unit indicate :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Trade between the four countries increased by 107% between 2006 and 2009;</li> <li>- Trade between the four countries increased much faster (+ 27 % a year on average) than the countries total trade (+ 11 % a year on average)</li> <li>- Egyptian exports to the 3 Agadir partners increased by 125% between 2006 and 2009</li> <li>- Jordan intra-Agadir exports increased by 127%</li> <li>- Tunisian intra-Agadir exports increased by 87 %</li> <li>- Moroccan intra-Agadir exports increased by 50%</li> </ul> <p>([Source : UN/Comtrade; based on export data])</p> <p><u>In the ENP East</u>, the regional dimension has increased in the ENP East countries trade pattern. The average share of regional trade has almost doubled, from 4.5 % in 2004 to near 8 % in 2010. This outcome results firstly from the growth of Ukraine “regional” trade during the period; from 2.2 % to 6.2 % of its imports, and from 4.1% to 7.1 % of its exports. Georgia and Moldova have the highest intensity of regional trade.</p> <p>However, in the ENP East as in the ENP South, trade regionalism remains weak. In 2010, about 92 % of ENP East countries trade is made with countries external to the ENP East group.</p> <p><b>ENP East, Regional trade (based on Comtrade data)</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">ENP East</th> <th colspan="4">IMPORTS ENP East</th> <th colspan="4">EXPORTS ENP East</th> </tr> <tr> <th>% of total trade</th> <th>2004 \$</th> <th>2010 \$</th> <th>2004 %</th> <th>2010 %</th> <th>2004 \$</th> <th>2010 \$</th> <th>2004 %</th> <th>2010 %</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Armenia</td> <td></td> <td>99,671</td> <td>312,529</td> <td>7.4%</td> <td>8.3%</td> <td>33,886</td> <td>69,492</td> <td>4.7%</td> <td>6.9%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Azerbaijan</td> <td></td> <td>198,879</td> <td>634,447</td> <td>5.7%</td> <td>9.6%</td> <td>165,999</td> <td>1,421,628</td> <td>4.6%</td> <td>6.7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Belarus</td> <td></td> <td>620,271</td> <td>1,990,121</td> <td>3.8%</td> <td>5.7%</td> <td>628,778</td> <td>2,867,137</td> <td>4.6%</td> <td>11.4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Georgia</td> <td></td> <td>317,956</td> <td>1,108,099</td> <td>17.2%</td> <td>21.7%</td> <td>78,010</td> <td>258,936</td> <td>12.1%</td> <td>16.4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Moldova</td> <td></td> <td>501,031</td> <td>649,567</td> <td>28.3%</td> <td>16.8%</td> <td>142,802</td> <td>169,574</td> <td>14.5%</td> <td>11.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ukraine</td> <td></td> <td>644,885</td> <td>3,746,434</td> <td>2.2%</td> <td>6.2%</td> <td>1,333,218</td> <td>3,654,430</td> <td>4.1%</td> <td>7.1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Total/avg</b></td> <td></td> <td><b>2,382,693</b></td> <td><b>8,441,197</b></td> <td><b>4.4%</b></td> <td><b>7.3%</b></td> <td><b>2,382,693</b></td> <td><b>8,441,197</b></td> <td><b>4.5%</b></td> <td><b>8.3%</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	ENP East	IMPORTS ENP East				EXPORTS ENP East				% of total trade	2004 \$	2010 \$	2004 %	2010 %	2004 \$	2010 \$	2004 %	2010 %	Armenia		99,671	312,529	7.4%	8.3%	33,886	69,492	4.7%	6.9%	Azerbaijan		198,879	634,447	5.7%	9.6%	165,999	1,421,628	4.6%	6.7%	Belarus		620,271	1,990,121	3.8%	5.7%	628,778	2,867,137	4.6%	11.4%	Georgia		317,956	1,108,099	17.2%	21.7%	78,010	258,936	12.1%	16.4%	Moldova		501,031	649,567	28.3%	16.8%	142,802	169,574	14.5%	11.0%	Ukraine		644,885	3,746,434	2.2%	6.2%	1,333,218	3,654,430	4.1%	7.1%	<b>Total/avg</b>		<b>2,382,693</b>	<b>8,441,197</b>	<b>4.4%</b>	<b>7.3%</b>	<b>2,382,693</b>	<b>8,441,197</b>	<b>4.5%</b>	<b>8.3%</b>
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Agadir Agreement	<p>MR2010 :</p> <p>“According to ATU review of trade between the four countries in the past three years (2007-2009), trade among the four countries increased by 45%,”</p>																																																																																								

	<p>constituting a considerable increase. However, in relative terms, trade between the four countries constitutes only 1.4% of their overall trade. Also, it is unclear whether this increase is due to GAFTA, bi-lateral agreements or due to the AA”</p> <p>In addition, data provided by the Agadir Technical Unit indicate :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Trade between the four countries increased by 107% between 2006 and 2009;</li> <li>- Trade between the four countries increased much faster (+ 27 % a year on average) than the countries total trade (+ 11 % a year on average)</li> <li>- Egyptian exports to the 3 Agadir partners increased by 125% between 2006 and 2009</li> <li>- Jordan intra-Agadir exports increased by 127%</li> <li>- Tunisian intra-Agadir exports increased by 87 %</li> <li>- Moroccan intra-Agadir exports increased by 50%</li> </ul> <p>([Source : UN/Comtrade; based on export data)</p>
<p>Intermediate Evaluation of the “Support for Implementation of the Agadir Agreement – Phase 2”</p>	<p>Morocco: “According to the Director of the Merchant Navy at the Moroccan Ministry of Transport more than 95 per cent of trade is through the sea; in the mid-1980s the fleet of the Moroccan container transport companies was constituted by 66 ships -- COMANAV, the largest with its 14 ships represented almost 25 per cent of the total. Today, 25 years later, only 6 ships constitute the fleet of COMANAV. The only routes are toward northern European ports through the Atlantic route serving Germany and the Netherlands, Portugal, North Spain; and the Mediterranean northern countries shores in Italy and France<sup>107</sup>, none to any Eastern Mediterranean countries.”, p26</p> <p>According to a recent analysis of the Moroccan Ministry of Foreign Trade, in the period 2009-2011, net trade flows of Morocco with other Agadir partners countries decreased about 10 per cent on average per year. Imports increased from 5.0 billion dirham to 5.2 in 2011, i.e. about +10% on average per year; exports decreased from 1.9 to 1.5, i.e. about -20% on average per year. In the period 2007-2011, since the enter into force of the Agadir Agreement, net trade flows increased about 10 percentage points on an average yearly basis with imports increasing from 4.5 billion dirham in 2007 to 5 billion in 2011, i.e. an average yearly increase of 16%, while exports 12% from 1.0 to 1.5 billion. The Moroccan negative trade balance in the period 2007-2011 is on average 3.3 billion dirham per year compared to 1.3 billion in the period 2003-2006 and more than 3.6 billion in the first ten months of 2011. This negative trade balance in 2010 was mainly with Egypt (80%) and with Tunisia (20%). P. 50.</p>

<sup>107</sup> EURO-MEDITERRANEAN MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE ON TRANSPORT- Ministerial Conclusions – Marrakech, 15 December 2005





Source: Office de Change; Calculations: Cellules des Etudes Economiques et Juridiques

**Mission in Egypt**

Data provided by the Ministry on the use of Euromed certificates in Egypt's trade in the region does not confirm an increase in trade under the Agadir framework.

South-South trade is not at a priority for Egypt, whereas expansion of exports to the EU is a strategic goal. The JICA Transport Masterplan under preparation, that plans transport networks in Egypt for the next 20 years, design a new train-road transport corridor from the Red Sea to the Méditerranée, to allow Chinese-Asian products to get re-exported to the EU, after final assembling or packaging in Egypt.

**I.3.4.4 Evolution of trade volumes and values between the ENP regions and the EU**

**Overall data and info, not related to specific Interventions**

ENP South

As a whole, the 2004-2010 period was characterized by a relative decline in foreign trade between the 27 EU countries (EU27) and the ENP South Countries. In 2004, exports from MPs to the EU accounted for 54 % of the total. In 2010, as shown in the table below, the share of the EU decreased to 49%. On the import side, the change is comparable: The share of EU in ENP South imports fell from 53% to 41% between 2004 and 2010. ENP South traded more with the EU than with the Rest of the World (RoW) in 2004; Since 2008, these countries have more exchange with the RoW than with the EU.

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
ENP South							
Meu/Mtotal	53%	63%	58%	50%	37%	40%	41%
Xeu/Xtotal	54%	65%	63%	55%	47%	47%	49%

The decreasing trade intensity with the EU is almost a general trend. However these observations may be nuanced depending on the countries under consideration. West Mediterranean countries (Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia) remain very close to the EU, even though there is a downward trend for both exports and imports. East Mediterranean countries (Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria) are more oriented towards the RoW partners.

The EU enjoyed a large trade surplus with all non-oil producers in the ENP South, and it had an impressive deficit with oil & gas exporters (Algeria, Libya).

#### **ENP South countries trade with the EU**

ENP South \$; % of total trade	IMPORTS from EU				EXPORTS to EU			
	2004 \$	2010 \$	2004 %	2010 %	2004 \$	2010 \$	2004 %	2010 %
<b>Algeria</b>	12.665.852	20.703.683	69.2%	50.5%	20.312.756	28.058.069	63.3%	49.2%
<b>Egypt</b>	10.128.627	19.782.781	43.4%	37.3%	5.639.457	9.634.017	25.3%	36.6%
<b>Israel</b>	17.164.365	19.183.945	41.9%	32.4%	11.652.247	14.765.739	30.2%	25.3%
<b>Jordan</b>	2.647.143	3.709.194	32.5%	24.3%	378.019	331.683	9.7%	4.7%
<b>Lebanon</b>	4.471.642	6.282.891	47.6%	35.0%	324.058	439.784	18.6%	10.3%
<b>Libya</b>	4.709.656	8.927.475	66.5%	45.1%	18.208.869	38.923.174	88.4%	80.8%
<b>Morocco</b>	11.869.024	18.219.163	66.6%	51.5%	8.771.345	10.303.909	88.4%	58.0%
<b>Palestine</b>	48.039	106.230	na	27.3%	8.552	46.234	na	41.9%
<b>Syria</b>	3.303.168	4.865.147	46.9%	27.7%	3.418.317	4.793.262	63.5%	57.1%
<b>Tunisia</b>	10.149.614	14.778.842	79.7%	66.5%	8.994.528	12.697.150	92.9%	77.3%
<b>Total/Avg</b>	<b>77.157.130</b>	<b>116.559.351</b>	<b>53.3%</b>	<b>41.4%</b>	<b>77.708.148</b>	<b>119.993.021</b>	<b>53.9%</b>	<b>49.2%</b>

Source: Comtrade

The issue of agriculture (from FEMISE 2010)

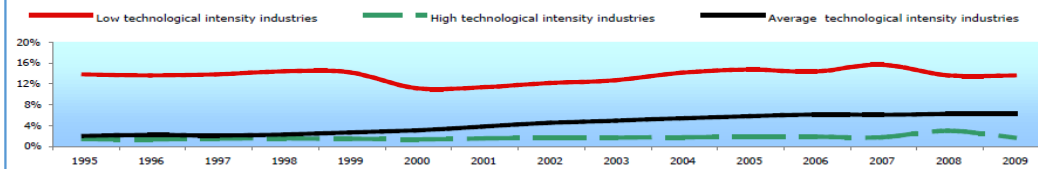
In 2009, agricultural products roughly amounted to 9% of the total exports of ENP South, with intercountry variations. Syria – with 36% of agricultural exports – is the most representative country followed by Morocco (19%), Jordan (15%) and Egypt (12%).

The conservation of tariff barriers and of quotas on agricultural product inputs in the European markets was such that the EU relative part for this category of products is significantly lower than its total trade share. In 2009, the UE15 amounted to only one third of the ENP South agricultural markets. Agricultural exports were directed more to the other ENP South countries (16% of the export markets) and to the RoW markets. The exports of agricultural products to the EU amounted to no more than 7% of total ENP South exports.

A fine analysis of the ENP South exports that enables differentiating the quality ranges of the ENP South products exported to the EU shows that near half the ENP South exports are comprised of low quality products. The growth of ENP South specializations in high unit value products was slow during the 1995-2009 period. It is only as of 2006 that a noticeable improvement was observed with a drop of low value products and a slight growth of medium and high quality products.

ENP South remains specialized in low quality products, with an improvement in medium range and medium quality products. The study of the evolution of the MPs specializations on EU15 import markets shows that during the 1995-2009 period, the growth of high tech product share is weak. (FEMISE 2010)

Figure 7 Evolution of the share (in %) of MPs in EU extra-European imports per technological intensity



Source: calculs FEMISE à partir de COMTRADE

Femise 2010

Annexe 7-2: Share of average and high tech exports

	1995		2009	
	ROW	EU15	ROW	EU15
Algeria	2%	1%	0%	1%
Egypt	9%	5%	21%	27%
Israël	46%	47%	55%	58%
Jordan	44%	32%	46%	38%
Lebanon			42%	27%
Morocco	36%	17%	50%	29%
Syria			25%	2%
Tunisia	31%	17%	47%	29%
Turkey	16%	15%	32%	43%
MP9	30%	19%	35%	31%
MPs excl. Oil rich (*)	32%	23%	41%	41%

(\*)PM Hors Algeria et Syria  
Source Comtrade, FEMISE calculations

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**ENP East**

As a whole, the 2004-2010 period was characterized by a fast growth of ENP East countries trade with the EU (+ 83 %) and by a relative decline in foreign trade between the 27 EU countries (EU27) and the ENP East Countries. In 2004, import from the EU accounted for 40 % of the total in the ENP East region. In 2010, as shown in the table below, the share of the EU fell to 34 %. The share of ENP East exports to the EU has decreased as well.

The decreasing trade intensity with the EU is a general trend among the ENP East countries during the period, except for oil-exporting Azerbaijan for which the EU accounted for 61 % of its exports in 2010.

Thus, the region trade polarisation on EU (both imports and exports) has significantly decreased between 2004 and 2010 (except Azerbaijan). At the same time, import dependence from Russia has decreased in the ENP East Region (from 45 % of all imports in 2004 to 37 % in 2010), while Russia export share has been stable (around 25 % of ENP exports).

#### **ENP South countries trade with the EU**

ENP East \$; % of total trade	IMPORTS EU				EXPORTS EU			
	2004 \$	2010 \$	2004%	2010%	2004 \$	2010 \$	2004%	2010%
Armenia	450,595	738,412	33.4%	19.5%	329,554	344,733	45.6%	34.1%
Azerbaijan	1,658,824	3,124,943	47.2%	47.4%	1,720,183	12,935,007	47.6%	60.8%
Belarus	3,527,833	8,816,712	21.6%	25.3%	3,550,104	3,509,259	25.8%	13.9%
Georgia	812,771	1,538,096	44.0%	30.2%	418,672	755,386	64.7%	47.7%
Moldova	1,218,126	2,034,406	68.9%	52.8%	692,277	775,879	70.3%	50.3%
Ukraine	14,093,633	23,108,861	48.6%	38.0%	11,263,620	15,269,635	34.5%	29.7%
<b>Total/avg</b>	<b>21,761,782</b>	<b>39,361,430</b>	<b>40.4%</b>	<b>34.2%</b>	<b>17,974,410</b>	<b>33,589,899</b>	<b>34.3%</b>	<b>32.9%</b>

Source: Comtrade

#### Mission in Morocco

During the evaluation period, bilateral trade with the EU has grown continuously. In 2010, Moroccan exports to the EU increased by 18% and imports from the EU increased by 14%. The EU is the first trade partner of the country. The process of Non-tariff barriers reduction has been in line with the commitments listed in the Association Agreement.

#### **I.3.4.5 Evidence of specific contribution of regional interventions to the reduction of tariff and non-tariff barriers**

#### Malik et al 2011

"The Middle East has today the most restrictive non-tariff barriers in the world. It lies at the bottom of the pack on the World Bank's overall trade restrictiveness index, scoring even worse than sub-Saharan Africa"

#### **Overall Trade Restrictiveness Index (all goods)**

Country	2000-2004	2006-09 Latest
Algeria	15,09	12,42
Egypt, Arab Rep.	13,17	5,62
Jordan	18,61	9,03
Lebanon	15,72	5,03
Morocco	26,16	18,01
Tunisia	25,91	20,27
Belarus	9,82	8,82
Moldova	2,13	2,6
Ukraine	4,05	4,2

Source: World Bank, World Trade Indicators (extraction 09 March 2012).

According to the World Bank assessment :

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Trade restrictiveness index remain high in the ENP South, but they have been significantly reduced since the 2000-2004 period, notably in Egypt, Jordan and Lebanon.</li> <li>- In the ENP East, available data show that trade restrictiveness index are lower than in the ENP South, but they have not been reduced during the period.</li> </ul>
<p>Agadir Agreement</p>	<p>In the ENP South, the EC is supporting regional integration, and especially the Agadir Agreement, signed in 2004 between Morocco, Tunisia, Egypt and Jordan. One of the intended effects is to enable local enterprises to benefit from the Pan-Euro-Med Rules of Origin, seen as a chance to develop exports to the EU. However, the process is not yet advanced enough for assessing its impact, or even its likely impact.</p> <p>“The four Partners States have undertaken substantial customs reforms though the pace has differed among the two countries. “</p> <p><u>Intermediate Evaluation of the “Support for Implementation of the Agadir Agreement – Phase 2”</u>, p 29 (...). P. 38 :</p> <p>“effectively there is no apparent information on: NTBs identification for each AA partner country. Analysis of identified NTBs and their impact on trade. NTB Database creation and content. “</p> <p>“Recent research has clearly illustrated the importance of Non-Tariff-Barriers (NTBs), as trade barriers and has compared them with the tariffs (T) as they apply to imports and exports of many developing countries. For instance in Tunisia, the NTB+T is 53% higher than that due to tariffs alone (.52 versus .34). In Morocco it is more than double (.51 versus .25).” (...)</p> <p>There is no evidence on identification and analysis of non-tariff barriers (NTB), for instance (a) data on regulations, such as the number of regulations, which can be used to construct various statistical indicators, or proxy variables, such as the number of pages of national regulations; (b) data on frequency of detentions; and (c) data on complaints from the industry against discriminatory regulatory practices and notifications to international bodies about such practices., p 54.</p>
	<p><u>ENP South</u> (from FEMISE 2010):</p> <p>“Non tariff barriers remain at high levels in Mediterranean countries. (...) tariff removal does not translate into a removal of trade protection. Indeed, the Barcelona agreement does not address NTB elimination. As a matter of fact, overall protection remains at high levels in MPs. To illustrate this statement, Kee et al. (2009) have recently calculated ad-valorem equivalent (AVEs) of NTBs in 91 countries in the world. (...) It is striking to observe that MP countries exhibit significant AVEs for NTBs. For example, in Algeria, Egypt and Morocco, NTBs exhibit an average of about 40% in tariff equivalent. If we add these AVEs to the remaining tariff protection with regard to the EU, overall protection amounts up to 60%. AVEs in MPs are generally much greater than in both developed and emerging countries. In particular, Algeria, Morocco and Egypt show higher AVEs than Central American and Asian countries. There are however two exceptions. The one is Tunisia which exhibits AVEs close to the world average, and Turkey, which is the only MP country with a low AVE level (only 6%). One should also notice that NTBs in the EU15 are also significant, i.e. about 13.4% in AVEs. Based on the results of Kee et al., they are greater than in Japan (11.1%), the USA (9.5%) and Canada (4.5%). To sum up, it is obvious that the exclusion of NTBs from the Barcelona process reduces to a large extent the potential gains of regional integration in the Euromed area. This is mainly due to the fact that the reduction in tariff accounts only for a small part of trade liberalization since NTBs are much greater than tariffs in most countries.”</p> <p>“Another aspect of the non achievement of regional integration between the EU and Mediterranean countries is related to services, which were initially excluded from the Barcelona agreement. This absence of liberalization for services is also a major obstacle to gains from trade. (...) However, since the early 2000s, some progress has been made by Mediterranean countries in two respects. First, they have started a liberalization progress through GATS commitment. Second, the initiation of regional negotiations in 2006 for service liberalization with the EU is expected to progressively improve the situation, provided that an agreement is actually concluded and implemented.”</p>

**I.3.4.6 Evidence of specific contribution of regional interventions to the expansion of trade relations**

**DRN**

<p>Overall data and info, not related to specific Interventions</p>	<p>Since the beginning of the Barcelona process, a large number of economic and econometric studies has been devoted to the trade impact of the association agreements between the EU and the ENP South countries. In the recent survey made by Jarreau (2011), based on the analysis of 20 studies, although some variations appear in the results obtained across studies due to differences in estimation methods, data coverage, etc., the studies essentially concur on finding that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Euro-Med agreements are consistently found to have increased export flows from the EU to its partners,</li> <li>- but with no significant, or even slightly negative impacts on the exports of ENP South countries; this seems to confirm predictions made prior to the implementation of these agreements;</li> <li>- Most attempts to simulate the effects of the implementation of the EU-Med agreements find losses or limited gains for ENP South countries.</li> </ul> <p>Therefore, from the point of view of Med countries, potential gains from these agreements could have stemmed from two sources: access to cheaper EU imports, which could have improved productivity of local producers and their competitiveness on export markets; and broader Rules of origin, which could have helped them exploit specialization gains more effectively. The absence of strong evidence of any positive impact on the export performance for Med countries suggests that these effects must have been rather limited, or that they were offset by negative competition effects.</p> <p>To summarize this survey, results overall point to a clear trade creation effect of the Association agreements which impacted mostly EU exports to Med markets. The consensus would seem to be in favour of a non-significant or slightly negative impact on Med countries export to the EU.</p> <p>In addition :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- For Hagemeyer and Ciselik (2009) EU-Med agreements did increase significantly trade flows from the EU toward Mediterranean partners, but had a non-significant, or even negative, impact on flows in the opposite direction;</li> <li>- Bensassi et al. (2010) do find a positive impact of implemented EU-MED FTAs on exports of Mediterranean countries. This impact appears to go mainly through an impact on the intensive margin (increasing average value of shipments), while the impact on the extensive margin (number of products exported, within a given sector) is non-significant.</li> </ul> <p>Femise 2010 :</p> <p>“(…) the lack of deep integration is one of the major reasons put forward to explain the small effects of the Euromed partnership. This obstacle includes several aspects, especially persistent protection in agriculture, the presence of significant NTBs, restrictive rules of origin as well as the lack of service liberalization.”</p>
<p>Invest in Med</p>	<p>Evaluation 2011 p 37:                  “It was not possible to monitor the effective results in terms of increased FDI or trade flows further to these meetings and contacts.”</p>
<p>FEMIP (in Meda evaluation 2008)</p>	<p>The economies of the Mediterranean Partner Countries are amongst the least integrated in the world. The EIB has increasingly focused its intervention to regional or cross border initiatives. In 2006 a total of 63% of operations targeted regional initiatives, it can be considered as an achievement, showing that such operations are not only good for private sector development, but can also be front runners in terms of policy objectives.</p>
<p>MEDSTAT</p>	<p>South RIP 2011-13 :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- “Within the MEDSTAT programme of statistical cooperation in the region, asymmetries in Trade data have been addressed, removing some of the major inconsistencies in trade statistics (see Eurostat working paper ‘MEDSTAT II: Asymmetry in foreign trade statistics in Mediterranean partner countries’)”</li> <li>- “MEDSTAT's overall objective is to improve governance by providing the data necessary for evidence-based decision making, and to improve</li> </ul>



	<p>the quality of statistical services and data in order to meet the economic and social information requirements as stated in the Barcelona Declaration. One of the objectives, in particular, is to supply the data required to implement and monitor the Association Agreements between the EU and the Mediterranean partner countries and the Neighbourhood National Action Plans.”</p>
<p>Agadir Agreement</p>	<p>The EC played a significant role in the launch of the Agadir process. Then, the EC chose to support this trade integration process through assisting a new institutional set-up, the Agadir Technical Unit (ATU) :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A common organisational structure, the Agadir Technical Unit (ATU), was foreseen by article 27 of the Agadir Agreement (AA): « <i>A technical unit shall be established by virtue of this Agreement to protect its affairs and shall have the power to provide technical consultation and support in all matters related to the implementation of the Agreement (...)</i> ». The ATU was to be set-up in 2005. Then the ratification process proceeded more slowly than expected, because of the delays created by the late ratification by Morocco, and the ATU could not be established.</li> <li>- In the meantime, the EC decided to begin the implementation of the technical assistance contract without waiting for the end of the ratification process and the establishment of the main beneficiary institution. The TA project was launched in February 2005 with the establishment of the project team of the (British) technical assistance contractor in Amman. Thus, provision of technical assistance started more than 2 years before the creation of the ATU! The ATU was finally set up in April 2007. The management of the project was transferred to the ATU and a new work plan was established for the period until December 2008.</li> <li>- Based on a positive independent evaluation of the previous phase, the EC decided in 2008 to launch an “Agadir Agreement – support project phase II”, to consolidate the institutional framework set up under the FT Agreement (timeframe 2009-2012).</li> </ul> <p>Formally, the EC programme is a technical assistance project, but one of its main objectives, is the consolidation of a new regional institution. A key element of the Agadir agreement is the adoption of the Pan-Euromed Protocol of Origin, allowing countries to benefit from diagonal accumulation. The Agadir agreement is the only South-South trade agreement within the Barcelona process.</p>
<p>Agadir Agreement</p>	<p><u>Intermediate Evaluation of the “Support for Implementation of the Agadir Agreement – Phase 2”</u> , p 12 : <i>“The private sector mentioned many times: (...) They found the process of rules of origin in the Agadir Agreement too complicated. Many entrepreneurs think that the bilateral agreements are more flexible than the Agadir Agreement in terms of procedures. (...) It is taking too much time to issue visa (average of two weeks) to travel from an Agadir country to another one. In countries such as Jordan and Egypt, the entrepreneurs prefer using the Free Trade Agreement with the States because there is less constraint than the Agadir Agreement, there is a single rule of origin and they can import cheap raw materials from Asian countries. In Jordan, they are mainly exporting textile, gold industry and air conditioners. It is also a question of economy of scale; the businessmen have to export large quantities to the States.”</i></p> <p>Accordingly, the field impact on exporters activity of the project is low. Furthermore, no evidence of sub-regional trade potential increase : <b>“Regional trade flows and economic integration between Agadir countries remain far below expectations. The potential for diagonal accumulation of origin as a driver for regional integration and export development to the EU market has not been demonstrated.” !!</b></p> <p>P14 : The entrepreneurs would like to get more trainings or workshops on the rules of origin and the Agadir Agreement in general because they do not see any incentive to use the Agadir Agreement compared to the bilateral agreements of GAFTA. They think that the accumulation of origin is not enough a real incentive to do business in the Agadir countries.</p>

<b>Appendix: table TRADE AGREEMENTS IN THE EURO-MEDITERRANEAN REGION</b>										
	COVERAGE	TYPE OF AGREEMENT	DATE OF SIGNATURE	DATE OF NOTIFICATION	DATE OF ENTRY INTO FORCE	WTO LEGAL COVER	STATUS	AGENDA	NOTES	MEMBER COUNTRIES
<b>South-South RTAs</b>										
Pan-Arab Free Trade Area (PAFTA)	Goods	FTA	19-Feb. 1997	03-oct.-2006	01-janv.-1998	Article XXIV du GATT	In Force	Gradual reduction of tariffs over 7 years. <sup>108</sup>	Algeria signed in 2002, joined (implemented) in 2008; Palestine exempted from reduction. <sup>109</sup>	Algeria; Egypt; Jordan; Lebanon; Libya; Morocco; Palestinian Authority; Syria, Tunisia. <sup>110</sup>
Agadir agreement	Goods	FTA	Feb 2004	not notified	March 2007		In Force	3/4 year transition period.	Rules of origin in accordance with EU protocol on RoO	Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, Tunisia
Arab Maghreb Union (AMU)	Goods		17-Feb. 1989 (traité)	not notified			In negotiation			Algeria Libya Mauritania Morocco Tunisia
Protocol OCI (PRETAS) <sup>111</sup>	Goods	PTA		not notified	05-fev-2010		In Force			Algeria; Jordan; Lebanon; Libya <sup>112</sup>
<b>Agreements EC-Med countries (Association agreements)</b>										
EC-Syria	Goods	Cooperation agreement <sup>113</sup>	18-Jan-77	15-Jul-77	1-Jul-77	GATT Art. XXIV	In Force			
EC-Turkey	Goods	Customs Union	6-Mar-95	22-Dec-1995	1-Jan-96		In Force	Full tariff elimination by 1/1/1996. <sup>114</sup>		
EC-Palestinian Authority	Goods	FTA	24-Feb-1997	29-May-1997	01-July-1997		In Force	Five years (with exceptions)	Euro-Med Association agreements: gradual dismantling of tariffs on goods over 12 or 15-year periods. <sup>115</sup>	
EC-Tunisia	Goods	FTA	7-Jul-95	15-janv.-1999	1-Mar-98		In Force	Transition period 12 years		
EC-Morocco	Goods	FTA	26-Feb-1996	13-oct.-2000	1-Mar-00		In Force	Transition period 12 years		
EC-Israel	Goods	FTA	20-Nov-95	20-Sep-00	1-Jun-00		In Force			
EC-Jordan	Goods	FTA	24-Nov-97	17-déc.-2002	1-May-02		In Force	Transition period 12 years		
EC-Lebanon	Goods	FTA	17-Jun-02	26-May-2003	1-Mar-03		In Force			
EC-Egypt	Goods	FTA	25-Jun-01	3-Sep-04	1-Jun-04		In Force	15 years		

<sup>108</sup> Full tariff elimination achieved by Jan 2005

<sup>109</sup> Temporary exceptions allowed during transition period + few permanent exceptions allowed for e.g. sanitary motives

<sup>110</sup> +Bahrain; Iraq; Kuwait; Oman; Qatar; Sudan\*; United Arab Emirates; Yemen (\* expected to join).

<sup>111</sup> Islamic conference organisation. To date, among med countries only Jordan, Syria and Turkey have signed and ratified the protocol.

<sup>112</sup> Egypt; Morocco; Palestinian authority; Syria; Tunisia; Turkey + 47 members

<sup>113</sup> Text of the AA agreed in 2004 but still pending formal approval (decision by the EU Council). Will supersede the EU-Syria Cooperation Agreement of 1977 when it comes into force.

<sup>114</sup> Five years (to 2001) for alignment to the Common Trade Policy.

<sup>115</sup> Agricultural products and agro-food sectors are subject to special protocols with exceptions.

EC-Algeria	Goods	FTA	2002	22-Apr-02	1-Sep-05		In Force	15 years		
<b>Bilateral agreements Med-Med countries:</b>										
Turkey-Israel	Goods	FTA	14-Mar-96	16-April-1998	01-May-1997	GATT Art. XXIV	In Force			
Turkey-Palestinian Authority	Goods	FTA	20-Jul-04	01-sept.-2005	1-Jun-05		In Force			
Turkey-Tunisia	Goods	FTA	25-Nov-04	1-Sep-05	1-Jul-05		In Force			
Turkey-Morocco	Goods	FTA	07-April-2004	10-févr.-2006	01-janv.-2006		In Force			
Turkey-Syria	Goods	FTA	23-Dec-2004	15-févr.-2007	01-janv.-2007		In Force			
Turkey-Egypt	Goods	FTA	27-Dec-2005	05-Oct.-2007	1-Mar-07	Enabling clause	In Force			

**Tools & Methods :**

- Documentary analyses.
- Database analysis
- In-depth analysis of selected projects.
- Country visits
- Interviews in Brussels and in the selected countries
- Case studies
- Where possible and needed Focus groups

**Indicative Sources of information :**

- Commission strategic and programming documents (RSPs, RIPs, CSPs, NIPs)
  - European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI), Regional Strategy Paper (2007-2013) and Regional Indicative Programme (2007-2010) for the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership
  - European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument, Eastern Regional Programme Strategy Paper 2007 – 2013
  - TACIS Regional Cooperation Strategy Paper / Indicative Programme 2004-2006
  - Strategy paper and Indicative Programme for countries under the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership ; ANNEX : Indicative Programme 2004-2006
  - ENPI REGIONAL EAST PROGRAMME STRATEGY PAPER 2010-2013 & INDICATIVE PROGRAM
  - EC Com 2010, 05, "Taking stock of the European Neighbourhood Policy"
- ENP(I) Action Plans and related documents
- International surveys and statistics (World Bank "Doing business in...", World Economic Forum Competitiveness Index, UNCTAD database, Social Development Indicators etc, WTO trade policy reviews
- Other relevant documents:
  - DG Enterprise and Industry 2006, " Access to finance for SMEs of the North Africa region and the Middle East", Expert group report, Brussels, February 2006

- Bensassi S., Inma Martinez-Zarzoso, and Laura Marquez-Ramos. 2009. Economic integration and the two margins of trade: An application to the Euro-Mediterranean agreements, working paper.-
- EBRD 2012, Small Business Support.
- Joachim Jarreau (2011), Economic integration in the EuroMed: current status and review of studies, CEPII WP n°07.
- Hagemeyer, Jan and Cieslik, Andrzej (2009): Assessing the impact of the EU-sponsored trade liberalization in the MENA countries. Journal of Economic Integration, Vol. 24, No. 2 (2009)
- Malik et al 2011 : The Economics of the Arab Spring, OxCarre Research Paper 79, Dec 2011
- Maxwell Stamp 2011 SME Support Fund Agadir, Preliminary Report, Declan G. Carroll
- OCDE 2010, Description of the Action, Enterprise Policy Performance Assessment of the Eastern Partnership Countries
- UMCE, IMPACT STUDY OF BARCELONA DECLARATION ON THE PRIVATE SECTOR
- FEMISE (2010), THE EURO-MEDITERRANEAN PARTNERSHIP AT CROSSROADS, Nov 2010.
- FEMISE (2010) , « Les boucles investissement intérieur – investissement étranger et la croissance des Pays Méditerranéens », RAPPORT FINAL, FEM 31-20, February.
- Financing Agreements, Activity reports, ROM reports, mid-term and final evaluations, identification fiches,...

#### Invest in Med

- AF Invest in Med ; ACTION FICHE FOR THE 2007 EURO-MEDITERRANEAN PARTNERSHIP REGIONAL ACTION PROGRAMME
- Medinvest Call 2007 : MED-Invest Open Call for Proposal 2007, Reference: EuropeAid/125927/C/ACT/Multi.
- Fiche d'impact budgétaire
- Identification Fiche 27/06/2006
- Project Synopsis
- MR 2009 : Monitoring Report 2009
- MR 2010 : Monitoring Report 2010
- Evaluation 2011: On-Going Evaluation of the Project "Invest in Med"» FWC COM 2011 RFS 2011/270880; Final Report December 2011.
- Final Report Invest in Med 2008 / 2011
- Quarterly activity reports

#### Support to the Agadir Agreement

- Project Fiche Agadir 1 : PROJECT Support to the implementation of the south-south sub-regional Free Trade Area of "Agadir"
- Identification Mission Report, 19 December 2002, AIDCO/B/3/FB D(2002) 47631
- Agadir Financing Agreement 2004
- Action fiche Agadir 2
- MR 2007: Monitoring Report 2007
- MR 2010 : Monitoring Report 2010

- Evaluation 2008 : Performance assessment of EC support to the implementation of the Agadir Agreement; Final report, 19/3/2008.
- Progress report 2010 : Progress report on the ATU 4TH work plan 1/4/2010- 31/12/2010
- AWP 2009 : AWP 01.04.2009 till 31.03.2010.
- Intermediate Evaluation of the "Support for Implementation of the Agadir Agreement – Phase 2, draft report 250912

#### East-Invest

- Action Fiche
- Call for proposals; EAST-INVEST, Eastern Partnership / SME Facility, Open Call for Proposals, 12 July 2010
- Identification fiche 2007
- Identification Report 2008
- Logframe
- First Technical Report 2011

#### FEMIP

- FEMIP SUPPORT FUND 2011, SUPPORT TO FEMIP, ANNUAL REPORT 2010, April 2011
- FEMIP trust fund, operations evaluation, Evaluations of activities at 30.09.2007
- FEMIP 2010 Annual Report
- Documentation related to EIB's and EBRD's ENPI-funded private sector development programmes (e.g. FEMIP)
- EEAS representatives; DevCo, DG ELARG and other Commission representatives, Project Coordinating Units staff, project partners and direct beneficiaries, project implementation partners, other donors Interviews in Brussels and in the field

<b>EQ 4</b>	<b>To what extent has the Commission's support to regional cooperation in the two ENP regions contributed to the strengthening of the regional transport networks?</b>
<b>Evaluation criteria:</b> effectiveness, impact, sustainability, value added	
<b>Key issues:</b> cross-cutting issues (environment), 3Cs (policy coherence)	
<b>JC 4.1: EC support has promoted the gradual regional harmonization of procedures and approximation to EU norms and standards</b>	
<p>The Eastern Region RSP 2007-2013 in relation to the transport sector, identifies a number of key challenges to be addressed (p.11). Among them:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The gradual approximation with the EU's legal framework and standards [...]</li> <li>- Bringing of maritime and aviation security up to international standards.</li> </ul> <p>The same document then specifies that EC assistance in this area will focus upon support for the transport and energy sectors along the lines agreed by the 2004 EU – Black Sea – Caspian Basin Transport and Energy Ministerial conferences, and their respective Expert Working Groups. [...]. In the transport sector, it can be supplemented by [...] region-wide activities to support gradual approximation towards EU standards and legislation and effective implementation of international agreements in the transport sector, including air safety, air traffic management and security, maritime safety and security, road safety and rail interoperability where there are clear advantages in regional-level assistance". P. 17</p> <p>The ENPI EASTERN REGIONAL INDICATIVE PROGRAMME, 2007 – 2010, pp. 5-6 further details the line of action of the Commission and under Sub-priority 1: Transport, it is stated that cooperation in this sector will aim at enhancing long-term cooperation between partner countries in the region with the EU and between partner countries by addressing key transport issues and through the <b>regional convergence of policies and approximation to EU norms and standards</b>.</p> <p>In this regard it is envisaged to provide regional level assistance for [...] the <b>gradual regional convergence of policies and approximation to EU norms and standards</b>, the effective implementation of international agreements in the transport sector, including those concerning transport security, environmental standards, the improvement of legal certainty and safety standards in the road and rail transport sectors, and the improvement of interoperability in the rail sector [...]</p> <p>Selected indicators of achievement at the specific objective level include: i) increased approximation towards EU legal framework and standards, and effective implementation of international agreements in the transport sector, including those concerning security.</p> <p>Similarly, when looking at the Southern region we find that transport sector reforms, convergence with EU rules and standards, especially in the field of safety and security, launching of sub-regional cooperation initiatives, conclusion of aviation agreements with the EU, development of Motorways of the Sea links in the region, development of main multimodal transnational routes in the region are at the core of the strategy.</p> <p>The ENP STRATEGY PAPER (2007-2013) AND REGIONAL INDICATIVE PROGRAMME (2007-2010) FOR THE EURO-MEDITERRANEAN PARTNERSHIP points out that the Marrakech Ministerial Conference of December 2005 adopted a series of recommendations in order to boost transport sector reform and promote the development of a Euro-Mediterranean Transport Network. These recommendations, based on the Blue Paper on transport in the Mediterranean region and the Final Report of the High-Level Group on the extension of the Trans-European Transport Network to neighbouring countries and regions, focus on the opening-up of transport markets, the development of infrastructure, in particular interconnections, safety and security of transport systems, and the smooth functioning of the multimodal freight transport chain.</p> <p>The document explicitly states that <i>the main objective will be to ensure operational follow-up to the Marrakech Ministerial Conclusions, where it was agreed that a Regional Transport Action Plan for the Mediterranean should be elaborated. In this context, the following specific objectives will be pursued:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Continuing the transport sector reform process in the region;</li> <li>(b) Developing the Mediterranean regional transport infrastructure network and its links to the Trans – European Transport Network (TEN – T);</li> <li>(c) Promoting intermodality;</li> <li>(d) Strengthening the safety and security of transport modes, especially in maritime and air transport;</li> <li>(e) Supporting sub-regional cooperation initiatives. (pp.30-31)</li> </ul> <p>The framework for cooperation is provided by the EuroMed Transport Forum and its four working groups. The working groups, namely those on Infrastructure and</p>	



Regulatory Issues, on Aviation, on GNSS and on Maritime Affairs, Ports and Short Sea Shipping met in 2009. In November 2009 the aviation group adopted an ambitious road map towards establishing a Euro-Mediterranean Open Aviation Area. EC-funded technical support includes: Euro- Mediterranean Regional Transport II, Safemed, Motorways of the Sea-MEDAMOS, GNSS and the Euro-Mediterranean Aviation Project along with technical assistance and twinning programs at bilateral level.

#### **I.4.1.1 EC supported mechanisms / facilities to further the harmonization of procedures, norms, rules and standards in place and operational**

Looking at specific interventions, the Identification Fiche of the "Mediterranean Motorway of the Sea (MoS) II and Integrated Maritime Policy (2008/020-538)" programmes envisages the provision of technical assistance which should then trigger regulatory reforms.

The proposed project should pay attention to stimulating regulatory changes where needed and bringing port and transport logistic operations more in line with EU standards as regards environment, safety and security. The Identification fiche further specifies that while the project will build on the previous MoS project and it is specified that more *attention should go out to the modernisation of the regulatory framework which can be done by technical assistance in these matters as well as by more general workshops and seminars.* Main identified stakeholders include: i) Partner Countries' Administrations; ii) Private transport operators; iii) Public authorities at local level (such as port authorities); and iv) Ministries' Officials and customs authorities.

In more detail the following actions are envisaged:

- Determining the needs for certain port reforms in order to optimize operations and services and providing technical assistance in this matter and discussing these with government officials;
- Providing technical assistance on improving the legal framework for private sector participation in investment and operation in order to bridge the financing gap and improve transport operators' management efficiency;
- Making progress on the implementation of provisions of certain international conventions (e.g. IMO FAL convention);
- Raising awareness about environmental standards and safety and security;
- Linking the port and maritime transport policy to a more integrated overall maritime policy for the Mediterranean.
- Determining the potential of further institutional capacity building in coordination with TAIEX.

At regional/multilateral level the Mediterranean partners remained very committed to implementing the 34 actions under the Regional Transport Action Plan for the Mediterranean region during 2007-2013 (RTAP) and the establishment of the future Trans Mediterranean Transport Network. The RTAP actions address the different transport domains and target mainly regulatory (institutional) reform and infrastructure network planning and implementation.

Regional cooperation with Eastern partners progressed under TRACECA and was stepped up in the context of the Black Sea Synergy policy. In particular, cooperation in the maritime field increased: firstly, in order to enhance maritime trade and port operations and establish Motorways of the Sea in the Black and Caspian Seas; and, secondly, in order to augment maritime safety and security in the Black and Caspian Seas especially against the background of ever-increasing oil tanker traffic in both these seas.

The revitalization of the TRACECA Working Group and Technical Assistance Activities contributed to enhanced cooperation. In particular, cooperation in the maritime logistics and aviation sectors increased. TRACECA also covers the key issue of the safety of land transport operations, which is increasingly becoming a priority in most of the ENP countries.

The field level linked to the mission to Morocco has shown improvements in the quality of maritime services (with a reduced waiting times for the ingoing and outgoing ships from the main ports) and improved intermodal connections (existing and potential through a better coordination and synchronization between ports, access roads and access of rail links to the ports, as reported by the Chef du Service at the 'Direction de la Marine Marchande' (DMM).

The field level mission related to Ukraine points to harmonization of procedures for the customs of the different countries of the region, including Ukraine, and simplification of standard procedures- particularly for railways, roads and maritime transport –with a meaningful advance towards electronic standardization of procedures at the borders

**I.4.1.2 Type of services and assistance provided through the EC supported mechanisms / facilities, and trends in access to these services / assistance by ENP countries**

From interviews conducted in both Morocco (Direction de la Marine Marchande-DMM) and Ukraine, (Ministry of Infrastructure- Deputy Director of Dept. For Coordination on Infrastructure and Tourism + State Customs Service-Deputy Director) it was clear that the Commission has improved procedures, as inon- physical barriers, particularly for land (roads and railways) and maritime transport, with particular reference at the borders - through a unified type of procedures, trying to reduce the complexity linked to the utilisation of different languages in the procedures and facilitating a transition from paper procedures to electronic ones.

**I.4.1.3 Measurable progress in terms of harmonisation of regional transport regulations and approximation: harmonised rules on technical requirements, safety measures, enforcement of international conventions (case studies)**

In many technical sectors, measurable progress has been achieved by incremental steps that are part of the countries' sectoral reform policies. Regarding transport, most partner countries have stepped up their reform processes by, for instance, separating operational and commercial functions, thus allowing for more efficient transport operations at reduced costs.

The Joint Staff Working Papers reporting on sector and country progress in the Implementation of the European Neighbourhood Policy, continuously monitor the situation with regards to harmonisation of regional transport regulations and approximation.

- In the aviation sector, negotiations with the Commission services on a horizontal air transport agreement have either been finalized or at least started by most ENP partner countries:
- *Morocco* and the EU signed an aviation agreement which not only allows the gradual opening of the market but also includes an extensive alignment of aviation legislation with key parts of the Community rules and regulations.
- Negotiations on a Common Aviation Area agreement with *Ukraine* have begun and have been finalized in recent years.
- Negotiations on comprehensive Euro-Mediterranean Area Agreements were launched with *Tunisia*, continued with *Israel* and should be finalized with *Jordan* and *Lebanon*.
- negotiations on more comprehensive Euro-Mediterranean aviation agreements were launched with *Tunisia*
- In December 2010, the EU signed comprehensive air services agreements with *Georgia* and with *Jordan*. The agreements will open the respective markets and integrate *Jordan* and *Georgia* into a Common Aviation Area with the EU. Jordan and Georgia will harmonize their legislation with European standards and implement EU aviation rules in areas such as aviation safety, security, environment, consumer protection, air traffic management, competition issues and social aspects.

Most countries continued to implement a policy of gradually introducing EU standards. All Eastern neighbouring countries have signed a working arrangement with the European Aviation Safety Agency to ensure continuation of pan-European safety coordination following the dissolution of the JAA (Joint Aviation Authorities). However, despite the fact that most countries have pursued and are pursuing a policy of introducing stricter security standards, there is still a need to strengthen civil aviation administrations and in particular safety oversight and the performance of carriers remains a priority.

- Reforms of the road sector with a view to increasing road safety and the efficiency of freight operations have been ongoing in most countries. Alignment with international standards on road worthiness and driving times and rest periods is an ongoing process for most countries. *Israel* and *Morocco* are making particular efforts to promote sustainable urban transport.
- A comprehensive reform of the rail sector is ongoing in a number of countries. This said, reforms of the rail sector are still progressing slowly in most cases, although some countries are implementing comprehensive reforms; these include plans for the introduction of high-speed rail services in *Morocco* and *Ukraine*.
- Partner countries pay particular attention to maritime safety standards. This said, several partner countries still need to step up efforts to implement maritime safety standards, especially *Georgia*, which is still considered a high risk flag and remained on the black list of the Paris Memorandum of Understanding on port state control. *Egypt*, *Lebanon* and *Ukraine* also remained on the black list.

A number of important initiatives were taken to promote regional transport cooperation: The Euro-Mediterranean Transport Forum met in May 2007 and adopted a Regional Transport Action Plan for the Mediterranean for the period 2007-2013 (RTAP). The RTAP comprises a set of 34 actions in different transport sectors (maritime, road, railways and civil aviation) and targets mainly regulatory (institutional) reform as well as infrastructure network planning and implementation. Several of the actions (and especially

those concerned with regulatory reform) are to be implemented at the national level but also monitored at the multilateral level. This will be done in the framework of the Euro-Mediterranean Transport Forum, with EC-funded technical support through ongoing and future Euro-Mediterranean regional projects (Euro-Mediterranean Regional transport, SAFEMED I & II, Motorways of the Sea-MEDAMOS, GNSS and Euro-Mediterranean Aviation Project) as well as technical assistance and twinning programs at bilateral level. As a follow-up of the last transport Forum, the infrastructure working group met on 12/13 November 2007 to verify the axes and to update the list of infrastructure projects.

These meetings led to a high-level conference on the Mediterranean transport system, organized by the Commission in Lisbon on 3 December 2007 with the support of the Portuguese EU Presidency. At this conference, the EU and Mediterranean partner countries recognized the key role of the regional action plan in extending the major axes of the trans-European transport networks to the region.

The extension of the major axes of the Trans-European Transport Networks has progressed in relation to Eastern European neighbors. The negotiations on an enhanced agreement with Ukraine focus on the implementation the Central Axis, the TRACECA Corridor and deeper approximation with EU legislation.

Means are being sought to integrate the Republic of *the Republic of Moldova* in this approach. Exploratory talks were launched with Belarus to assess how to integrate the country in the technical work to be carried out on the Northern Axis.

With regard to Eastern ENP partners, several meetings were held as part of the regional cooperation framework established under the TRACECA multilateral agreement, ranging from working group meetings to the meeting of the Intergovernmental Commission on 13/14 December 2007 in Astana. At this meeting, an Action Plan for the period 2008-2009 for the implementation of the TRACECA strategy was adopted. This meeting also focused on officially opening exploratory talks extending the major axes of the trans-European transport networks to the region. Also under the "Baku initiative" on EU-Black Sea/Caspian transport cooperation, the second aviation working group was organized in *the Republic of Moldova* on 22 October 2007.

Concerning the Motorways of the Sea, the considerable technical assistance provided over the last two years within the framework of the MEDA MOS project allowed the concept in the Mediterranean region to be adapted and a call for proposals for a pilot Motorways of the Sea project to be launched, involving port authorities and operators of the Mediterranean partners.

Regarding transport, the partner countries continued to implement sector reforms to increase the efficiency, safety and security of transport operations.

In the aviation sector (see 'Euromed Civil Aviation Project- Fiche).

Under the Euro-Mediterranean Aviation Project, plans have been developed to create a cell within the EASA which is fully devoted to cooperation with the Mediterranean Partners during the period 2011-2013. This will favour the harmonization of the standards and procedures of air safety between the European Union and the Mediterranean Partners. Regional cooperation with Eastern partners has continued to make progress in the Eastern Partnership and TRACECA framework. Regarding the Eastern Partnership, transport cooperation was launched in May 2010 under 'Platform 2 on Economic Integration and Convergence with EU Policies'. Transport cooperation will focus in particular on road safety.

Joint Staff Working Doc.- Implementation of the European Neighbourhood policy (ENP)"- Sectoral Progress Report- 25/05/2011 pp. 12-13

"Partner countries paid particular attention to maritime safety standards. However, certain partners need to step up their efforts to implement these standards, especially *Georgia* and *the Republic of Moldova*, which are still considered a high risk flag and remain on the black list of the Paris Memorandum of Understanding on port state control. *Egypt*, *Lebanon* and *Ukraine* also remained on the black list.

As part of the SAFEMED II project to develop Euro-Mediterranean co-operation in the field of maritime safety and security, in late 2010 a number of countries indicated their willingness to share their AIS (Automatic identification systems) data with the rest of the Safemed project beneficiary countries through the use of the already established EC/EMSA MED AIS Regional Server located in Rome, Italy".

JOINT STAFF WORKING PAPER, Implementation of the European Neighborhood Policy in 2010, Sector Progress Report, {COM(2011) 303}, Brussels, 25/05/2011, pp. 12-13:

"In the road sector, a number of countries made substantial progress regarding the introduction of procedures at regional level as the digital tachograph under the UN-ECE

AETR agreement on driving times and rest periods.

Reform of the rail sector is ongoing. In some countries (*Egypt*) very comprehensive railway restructuring plans made good progress, while in other countries (*Jordan, the Republic of Moldova or Armenia*) rail policy concentrated on the upgrading or construction of new railway infrastructure.

Partner countries paid particular attention to maritime safety standards. However, certain partners need to step up their efforts to implement these standards, especially *Georgia* and *the Republic of Moldova*, which are still considered a high risk flag and remain on the black list of the Paris Memorandum of Understanding on port state control. *Egypt, Lebanon* and *Ukraine* also remained on the black list.

A number of important initiatives to promote regional transport cooperation continued. The Euro-Mediterranean Transport Working Groups met regularly and agreed on further steps to implement both the regulatory reform and related actions of the Regional Transport Action Plan for the Mediterranean for the period 2007-2013 in respect of transport network planning (RTAP). EC-funded technical support is ongoing and multi-faceted”

“Under the Euro-Mediterranean Aviation Project, plans have been developed to create a cell within the EASA which is fully devoted to cooperation with the Mediterranean Partners during the period 2011-2013. This will favor the harmonization of the standards and procedures of air safety between the European Union and the Mediterranean Partners. Regional cooperation with Eastern partners has continued to make progress in the Eastern Partnership and TRACECA framework. Regarding the Eastern Partnership, transport cooperation was launched in May 2010 under ‘Platform 2 on Economic Integration and Convergence with EU Policies’. Transport cooperation will focus in particular on road safety”.

In the field visit to Ukraine the main elements linked to measurable progress in terms of harmonisation of regional transport regulations and approximation have been noted for:

- Facilitation at the borders through standardisation of customs procedures and consequent reduction of waiting times for ongoing and outgoing trucks and railways wagons,
- Increased utilisation of electronic procedures for customs and related procedures at the borders, with the unification of the languages utilised and for finding out through standardised procedures lost and/or stolen freight in different countries of the region.
- Application and adaptation of safety measures, with particular reference to maritime, road and railways sub-sectors, with enforcing of International Conventions linked to the specific above mentioned sub-modes.

In the field visit to Morocco some main elements are specifically related to:

- Adoption of International Conventions in aviation and in the maritime sub-sectors:
- Facilitation at the borders through standardisation of customs procedures and consequent reduction of waiting times for ongoing and outgoing trucks and railways wagons,
- Application and adaptation of safety measures enforcement of international conventions linked to Civil Aviation and Maritime, with respective reference to the 2 projects ‘EuroMed Civil Aviation’ and the ‘EuroMed Transport Motorways of Sea I and II.

**I.4.4.3 Trends in the application of standard safety rules in the different transport modes** indicator moved from JC 4.4. to here to ensure a more smooth presentation of information and to avoid duplications

The application of standard safety rules has been fostered by the EC in providing TA to the different countries. This has been related to the different transport modes, with particular attention to the road sector. Within this framework attention has been given to the pedestrians, cyclists and motorcyclists, envisaging measures to avoid accidents, providing tests for road drivers, promoting urban plans and dedicating specific lanes to cyclists in the urban areas, etc. All that has brought a ‘new culture of transport’, preparing better the existing populations and inducing –especially but not only in the young generations- a new appraisal of how to drive, of how to behave, etc. This – couples with identified measures to be enforced-should bring as benefits the reduction of accidents, the diffusion of a preventive culture of avoiding accidents, on how to save life to many persons, if adequately educated and prepared.

See below Extracts at pages III-IV-V of the “ Identification Fiche for Project Approach- Transport safety and security”

“In this field, also the High-Level Group recommended that efforts should be made to develop future air traffic management systems, which ensure the highest levels of safety and efficiency. The Group recognises that the development of air transport in the countries adjacent to the EU presents a clear strategic interest for both the EU and the neighbouring countries, particularly in a context of rapid traffic growth. This depends upon the economic and political relations and, for the air transport sector, the quality of the services, including safety, of the airlines and the air transport service providers.

In the field of land transport safety, the TRACECA Long-Term Strategy encourages TRACECA countries to create within their road authorities specialised safety departments that would be competent for modernising and updating their security assessment procedures. The departments should also be in charge of analysing the collected data, identifying the causes of accidents, and designing treatments that are necessary to enhance safety of road networks, and supervising the implementation thereof. At the enforcement level, countries are encouraged to design and implement the necessary mechanisms that can ensure compliance with the present standards and regulations (e.g. inspection programmes for vehicles, on the field enforcement of the highway code). At the infrastructure level, it is necessary to keep the road network in a highly maintained and well developed state, with adequate traffic control and guidance systems. Countries are also encouraged to implement ITS systems covering at least the core sections of their road networks.

In order to ensure efficient and sustainable road transport between the EU and the neighbouring countries, the High-Level Group recommended that special attention in the EU cooperation programmes should be given to the implementation of road safety concerns in neighbouring countries, e.g. through technical assistance and twinning.

Extending the trans-European networks beyond the borders of the EU may create a pressing need for a sector-specific approach to security. Efficient security measures will not only protect persons and goods, transport means and infrastructure, but may also facilitate transport operations and reduce unnecessary delays to transport. The High-Level Group suggested to take the necessary steps to introduce, apply and control security measures (for example measures to ensure the integrity of freight along the transport chain) and to ensure a sufficient level of coordination between enforcement authorities, customs and transport operators. It also undertakes to take measures to identify suspicious consignments in order to focus checks on them, and to take measures to identify persons responsible for security along the transport chain) resulting from the relevant international agreements and standards (ISO standards). The countries are committed to participate in the Fora where these international agreements are adopted and to give priority to the elaboration of multilaterally agreed security solutions.

The High-Level Group agreed with the importance of performing a security assessment at the design stage for all new transport infrastructures on the transnational axes, to introduce security audits and emergency plans for the existing infrastructure, focussing first at the major transnational axes and to create the necessary operational liaison with their neighbours. EU and neighbouring countries shall rapidly set up permanent operational liaison between their competent services and companies based on state-of-the-art protocols and procedures. The Group takes note that the EU will only finance projects, which have benefited from security audits; should these audits show that there are security concerns, security plans shall be established and approved and financed by the beneficiary countries prior to the first disbursement”.

A comprehensive reform of the rail sector is ongoing in a number of countries. Some of the partners are also developing and upgrading their rail networks. *Jordan* and *Syria* have ambitious plans for network development and extension, while *Morocco* is pursuing plans to introduce high speed passenger trains.

The safety issue is of paramount important in relation to all the different transport mode and is an issue often addressed through Commission funded interventions. Examples in this respect are provided by the ‘Euromed Civil Aviation Project’, in the ‘Traceca Motorways of the Sea (Mos) for Black Sea and Caspian Sea’. Awareness in the activity of prevention and minimisation of dangers has been carried out in the projects, looking at the strategic and at the implementation & enforcement stages, in view of designing an appropriate policy and reducing accidents, saving lives and suggesting key measures for increasing the standards in safety for the persons involved in the different transport modes of the countries involved.

At regional/multilateral level the Mediterranean partners remained very committed to implementing the 34 actions under the Regional Transport Action Plan for the Mediterranean during 2007-2013 (RTAP) and the establishment of the future Trans Mediterranean Transport Network. The RTAP actions address the different transport domains and target mainly regulatory (institutional) reform and infrastructure network planning and implementation.

The framework for cooperation is the EuroMed Transport Forum and its four working groups. The working groups, namely those on Infrastructure and Regulatory Issues, on Aviation, on GNSS and on Maritime Affairs, Ports and Short Sea Shipping met in 2009. In November 2009 the aviation group adopted an ambitious road map towards establishing a Euro-Mediterranean Open Aviation Area. EC-funded technical support includes: Euro- Mediterranean Regional Transport II, Safemed, Motorways of the Sea-MEDAMOS, GNSS and the Euro-Mediterranean Aviation Project along with technical assistance and twinning programmes at bilateral level.

Regional cooperation with Eastern partners progressed under TRACECA and was stepped up in the context of the Black Sea Synergy policy. In particular, cooperation in the maritime field increased: firstly, in order to enhance maritime trade and port operations and establish Motorways of the Sea in the Black and Caspian Seas; and, secondly, in order to augment maritime safety and security in the Black and Caspian Seas especially against the background of ever-increasing oil tanker traffic in both these seas.

The revitalization of the TRACECA Working Group and Technical Assistance Activities contributed to enhanced cooperation, also covering issues related to the safety of land transport operations, which is increasingly becoming a priority in most of the ENP countries.

In the field visit to Ukraine some trends in the application of standard safety rules have been encouraging – although there is still a long way to go-with specific reference to:

- Prevention of road accidents through more severe measures in enforcing the law- particularly for roads- in fining more the drivers producing accidents on the main roads ( see abuse of alcoholic; speed excess; better signalisation for speed's limits,better lighting on the main axis during the night etc...).
- An effort has been noted also in the development of the 2 selected projects , and particularly for the maritime sub-sector in the implementation of the "Traceca Motorways of the Sea (MoS) for Black Sea and Caspian Sea', building crucial stakeholders support.

In the field visit to Morocco it can be stated that the standard safety rules have been noted in:

- The 'EuroMed Civil Aviation Project' where the EC's TA has introduced new concepts and technologies in aviation, bringing the country to adopt -as parameters- European standards of safety ( both for passengers and freight) , progressively implementing also safety requisites for the Single European Sky.
- The 'EuroMed Transport Motorways of Sea I and II have contributed to the safety both of the passengers and freight, with the improvement of some main infrastructures ( see in particular the axis Agadir-Port Vendres in Southern France for the transport mainly of agricultural products for export) and related services, in such a way that a more efficient logistical chain and logistical services have produced a sound and safe framework conditions linked to perishable goods, passengers' conditions, etc...

#### **I.4.1.4 Evidence of specific contribution of regional interventions in promoting the gradual regional harmonization of procedures to EU norms and standards**

For the time being evidence collected has been presented under the previous indicators. Further data collection will be undertaken during the field phase with a view to substantiate findings in relation to this indicator.

The field mission in Ukraine and interviews undertaken have confirmed that the extension of the major axes of the Trans-European Transport Networks has progressed taking into account the regional harmonization of procedures, particularly related to Eastern European neighbours but also (see field visit to Morocco) with a meaningful progress in the last years on the Southern region.

Ukraine's transport system is one of the countries of the Eastern region who has more adopted the EU norms in the sector in relation to other countries of Traceca and the transport system is relatively well advanced in terms of standards although more actions have to be carried out in the future programmes for a full harmonization with EU rules.

Ukraine and the National Transport Strategy for Transport have already underlined the priorities related to the harmonization of their transport legislation and regulations with the European standards, supporting for instance Public-Private Partnerships and the costs-benefits evaluation procedures for assessing selected infrastructures, helping to integrate their roads and railways networks into regional transport corridors linked to the other sub-modes, i.e. maritime infrastructures , airports and logistic centres.

The negotiations on an enhanced agreement and harmonization procedures with Ukraine have focussed for instance on the simplification of customs procedures and on the implementation the Central Axis, the TRACECA Corridor and deeper approximation with EU legislation.



Always at the field level, it has been evident in Ukraine that the EU has helped to underline for instance the priorities related to the harmonization of the transport legislation and regulations with the European standards, supporting Public-Private Partnerships for selected infrastructures, helping to integrate their roads and railways networks into regional transport corridors linked to the other sub-modes, i.e. maritime infrastructures, airports and logistic centres.

All these activities have been carried out promoting a gradual harmonization of procedures towards a convergence with the EU norms and standards in the different countries and regions, both in the Eastern and in the Southern.

The above has been also confirmed for the aviation and maritime sub-sectors, during the field visit in Morocco which has shown for example:

- Increased support regional air traffic management cooperation and harmonization has been carried out together with the improvement to establish reliable, efficient, integrated and environmentally sustainable maritime and inter-modal door-to-door connections within the broader logistics and supply chain system, linked to the hinterlands.
- A Road map, specifically for the maritime but also for other sub-modes of transport, has been laid down with concrete proposals for the development of MoS in the Mediterranean region.
- Detailed technical proposed pilot projects have been carried out in the region through specific TA, with particular reference to both ports and airports.

The regional TA of the EU has contributed substantially to develop and improve Morocco's situation as regards:

- Quality of maritime services and intermodal connections (existing and potential)
- Support regional air traffic management cooperation and harmonization has been carried out together with the improvement to establish reliable, efficient, integrated and environmentally sustainable maritime and inter-modal door-to-door connections within the broader logistics and supply chain system, linked to the hinterlands.
- A Road map, specifically for the maritime but also for other sub-modes of transport, has been laid down with concrete proposals for the development of MoS in the Mediterranean region.
- Detailed technical proposed pilot projects have been carried out in the region through specific TA, with particular reference to both ports and airports
- The TA at bilateral level has not been coordinated appropriately, neither by the EUD neither by National Counterparts, with the regional TA of the EU in Brussels.
- The interest of the stakeholders involved has been to enhance their knowledge and capacity to implement and operate under international and EU aviation and maritime standards with a view on future integration of Morocco into the EU Common Aviation Area and in the Maritime and Trans-European networks.

The fact that Morocco already had an aviation agreement with the EU has led to positive spin off effects (e.g. stimulating an increase of traffic for tourism).

The added value of the EU regional program has been mainly related to the exchange and sharing of best practices and experiences of Morocco with the EU and other countries of the region, promoting the gradual regional harmonization of procedures and approximation to EU norms and standards.

#### **JC 4.2: EC support has contributed to the improvement of sustainable regional transport infrastructure networks**

**Non – Paper, Expanding on the Proposals Contained in the Communication to the European Parliament and the Council on “Strengthening the ENP” – Com (2006) 726 Final, ENP Thematic Dimension, December 2006. pp.12-13**

Thematic cooperation with ENP partner countries in the transport sector is **already very strong and highly diversified**.

In the **Mediterranean** region, a regular policy dialogue was established through the Euro-Mediterranean Transport Forum and its working groups under the umbrella of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership.

The first Euro-Mediterranean Transport Ministerial Conference, which took place in 2005, adopted a series of recommendations to boost transport sector reform (see JC 4.1) and promote network development and requested the Forum to adopt a **regional transport action plan for the next five years**.

In the **East**, in addition to the Pan-European corridors, cooperation was established as a follow-up to the EU-Black Sea-Caspian Basin Transport Ministerial Conference in 2004 in Baku and it brings together the TRACECA18 countries, Russia and Belarus. During 2005 three working groups on security, land transport and aviation were organised.

To integrate the concept of the ENP into the transport field and to find ways to better connect the EU and its TEN network with its neighbours, the Commission established in 2004 the **High Level Group** on the “*Extension of the major trans-European transport axes to the neighbouring countries and regions*”. In early 2007 the Commission adopted a Communication entitled “*Guidelines for transport in Europe and neighbouring regions*”<sup>20</sup>, endorsing the High Level Group's recommendations. The **recommendations** addressed both corridor development issues (by identifying five major trans-national transport axes) and policy dialogue issues (by identifying so-called horizontal measures). The Commission also announced that it will launch exploratory talks to enhance thematic cooperation with the ENP region, possibly through a strengthened coordination framework.

Finally, at the last Ministerial Conference of TRACECA which took place in Sofia in May 2006, the Ministers of TRACECA Member States adopted the long-term TRACECA strategy up to 2015.

**Commission Staff Working Document Accompanying the Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament on Strengthening the European Neighbourhood Policy Sectoral Progress Report, SEC(2006) 1512/2, Brussels, December 2006**

A lot of progress was made on **regional transport cooperation**: The high-level group on the extension of the trans-European network to neighbouring countries and regions was established and submitted its report to the Commission. The TRACECA and the Baku ministerial conferences on 2 and 3 May 2006 in Sofia, adopted the TRACECA Strategy for the horizon of 2015. Furthermore, a Blue Paper for transport strategy in Mediterranean was adopted and a first Euro-Mediterranean ministerial conference for transport was held in December 2005.

**Commission Staff Working Document Accompanying the Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament ‘Implementation of the European Neighbourhood Policy in 2007’, Sectoral progress report, SEC(2008) 403, Brussels, 3 April 2008**

A number of important initiatives were taken to promote regional transport cooperation: The Euro-Mediterranean Transport Forum met in May 2007 and adopted a Regional Transport Action Plan for the Mediterranean for the period 2007-2013 (RTAP). The RTAP comprises a set of 34 actions in different transport sectors (maritime, road, railways and civil aviation) and targets mainly regulatory (institutional) reform as well as infrastructure network planning and implementation. [...] . As a follow-up of the last transport Forum, the infrastructure working group met on 12/13 November 2007 to verify the axes and to update the list of infrastructure projects. These meetings led to a high-level conference on the Mediterranean transport system, organised by the Commission (December 2007) At this conference, the EU and Mediterranean partner countries recognised the key role of the regional action plan in extending the major axes of the trans-European transport networks to the region.

Concerning the Motorways of the Sea, the considerable technical assistance provided over the last two years within the framework of the MEDA MOS project allowed the concept in the Mediterranean region to be adapted and a call for proposals for a pilot Motorways of the Sea project to be launched, involving port authorities and operators of the Mediterranean partners.

With regard to Eastern ENP partners, several meetings were held as part of the regional cooperation framework established under the TRACECA multilateral agreement, ranging from working group meetings to the meeting of the Intergovernmental Commission on 13/14 December 2007 in Astana. At this meeting, an Action Plan for the period 2008-2009 for the implementation of the TRACECA strategy was adopted. This meeting also focused on officially opening exploratory talks extending the major axes of the trans-European transport networks to the region. Also under the “Baku initiative” on EU-Black Sea/Caspian transport cooperation, the second aviation working group was organised in *the Republic of Moldova* on 22 October 2007.

**Commission Staff Working Document Accompanying the Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament on Strengthening the European Neighbourhood Policy in 2008, Sectoral Progress Report, SEC(2009) 522/2, Brussels, April 2009**

At regional/multilateral level the Mediterranean partners committed, at the July [2008] Summit of the Union for the Mediterranean, to developing motorways of the sea, including the connection of ports, throughout the entire Mediterranean basin, as well as to creating coastal motorways and modernising the trans-Maghreb train.

The Euro-Mediterranean Transport Forum met in Brussels in December and agreed on further steps to implement the Regional Transport Action Plan for the Mediterranean for the period 2007-2013 (RTAP). Furthermore, the Transport Forum endorsed the list of priority projects drawn up by its Infrastructure Working group that will be sent to the next 2009 Euromed Transport Ministerial Conference. The working group on infrastructure and regulatory issues is the main Euro-Mediterranean forum for discussing the Mediterranean transport axes and is also in charge of the review and monitoring of trans-national axes under the umbrella of the Regional Transport Action Plan. Motorways of the Seas issues are discussed under the maritime transport working group, which is also preparing several pilot projects that will benefit from technical assistance. EC-funded technical support is ongoing and manifold: Euro-Mediterranean Regional Transport II, Safemed, Motorways of the Sea-MEDAMOS, GNSS and the Euro-Mediterranean Aviation Project as well as technical assistance and twinning programmes at bilateral level.

Extension of the major axes of the Trans-European Transport Networks progressed in relation to Eastern European neighbours. The negotiations on an enhanced agreement with *Ukraine* focus on implementation of the Central Axis, the TRACECA Corridor and deeper approximation with EU legislation. Negotiations were held with *Belarus* in order to integrate the country into the technical work to be carried out on the Northern Axis.

*Moldova, Morocco, Tunisia* and *Ukraine* benefited from allocations of the Neighbourhood Investment Facility (under the European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument) in the area of road infrastructure, public transport and airport modernisation.

**JOINT STAFF WORKING PAPER, Implementation of the European Neighbourhood Policy in 2010, Sector Progress Report, SEC(2011) 645, Brussels, 25/05/2011, p. 13**

In the framework of the Motorways of the Sea-MEDAMOS project, work has started on the development of a roadmap for a Motorway of the Seas network in the Mediterranean, which also connects to the Trans European Transport network (TEN-T). A short list of priority projects drawn up by the Euro-Mediterranean Transport Infrastructure Working group has received practical technical assistance in 2010 with a view to their realization. These projects lie at the basis of the implementation of the missing infrastructure links of the Trans Mediterranean Transport network (TMN-T). Under the Euro-Mediterranean Aviation Project, plans have been developed to create a cell within the EASA which is fully devoted to cooperation with the Mediterranean Partners during the period 2011-2013. This will favour the harmonisation of the standards and procedures of air safety between the European Union and the Mediterranean Partners. Regional cooperation with Eastern partners has continued to make progress in the Eastern Partnership and TRACECA framework. Regarding the Eastern Partnership, transport cooperation was launched in May 2010 under 'Platform 2 on Economic Integration and Convergence with EU Policies'. Transport cooperation will focus in particular on road safety.

The TRACECA Coordinating project has used a participatory methodology that was developed to identify the list of TRACECA infrastructure priority projects which were presented at the first TRACECA Investment Forum, held on 12 October 2010 in Brussels.

Most of the projects presented, for instance the "Road/Armenian project "North-South Corridor" and Road/Georgia Zestaponi-Samtredia Motorway Widening, will be financed through EIB loans and grant schemes. As a follow-up to this exercise, several projects were earmarked to receive practical technical assistance. The foundations have been laid to develop a regional maritime safety and security strategy in the Black Sea and Caspian Sea. Also, in order to enhance maritime trade and port operations and establish Motorways of the Sea for the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea, a number of pilot projects have been developed, with the close involvement of both the public and private sectors.

**1.4.2.1 Priority investment plans and projects to upgrade transport infrastructure / networks identified and proposed with the support of Commission's regional support**

The EC support has promoted, through continuous TA & regional support, key investment plans and transport networks in order to better connect the different countries of the regions- among themselves and at the same time with the European context- in view of enlarging the networks and of improving the transport infrastructure & services, with benefits on the overall sustainability of the transport networks, reducing costs and time and increasing the level of services, looking also at the coordination among the different transport modes, both within the regions themselves and between regions and Europe.

See also Extracts from pages 2-3 of the Identification Fiche for the Mediterranean Motorway of the Sea II and Integrated Maritime Policy ( 2008/020-538) in relation to point iv. Assistance in identifying ways to finance infrastructure and technical equipment.

The last part of the project (4) should envisage linking required infrastructure and technical interface needs to possible way of financing. This may in its turn require specific assistance for those projects which have showed a high level of maturity but are in need of some financial support of IFI's to realize their demands. This would constitute the following actions:

- Assisting the beneficiary countries in finding funding (IFI's, Public Private Participation) for identified infrastructure needs and financing for additional technical equipment (e.g. IT computer solutions) as well as maintenance
- Expert teams should work with the consortia of the most mature projects to identify their concrete infrastructure and/or technical equipment needs and prepare proposals to obtain such financing.

The RTAP includes a number of actions related to the establishment of MoS connections in the whole Mediterranean basin.

Within the European Union, MoS have been identified as a competitive alternative to land transport already in the Transport White Paper of September 2001. During Spring 2004, the Council and the European Parliament adopted a revision of the Trans-European Transport Networks (TEN-T) in which the "MoS" concept was outlined as the means of introducing new intermodal maritime-based logistics chains in Europe, which should bring about a structural change in the European transport organisation.

To help these lines develop, the Transport White Paper states that European funds should be made available. The new article 12(a) of the TEN-T Regulation gives a legal framework for funding of MoS projects.

Within the EU, four corridors have been designated for the setting up of projects of European interest:

- Motorway of the Baltic Sea (linking the Baltic Sea Member States with Member States in Central and Western Europe, including the route through the North Sea/Baltic Sea canal) (by 2010);
- Motorway of the Sea of western Europe (leading from Portugal and Spain via the Atlantic Arc to the North Sea and the Irish Sea) (by 2010);
- Motorway of the Sea of south-east Europe (connecting the Adriatic Sea to the Ionian Sea and the Eastern Mediterranean, including Cyprus) (by 2010);
- Motorway of the Sea of south-west Europe (western Mediterranean, connecting Spain, France, Italy and including Malta and linking with the Motorway of the Sea of south-east Europe and including links to the Black Sea) (by 2010).

The High Level Group on the Extension of the Trans European Transport Networks to the Neighbouring countries identified the MoS as a priority for transport facilitation between the EU and these neighbouring regions. This objective resulted in the encouragement of including partners from neighbouring third countries in the 2008 EU call for MoS projects in the East Mediterranean area.

Action Fiche of the "Euromed Transport Project- Support to the Implementation of the Regional Transport Action Plan" where is stated:

"The main objectives of the Euro-Mediterranean partnership in the field of transport aim to:

- Improve the efficiency of the regional network by addressing structural issues related to the liberalization of the ports and aviation sectors, [...]
- supporting inter-modality, and considering the long-term re-structuring of the rail sector.
- Reinforce the regional infrastructure network for the whole region by supporting the inter-connection and interoperability of national networks with each other and with the TEN-T;

See also the Euromed Transport Motorways of the Sea II where it is indicated the importance of "Contribute to the overall completion of the physical and economic integration of the Euro-Mediterranean region and the development of a Mediterranean free trade area through a well-functioning transport system. In the Doc. The Euromed Transport Motorways of the Sea II- Strategy Paper-"where the objective is to establish reliable, efficient, integrated, and environmentally sustainable maritime and intermodal door-to-door connections within the broader logistics and supply chain systems.

Also meaningful has been the project Traceca Transport Dialogue and network interoperability which was composed of four main components:

- Implementation support for the IGC Long-Term Strategy and related Action Plans including capacity building and institutional building

- Project identification and project definition;
- Mobilization of funding;

#### Communication and dissemination

For instance specific support in the Euro Mediterranean region has been given for the development of the following trans-national multimodal routes:

- The trans-Maghreb route (from Rabat up to Alexandria);
- The trans-Mashreq route (Mersin-Damascus-Aqaba-Suez-Cairo).

A critical element, verified in the field visits - both in Ukraine and in Morocco - is related to the fact that for some priority investment plans, the regional TA and the selected regional projects have been managed directly from HQ in Brussels from the policy, administrative and technical level while the role of the EUD has been not active and essentially of light coordination between the different projects and exchange of view, without been involved in operational & planning aspects.

The priority projects have been useful to the national counterparts, particularly for the exchange of management capacity practices and exchange of information with the other countries, for upgrading transport infrastructure/networks identified and proposed, for the use and partnerships of the regional transport networks in the related sub-modes, i.e aviation and maritime.

- Morocco, together with Tunisia, Jordan and Egypt, has been keen to adapt to EU rules and laws and to develop more links in transport, particularly- but not only- with Europe and within the Mediterranean region.
- According to Morocco's counterpart: Morocco, Jordan, Tunisia and also Egypt are the countries where the inter-relationship for PPP between public and private has become more intense in the past years, and this is particularly true for ports and airports.
- Some benefits of the TA for Morocco and for the other Mediterranean countries derive from improvement in non-physical barriers and management at the border crossing, simplifying customs and other procedures, making efforts towards electronic procedures and standardization of papers documents, as well as for common language(s) and formats.
- 

In Ukraine the field visit has demonstrated specifically that there have been :

- Project identification and project definition through pilot projects;
- Mobilization of funding, in co-operation with the EC, in punctual association sometimes with the EBRD and EIB's programs;
- The priority investment plans in Ukraine have also helped to develop a 'Strategic National Plan for Transport' promoted directly from the actions started by the EC's TA in the country in the last years
- Development of standards procedures of appraisal for priority projects and networks' definition in the region as a whole.

#### **I.4.2.2 Proposed investment projects adequately take into account the need to strengthen inter-modal transport system, e.g.: inter-modal transport sub-modes (airports, ports, multimodal platforms) have been integrated into coordinated national/regional transport sector programmes (case studies)**

The EC has invested resources and has tried to focus at the integration of the different sub-modes- both for passengers and freight- within each country and among the different countries of the sub-regions, fostering the inter-links among the national/regional levels, in view of an improvement of the overall transport system of the sub-regions with the European countries, creating in such a way a new reference's framework for a better development of transport flows and networks

The above is well documented in the Identification Fiche of the "Mediterranean Motorway of the Sea II" project (page 4) where:

"In 2007 the European Commission has adopted the Integrated Maritime Policy (IMP) which was fully endorsed by Heads of State and Government in December 2007<sup>116</sup>. This policy sets out the objectives and actions for an integrated approach to all sea-related human activities, in order to maximise the benefits from such activities. The Action

<sup>116</sup> COM(2007) 575final and SEC(2007) 1278

plan of 2007 also promotes the inclusion of Maritime Policy objectives in the dialogue with third countries sharing regional seas and the development of shared responsibility and increased cooperation in managing the Mediterranean Sea.

An inventory of the state-of-play in each beneficiary country was carried out under the previous project and identified that key trade and transport bottlenecks result from inadequate sector policies and/or administrative procedures, more than from lack of major physical infrastructure. Waiting times in ports are experienced frequently; shipping lines serving the ports are not calling frequently and/or regularly enough to enhance their use, port areas are not designed to accommodate the storage of a large numbers of trucks and/or containers and logistic platforms are inadequate to create an efficient modal shift to road and/or rail connections serving the hinterland. The proposed project should assist the beneficiary countries in overcoming these logistical bottlenecks.

These bottlenecks are not limited solely to maritime links but also relate to the wider port area and the hinterland linked to the port by means of road and rail connections. The objective of the proposed project is to address these transport and logistical bottlenecks along the whole transport logistic chain with the ambition to increase trade in flows volumes and in terms of quality to make the related logistical process more efficient”.

Identification Fiche for the “Mediterranean Motorway of the Sea II and Integrated Maritime Policy ( 2008/020-538) concerning the Technical assistance to improve of port and logistic processes

The objective relates to the improvement of port operations and logistic processes in the wider transport logistic chain by means of offering concrete technical assistance in this matter to the consortia. The proposed project will continue this work in the following ways:

- Establish an expert team which could identify existing transport logistical bottlenecks;
- Providing technical assistance (workshops and technical assistance) related to the needs which have been identified during the previous project of existing consortia and to new consortia on adapting the port area to short sea shipping operations which would reduce transport and transit processes (e.g. reducing waiting times);
- Exploring ways of efficient tracking and tracing of goods (with a link to the EuroMed Transport GNSS project);
- Exchange of best practices among the Mediterranean partner countries (the mature pilot projects of the previous projects) related to good practices as well as EU countries;
- Providing assistance on single window concepts of making administrative declarations (including customs related documents) and electronic data exchange.

The same project ‘Euromed Transport Motorways of the Sea II’ indicates that specific interventions have been envisaged for the beneficiary countries (Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Palestinian Territories, Syria, Tunisia) with the objective of facilitating an efficient flow of goods and ensuring door-to-door connectivity and interoperability between both sides of the Mediterranean. At the same time the MoS concept for regional traffic flows and transport sector in the Black Sea and Caspian Sea has been provided in the ‘Traceca Motorways of the Sea (MoS) for Black Sea and Caspian Sea’ ( see for instance at the pages 4-6-7 of the doc’ Traceca programme in TACIS Regional action Programme 2006’ for Component 1:Ukrainian- Moldova State border- EBAM- and for Component 2 : Provision of border and customs control equipment to Moldova and Belarus).

See also page 35 of ENPI regional\_east SP 2010-2013 and IP 2010-2013, 6.2.3.2. Specific Objectives

- Increased inter-modality between land modes and with Short Sea Shipping, including those such as the EU concept of the ‘Motorways of the Sea’, in order to ensure the smooth and uninterrupted flow of trade for all types of freight actors by different modes of transport and across different countries;
- Effective enforcement of international conventions, in particular at port level, achieving a regional minimum level of compliance across the region, in particular as regards Port State Control and Flag State Implementation, including maritime security;
- Strengthened bilateral relations and regional cooperation on common policy objectives in the areas of maritime and air transport;
- The improvement of air navigation services, safety performance, air traffic management, flight safety operational requirements and airport safety regulations.

From the field visit in Ukraine and Morocco it has been verified that the EC has invested meaningful resources in both regions and has tried to focus at the integration of the different sub-modes- both for passengers and freight- within each country and among the different countries of the sub-regions, fostering the inter-links (both for passengers and goods) among the national/regional levels, in view of an improvement of the overall transport system of the sub-regions with the European countries, creating in such a



way a new reference's framework for a better development of transport flows and networks.

Several lessons have been learned from past regional cooperation programs, both in the Southern and in the Eastern regions. Firstly, the creation of regional networks and dialogue has become an important achievement of the partnership but cannot constitute an objective in its own right. Care should be taken to ensure that Mediterranean and Eastern regional programs focus on activities that foster regional or sub-regional integration and identity among the partners, and/or programs that clearly generate economies of scale and scope at regional level. Secondly, regional programs require the support and involvement of participating countries. Decentralization of the management of regional programs to countries in the region may facilitate and strengthen effectiveness but should be appropriately managed to ensure sufficient participation by all stakeholders.

However, national authorities and coordinators in some countries - like Morocco and Ukraine- need to reach a higher level of commitment, otherwise any effort from the EC might be jeopardised by the absence of self-sustainability in some Mediterranean and Eastern Countries and lack of continuity in the administrative structure, due to the absence of internal know-how transfer systems.

Interesting results have been shown also in the project 'Traceca Motorways of the Sea (MoS) for Black Sea and Caspian Sea' where it has been shown the promotion of a fast, smooth and efficient implementation of results by using existing and capable facilities & regional corridors, as well as building crucial stakeholders support.

The integration process through transport has shown specific contribution at regional level and has developed a greater compatibility between the different national transport systems and indeed, they have mutually served as transit countries, securing not only the access to the local economies, but also to the other adjacent countries sharing the border with other countries.

#### **1.4.2.3 National, regional and international sources of funding for above-mentioned projects identified and mobilised with the support of Commission's regional initiatives**

The co-ordination of the main IFIs is crucial for an harmonized development of the TA coming from different sources and related to the different countries and the EC has been a catalyst for the mobilisation of funding, contributing to harmonize the utilisation of the national, regional and international resources, giving particular attention to a more close relationship- in particular for funding priority projects-with the EIB and the bilateral Agencies of the different European countries and then with the World Bank, the EBRD, The African Development Bank, and other main sources of financing; all that in order to avoid overlapping of interventions and contributing to give more rationality and efficiency to a better allocation of national budgets in each country, with reference to the transport sector of each country. Of course this is part of a process that has to be continuously improved along the time.

It is important to underline that in the Mediterranean region for instance the Regional Transport Action Plan (RTAP) for the Mediterranean that was jointly adopted in 2007 by the EU and the Mediterranean partner countries), and approved by all representatives of beneficiary countries at the Euromed Transport Forum held in Brussels on 29-30 May 2007, proposes 34 actions in a number of areas. In this context, the following specific objectives were established: (a) Continuing the transport sector reform process in the region; (b) Developing the Mediterranean regional transport infrastructure network and its links to the Trans – European Transport Network (TEN – T); (c) Promoting intermodality; (d) Strengthening the safety and security of transport modes, especially in maritime and air transport and (e) Supporting sub-regional cooperation initiatives.

The RTAP has envisaged a number of actions related to the establishment of MoS connections in the whole Mediterranean basin.

Within the European Union, MoS have been identified as a competitive alternative to land transport already in the Transport White Paper of September 2001. During Spring 2004, the Council and the European Parliament adopted a revision of the Trans-European Transport Networks (TEN-T) in which the "MoS" concept was outlined as the means of introducing new intermodal maritime-based logistics chains in Europe, which should bring about a structural change in the European transport organisation (see Project data on the: MEDITERRANEAN MOTORWAYS OF THE SEA II and Integrated Maritime Policy -2008/020-538).

Some useful elements are also found in the Extracts from the JOINT STAFF WORKING PAPER, Implementation of the European Neighborhood Policy in 2010, Sector Progress Report, {COM(2011) 303}, Brussels, 25/05/2011, pp. 12-13 :

"In the framework of the Motorways of the Sea-MEDAMOS project, work has started on the development of a roadmap for a Motorway of the Seas network in the Mediterranean, which also connects to the Trans European Transport network (TEN-T). A short list of priority projects drawn up by the Euro-Mediterranean Transport Infrastructure Working group has received practical technical assistance in 2010 with a view to their realization. These projects lie at the basis of the implementation of the

missing infrastructure links of the Trans Mediterranean Transport network (TMN-T)

See Extracts from the Doc. " Identification Fiche for Project Approach- Mediterranean Motorway of the Sea II and Integrated Maritime Policy ( 2008/020-538) concerning the Assistance in identifying ways to finance infrastructure and technical equipment

The last part of the project (4) should envisage linking required infrastructure and technical interface needs to possible way of financing. This may in its turn require specific assistance for those projects which have showed a high level of maturity but are in need of some financial support of IFI's to realize their demands. This would constitute the following actions:

- Assisting the beneficiary countries in finding funding (IFI's, Public Private Participation) for identified infrastructure needs and financing for additional technical equipment (e.g. IT computer solutions) as well as maintenance
- Expert teams should work with the consortia of the most mature projects to identify their concrete infrastructure and/or technical equipment needs and prepare proposals to obtain such financing.

Les financements de la FEMIP au Maroc. [HTTP://WWW.EIB.ORG/ATTACHMENTS/COUNTRY/MOROCCO\\_2012\\_FR.PDF](http://www.eib.org/attachments/country/morocco_2012_fr.pdf)

Transports et télécommunications : la BEI a prêté jusqu'à présent 1,7 milliard d'EUR. La BEI a soutenu la construction et l'aménagement de plus de 15 500 km de voies de circulation dans tout le pays (120 millions d'EUR). Elle a également financé l'élargissement de l'autoroute Casablanca-Rabat et le contournement de Rabat (220 millions d'EUR) et la construction d'une autoroute entre Berrechid et Béni Mellal (220 millions d'EUR). Elle a par ailleurs participé à l'extension du complexe portuaire Tanger Med (200 millions d'EUR).

FEMIP : 10 key figures from the last 10 years

- EUR 13bn of financing through 168 projects in the 9 Mediterranean partner countries, mobilising nearly EUR 35bn of additional capital;
- EUR102m in dedicated technical assistance to help implement projects

Some specific interventions have been developed , with the support of the EU, EIB, EBRD, African Development Bank as for example: in the ' Transport dialogue and networks interoperability between the EU and its Neighbouring Countries and Central Asian Countries' and in the 'Euromed Transport Motorways of the Sea II' in which the generation of a short list of infrastructure and transport projects have been performed and where bankable projects have been identified with committed IFI investment funds.

See at page 12 " Promoting trade and Investment Flows (networks)" for financing related to the 'Traceca Motorways of the Sea (MoS) for Black Sea and Caspian Sea' ( see the doc' Traceca programme in TACIS Regional action Programme 2006').

For specific evidence of interventions please refer to Page 11 of ANNEX II - TECHNICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS TACIS REGIONAL ACTION PROGRAMME 2006

#### **TRACECA programme**

Via the TRACECA institutions such as the Permanent Secretariat of the IGC Traceca and the project Trade Facilitation and Institutional Support a continuous dialogue with major other donors in the region is ensured, in order to mutually increase the effectiveness of trade facilitation and transport sector projects. The donor organizations in the region with which regular coordination takes place are the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), the World Bank (WB), the Asian Development Bank (ADB), UN Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), the Kuwait Development Fund (KDF), Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA) and US Agency for International Development (USAID).

**INOGATE program.** INOGATE will take into account the existing as well as the planned initiatives from both bilateral donors and lending institutions (World Bank, EBRD, EIB) in the region in similar fields. Consistency with TACIS National programs, particularly in relation to institution-building and legal approximation measures, will also be ensured. It has been well documented also in the field visits to Ukraine and Morocco that the EC has provided TA in these countries for supporting the improved management capacity and use of the regional transport networks although has not funded capital investments for the different countries and regions. Recently the regional co-operation – mainly in association with the EIB- has produced an overall better management capacity of projects in the different sub-regions, developing- particularly in the Southern region- a mechanism in which the EC has funded the strategic side for the transport sector, promoting the 'soft components' of the projects (i.e. TA, National Transport Master Plans, City and Region Master Plan, pre-feasibility studies for priority projects, training sessions, tour studies, etc. ) while the EIB has subsequently funded selected priority transport projects in some countries through 'soft loans', looking also to the long term and on how to guarantee an adequate maintenance of selected transport networks.

A better co-ordination of the main IFIs (International Financing Institutions) for funding priority projects have to be more developed in the future; there is in fact a need for improved coordination, in order to avoid overlapping interventions among the different Institutions, both in the Southern and in the Eastern regions.

#### **I.4.2.4 Evidence that regional interventions in this area are designed and implemented with a view to reaping the benefits linked to transfer of knowledge and lessons learned from one ENP region to the other**

The EC has developed a TA, taking into account and designing the further improvement of learning capabilities of national officers of the different countries of the sub-regions, increasing the level of knowledge and developing transfer of know how in this sector with the contribution of European experts in the field, as for instance promoting workshops, training sessions in the transport field, tour studies in selected countries of Europe etc...This kind of activities and the exchanges of experiences has produced a mutual benefits also from one ENP region to the other, although the focus of transfer of knowledge and of increasing the officers' capabilities has been primarily from Europe to each sub- regions, while the lessons learned from one region to the other –at horizontal level-has been quite limited.

Other useful references on lesson learnt are indicated hereafter in Project Fiche-DAC Code :21040 " Motorway of the Sea (MoS) for Black Sea and Caspian Sea:

"The lessons learnt in previous Tacis projects in the CIS region suggest that rational utilization of resources and economies of scale require a concentration on a limited number of priorities within the project implementation. As there was already huge involvement of the EC via different budget lines in trade and transport facilitation in the region, this project will form a further milestone towards regional integration and will strengthen the existing and previous efforts of Tacis projects and programs. The project will address a concept of transportation which is new for most the CIS countries. Thus, the activity should be specifically adjusted both to country and regional needs. At the same time it should to help optimize the connections of the CIS countries to Europe using modern techniques and practices. The experience shows that these balances should be carefully discussed before providing practical recommendations, highlighting concrete benefits to the beneficiary states from regional improvements.

Motorways of the sea are basically short distance shipping. In the European Union short Sea shipping carries app. 41 % of goods traffic with a steady growth rate. In terms of energy consumption transport on water is much more efficient compared to other modes of transport. With the same input of fuel the weight of cargo, which can be carried is at a minimum 2.5 times higher. This has also a positive impact in environmental respect - less fuel, less pollution. Container ships for the deep Sea, River and Seagoing River vessels, RoRo ferries for Trucks and Rail ferries are typical vehicles of the 'motorways of the sea'. RoRo Vessels for short distances are effective and helping to bypass congested roads and helping to overcome difficult border crossings. Experiences made with rail ferries in the Baltic Sea crossing waters to link railway systems, short sea traffic between North and Baltic Sea as well as in the Mediterranean Area provide good reasons to implement the concept of "Motorways of the Sea". The North European Ports in the Hamburg, Antwerp range are all connected to large inland waterways. Considerable part of cargo arriving or departing these ports is loaded from Sea going vessels into river vessels and vice versa. For some trades e.g. Baltic Sea / Rhine River area River-Sea Vessels are in use. The River Systems of the Danube and the Dnepr approaching the Black Sea are best suited for intermodal services and "Motorways of the Sea". In the Caspian Sea, Rail Ferries are linking the Ports of Baku, Aktau and Turkmenbashi on a regular basis. Especially in the Container Transportation feeder services are very successfully operated between Mediterranean ports and North Sea and Black Sea ports as well as between North Sea ports and Baltic ports. The logistic concepts of the major container operators in the world are based on container ships, which are becoming larger and larger. In the beginning of the 90ties an average container vessel was able to carry about 2,500 to 3,000 TEU and 10 Years later the size of ship have almost doubled. In the next years on the major traffic routes ships will be operated with 12,000 and more TEU. The concept of these container operators is based on only few ports in each continent as hubs, which serve other ports via transshipments. From these ports feeder vessels, river barges, rail or road carriers are organizing the door to door deliveries. To optimize the traffic in the Black Sea and Caspian Sea this experiences should be used. However, experience reveals that the international dimension can only function to its fullest extent only if there is a close cooperation between the authorities in each of the countries of the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea. Not only operators and forwarders have to be integrated, but also Maritime and Port Administrations and Custom Authorities".

See also page 11 of ENPI REGIONAL STRATEGY PAPER (2007-2013) AND REGIONAL INDICATIVE PROGRAMME (2007-2010) FOR THE EURO-MEDITERRANEAN PARTNERSHIP:

Several lessons have been learned from past regional cooperation programs. First, the creation of regional networks and dialogue has become an important achievement of the partnership but cannot constitute an objective in its own right. Care should be taken to ensure that Mediterranean regional programs focus on activities that foster regional or sub-regional integration and identity among the partners, and/or programs that clearly generate economies of scale and scope at regional level. Second, regional

programs require the support and involvement of participating countries. Decentralization of the management of regional programs to countries in the region may facilitate and strengthen effectiveness but should be appropriately managed to ensure sufficient participation by all stakeholders. Regional high-level meetings and institutions created under the Barcelona Process should continue to ensure region-wide ownership. In 2005, EuropeAid commissioned an evaluation of MEDA II (The Mid-Term Evaluation of MEDA II, Ecory-Nei, Rotterdam, April 2005) that gives full details of the results of MEDA including MEDA regional cooperation. The report issues 19 recommendations comprising both regional and bilateral cooperation.

This has been specifically verified for instance in the project 'Transport dialogue and networks' interoperability between the EU and its Neighbouring Countries and Central Asian Countries' where –among other activities-materials, results and other information produced have been widely communicated and disseminated, developing training and capacity building activities in order to provide institutional and strategic support to the Traceca and Baku Initiative coordination mechanisms. Also meaningful has been in this regard the 'Euromed Civil Aviation Project' where it has been stressed the maximisation of the knowledge about the project among stakeholders, through information, communication and dissemination of the project activities and results.

With reference to 'lessons learnt and transfer of knowledge', see at page 8 - " Past EC assistance and lessons learnt" related to the 'Traceca Motorways of the Sea (MoS) for Black Sea and Caspian Sea' ( see 'Traceca programme in TACIS Regional action Programme 2006').

With reference to lessons learnt and transfer of knowledge see also the "Euromed Motorways of the Sea II" – Regional Strategy Paper 2007-2013.

"The previous project (see pages 5-6) identified some proposals which have a high potential of demonstrating the benefits of increased efficiency of maritime links, modal shift and cooperation between different parties to the whole region. The previous contract provided targeted support to these mature pilot projects with the aim of further optimizing operations where needed.

In addition a horizontal assistance package was offered to all partner countries and the participating public and private parties. The previous project also provided, as lesson learnt, a Road Map for further development of Motorways of the Seas project in the Mediterranean accompanied by an impact assessment.

In addition more attention was envisaged for the modernisation of the regulatory framework which can be done by technical assistance in these matters as well as by more general workshops and seminars".

As far as Lessons learnt are concerned see "Action Fiche for Beneficiary/Country/Region/Theme: Euromed Transport Project- Support to the Implementation of the Regional Transport Action Plan" p.2 where it is stated:

"The implementation of the Euromed Transport Programme has confirmed the importance of establishing a continuous policy dialogue amongst Partner countries representatives. This process has led to meaningful milestones such as the organisation of the first EuroMed Ministerial Transport Conference, as well as the adoption of the Blue Paper on the Euro-Mediterranean transport networks and more recently the Regional Transport Action Plan. The Partner countries themselves have clearly expressed their attachment to these fora and their wish to see them continue.

However, national authorities and coordinators in some countries need to reach a higher level of commitment, otherwise any effort from the EC might be jeopardised by the absence of self-sustainability in some Mediterranean Countries and lack of continuity in the administrative structure, due to the absence of internal know-how transfer systems. Discussions with the Partner countries, confirmed by the conclusion of the recent evaluation mission of the Euromed Transport Programme have thus confirmed the need to maintain the established dialogue through permanent coordinating structures, such as Permanent Secretariats.

Past dialogue and assessments have also uncovered a growing need to adopt a sub-regional perspective on certain matters, given the geographic differences between countries of the Western Mediterranean and the Eastern Mediterranean. Differences in the situation of the transport sector in these sub-regions have revealed the limits of a one-dimensional approach. As such, one of the current challenges within the regional reform process will be to provide a more tailored and locally specific approach".

The EC has developed the TA in the 2 regions (Eastern and Southern), taking into account and designing the further improvement of learning capabilities of national officers of the different countries of the sub-regions, increasing the level of knowledge and developing transfer of know how in this sector with the contribution of European experts in the field, as for instance promoting workshops, training sessions in the transport field, tour studies in selected countries of Europe etc...

This kind of activities and the exchanges of experiences have produced a mutual benefits related to the improvement of sustainable regional transport infrastructure networks, the focus of transfer of knowledge and of increasing the officers' capabilities have been primarily from Europe to each sub- regions, while the lessons learned from one region to the other –at horizontal level-has been quite limited.

#### **JC 4.3 Commission interventions in the transport sector are designed and implemented in full knowledge of their possible impact on the environment**

##### **I.4.3.1 Proposed investment projects adequately assess and minimise environmental impact of regional transport infrastructure**

The EC has strongly promoted, in each country and in each sub-region, the culture of taking appropriately into account the environment for different stages of priority transport projects in each national & regional context- before, during and after the construction of priority projects. Furthermore, the creation of 'Ministries for the Environment' in each country and the harmonization for the sub-regions of environmental procedures and norms applied already in the European context has constituted a remarkable progress and achievement for the EC in the different countries, contributing to the strengthening of the institutional and administrative levels of government and transferring the knowledge and consciousness related to the direct and indirect consequences of transport projects on the environment, minimising in this way the environmental impact of some main regional transport infrastructure.

Again good for the preliminary answer to the JC, but here we need details and information / sources to show that this is not only based on the previous knowledge / judgement of the expert but that this statement is based on facts and the facts are documented as follows:

- Different info from different sources (documents, interviews, ....)

See below extracts at pages III-IV-V of the "Identification Fiche for Project Approach- Transport safety and security".

In the field of air transportation, there is a need for the TRACECA and Baku initiative countries to introduce similar transport legislation and rules to the ones included in the European regulations governing civil aviation (i.e. regulations of EC/EASA, JAA, ICAO, Eurocontrol). The adoption of the EC/EASA or JAA standards relating to safety and environment protection can bring significant benefits to the air transport industry in the region and will significantly improve the safety performance of companies. In addition, the adoption and implementation of the EC/EASA or JAA regulations would enhance the environmental dimension of air transport, including for noise and emissions, which is currently deficient in many countries. It is important that air safety issues have primary precedence over other issues. Moreover, to maintain convergence of the rules and of the implementations among the EC neighbouring and Central Asia countries is crucial.

The minimisation of the environmental impact of regional transport infrastructure has been striking in different projects, as for instance the 'Euromed Civil Aviation Project', where it has been promoted the notion of an improved environmental friendless of air transport together with the elaboration of a road map geared towards the impact assessment of the Common Aviation Area.

An interesting application has been referred also in the 'Traceca Motorways of the Sea (MoS) for Black Sea and Caspian Sea' where pre-feasibility or feasibility studies have been carried out for selected projects , including costs-benefits analyses and environmental impact analyses, with a comprehensive impact assessment of the application of the MoS concept for regional integration among countries. A particular attention has been provided for the possible impact on the environment related to the cases of the Ukranian- Moldova State border and of Moldova and Belarus, in view of an overall regional harmonization of norms and procedures concerning the environment and transport.

See also for the possible impact on the environment situation some policy indications indicated at page 11 of the "Euromed Motorways of the Sea II" – Regional Strategy Paper 2007-2013.

##### **I.4.3.2 EIA or environmental aspects included explicitly in the laws, norms, agreements, or action plans (with particular attention to regulations concerning the transport of dangerous and polluting goods)**

Within the overall framework of environmental aspects, the EIA (Environmental Impact Analysis) has been promoted in the different countries at regional level, along the guidelines developed by the EC and the EIB for the evaluation and assessment of feasibility studies. A particular attention has been given to the application in each country of the regions of laws, norms, agreements, etc. concerning the transport of dangerous and polluting goods related to the different transport modes ( particular attention has been given to the roads, railways and maritime modes) in order to avoid disasters and for preventing the spreading of diseases and of other kind accidents.

The EIA and environmental aspects have been taken into account in particular – but not only- for the transport of dangerous and polluting goods. A good example is given by

the 'Traceca Motorways of the Sea (MoS) for Black Sea and Caspian Sea', in relation to the beneficiaries countries for the region (Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Romania, Turkey, Ukraine, Turkmenistan), specifically in the concrete preparation of pilot projects, emphasizing the regional use of laws, norms, agreements which can be appropriate for matching this important and delicate issue. The same is true for the project 'Euromed Transport Motorways of the Sea II where the main objective has been of establishing a reliable, efficient, integrated and environmentally sustainable maritime and intermodal door-to-door connections within the broader logistics and supply chain systems of the region, taking into account simultaneously the crucial aspects related to the environmental aspects.

For specific interventions see pp. 10-11 of Regulation on the Transport of Dangerous Goods along the TRACECA Corridor, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, Working Paper 5 Legal and Institutional Framework, August 2007.

During the field visits to Ukraine and Morocco there was evidence that - within the overall framework of environmental aspects - the EIA (Environmental Impact Analysis) has been promoted in the different countries at regional level, along the guidelines developed by the EC and the EIB for the evaluation and assessment of feasibility studies.

A particular attention has been given to the application in each country of the regions of laws, norms, agreements, etc. concerning the transport of dangerous and polluting goods related to the different transport modes (particular attention has been given to the roads, railways and maritime modes, both in Ukraine and in Morocco) in order to avoid disasters and for preventing the spreading of diseases and of other kind accidents.

The EIA and environmental aspects have been taken into account in particular – but not only- for the transport of dangerous and polluting goods.

Furthermore, the creation of 'Ministries for the Environment' in each country and the harmonization for the sub-regions of environmental procedures and norms applied already in the European context has constituted a remarkable progress and achievement for the EC in the different countries, contributing to the strengthening of the institutional and administrative levels of government and transferring the knowledge and consciousness related to the direct and indirect consequences of transport projects on the environment, minimising in this way the environmental impact of some main regional transport infrastructure.

The minimisation of the environmental impact of regional transport infrastructure has been striking in different projects, as for instance the 'Euromed Civil Aviation Project' (verified in the field visit to Morocco), where the notion of an improved environmental-friendly concept of air transport has been promoted together with the elaboration of a road map geared towards the impact assessment of the Common Aviation Area.

#### **JC 4.4: Commission's regional support has contributed to the improved management capacity and use of the regional transport networks**

##### **I.4.4.1 Trends in condition (quality) of regional corridors and maritime transport connections**

The EC regional support has contributed to the improved management capacity in the different countries, indicating for instance the possibility of establishing 'managerial unit of responsibility' for selected regional corridors-as already experienced in the development of the European Main Transport Network- inducing in this way an innovative practice of managing corridors, allowing at the same time the continuous monitoring of the conditions of quality of some important regional corridors, connecting the different countries of the regions and also the countries of the region with the European countries.

ENPI Eastern Region RSP 2010-2013 and RIP 2010-2013

Possible Indicators of Achievement

- Increase in transport flows between the partner countries and the EU, and the partner countries themselves;
- Number of practical measures taken to improve the multimodal freight transport chain and a more efficient flow of goods between the EU, the Black Sea/Caspian littoral States and neighboring countries;
- Increase in IFI, commercial and government financing of investment for infrastructure projects;
- Increase in the level of compliance with international conventions, in particular at port level, achieving a regional minimum level of compliance, in particular as regards Port State Control and Flag State Implementation, including maritime security;
- Implementation record of the recommendations of the High Level Group on the extension of trans-European transport axes to neighboring countries and regions;
- Increase in compliance with international best practice standards.



- Increase of the European satellite navigation service (EGNOS) extension over airspace of some of the ENP countries initiated.

The management capacity in using the regional transport networks has been underlined in various projects; in particular – but not only- in: a) the implementation of the 'Euromed Transport Motorways of the Sea II' and in b) the 'Transport Dialogue and networks' interoperability between the EU and its Neighbouring Countries and Central Asian Countries, together with the 'Traceca Motorways of the Sea (MoS) for Black Sea and Caspian Sea, where the quality of regional and maritime transport connections has looked at the harmonious and continuous improvement of the connections of the main ports and multimodal platforms of the beneficiaries countries. In the 'Traceca Motorways of the Sea (MoS) for Black Sea and Caspian Sea' (see 'Traceca programme in TACIS Regional action Programme 2006' p.2) specific attention has been given to the improvement of management capacity for regional transport linked to the Kura river basin, by facilitating the implementation of applicable components of the EU directives related to management of transport at regional level among different countries of the region, i.e. Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan.

See also for the project 'Euromed Transport Motorways of Sea II, for the Mediterranean region (see page 6 of the 'Identification Fiche for Project Approach' related to the above doc.) is directly connected to the objective of improving management capacity as envisaged directly and indirectly in the following actions identified in the RTAP action n° 21 (implementation of pilot projects and follow recommendations in future developments), action n° 4 (reduction of dwell times for containers), action n°5 (implementation of IMO/FAL document) and action n° 17 (logistic platforms). In addition a number of actions on reforms in the maritime, road and rail sector can be addressed, with an overall improvement of management capacity and use of regional and maritime transport connections.

The management capacity in using the regional transport networks has been underlined in various projects as verified in the field missions; in particular – but not only- in : a) the implementation in Morocco of the 'Euromed Transport Motorways of the Sea II' and in b) the 'Transport Dialogue and networks' interoperability in Ukraine, between the EU and its Neighbouring Countries and Central Asian Countries, together with the 'Traceca Motorways of the Sea (MoS) for Black Sea and Caspian Sea, where the quality of regional and maritime transport connections has looked at the harmonious and continuous improvement of the connections of the main ports and multimodal platforms of the beneficiaries countries.

On the same subject, meaningful for importance, has been also the project 'Euromed Transport Motorways of Sea II, for the Mediterranean region which is directly connected to the objective of improving management capacity as envisaged directly and indirectly in selected actions, as the ones identified in the RTAP action n° 21 (implementation of pilot projects and follow recommendations in future developments), action n° 4 (reduction of dwell times for containers), action n°5 (implementation of IMO/FAL document) and action n° 17 (logistic platforms). In addition a number of actions on reforms in the maritime, road and rail sector have been addressed, with an overall improvement of management capacity and use of regional and maritime transport connections.

The utilization of regional corridors by transport operators and passengers has been improved, both the Eastern and Southern regions, because of: the promotion of a better signalization- coupled with an improvement in lightning during the nights- and, of course, of an improvement of the overall state of some main corridors. The progressive harmonization of rules and procedures at the border crossings between different countries has also facilitated the movements of operators and passengers with benefits in transport's time, reduction of costs and queues, etc.

The projects have been useful to the national counterparts, particularly for the exchange of management capacity practices and exchange of information with the other countries for the use of the regional transport networks in the related sub-modes, i.e aviation and maritime.

- Morocco, together with Tunisia, Jordan and Egypt, has been keen to adapt to EU rules and laws and to develop more links along the transport corridors- particularly, but not only- with Europe and within the Mediterranean region.
- According to Morocco's counterpart: Morocco, Jordan, Tunisia and also Egypt are the countries where the inter-relationship for PPP between public and private has become more intense in the past years, and this is particularly true for ports and airports on the main corridors.

#### **I.4.4.2 Trends in funding for capital works and adequate maintenance of regional transport networks (for selected countries)**

The EC has provided TA and not funding for capital investments to the different countries and regions although the co-operation – mainly with the EIB- has produced in the last years and in the different sub-regions a good mechanism in which the EC has funded the strategic side for the transport sector, promoting the 'soft components' of the projects (i.e. TA, National Transport Master Plans, City and Region Master Plan, pre-feasibility studies for priority projects, training sessions, tour studies, etc. ) while the EIB

has subsequently funded selected priority transport projects in some countries through 'soft loans', looking also to the long term and on how to guarantee an adequate maintenance of selected transport networks.

See some references below Extracted from pages 2-3 of "Action Fiche for NIF- Annex III- DAC –code 21010- Transport Policy and Adm. Management"

#### *Indicators*

- Amount of additional funding mobilised;
- Amount of loans granted by multilateral and national Development Finance Institutions ;
- Progress in the implementation of the relevant APs commitments in the Transport, Energy, Environment;
- Progress in the implementation of the ENP related thematic policies aspects in the Transport, Energy, and Environment sector;

See page 1-2 of the Doc. " Identification Fiche for Project Approach- Mediterranean Motorway of the Sea II and Integrated Maritime Policy ( 2008/020-538)

The Transport White Paper states that European funds should be made available. The new article 12(a) of the TEN-T Regulation gives a legal framework for funding of MoS projects.

Within the EU, four corridors have been designated for the setting up of projects of European interest:

- Motorway of the Baltic Sea (linking the Baltic Sea Member States with Member States in Central and Western Europe, including the route through the North Sea/Baltic Sea canal) (by 2010);
- Motorway of the Sea of western Europe (leading from Portugal and Spain via the Atlantic Arc to the North Sea and the Irish Sea) (by 2010);
- Motorway of the Sea of south-east Europe (connecting the Adriatic Sea to the Ionian Sea and the Eastern Mediterranean, including Cyprus) (by 2010);
- Motorway of the Sea of south-west Europe (western Mediterranean, connecting Spain, France, Italy and including Malta and linking with the Motorway of the Sea of south-east Europe and including links to the Black Sea) (by 2010).

See also page 18 of ENPI regional\_east SP 2010-2013 and IP 2010-2013. The choice between regional and national-level assistance must take the additional requirements of regional cooperation into account. This consideration is also relevant in terms of the capacity to leverage IFIs' funds. IFIs in general prefer to operate on a bilateral rather than on a multilateral basis, because of the clearer identification of responsibilities. Only a robust political backing, as has been the case under the Baku Initiative with the dedicated TRACECA and INOGATE programmes, can provide sufficient credibility to attract IFI funding at the regional level. This initiative provides a platform for continued cooperation with Eastern partners and Central Asia in the fields of transport and energy.

For the countries of the 2 ENP regions it has been stimulated the coordination with the main IFIs ( EIB, EBRD, WB, AfDB, etc...) in order to adequately fund selected projects and to maintain them in the future. This exercise has been performed taking into account the priority needs of each region, trying to benefit with selected pilot projects the different countries involved, in order to raise maximum awareness in the region on the benefits of looking at the overall cycle of the projects (identification of priority projects, feasibility or pre-feasibility, impact assessment analyses, maintenance, management of the infrastructure).

On financing and with specific reference to the Euromed Transport Project has shown that IFIs and investors are reassessing projects and in many cases to restructure them to improve financial viability and make the projects also more manageable for the financing sector.

The governments, also in the Mediterranean and the Middle East area, remain committed to their programs and are trying to support implementation of new projects by restructuring them and facilitating financing.

In addition, multilateral and bilateral agencies should continue to provide critical funding to private infrastructure projects.

Attention should also be given to PPPs (Public Private Partnerships) schemes able to bring together different types of public and private funds for of the selected priority projects. PPPs can be win-win for public and private sectors if properly structured.

Within this framework some pilot projects have been selected, following 3 main directions:

- Identification of mechanisms for guarantees;
- Identification of subventions to the investment;
- Identification of a regional system for ensuring the juridical framework.

Regarding the financing of infrastructure, some problems/issues have been encountered , particularly in the Euromed Project ,in the meaningful area of PPPs (Public–Private Partnerships). These are in particular:

- The need for a legal framework facilitating the participation of the private sector
- The lack of developing Successful PPP's and related PPP financing packages
- Insufficient transport policy considerations regarding PPP financing and the involvement of the IFI's in PPP financing
- The lack of identifying different types of PPP and the need for a robust project selection and design in Europe as well as in the Mediterranean region
- The need for appropriate risk sharing and the appropriate return for lenders and sponsors
- The lack of an Institutional Framework for PPP, both in Europe and in the Mediterranean region
- The lack of a centralized unit for PPP in each country of the region and the need for a stable policy framework
- Insufficiencies to improve public sector capacity for project preparation
- Lessons not learnt from the experience with PPP in the transport sector in Europe and its impact on transport related infrastructure projects.

Key lessons learned on PPP. Among them are the following were found in the experience in enlarged Europe which can be useful to take into consideration for the Mediterranean region:

- The importance during PPP gestation and procurement (which typically lasts 4-8 years) of broadly-based political/public debate regarding project/procurement design, so as to narrow the degree of uncertainty regarding project/contract details.
- Desirability of procurement/concession/financing stability during the process of selection and award of a PPP concession.
- Desirability of public sector obtaining major approvals/environmental assessment/land acquisition prior to PPP contract award to prevent unnecessary cost/delays/uncertainty and risks.
- The importance of adequate competition during procurement, and transparency of the procurement approach, to optimizing the public subsidy and generating cost efficiencies.
- BOT-Concession (Build-Operate-Transfer) length would of 30-35-year range (beyond this is likely to be suboptimal for taxpayers).
- Concession provisions allowing for government oversight/regulation over various aspects of the contractual arrangement (which are of vital importance for protecting the public interest), recognizing that these will have a "cost" in terms of private sector risk/reward.

With reference to Financing and to the Euro Mediterranean region ,the analysis of the mechanisms and principles of the TEN-T financing has been developed, in view of establishing a dedicated Fund for the TMN-T; this follows the mandate and recommendations of the first and second meetings of the EuroMed Transport Task Force on financing have been held in Brussels, respectively in July 20<sup>th</sup> and September 30<sup>th</sup>, 2010, under the Egyptian and the French co-presidencies of Union for the Mediterranean (UfM). The mandate of the EuroMed Transport Task Force on Financing are in line with the actions 30 and 31 of the Regional Transport Action Plan (RTAP) for the Mediterranean for 2007-2013 which focus on the financing of transport infrastructure projects in the region. Participants of the second task force have agreed to submit the following recommendations to the EuroMed Transport Forum through the Working Group on Infrastructure and Regulatory Issues:

1. The Mediterranean partners emphasize the importance of mobilizing resources in order to establish a Euro-Mediterranean Transport Fund taking into account the experience of the TEN-T mechanisms, principles and funding mechanisms.
2. To proceed with an in depth analyses of such mechanisms and principles for the financing of the TMN-T, and assess the financial needs in the Mediterranean region in the infrastructure Transport sector and of the mechanisms necessary.
3. Request that the Secretariat of the UfM in its mission of identification, promotion and branding of concrete transport projects takes fully account of the existing outcomes of ongoing work and contributes to the search for innovating financing formulae for the infrastructure of the future TMN-T.

The EuroMed Transport Project – MCII will carry out actions to maximize benefits from existing EU financial instruments in which the Mediterranean countries could be involved, including – among others – ENPI, regional and multi-country programs and ways to reinforce synergies with other donors, funding mechanisms and activities.

See also extract from pages 15 and 16 of the “ENPI regional \_ east SP 2010-2013 and IP 2010-2013”

EU funding for transport has centered on the financing of feasibility studies for road, maritime and rail infrastructure projects across the ENPI Eastern and Central Asian regions.

Further to this additional funding for IFI and national co-financed infrastructure projects, there have also been projects to develop coordinated transport policies and to provide training and increase training capacities.

#### **1.4.4.4. Trends in levels of utilization of regional corridors by transport operators and passengers**

The utilization of regional corridors by transport operators and passengers has been improved because of: the promotion of a better signalization- coupled with an improvement in lightning during the nights- and, of course, of an improvement of the overall state of some main corridors. The progressive harmonization of rules and procedures at the border crossings between different countries has also facilitated the movements of operators and passengers with benefits in transport's time, reduction of costs and queues, etc.

A useful reference is made for instance at page 8 of the OECD BUSINESS CLIMATE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY - Phase 1 Policy Assessment – EGYPT - DIMENSION III-1 – Infrastructure - June 2010

##### Transport Findings

With the exception of airport infrastructure, upgraded to support the development of tourism, transport infrastructure has traditionally suffered from lack of maintenance and investment. In recent years, the situation has deteriorated to the point where safety is threatened, as evidenced by tragic rail and ferry accidents. Since 2007, however, increased funding has been allocated to roads and railways, and PPPs have been used to finance the development of port infrastructure. The 2009 economic stimulus package further increased that spending, putting transport infrastructure catch-up high on the political agenda.

*A liberalised, well-functioning air transport sector* Airport infrastructure is regularly upgraded and offers state-of-the-art air travel facilities. Cairo International is becoming a regional hub directly linked to 91 domestic and international destinations served by 65 airlines. Egypt is a signatory to the Open Skies Agreement, which considerably liberalised international air travel. Air freight rates, too, are competitive.

*Dense networks and low costs in road and rail.* Egypt's road and rail networks are relatively dense: its rural accessibility index in 1999 was 77%, higher than the 59% MENA average. The rail network also serves most large urban areas and is dense with respect to the populated area of Egypt. Road tolls and railway fares are very low compared to the MENA region and other countries. Egypt's 40% modal share of railway passenger transport is among the highest in the world.

This issue has been particularly carried out in the project 'Traceca Motorways of the Sea (Mos) for Black Sea and Caspian Sea' as well as in the 'Euromed Transport Motorways of Sea II', where particular attention has been given –among other things to the cross borders' issue with related customs & associated activities linked to the crossing of the borders ( visas, etc..). The harmonization among countries has been developed through selected proposals focused on regulatory reforms and on the measures of progressive integration among countries.

Some specific mention can be found at Page 9 of the OECD BUSINESS CLIMATE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY - Phase 1 Policy Assessment – EGYPT - DIMENSION III-1 – Infrastructure - June 2010

##### *Plan multimodal transport for passengers and freight*

The mobility study performed by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) on traffic flows in Greater Cairo in 2003 should be updated to reflect changes in mobility patterns since then. The Public Transport Authority should build its modeling know-how in order to continuously adapt public transport to evolving needs.

The MENA-OECD Investment Program believes that similar reforms should eventually be envisaged in Alexandria and other large cities and that a national mobility plan could be implemented in the Nile Valley to enable seamless multimodal public transport travel between and within cities.

Implement the national logistics and supply chain strategy, which involves building road-rail-river transshipment terminals, as well as encouraging the emergence of

integrated point-to-point logistics providers. Examples to be borne in mind are those of the German and French national railways. They have acquired large trucking companies in order to provide seamless door-to-door logistics service.

#### **I.4.4.5 Evidence of specific contribution of regional interventions to the attainment of the above-mentioned results**

The evidence of specific contribution of regional interventions in the attainment of the above results can be measured against an overall improvements of the state of infrastructure and of the related transport services/practices which has eased and smoothed the traffic flows between sub-modes, countries and regions, fostering more persons and freight to travel with higher levels of comfort while at the same reducing time and costs, coupled- in perspective - with an overall reduction of accidents and with lesser damages to the environments, induced by the new legislations and procedures promoted specifically by the EC's regional interventions.

The different programs and projects carried out have specifically aimed at achieving meaningful results through regional transport interventions in order to pave the way for establishing integrated, efficient, and environmentally sustainable procedures in the different transport modes, as evidenced for instance mainly in the 'Euromed Transport Motorway of Sea II', in reviewing and improving the regulatory framework for maritime transport, ports, logistics and trade facilitation with specific focus on sector reform and environmental management systems.

Interesting results have been shown also in the project 'Traceca Motorways of the Sea (MoS) for Black Sea and Caspian Sea' where it has been shown the promotion of a fast, smooth and efficient implementation of results by using existing and capable facilities & regional corridors, as well as building crucial stakeholders support.

The integration process through transport has shown specific contribution at regional level and has developed a greater compatibility between the different national transport systems and indeed, they have mutually served as transit countries, securing not only the access to the local economies, but also to the other adjacent countries sharing the border with other countries.

The above has been for instance indicated in the Project "Transport dialogue and networks' interoperability between the EU and its Neighboring Countries and Central Asian Countries" (see Inception Report at page 11- Sept. 2009).

Interesting results have been shown in the field visits also – for Ukraine- in the project 'Traceca Motorways of the Sea (MoS) for Black Sea and Caspian Sea' where it has been shown the promotion of a fast, smooth and efficient implementation of results by using existing and capable facilities & regional corridors, as well as building crucial stakeholders support.

The integration process through transport has shown specific contribution at regional level and has developed a greater compatibility between the different national transport systems and indeed, they have mutually served as transit countries, securing not only the access to the local economies, but also to the other adjacent countries sharing the border with other countries.

Commission's regional support has contributed to the improved management capacity and use of the regional transport networks as it has been the case of the EU regional co-operation developed in Ukraine in carrying out the selected projects as for instance:

- Potential improvement of administrative procedures and coordination of inspections have been envisaged, with a trend towards electronic practices instead of paper ones (see for instance at customs level and not only).
- Increase of the quality of maritime services and intermodal connections (existing and potential) has been tackled.
- Existing and potential services for land and river transport modes and development of intermodal services.
- Closer cooperation with the main shipping and railways companies, analysis of business Plans for existing Rail ferries, Ro-Ro, container and Combi-ships has been provided
- A Road map, specifically for the maritime but also for other sub-modes of transport, has been laid down with concrete proposals for the development of MoS in the Black Sea and Caspian Sea areas.
- Detailed technical proposed pilot projects have been carried out, both in Ukraine and in the region
- Finally the projects carried out have been in line with the related EC policy as identified in the Action Plans of the European Neighborhood Policy (ENP) and aid

effectiveness agenda, implementing the priorities defined in the ENPI Eastern Regional Strategy Paper, the Central Asian Strategy Paper 2007-2013 and their Indicative Programs.

Some benefits specifically for Ukraine but also for the other countries of the region have been derived from improvement in non-physical barriers, simplifying customs and other procedures, making them more electronic and standardized in languages and formats.

**Indicative Sources of information :**

- Commission strategic and programming documents (RSPs, RIPs, CSPs, NIPs)
- ENP(I) Action Plans and related documents
- Inventory of Commission funded interventions
- Financing Agreements, Monitoring and Evaluation reports, mid-term reviews, Annual reports, ROM reports,....
- National and regional sector policy and strategy documents
- Evidence of ratification and implementation of agreements / protocols
- Sector specific studies and reports
- IFIs documents
- EEAS representatives; DevCo and other Commission representatives, Project Coordinating Units staff, project partners and direct beneficiaries, project implementation partners, other donors relevant sectoral stakeholders (e.g. associations of regional and national transport associations, highway / rail, maritime authorities and agencies)
- International and regional transport surveys and statistics

**Tools & Methods :**

- Documentary analysis
- Database analysis
- Interviews in Brussels and in the selected countries
- In-depth analysis of selected projects
- Country visits
- Case studies
- Where possible and needed Focus groups



*To be noted: In order to reduced repetitions, references to specific interventions have been concentrated under the Judgement Criteria or Indicator where they are of particular relevance. In all other cases, there are cross-references.*

EQ 5	<b>To what extent has the Commission's support to regional cooperation in the two ENP regions contributed to the enhanced safety and security of the energy flows?</b>
<p><b>Evaluation criteria:</b> effectiveness, impact and sustainability</p> <p><b>Key issues:</b> cross-cutting issues (environment), 3Cs (policy coherence)</p> <p>The strategy paper on European Neighbourhood Policy (Communication from the commission 12.5.2004) states “Action Plans will contain concrete steps to increase energy dialogue and co-operation, and to foster further gradual convergence of energy policies and the legal and regulatory environment. This will include policies to promote (...)”.</p> <p>In the communication on “Strengthening the European Neighbourhood Policy” (COM(2006)726 final of December 4th, 2006) the Commission proposed the establishment of a Neighbourhood Investment Facility (NIF). The NIF has provided grant funding to support operations from EIB, EBRD and other European development finance institutions. The NIF operations have supported the implementation of the ENP Action Plans and focus on three main sectors: Energy, Environment and Transport.</p> <p>According to the Regional Strategy Paper 2007-2013 for the <u>Eastern region</u> and RIP 2007-2010 for Eastern region, Energy is included under Priority area 1: Networks, Sub-priority 2: Energy with the following specific objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To improve energy supply and demand management through the regional integration of efficient and sustainable energy systems, including energy efficiency, technology transfer and diversifications of sources within the region and with the EU;</li> <li>- To enhance the safety and security of energy supply through: i) the extension and modernisation of existing infrastructure, ii) the substitution of the earlier generation of nuclear power plant infrastructure with safer and environmentally-friendly conventional power generation capacity, iii) the development of new energy infrastructure, particularly network interconnections, and iv) the implementation of modern operation monitoring systems;</li> <li>- To promote the financing of commercially and environmentally viable investments of common interest to be identified on the basis of objective and pre-defined criteria;</li> <li>- To ensure the progressive approximation of norms and standards and convergence of policies with a view to creating a functioning integrated energy market in line with the legal and regulatory frameworks.</li> </ul> <p><u>While the Commission's strategy from 2007 onwards includes explicitly energy policy, by contrast the previous Regional Cooperation Indicative Programme 2004-2006 (TACIS) includes energy policy less explicitly</u> under 2 thematic areas: 1) Sustainable management of natural resources, including in particular (...) climate change; and 2) Promoting trade and investment flows, addressing in particular interstate cooperation in the fields of energy (...)” but RIP only includes explicitly CDM projects in sustainable management and Oil and Gas networks in Trade, with no specific consideration on energy policy which remains a general objective.</p> <p>On the other hand the Regional Strategy Paper 2007-2013 and RIP 2007-2010 for the <u>Southern region</u>, include Energy Cooperation as Priority 2 under the category of Sustainable economic development. The RIP in particular states: “the Euro-Mediterranean Energy Ministerial Conferences held in Athens in May 2003 and in Rome in December 2003 laid the basis for the development of a comprehensive Euro-Mediterranean energy policy. The policy is based on the security of energy supplies and the objective of working towards a fully interconnected and integrated energy market through the implementation of sub-regional initiatives in the Maghreb, the Mashreq and between Israel and the Palestinian Authority. This was taking forward by the meeting of the Euromed Energy Forum held in Brussels in September 2006 that outlined the following priorities of energy cooperation in the near future: continued integration of energy markets, promotion of energy projects of common interest and sustainable energy development”. As objectives states: (a) Speed up reforms and harmonise rules and standards, as well as the energy, information systems and statistics of the countries on the southern shore of the Mediterranean with</p>	

a view to gradual integration of the Euro-Mediterranean energy markets; (b) Increase the security and safety of Euro-Mediterranean energy supplies and infrastructure and of oil shipping; (c) Develop South-South and North-South energy interconnections, including the interconnection with Sub-Saharan energy markets; (d) Promote the potential of renewable energy sources and support the Kyoto process; (e) Promote more efficient energy demand management. So the RIP 2007-2010 addresses indirectly energy policy under the objective a.

The Euro-Mediterranean Partnership Meda Regional Indicative Programme 2005-2006 states in its introduction that "Agreement among four Euro-Mediterranean partners and establishment of closer cooperation in some sectors such as energy in the Mashrek and the Maghreb, call for a reinforcement of sub-regional cooperation which will become an increasingly important aspect of the Barcelona partnership", and the Regional Strategy paper 2002-2006 aimed at supporting a clearly defined policy objectives for the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership, including "To link the Association Agreement signatories with the Trans-European infrastructure networks for transport, energy, and telecommunication and create such networks among themselves". Energy is included however only in the "Programme on regulatory approximation in the fields of the neighbourhood policy and completion of the Euro Mediterranean free trade area", with the objective to "Promote consistency, compatibility and harmonisation of measures and reforms undertaken by Med partners in their approximation efforts to the EU internal market", as a explicit sector as regards "a) Internal market approximation". But no specific objectives in the energy sector and energy policy are envisaged.

The **agreements between EU and the Eastern partners** are undertaken in the context of the 'Baku initiative' for **EU-Black Sea/Caspian energy cooperation and from 2009 onwards** in the framework of the **Eastern Partnership (EaP)**, when the European Council invited in June 2008 the European Commission to present a proposal for an Eastern Partnership (EaP) towards EU's Eastern partners, emphasising the need for a differentiated approach respecting the character of the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) as a single and coherent policy framework. The Commission Communication of December 2008 proposed a partnership that includes a deeper bilateral engagement based on new contractual relations, a gradual integration with the EU economy (....) cooperation for secure energy supply (...) The multilateral EaP framework has (...) four thematic platforms, Platform 3 is Energy devoted, the aim of it is to provide the EU, its Member States and the Partner Countries an opportunity to engage in a dialogue on how to develop and implement mutual energy support and security mechanisms. Core objectives of this platform include support for infrastructure development; interconnection and diversification of supply; the promotion of energy efficiency and use of renewables. In the field of Security of supply, partner countries agreed to prepare within a year reports on their security of supply inspired by the practice within the EU. Partner countries gave for the first time presentations on the situation of their security of supply at the third platform meeting of October 2010. The security of supply statements should help identifying the need for investment in energy infrastructure. Partner countries indicated their interest in developing regional gas and electricity links. Infrastructure will be financed essentially by the private sector, but partners called for support from the EU as well. At the October 2010 Platform meeting participants also addressed the issue of security of oil supply. (Joint Staff Working Paper Implementation of the European Neighbourhood Policy in 2010)

Concerning the **action plan at EU level** the communication "A new response to a changing Neighbourhood" which addresses both Eastern and Southern region, identifies the steps towards these goals and suggests a number of actions through which the EU can support partner countries reform efforts. This Medium Term programme maps out in more detail these actions, defines the expected timeline for their implementation and identifies the responsibility for their implementation within the EU institutions. In order to ensure results, assistance will also need to be focused on a limited number of agreed core priority sectors. Concerning "Enhancing Sector Co-operation" the following actions to be undertaken across the entire neighborhood:

- 1.- Promotion of enhanced action on climate change addressing low-carbon development including access to renewable energy and enhanced resilience to climate impacts (adaptation); action to assist in implementing the Cancun agreement and further future steps towards a comprehensive global climate regime. DG CLIMA / EEAS/ DG DEVCO; Starting 2nd half of 2011 (....)
- 3.- Gradual establishment of an integrated energy market based on converging regulatory frameworks, including safety and environmental standards, the development of new partnerships on renewable energy sources and energy efficiency, and nuclear safety; DG ENER / EEAS;
- 4.- Commission Communication "The EU energy policy: engaging with partners beyond our borders" will include further proposals on energy cooperation with partner countries. DG ENER (lead) in co-operation with EEAS and DG DEVCO; Starting 2nd t half of 2011

**JC 5.1: The Commission's regional support has stimulated reforms in the energy sector (policies, legislation and regulation)****I.5.1.1 Adoption by ENP countries of convergent energy policies (i.e. policies that are compatible and/or that facilitate the establishment of a future regional energy market scenario)**

Information related to overall strategic and programmatic issues

Following up on the overall strategic and programmatic priorities indicated above, the main expected results in relation to energy sector policy reforms are: 1) progress with reforms in harmonisation and 2) approximation to EU norms and convergent policies. Interventions aimed at energy policy are very numerous and are detailed for specific fields in their respective indicator (see I.5.1.2, 5.2.2, 5.2.3, 5.3.1, 5.5.2 and 5.5.3).

Eastern region

The EU and the Eastern partners cooperate in the context of the 'Baku initiative' for EU-Black Sea/Caspian energy cooperation and from 2009 through the Eastern Partnership (EaP). The areas of (project) cooperation remained market integration, regulatory convergence, networks, energy efficiency and renewable energy (Sectoral Progress Report 2011). EU and the Eastern partners consolidated cooperation under the Eastern Partnership (EaP), with the initial meetings of the four thematic platforms – and among them Energy Security Platform – taking place in Brussels during June 2009, followed by a meeting in autumn 2009 and after that biannual meetings. In 2010, EaP Energy Security Platform meetings were held in May and October, focusing on security of supply, oil supply and energy efficiency. In addition, in July 2010 an EaP workshop on electricity interconnection was held. (Sectoral Progress Report 2011)

The adoption of convergent policies has succeeded mainly in **Moldova and Ukraine**, countries that signed the Protocol on the Accession to the Energy Community Treaty at a Ministerial Council (Ukraine in February 2011 and Moldova in May 2010), both countries are implementing energy sector reforms in accordance with the agreed commitments. Georgia is an observer (although interviews at Ministry level point to the fact that there is a certain reluctance to join) and **Armenia** requested the status of observer in the Energy Community (Joint Staff Working Paper Implementation of the European Neighborhood Policy in 2010).

Other countries have made some progress concerning general energy policy: **Belarus** is working on a new energy strategy (Sect 2011).

Concerning specific fields like energy efficiency and renewable some progress has been reported in **Armenia, Azerbaijan, Moldova and Ukraine** (see I.5.5.2 and I.5.5.3).

**Georgia** amended the law on electricity and natural gas, with regard to third party access to the grid and reserve capacity rules among other issues (CR2011), but no other progress either in general policy or energy efficiency and renewable has been identified.

Southern region

In the Maghreb, **Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia** adopted in June 2010, an action plan for the period 2010-2015, confirming their intention to establish a Maghreb electricity market as a preparation for gradual integration with the EU energy market (Sectoral progress 2011), which will imply further steps in the reform of national energy policies. In particular Morocco pursued the implementation of its energy strategy 2020-2030 strengthening capacities of study and analysis of the energy sector. No further progress has been reported in Algeria.

The Mashreq countries also developed energy policies. In June 2010, **Lebanon** adopted a Policy Paper for the electricity sector covering three strategic areas (infrastructure, supply and demand, legal framework) (Sect 2011) (CR 2011). In August 2010 **Israel** initiated the development of an energy master plan up to 2050 (CR 2011), in **OTP** the Palestinian Energy Authority launched an Energy Sector Strategy for 2011–2013 (CR 2011), and energy reforms continued on the basis of the energy action plan 2009–2011.

In **Egypt** an Energy strategy – 2030, was adopted by the Supreme Council for Energy in February 2010, aiming inter alia, to open up the energy sector (CR2011).

No significant progress has been reported in Syria, Jordan and Algeria.

Concerning specific fields like energy efficiency and renewable some progress has been reported in **all the countries of the region except Syria, Jordan and Algeria** (see I.5.5.2 and I.5.5.3).

### **ANALYSIS**

In the Eastern region Moldova and Ukraine have signed the Protocol on the Accession to the Energy Community Treaty (and so both countries are implementing energy sector reforms in accordance with the agreed commitments), which is coherent with the strong EU support (see I.5.1.2, 5.1.3, 5.2.2 and 5.2.3), and the same might be stated concerning most of the countries of the Southern Region.

*"In June 2010, Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia adopted, an action plan for the period 2010-2015, confirming their intention to establish a Maghreb electricity market as a preparation for gradual integration with the EU energy market (p.14 Implementation of the European Neighbourhood Policy in 2010, Sector Progress Report 2011), which will imply further steps in the reform of national energy policies. It must be stressed that up to present no regional intervention has been identified addressed directly at this topic.*

A substantial progress is reported between RIP 2004-2006 (TACIS) and RIP 2007-2010 in the Eastern region and Euro-Mediterranean Partnership Meda Regional Indicative Programme 2005-2006 in Southern one, concerning the consideration of energy policy from a formal point of view, and in a more practical way creating the NIF instrument. It must be stated that this improvement is coherent as in the course of 2002-2003, a number of policy orientations were adopted by the Commission, like a global commitment to the cause of sustainable development restated at the Johannesburg Summit, through an ambitious action-oriented programme with clear and measurable objectives in achieving the Millennium Development Goals, and the key areas for EU action were energy and water.

As regards EU specific support to convergent energy policies there is no regional intervention identified addressing directly this issue in both regions (although some interventions have addressed specific aspects - regulation, demand side management etc see I.5.1.2 and I.5.1.3 below).

The table below shows the interventions concerning general policy and integration of markets (regional interventions in bold):

Decision N°	Title	Zone benefitting from the action	€
TACIS/2005/017-086	Preparation of ToRs for 1 MEURO TACIS project ""Support to Energy Policy of Armenia""	Armenia	34,775
TACIS/2005/017-086	Technical Support to the Ministry of Industry and Energy. Azerbaijan	Azerbaijan	65,414
TACIS/2006/018-597	Support to the implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding on a Strategic partnership between the EU and Azerbaijan in the field of Energy	Azerbaijan	179,617
ENPI/2009/020-584	Expenditure verification of twinning action ""Legal Approximation and Structural Reform in the Energy Sector of Azerbaijan""	Azerbaijan	18,465
TACIS/2006/018-597	Assistance to the authorities of the Republic of Moldova to bring their Energy Strategy paper into line with EU energy policy objectives	Moldova	29,187
TACIS/2006/018-597	Support to the Strengthening of Ukraine's decision-making process in the field of energy security	Ukraine	170,406
ENPI/2008/019-744	Identification Mission for the ""Extension of the Covenant of Mayors to the NIS Countries' (aimed at local policy on energy efficiency INOGATE)	Eastern Europe Region	158,818
ENPI/MEDA/TACIS	Strategic Partnership on Energy in Egypt	Egypt	30,000,000
ENPI/MEDA/TACIS	SURE: Sustainable Urban Energy in the ENPI Region – towards the Covenant of Mayors	Morocco & Belarus	616,725

	ENPI/MEDA/TACIS	Technical assistance to support EUREP in implementing the "Institutional Development and Electricity Sector Reform" project in the framework of the implementation of PEGASE Direct Financial Support Programmes in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.	oPt	1,995,105
	MED/2004/016-703	Organisation de réunion dans le cadre du projet : Programme de voisinage : volet energie	Mediterranean Region	598,600
	MED/2006/018-255	Mission d'identification et de formulation de l'appui financier de la CE à la réforme du secteur énergétique du Maroc	Morocco	15,6574
	ENPI/MEDA/TACIS	Contrat de jumelage MA/ENP-AP-EY19 - Renforcement des capacités de la Direction de l'observation et de la programmation (DOP) du Ministère de l'énergie, des mines, de l'eau et de l'environnement (MEMEE), en termes de prospective, programmation, suivi	Morocco	850,000
	ENPI/MEDA/TACIS	Programme de voisinage 2004 (volet énergie)	Southern ENP countries	11,631,837
	ENPI/MEDA/TACIS	Support for the Euro-Mediterranean Energy Market Integration	Southern ENP countries	4,564,509
	ENPI/MEDA/TACIS	Evaluation du projet 'Intégration du marché maghrébin de l'électricité' (IMME)	Southern ENP countries	68,431
	ENPI/2008/020-036	Evaluation du projet "'Intégration du marché maghrébin de l'électricité'" (IMME)	Mediterranean Region	136,862
	MED/2004/016-703	Intégration progressive des marchés de l'électricité de l'Algérie, du Maroc et de la Tunisie dans le marché intérieur de l'électricité de l'Union Européenne.	Mediterranean Region	4,930,440
	MULTI	Support for the enhanced integration and the improved security of the Euro-Mediterranean energy market"	Mediterranean region	4,289,650
	ENPI/MEDA/TACIS	ESPSP Egypt : Identification and formulation	Egypt	195,678
			<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>60,691,091</b>
			<b>EAST</b>	<b>656,681</b>
			<b>SOUTH</b>	<b>60,034,410</b>
	<p>More than 85% of the budget of interventions (including bilateral) attributed to this indicator has been spent in the Southern Region (it must be stated however that interventions of specific policies have not been taken into consideration).</p> <p>Inogate supported a specific intervention "Development of co-ordinated national energy policies in Central Asia" (developed during 2007-2009), but <u>no parallel project has been identified for Eastern Europe, Caucasus or the Southern region.</u></p>			
INOGATE Programme	<p><b>The INOGATE Programme</b> (<a href="http://www.inogate.org/">http://www.inogate.org/</a>) is an international energy co-operation programme between the EU, the ENP partner countries (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine) and Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan.</p> <p>They have agreed to work together toward achieving the following four major objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <u>Converging energy markets</u> on the basis of the principles of the EU internal energy market taking into account the particularities of the involved countries</li> <li>2. Enhancing energy security by addressing the issues of energy exports/imports, supply diversification, energy transit and energy demand</li> <li>3. Supporting sustainable energy development, including the development of energy efficiency, renewable energy and demand side management</li> <li>4. Attracting investment towards energy projects of common and regional interest.</li> </ol> <p>'INOGATE' originally stood for "Interstate Oil and Gas Transport to Europe", deriving from the predecessor project, 'Interstate Oil and Gas Pipeline Management', completed in 1997. The enlargement of INOGATE's scope of activities was a two-year process that began on 13 November 2004 with an</p>			

	<p>Energy Ministerial Conference held in Baku, Azerbaijan, known as the 'Baku Initiative'. On 30 November 2006, this initiative culminated in the signing of the Astana Energy Ministerial Declaration through which the INOGATE Programme's expanded scope and objectives were formally adopted by all the countries involved.</p> <p>Concerning Priority 1 Converging Energy markets it includes the following specific intervention aimed at energy policy in Central Asia:</p>			
<b>Overview of the INOGATE Programme's projects in 2005-2010</b>				
<b>AP</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Budget</b>	<b>Project Duration</b>	
<b>Convergence of Energy Markets</b>				
2004	Development of co-ordinated national energy policies in Central Asia	€ 2.006.000	05/2007 - 04/2009	
<p>This intervention has been shown in order to illustrate the <u>lack of a parallel project in Eastern Europe or Caucasus</u>. Although some interventions have <u>addressed specific aspects see I.5.1.2)</u></p>				

**I.5.1.2 Evidence of approximation of technical norms and standards (both approximation of the regulations of the ENP countries in the Eastern and Southern regions, and with regards approximation to EU standards)**

<p>Information related to overall strategic and programmatic issues</p>	<p><b><u>EU STRATEGY AND OBJECTIVES</u></b></p> <p>One of the four specific objectives foreseen under the ENPI Eastern RIP 2007-2010 is "To ensure the progressive approximation of norms and standards and convergence of policies with a view to creating a functioning integrated energy market in line with the legal and regulatory frameworks" whereas the previous TACIS RIP 2004-2006 refers to Oil and Gas networks under priority area 2: "Promoting trade and investment flows, addressing in particular interstate cooperation in the fields of energy (...)", setting as a specific objective of "Development of rationalised and facilitated interstate oil and gas transportation systems, contributing to the implementation of the Inogate Umbrella Agreement", and specifies that "Support should aim to strengthen regional cooperation in the framework of Inogate and harmonisation with EU standards (e.g. introduction of safety and environment standards and of personnel certification systems in oil and gas industry) and assist the beneficiary countries to trigger increased support from the IFIs to the sector" with the following results: 1) Increased operational safety and reliability, and reduced environmental impacts, of the NIS oil and gas transport systems to the EU, 2) Reduction of spills from pipelines in the NIS, 3) Progress of reforms in the gas and oil sectors in the NIS, and the following specific indicator: "Introduction of modern maintenance principles and operation in the oil and gas transmission systems of the NIS".</p> <p>In the <u>Southern region</u>, these issues are covered more extensively and explicitly, as one of the main objectives in the field of energy of RIP 2007-2010 is to "Speed up reforms and harmonise rules and standards, as well as the energy information systems and statistics of the countries on the southern shore of the Mediterranean with a view to gradual integration of the Euro-Mediterranean energy markets"; in continuity with the previous Euro-Mediterranean Partnership Meda Regional Indicative Programme 2005-2006 that states that "Agreement among four Euro-Mediterranean partners and establishment of closer cooperation in some sectors such as energy in the Mashrek and the Maghreb, call for a reinforcement of sub-regional cooperation which will become an increasingly important aspect of the Barcelona partnership", although no specific objectives in this area are envisaged.</p> <p>The table here below shows the interventions concerning the approximation to EU norms, most of which undertaken in the framework of Inogate (main ones in bold):</p>
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Decision N°	Title	Zone benefitting from the action	€
TACIS/2004/016-767	INOGATE Regional Technical Secretariat	Eastern Europe Region	3,582,241
ENPI/2007/019-170	Strengthening of the INOGATE Technical Secretariat (ITS) in support of the Baku Initiative	Eastern Europe Region	2,934,000
TACIS/2005/017-098	Harmonisation of Gas and Oil Technical Standards and Practices in Eastern Europe and Caucasus	Eastern Europe Region	2,930,500
TACIS/2004/016-767	INOGATE-IFI Technical Assistance Support Fund for facilitating investments in Oil and Gas Projects	Eastern Europe Region	2,615,941
TACIS/2006/018-039	Harmonisation of Electricity Standards	Eastern Europe Region	1,482,500
TACIS/2006/018-039	""Feasibility Studies for Expanding the Boyarka Gas Metrology Centre to Include Oil, Oil products, Liquefied Gas Metrology, Satellite Monitoring, Optimization and Control of Hydrocarbons Transit Flows and to Offer Training Facilities""	Eastern Europe Region	1,439,335
TACIS/2006/018-039	Supply of equipment for Eastern Europe Regional Centre for Gas Metrology in Boyarka.	Eastern Europe Region	1,000,000
TACIS/2005/017-098	Safety and security of main gas transit infrastructure in Eastern Europe and South Caucasus	Eastern Europe Region	999,990
TACIS/2005/017-098	Supply for safety and security of main gas transit infrastructure in Eastern Europe and the Caucasus - LOT 2	Eastern Europe Region	738,600
TACIS/2004/016-767	Evaluation of the project ""INOGATE Technical Secretariat (ITS) and INOGATE Coordinators' Network""	Eastern Europe Region	178,429
TACIS/2004/016-767	Mechanical Completion and commissioning of the gas metering station in Gweletti	Eastern Europe Region	120,000
ENPI/2008/019-744	Financial & Systems audit of the INOGATE Regional Technical Secretariat ( contracts 2005/100830 & 2008/168701)	Eastern Europe Region	45,264
TACIS/2005/017-086	INOGATE Working Group conferences 2005	Eastern Europe Region	38,083
TACIS/2004/006-202	Assesment and Orientation Study for the INOGATE Program	Eastern Europe Region	33,782
TACIS/2005/017-086	of the mechanical completion and commissioning of the gas metering station in Gweletti	Eastern Europe Region	30,000
TACIS/2005/017-749	Preparation of technical assistance project in the area of electricity in Moldova	Moldova	165,353
TACIS/2005/017-098	Validation. certification and subsequent commercialisation of the Eastern Europe Regional Centre for Hydrocarbons Metrology under Tacis RAP 2005	Ukraine	999,990
TACIS/2006/018-597	Preparation of the Terms of Reference for the Project ""Assistance to Ukraine in setting up the Eastern Europe Regional Centre for Metrology of Gas. Oil and Oil Products in Boyarka""	Ukraine	172,206
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19,506,214</b>
		<b>EAST</b>	<b>19,506,214</b>
		<b>SOUTH</b>	<b>0</b>

The entire budget (including bilateral) concerning interventions attributed to this indicator has been allocated to the Eastern region.

#### **MAIN OUTCOMES**

##### Eastern region

No specific information concerning technical norms and standards has been found in consulted documents but interconnections and energy agreements will necessarily imply approximation so:

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ukraine acceded to the Energy Community Treaty in February 2011, and EU continued to support Ukraine's efforts to become a full member of the Energy Community and to implement the necessary secondary legislation, especially in the area of gas and electricity. The EU called for further significant reforms to be undertaken so in line with the March 2009 Investment Conference Declaration on the Modernisation of Ukraine's Gas Transit System, the Neighborhood Investment Facility (NIF) provided finance in support of feasibility, environmental and social impact studies to prepare for loan mobilization. Besides, in July 2010 Ukraine adopted a new gas law which the EU considers to be a sound basis for starting to align with the EU and Energy Community rules (Sectoral 2011)</li> <li>Moldova acceded to the Energy Community in May 2010 and is implementing energy sector reforms in accordance with the agreed commitments. (Joint Staff Working Paper Implementation of the European Neighbourhood Policy in 2010)</li> </ul> <p>On the other side interconnections will necessarily imply these approximations of technical norms and standards (see I5.5.2). However approximation of technical norms and standards stated in RIP 2004-2006 has not been taken explicitly into account in later RIP 2007 and 2010.</p> <p><u>Southern region</u></p> <p>As in the Eastern region no specific information concerning harmonisation of electricity and gas standards has been found in the programmatic documents, but field visits have confirmed (see MED REG below)</p> <p>Concerning liquid fuels in April 2010, Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, Syria, Turkey and energy companies (including some from the EU) signed a declaration on the establishment of an oil shale cooperation centre, which was finally implemented with in Jordan. The EU supported this process (Sectoral Progress 2011 and field visit)</p> <p><b><u>ANALYSIS</u></b></p> <p>The harmonisation of technical standards in the Eastern and in the Southern regions might be considered <u>in an advanced state of progress</u> (confirmed by the field visits), the EU cooperation has clearly fostered harmonisation, as confirmed by the high number of specific interventions and opinions with relevant stakeholders in the country visited (Georgia, Ukraine, Egypt)</p>																																												
<b>INOGATE</b>	<p>See also I.5.1.1 Relevant actions undertaken in the framework of INOGATE are indicated below in line with its four main objectives :</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="4">Overview of the INOGATE Programme's projects in 2005-2010</th> </tr> <tr> <th>AP</th> <th>Project Title</th> <th>Budget</th> <th>Project Duration</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="4"><b>Convergence of Energy Markets</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2004</td> <td>Development of co-ordinated national energy policies in Central Asia</td> <td>€ 2.006.000</td> <td>05/2007 - 04/2009</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2005</td> <td>Harmonisation of gas and oil technical standards and practices</td> <td>€ 2.930.500</td> <td>12/2007 – 04/2010</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2006</td> <td>Harmonisation of technical standards, rules and practices in the electricity sector in NIS countries</td> <td>€ 1.482.500</td> <td>09/2009 - 03/2011</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2007</td> <td>Support to Energy Market Integration and Sustainable Energy in the NIS (SEMISE)</td> <td>€ 5.670.000</td> <td>01/2009 - 01/2012</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2007</td> <td>Capacity-building for Energy Regulators in Eastern Europe and Central Asia</td> <td>€ 330.000</td> <td>01/2009 - 07/2010</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2008</td> <td>Capacity building for sustainable energy regulation in Eastern Europe and Central Asia</td> <td>€ 505.856</td> <td>03/2010 - 09/2011</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4"><b>Enhancing energy security</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2005</td> <td>Technologies and methodologies for reducing gas losses of the Central Asian gas transit system</td> <td>€ 1.493.625</td> <td>03/2008 - 11/2009</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Overview of the INOGATE Programme's projects in 2005-2010				AP	Project Title	Budget	Project Duration	<b>Convergence of Energy Markets</b>				2004	Development of co-ordinated national energy policies in Central Asia	€ 2.006.000	05/2007 - 04/2009	2005	Harmonisation of gas and oil technical standards and practices	€ 2.930.500	12/2007 – 04/2010	2006	Harmonisation of technical standards, rules and practices in the electricity sector in NIS countries	€ 1.482.500	09/2009 - 03/2011	2007	Support to Energy Market Integration and Sustainable Energy in the NIS (SEMISE)	€ 5.670.000	01/2009 - 01/2012	2007	Capacity-building for Energy Regulators in Eastern Europe and Central Asia	€ 330.000	01/2009 - 07/2010	2008	Capacity building for sustainable energy regulation in Eastern Europe and Central Asia	€ 505.856	03/2010 - 09/2011	<b>Enhancing energy security</b>				2005	Technologies and methodologies for reducing gas losses of the Central Asian gas transit system	€ 1.493.625	03/2008 - 11/2009
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2005	Supply of equipment for reducing losses in the Central Asian gas transmission infrastructure; LOTS 2 (portable mobile laboratories), 4 (sampling device-flow meter for measuring gas leaks ), 7 (portable gas analyser), 8 (mobile laboratories for gas leakage	€ 1.830.013	11/2008 – 12/2009
2005	Safety and security of main gas transit infrastructure in Eastern Europe and Caucasus	€ 999.990	12/2007 - 04/2010
2005	Supply for safety and security of main gas transit infrastructure in Eastern Europe and the Caucasus	€ 738.600	08/2008 - 12/2010
2006	Feasibility studies for expanding the Boyarka Centre to include oil, oil products, lique"ed gas metrology, satellite monitoring for optimization and control of hydrocarbons transit flows and to offer training facilities	€ 1.500.000	08/2009 - 07/2011
<b>Sustainable energy development</b>			
2006	Support to Kyoto Protocol Implementation (SKPI)	€ 4.787.000	09/2008 - 09/2011
2006	Enhancement of environmental protection measures in the oil/gas industry of Central Asia (EPMOGI)	€ 2.650.000	12/2008 - 12/2010
	Supply of equipment for enhancement of environmental protection measures in the oil/gas industry in Central Asia - LOT 1, 5	€ 993.398	
2006	Supply of equipment for enhancement of environmental protection measures in the oil/gas industry in Central Asia - LOT 2, 4, 6	€ 961.780	12/2009 - 12/2010
	Supply of equipment for enhancement of environmental protection measures in the oil/gas industry in Central Asia - LOT 7, 9	€ 92.109	
2008	Energy Saving Initiative in the Building Sector in the Eastern European and Central Asian Countries (ESIB)	€ 4.449.650	01/2010 - 12/2013
2006	Identification and Promotion of Energy Efficiency (EE) Investments	€ 9.500.000	12/2006 - 06/2011
2007	Support to Energy Market Integration and Sustainable Energy in the NIS (SEMISE)	€ 5.670.000	01/2009 - 01/2012
<b>Common: Convergence of Energy Markets , Enhancing energy security, Sustainable energy development and Attracting Investment</b>			
2007	Support to Energy Market Integration and Sustainable Energy in the NIS (SEMISE)	€ 5.670.000	01/2009 - 01/2012
2007	Strengthening of the INOGATE Technical Secretariat (ITS) in support of the Baku Initiative	€ 2.934.000	02/2009 - 02/2012
2008	Pre-investment Project for the Trans-Caspian-Black Sea Gas Corridor	€ 5.000.000	10/2009 - 09/2012

*Source: Own elaboration from data of Inogate Annual reports 2011 and 2009*

The main outcomes of INOGATE under objective 1 "Converging energy markets on the basis of the principles of the EU internal energy market taking into account the particularities of the involved countries" up to 2010 include among others:

- Significant progress has been made in respect of harmonisation of standards for the oil, gas and electricity industries. By working with national standardisation bodies (...) have been able to develop harmonisation strategies and guidelines for the adoption of regulations, enhancing the prospect of agreements on shared standards among (...). At the same time cooperation has been established between EU standardisation organisations (...) for further transfer of know-how and technical support.
- Over 100 European and international standards have been translated into Russian for easy reference. Among these harmonisation of technical standards, rules and practices in the electricity sector in NIS countries, and Harmonisation of gas and oil technical standards and practices in Eastern

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	<p>Europe and the Caucasus (Project Harmonisation of gas technical standards and practices in Central Asia completed October 2009 and Harmonisation of electricity standards, Source Annual Report 2009)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Two capacity-building projects, involving all INOGATE member countries, has been carried out by ERRA (the Energy Regulators Regional Association), (Project Capacity-building for energy regulators in Eastern Europe and Central Asia, AR 2009)</li> </ul> <p>Concerning technical support: 1) Regulators and state bodies from Azerbaijan, Belarus and Moldova have been assisted in the preparation of feed-in tariffs for energy generated by renewable processes; 2) recommendations on pricing of ancillary services and support on technical losses in the electricity network the national power company of Ukraine; 3) support to AO 'Moldovagaz' on improving gas payment collection rates, 4) training course on 'Energy Market Convergence' in Baku (Source: Annual Report 2011)</p> <p>Field visit: Technical assistance to the actors of the electricity market has been considered excellent by Ukrenergo representative, and 3 projects particularly: 1) Methodology for tariffs forming 2) Evaluation of technical losses in HV grid 3) Specifications for hardware and software in LV and HV market. Technical training and contact with EU TSO has been well appreciated as well.</p>
<p><b>MED-REG II– Energy regulators</b></p>	<p><b>MED-REG II– Energy regulators</b>, supports the development of a modern and efficient energy regulatory framework in the Mediterranean Partner Countries and strengthens their cooperation with EU energy regulators (Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Syria, Tunisia), 2010-2012, has a budget of €1,119,200 and is a second phase from work started under MED-REG I in 2008-2009 (<a href="http://www.enpi-info.eu/mainmed.php?id=304&amp;id_type=10">http://www.enpi-info.eu/mainmed.php?id=304&amp;id_type=10</a>).</p> <p>The project aims at strengthening cooperation between the EU energy regulators and those of the Mediterranean Partner Countries helping them to develop a modern and efficient regulatory framework (MEDREG is the Association of Mediterranean Regulators for Electricity and Gas, established in Rome in November 2007 and includes energy regulators from the following countries: Albania, Algeria, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Malta, Montenegro, Morocco, Palestinian Authority, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Tunisia and Turkey). The Association benefits from the support of its members, of the European Union and of the Council of European Energy Regulators (CEER) (<a href="http://www.medreg-regulators.org/portal/page/portal/MEDREG_HOME">http://www.medreg-regulators.org/portal/page/portal/MEDREG_HOME</a>)</p> <p>Field visit: consists basically in a Forum for Mediterranean regulators , which agreed to meet each 6 months to discuss common issues related to the harmonisation of standards. The agreements made by MEDREG are channeled through MED-EMIP, and as main outcomes of both interventions may be quoted: 1) Normalized rules for contracting 2) Energy banking scheme (electricity produced by independent generators, normally using renewables, is saved in the grid, by means of a balance input/output).</p>

I.5.1.3 Evidence of progress towards the establishment of independent energy regulatory institutions, independent market and technical system operators, etc...

**MODIFIED to I.5.1.3 Evidence of progress towards the establishment of independent energy regulatory institutions, independent market and technical system operators, in line with the EC directive No 714/2009 on access to network and border exchanges of electricity** to include reference to EC directive 714/2009 previously tackled under I.5.3.4 (see annex 8 for details)

Information related to overall strategic and programmatic issues

In the Eastern region the action plan at EU level the communication "Enhancing Sector Co-operation" the following action to be undertaken across the entire Neighborhood: "3.-Gradual establishment of an integrated energy market based on converging regulatory frameworks, including safety and environmental standards, the development of new partnerships on renewable energy sources and energy efficiency, and nuclear safety".

The main outcome is Regional energy markets developed and gradually integrated with EU markets, here below are shown the interventions tackling this issue (regional programmes in bold)

Decision N°	Title	Zone benefitting from the action	€
ENPI/2008/019-554	Capacity building for sustainable energy regulation in Eastern Europe and Central Asia	Eastern Region	505856
ENPI/2007/019-143	Capacity-building for Energy Regulators in Eastern Europe & Central Asia	Eastern Region	330,000
ENPI/2009/0,20-584	Identification of the INOGATE project "Energy Markets convergence and enhanced efficiency in the field of Electricity and Gas	Eastern Region	171,792
TACIS/2004/006-202	ToRs preparation for the Support to Progressive Integration to Electricity-TENs	Ukraine	26,528
ENPI/2008/019-737	Audit of Support Ukraine Progressive Integration to Electricity TENs	Ukraine	16,303
TACIS/2006/018-597	English training for the National Electricity Regulatory Commission of Ukraine	Ukraine	4,035
MED/2004/016-703	Moore Stephens LLP / audit financier CTR "intégration marchés électricité" (n°2007 / 137 086)	Algeria	22,138
NPI/MEDA/TACIS	Setting up of an energy regulator	Jordan	174,657
ENPI/MEDA/TACIS	Supply of IT system, software and database for the Electricity Regulatory Commission	Jordan	92,518
ENPI/MEDA/TACIS	Supply of IT systems, software and database for the Electricity Regulatory Commission	Jordan	110,421
ENPI/MEDA/TACIS	Supply of IT system, software and database for the Electricity Regulatory Commission	Jordan	390,594
ENPI/MEDA/TACIS	Document Scanning Services for the Electricity Regulatory Commission	Jordan	6,350
ENPI/MEDA/TACIS	END-OF-PROJECT EVALUATION OF POWER SECTOR ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME (PSAP) SYR/B7-4100/IB/98/0529	Syria	49,960
<b>ENPI/MEDA/TACIS</b>	<b>Support to Cooperation between the Euro-Mediterranean Energy Regulators (MEDREG II)</b>	<b>Southern ENP countries</b>	<b>1,119,200</b>
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,020,353</b>
		<b>EAST</b>	<b>1,054,514</b>
		<b>SOUTH</b>	<b>1,965,839</b>

The total budget (including bilateral) for the Eastern region is lower than in the South, but it seems to have a greater regional dimension (it must be stated that SEMISE has not been included in the listed interventions), as deducing bilateral the budgets are closer.

#### **MAIN OUTCOMES**

##### Eastern region

On the whole no serious developments may be attributed to Eastern partners, so no reported progress has been found in **Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Belarus**.

	<p>Moldova and Ukraine have independent regulators and continue developing their competences, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Moldova:</b> 1) The regulator adopted rules to enhance transparency in its decision making; 2) Transferred the responsibility for setting heat tariffs from the municipalities to the energy regulator. Heat, electricity and gas tariffs, were adjusted.</li> <li>• <b>Ukraine:</b> 1) Strengthening regulator competences, including through EU-supported training; 2) New laws are being drafted on electricity, energy sector regulation; 3) Compulsory installation of gas meters and gas and electricity settlements; 4) Begun the process of corporatising the electricity transmission operator 'Ukrenergo'; 5) An energy reform programme is being prepared (CR 2011)</li> </ul> <p>On the other side <b>Georgia</b> has amended the law on electricity and natural gas, with regard to third party access to the grid and reserve capacity rules among other issues (Georgia CR2011).</p> <p><u>Southern region</u></p> <p>In the Maghreb, <b>Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia</b> adopted In June 2010, an action plan for the period 2010-2015, confirming their intention to establish a Maghreb electricity market as a preparation for gradual integration with the EU energy market (Sectoral progress 2011). In February 2010, the occupied Palestinian territory established the electricity regulatory council (Sectoral Progress 2011). This constitutes the more serious attempt to develop a free market.</p> <p>In <b>Egypt</b> the Energy strategy – 2030 aims, inter alia, to open up the energy sector, which includes the establishment of a gas and oil regulator and the gradual elimination of price distortions (CR2011), but no further progress is reported.</p> <p>In <b>Occupied Palestinian Territories</b>, on the basis of the 2009 Electricity Law, the Palestinian Authority 2010, set up in February the Electricity Regulatory Council under the Palestinian Energy and Natural Resources Authority (CR 2011 and Sectoral Progress 2011).</p> <p>As a first step towards a liberalized market it may be said that in August 2010 <b>Israel</b> launched the construction of the first private independent power producer in the country (CR 2011)</p> <p>No initiatives have been reported insofar in <b>Lebanon and Syria</b>.</p> <p><b>ANALYSIS</b></p> <p>In the Eastern region only Ukraine and Moldova have made significant progress in establishing independent markets (while according to the information provided during the field visits they are not liberalized) , and EU support has contributed indirectly to it The Southern region particularly the Maghreb has made also significant progress towards a liberalized market (albeit not fully liberalized as well).</p>																																			
<p>INOGATE</p>	<p>The main intervention undertaken in the Eastern region is INOGATE (see also description under I.5.1.1 &amp;5.1.2). Under Priority 1 'Converging Energy Markets' it includes the following specific interventions:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="5">Overview of the INOGATE Programme's projects in 2005-2010</th> </tr> <tr> <th>No</th> <th>AP</th> <th>Project Title</th> <th>Budget</th> <th>Project Duration</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="5" style="text-align: center;"><b>Convergence of Energy Markets</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>2007</td> <td>Capacity-building for Energy Regulators in Eastern Europe and Central Asia</td> <td>€ 330.000</td> <td>01/2009 - 07/2010</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>2008</td> <td>Capacity building for sustainable energy regulation in Eastern Europe and Central Asia</td> <td>€ 505.856</td> <td>03/2010 - 09/2011</td> </tr> <tr> <td>14</td> <td>2007</td> <td>Support to Energy Market Integration and Sustainable Energy in the NIS (SEMISE)</td> <td>€ 5.670.000</td> <td>01/2009 - 01/2012</td> </tr> <tr> <td>15</td> <td>2007</td> <td>Strengthening of the INOGATE Technical Secretariat (ITS) in support of the Baku Initiative</td> <td>€ 2.934.000</td> <td>02/2009 - 02/2012</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Source: Own elaboration from data of Inogate Annual reports 2011 and 2009</i></p>	Overview of the INOGATE Programme's projects in 2005-2010					No	AP	Project Title	Budget	Project Duration	<b>Convergence of Energy Markets</b>					3	2007	Capacity-building for Energy Regulators in Eastern Europe and Central Asia	€ 330.000	01/2009 - 07/2010	4	2008	Capacity building for sustainable energy regulation in Eastern Europe and Central Asia	€ 505.856	03/2010 - 09/2011	14	2007	Support to Energy Market Integration and Sustainable Energy in the NIS (SEMISE)	€ 5.670.000	01/2009 - 01/2012	15	2007	Strengthening of the INOGATE Technical Secretariat (ITS) in support of the Baku Initiative	€ 2.934.000	02/2009 - 02/2012
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	<p>The main outcomes of INOGATE in this area up to 2010 are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two capacity-building projects, involving all INOGATE member countries, has been carried out by ERRA (the Energy Regulators Regional Association), (Project Capacity-building for energy regulators in Eastern Europe and Central Asia, AR 2009)</li> <li>• Concerning technical support: 1) Regulators and state bodies from Azerbaijan, Belarus and Moldova have been assisted in the preparation of feed-in tariffs for energy generated by renewable processes; 2) recommendations on pricing of ancillary services and support on technical losses in the electricity network the national power company of Ukraine; 3) support to AO 'Moldovagaz' on improving gas payment collection rates, 4) training course on 'Energy Market Convergence' in Baku (Source: Annual Report 2011) EU support for the achievement of these outcomes was provided in the framework of the "Support to Energy Market Integration and Sustainable Energy in the NIS (SEMISE)".project.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Electricity market integration</b></p>	<p><b>Electricity market integration</b> (<a href="http://www.enpi-info.eu/mainmed.php?id=25&amp;id_type=10">http://www.enpi-info.eu/mainmed.php?id=25&amp;id_type=10</a>), Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia. 2007 – 2010 with a budget of € 4,9 million funded by MEDA.</p> <p>Supports the development of an integrated electricity market between Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia and between these three Maghreb countries and the EU, through the harmonization of their legislative and regulatory framework. It also enhances the technical knowledge of the different actors, including regulators and ministries, with a view to creating a market that is compatible with the legislative framework of the EU electricity market. Training of the actors of the electricity sector in beneficiary countries on technologies used in the EU and the best industrial and regulatory practices is also undertaken, along with the strengthening of the technical and managerial qualifications of the operators of their electricity markets.</p>
<p><b>I.5.1.4 Evidence of specific contribution of the Commission through regional interventions in stimulating reforms in the energy sector</b></p>	
<p>Information related to overall strategic and programmatic issues</p>	<p><b>ANALYSIS</b></p> <p>In the <u>Eastern region</u> EU regional interventions have directly supported approximation of technical standards and independent energy regulatory institutions mainly through an outstanding intervention INOGATE. Bilateral interventions have been aimed to energy policy (legal framework legislation) in specific countries (Armenia, Moldova, Azerbaijan and Ukraine) but the outcomes don't seem significant except in Ukraine and Moldova (have signed the Protocol on the Accession to the Energy Community Treaty).</p> <p>Concerning reforms in the energy sector according to information provided during the visit (Ukrenergo and EUD) these are mainly linked to bilateral interventions as regional interventions have not participated in the reforms of the energy sector. It was however recognised that regional Interventions have supported indirectly through technical assistance to the main actors of the sector.</p> <p>In the <u>Southern region</u>, mainly in the Maghreb, Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia, countries that adopted an action plan for the period 2010-2015, confirming their intention to establish a Maghreb electricity market as a preparation for gradual integration with the EU energy market directly supported by EU regional intervention ("Support for the Euro-Mediterranean Energy Market Integration") and have independent regulators trained and cooperating supported as well by EU regional programmes (MED REG I and II). Concerning technical standards there is not specific information about direct EU support</p> <p>On the whole EU has stimulated and supported reforms in the energy sector through specific regional interventions leading to significant progresses in the Southern Region, materialized in agreements leading to convergent policies and reforms of the energy sector</p> <p><u>Information obtained during the field visit</u></p> <p>Ukraine</p> <p>According to information provided by EC Delegation, and concerning policy/legislation, it seems that the main outcomes (modifications of Law of electric energy, Law on renewables in 2005 and recently regulation on Feed in tariff) are mainly due to bilateral cooperation.</p>

	<p>It must be pointed out that Inogate had from the beginning administrative problems (the project was launched before the approval by the Ukrainian authorities) and was not registered by the government of Ukraine.</p> <p>There is not still a liberalized market of electricity in Ukraine: the technical operator (NEC Ukrenergo) is a state owned company as well as the market operator (Energo Rinoc). While the competences of Ukrenergo are clear and compatible with a Technical System Operator, those of the market operator are not, as government fixes tariffs (on a yearly basis) through the regulator (NERG).</p> <p>In addition to this, government intervention is also critical in the fixing of the daily prices as 14 out of 17 generation plants are state owned.</p> <p>Concerning distribution private and state owned companies share 50% of the market.</p> <p>Until 1995 the state owned the whole electrical system, but from then on the main actors of the electricity market were progressively separated (not privatized).</p> <p>At present, the electricity scheme in Ukraine is still far from a free market as electricity prices are still subsidized, but changes in the scheme are foreseen.</p> <p>Even if EU regional Interventions have enhanced the capacities of the actors (see below) they have not participated in the process of restructuring of the sector (made long before the regional interventions started) neither in the strengthening of a true free market through appropriate regulations.</p> <p>Technical assistance provided in the framework of INOGATE to the actors of the electricity market has been considered excellent by Ukrenergo representative, especially with reference to the following areas: 1) Methodology for tariffs forming 2) Evaluation of technical losses in HV grid 3) Specifications for hardware and software in Low Voltage and High Voltage infrastructure. INOGATE experts advised the Ukrainian transmission system operator (Ukrenergo) on the development of rules on pricing and procurement of ancillary services. In addition, the Ukrainian Market operator (Energoynok) was provided with a good overview on how power exchanges are operated in Europe followed by some recommendations on how this could be implemented in Ukraine. Technical training and contact with EU TSO has been well appreciated as well.</p>
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#### JC 5.2: Commission's interventions have contributed to the improvement of existing infrastructure and to the development of new – safer and more secure- infrastructure

Within the strategic and programming documents, the most explicit references to these issues are included in:

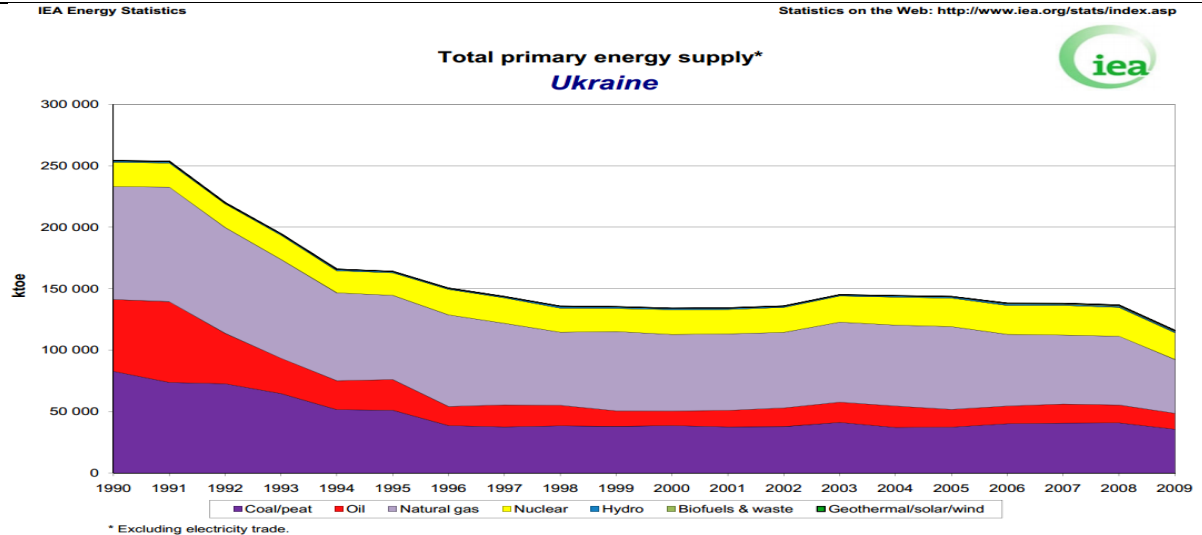
- the ENPI RIP 2007-2010 for Eastern region, whereby one of the stated specific objectives is “To enhance the safety and security of energy supply through: i) the extension and modernisation of existing infrastructure, ii) the substitution of the earlier generation of nuclear power plant infrastructure with safer and environmentally-friendly conventional power generation capacity, iii) the development of new energy infrastructure, particularly network interconnections, and iv) the implementation of modern operation monitoring systems”; and
- TACIS RIP 2004-2006, “Development of rationalised and facilitated interstate oil and gas transportation systems, contributing to the implementation of the Inogate Umbrella Agreement”.
- ENPI Southern region RIP 2007-2012, where one of the main objectives is to: “Develop South-South and North-South energy interconnections, including the interconnection with Sub-Saharan energy markets”, encompassing: i) the Progressive integration of the Maghreb gas market with the EU gas market and the possible extension of Energy Community Treaty to cover Maghreb countries; ii) the Progressive creation of a Mashreq gas and electricity market and its interconnection with the EU, the Balkans and the candidate countries; iii) Progressive integration of the Israeli/Palestinian electricity and gas markets and their integration into the Mashreq electricity and gas market. This in continuity with the previous MEDA RIP 2005-2006 which stated that “Agreement among four Euro-Mediterranean partners and establishment of closer cooperation in some sectors such as energy in the Mashreq and the Maghreb, call for a reinforcement of sub-regional cooperation which will become an increasingly important aspect of the Barcelona partnership”, without however indicating specific objectives.

##### I.5.2.1 Coal fired plants substituted by other energy sources / pollution abatement devices installed in coal fired plants

Eastern region Ukraine is the eastern country with the highest use of coal fired plants, Ukraine's share of coal in the gross energy demand has risen from 23.6% in 2004 to over

40% in 2009, but not because of an increased use of coal but because Ukrainian energy policy is driven by the country's strong desire to improve energy security and reduce natural gas imports and the strong reduction in energy production, as shown in the graph.

In any case, efficiency of coal fired plants seems increased in Ukraine and Belarus as shown in the following table :



CO2 emissions per kWh from electricity and heat generation using coal/peat, g CO2/ kWh											
Country	1995	2000	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	% 2004 / 2009
Armenia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Azerbaijan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belarus	-474	-424	-488	-499	-530	-484	-488	-488	-491	-488	-8
Georgia	1300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ukraine	1 222	1 042	953	1 116	1 084	1 153	1 082	1 082	1 078	1 051	-3

Source: Own elaboration of data retrieved IEA, CO2 EMISSIONS FROM FUEL COMBUSTION, 2011

Participation of coal in share of primary energy is not significant (around 5%) in Belarus, Azerbaijan, Moldova and Armenia. Georgia has slightly increased the participation of coal in 2009 as shown under I.5.4.2 (IEA Statistics per country 2009).

Southern region

The indicator is not applicable in its due extension to the southern region, because of the outstanding contribution of other sources like oil and gas.

**ANALYSIS**

Participation of coal in the primary energy sources has increased in Ukraine in the period 2004/2009, but this is mainly due to the reduction in the participation of natural gas. In Ukraine efficacy of the coal powered plants in terms of CO2/kwh has increased in the period. Participation of coal in share of primary energy is not significant (around 5%) in Belarus, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Moldova and Armenia

There are not EU regional interventions identified concerning the improvement of coal fired plants (confirmed during the field visit). At present there is a Plan of Modernization of Coal Power Plants (included in the Plan of Economic Development) which takes into account the adaptation to the EC Directive on combustion plants.

It must be pointed out that Ukrainian energy strategy assigns an outstanding role to coal (with important resources in the country) given the difficulties with natural gas.

### **I.5.2.2 Physical interconnections among electricity grids implemented and progress in electricity trade through interconnection or evidence of progress towards creating the conditions for improved interconnection. Indicator modified and merged with I.5.3.2 to avoid repetitions and presentation of overlapping data (see annex 8 for details)**

#### Eastern region

In July 2010 an EaP workshop on electricity interconnection was held (Sectoral Progress 2011). The EU and the Eastern partners continued their cooperation included in the contexts of the 'Baku initiative' for EU-Black Sea/Caspian energy cooperation and EaP. The areas of project cooperation remained market integration, regulatory convergence, networks, among others.

All the countries have made small progress in electricity interconnections so that in the Caucasus, **Armenia and Georgia** made progress on new electricity interconnections, and **Georgia, Azerbaijan** and Turkey continued to work towards the Black Sea Electricity Transmission Line.

In Eastern Europe **Moldova and Ukraine** have made preparations to join the interconnected electricity networks of continental Europe in the future, financing of a technical study is being identified.

Finally **Belarus** explored with Lithuania and Poland the possibilities for electricity interconnections.

Sources: European Commission, Joint Staff Working Paper Implementation of the European Neighbourhood Policy in 2010 Sector Progress Report, May 2011. & Country Report European Commission, Joint Staff Working Paper Implementation of the European Neighbourhood Policy in 2010 Country Reports, May 2011.

With reference to the development of new infrastructure and supply routes, field visit allowed to confirm that regional support has taken the form of a number of interventions aimed at supporting safer and more secure supply lines of gas in the Eastern region, mainly through the "Pre-investment project for the Trans-Caspian-Black Sea Gas Corridor (2009-2012)" technical and financial studies, and support research of potential financiers.

It must be pointed out that whilst ENP partners continued to develop, construct and refurbish energy infrastructure, including power plants (to deal with growing demand) and energy networks, contribution of the EC through regional interventions has been materialized mainly through technical assistance (Inogate).

In addition to Inogate, and concerning loan funding from European Development Finance Institutions in support of gas and electricity infrastructure, participation of NIF has been oriented mainly to technical assistance as well. So that two major projects like:

- a) "Black Sea Transmission Line", included: two new lines to Georgia-Turkey (700 MW) and to Azerbaijan-Georgia and an internal grid rehabilitation (in this case 70 M€, about 10% of the total, additional funds through NIF were allocated although these were used for the rehabilitation of the grid) whereas 8 M€ EU support was devoted to EIA and other studies
- b) New hydropower plants in Georgia with 5 M€ EU support in technical assistance as well.

#### Southern Region

The occupied Palestinian territory and Jordan continued studying an additional electricity interconnection. **Egypt** has developed its electricity and gas networks and has prepared electricity interconnections with its neighbours (CR2011) mainly Mashreq countries.

Concerning interconnections with Europe, **Tunisia** continued work on an electricity interconnection with Italy, **Morocco** launched the construction site with the aim of the realization of the third electric interconnection with Spain.

No initiatives have been reported insofar in **Lebanon and Syria**.

No direct regional interventions concerning physical interconnections of electricity networks have been identified (however other indirect interventions: about policies, markets or additional sources might help interconnections), on the other hand, bilateral interventions have supported however the rehabilitation of the grids in some countries of the Southern region (see I.5.2.3)

**I.5.2.3 Evidence of development of additional energy sources and supply routes of oil and gas resources within the regions. Indicator slightly modified to include explicit reference to oil and gas resources with a view to avoid overlaps with the previous indicator (see annex 8 for details)**

**MAIN OUTCOMES**

Eastern region

Concerning **strategic supply routes**, coming from the **Caucasus**:

- The main gas and oil export pipelines from **Azerbaijan** of Baku-Tbilisi-Erzurum (Turkey) and Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan (Turkey) in service and providing resources to the EU in 2010. In June 2010, **Azerbaijan** and Turkey agreed on gas pricing and transit through Turkey, which fosters the development of the Azerbaijani Shah-Deniz-II gas field and the strategic Southern Gas Corridor. The EU European Investment Bank-World Bank study for a Caspian Development Corporation was pursued with the central purpose of aggregating gas demand in support of the Corridor's development. (the studies were carried out under Inogate)
- In September 2010, the Heads of State of **Azerbaijan, Georgia** and Romania, as well as the Hungarian Prime Minister, endorsed the AGRI project (Azerbaijan-Georgia-Romania Interconnection). The aim of the project is to export liquefied natural gas from Azerbaijan, via a Georgian Black Sea terminal, to Romania and beyond.
- **Azerbaijan, Georgia**, Lithuania, Poland and **Ukraine** continue working towards a Euro-Asian Oil Transportation Corridor. Azerbaijani, Georgian and Bulgarian companies further studied the possibilities of developing compressed natural gas supply to the EU across the Black Sea from the Georgian coast (Sectoral 2011)
- In 2010, **Azerbaijan** also constructed and rehabilitated its gas infrastructure.

In **Ukraine** following up the joint 2009 EU-Ukraine conference on the modernisation of the Ukrainian gas transit system, the EU agreed to support a feasibility study and an environmental and social impact study on the modernisation of the Ukrainian gas networks and underground gas storage facilities. Besides EU, European Investment Bank, EBRD and the World Bank agreed to consider the reconstruction of sections of the Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod gas pipeline as a 'fast track' project. (Sectoral 2011).

Concerning **internal infrastructures** in **Armenia**, supply routes are aimed at Iran, but progress has been reported in the construction of new domestic gas pipelines and connection of customers to the gas network (CR 2011) and in **Georgia** large-scale investment programme for constructing and rehabilitating gas networks (CR 2011).

Finally **Moldova** has developed several initiatives aimed at: 1) Rehabilitating its gas networks and further reduced network losses, 2) Inventory for the maintenance of gas pipelines; 3) Programme to gasify the country and assessed the possibilities for underground gas storage, 4) Study with Romania the construction of the reversible Ungheni-Iasi gas pipeline. (CR 2011)

No initiatives concerning additional energy sources and supply routes have been reported insofar in **Belarus**.

Southern Region

Concerning **strategic supply routes** several initiatives have been reported in the Maghreb. **Tunisia** continued to implement the project to double the capacity of the gas interconnection with Italy. **Algeria** continued the construction of the "Medgaz" interconnection with Spain and the preparations for the "GALSI" interconnection with Italy (Sectoral 2011)

Concerning **internal infrastructures**, **Morocco** has made a substantial progress additional energy sources and supply routes: 1) Program of investment in additional power capacities before 2015, 2) Launched a study concerning, among others, ways of decompensation of the butane gas (in view of a free market); 3) Announced the implementation of a legal and fiscal frame concerning the domestic bituminous schists with vocation of hydrocarbons and a national committee of expertise, 5) Continues the development of a terminal of liquefied natural gas and announced the realization of a feasibility study for the second refinery (CR 2011).

On the other hand **Tunisia** pursues the development and the exploitation of the new fields of hydrocarbons, and connection of new consumers to the gas network continues (CR

2011)

The main regional interventions tackling these issues in the Eastern region implemented through INOGATE<sup>117</sup> are listed below (ancillary and project missions not included):

Overview of the INOGATE Programme's projects in 2005-2010			
AP	Project Title	Budget	Project Duration
<b>Enhancing energy security</b>			
2005	Safety and security of main gas transit infrastructure in Eastern Europe and Caucasus	€ 999.990	12/2007 - 04/2010
2005	Supply for safety and security of main gas transit infrastructure in Eastern Europe and the Caucasus	€ 738.600	08/2008 - 12/2010
2006	Feasibility studies for expanding the Boyarka Centre to include oil, oil products, liquefied gas metrology, satellite monitoring for optimization and control of hydrocarbons transit flows & to offer training facilities	€ 1.500.000	08/2009 - 07/2011
2007	Support to Energy Market Integration and Sustainable Energy in the NIS (SEMISE)	€ 5.670.000	01/2009 - 01/2012
2007	Strengthening of the INOGATE Technical Secretariat (ITS) in support of the Baku Initiative	€ 2.934.000	02/2009 - 02/2012
<b>Common: Convergence of Energy Markets , Enhancing energy security, Sustainable energy development and Attracting Investment</b>			
2008	Pre-investment Project for the Trans-Caspian-Black Sea Gas Corridor	€ 5.000.000	10/2009 - 09/2012

Source: Own elaboration from data of Inogate Annual reports 2011 and 2009

Activities and achievements under the INOGATE in relation to the objective of "Enhancing energy security by addressing the issues of energy exports/imports, supply diversification, energy transit and energy demand", include:

- At the Boyarka Metrology Centre in Ukraine INOGATE has supported review and expansion of the activities, including the provision of an investment of €1,000,000 in supply of additional technology. It has also comprised work on developing a Quality Management System to standard ISO 17025, covering the Centre's activities (project Validation, certification and subsequent commercialisation of the Eastern Europe Regional Centre for Hydrocarbons Metrology (Boyarka, Ukraine and Feasibility studies for expanding the Boyarka Centre to include oil, oil products, liquefied gas metrology, satellite monitoring for optimization and control of hydrocarbons transit flows & to offer training facilities)
- Project Technologies and methodologies for reducing gas losses in the Central Asian gas transit system with the specific objectives of: 1) achieving profitable reduction of gas losses in selected parts of the main gas transit infrastructures ("pilot areas"), 2) providing the beneficiaries with the knowledge needed to apply the methodologies and technologies used in the pilot areas to the entire infrastructures. It covered however central asia (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan) with a budget of €1.500.000 (completed November 2009) (AR 2009)
- Safety and security of main gas transit infrastructure in Eastern Europe and Caucasus which provides support to the Partner Countries in order to improve the safety and security of their gas network lines. It covers Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Ukraine, and developed during 2007-2009. The budget was €1 million (service contract) and €750,000 (supply contract)

Activities and achievements under the INOGATE in relation to the objective of "Attracting investment towards energy projects of common and regional interest", include:

- Ukraine Energy Efficiency Programme 2 - UKEEP is a credit facility developed by the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) which was established to facilitate investments in energy efficiency in Ukraine. UKEEP2 has a fund of €100m, with technical assistance available to applicants of €3.25m. Its target is to fund over 500 projects, which will also result in substantial energy savings and reduction of CO2 emissions. UKEEP provides free technical assistance (through Inogate) by international energy efficiency experts for companies with project ideas that are eligible for UKEEP".

<sup>117</sup> As indicated under I.5.1.1, one of the main priorities pursued through the INOGATE programme is "Enhancing energy security by addressing the issues of energy exports/imports, supply diversification, energy transit and energy demand" thereby encompassing issues of additional energy sources and supply routes of oil and gas resources



- Moldovan Sustainable Energy Financing Facility MoSEFF as formally launched on 11 February 2010, sustained by ERDB it is intended to "finance almost 200 projects using financing of €20m supporting energy efficiency investments in Moldovan enterprises. Incentives and technical assistance provision for applicants (through Inogate) will total over €6m. MoSEFF aims at energy savings of 22,000 MWh/year and CO2 emission reductions equivalent to 6,600 tonnes. The fund's own website went on line during the year at [www.moseff.org](http://www.moseff.org). The financing is bound to investments fostering sustainable energy saving and production of renewable energy.
- Pre-Investment Project for the Trans-Caspian-Black Sea Gas Corridor contributes to the establishment of technical, legal and financial conditions for the gas routes connecting the countries bordering the Caspian Sea to Central and Western European countries through Georgia and the Black Sea. The project is implemented through a multi-donor Trust Fund managed by the World Bank that was signed in October 2009. In addition to the European Commission, the European Investment Bank also contributes to the Trust Fund.
- Support to Energy Market Integration and Sustainable Energy in the NIS (SEMISE) initiated in 2009 has 2 objectives: 1) Identifying gaps and the obstacles impeding progress towards regional energy market convergence 2) Supporting energy investments, by assisting the development of regional energy infrastructure, establishing links with energy companies and lending institutions, identifying project opportunities and making project preparation to (IFIs), 3) Promoting the development of sustainable energy policies (demand-side management, energy efficiency, renewable energy initiatives. (see indicators under JC 5.5 for details).

With regards to the Southern region, the main interventions related to the development of additional / safer energy sources and supply routes, include:

Decision N°	Title	Zone benefitting from the action	€
MED/2004/016-703	Technical Assistance for the Implementation of the Euro-Arab Mashreq Gas Market Project	Mediterranean Region	4,900,215
ENPI/2009/020-533	Euro-Arab Mashreq Gas Market Programme Phase II	Mediterranean Region	4,791,800
ENPI/2007/019-080	Formulation Mission for Second Phase of Euro-Arab Mashreq Gas Market Project	Mediterranean Region	153,224
MED/2004/016-703	Evaluation mission of the Euro-Arab Mashreq Gas Market Project (EAMGM)	Mediterranean Region	151,246
ENPI/2008/020-036	Euro-Mediterranean Energy Forum – Experts' Group Meeting - Brussels, 8-9 February 2010	Mediterranean Region	59,954
MED/2004/016-703	Euro-Arab Mashreq Gas Market Project - Supply Tender for IT. Photocopiers & Audio-Visual Equipment	Mediterranean Region	51,523
MED/2004/016-703	Supply Contract for Gas Network Modelling Software & Training of Euro-Arab Mashreq Gas Market Project	Mediterranean Region	43,300
MED/2004/016-703	Euro-Arab Mashreq Gas Market Project - Supply Tender for IT. Photocopiers & Audio-Visual Equipment	Mediterranean Region	8,300
ENPI/2009/021-099	Euro-Mediterranean Energy Forum – Experts' Group Meeting	Mediterranean Region	36,154
ENPI/MEDA/TACIS	Euro-Mediterranean Gas Market Integration Project - Second phase	All Southern ENP countries	5,500,000
ENPI/MEDA/TACIS	Euro-Mediterranean Energy Forum – Experts' Group Meeting - Brussels, 8-9 February 2010	All Southern ENP countries	52,784
ENPI/MEDA/TACIS	Support for the enhanced integration and the improved security of the Euro-Mediterranean energy market`	All Southern ENP countries	4,289,650
		TOTAL	20.038.150

**ANALYSIS**

There are EU regional interventions aimed at supporting safer and more secure supply lines of gas in the Eastern region:

- EU support by means of regional programmes to the improvement of existing infrastructure have materialized through Inogate interventions like: a) "Supply for Safety and security of main gas transit infrastructure in Eastern Europe and South Caucasus (2007-2009)" aims at training and TA, but includes equipment to put in place an integrated pilot system, b) "Development of maintenance excellence in NIS gas companies (INOGATE countries) (2005-2007)" devoted to training and how know transfer, supply of IT equipment", c) "Validation, certification and subsequent commercialisation of the Eastern Europe Regional Centre for Hydrocarbons Metrology at Boyarka (Ukraine)" accreditation and promotion of the center

In addition to these we may include again: "Harmonisation of Gas and Oil Technical Standards and Practices in Eastern Europe and Caucasus" and "Harmonisation of Electricity Standards"

- Looking to the development of new infrastructure and supply routes, regional support has taken the form of a number of interventions aimed at supporting safer and more secure supply lines of gas in the Eastern region, mainly "Pre-investment project for the Trans-Caspian-Black Sea Gas Corridor (2009-2012)" technical and financial studies, and support research of potential financiers.

Bilateral interventions have been concentrated in Ukraine and had a budget more reduced. EC policy has been coherent in both IP from 2004 to 2010 ("Establishing better energy and transport infrastructure interconnections between the EU and neighbouring countries and among neighbouring countries themselves").

The state of specific actions envisaged for this region in AP 2007-2010 (to be implemented however in the period 2007-2013) are as follows:

- Progressive integration of the Maghreb gas market with the EU gas market and the possible extension of Energy Community Treaty to cover Maghreb countries: in progress EU regional support (Euro-Mediterranean Gas Market Integration Project - Second phase and Support for the enhanced integration and the improved security of the Euro-Mediterranean energy market)`
- Progressive creation of a Mashreq gas and electricity market and its interconnection with the EU, the Balkans and the candidate countries: in progress EU regional support (EU Masreq Gas Network). The main intervention was "EAMGM – Euro-Arab Mashreq Gas Market Project" (2005-2009) which supported the development of an integrated gas market between four countries (Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria), in order to create a regional gas market and as a step towards integrating with the EU gas market. It had a budget of €6 million (MEDA) EU funds + €1 million in kind from MPCs. As main outcomes may be cited: 1) Gas Master Plan, Network Development Survey and Feasibility Studies 2) Proposals for legislative and regulatory reforms, 3) Trainings and study tours to provide know-how transfer. This project has been followed by a EAMGM II (2010-2013).

Concerning the funds provided to physical infrastructure no funds have been identified (other than the cases stated before), World Bank representative in Egypt confirms that the gross of the funds for infrastructure come from international donors other than EU regional programmes (WB mainly). Regional programmes (like MED\_EMIP and MED-ENEC) have participated, however, as donors in events (seminars, workshop) sponsored by the WB.

It must be noted a substantial progress is reported in the Southern region concerning in the formal consideration and content of additional energy sources and supply routes within the regions between RIP 2007-2010 and RIP 2005-2006.

**1.5.2.4 Evidence of specific contribution of the Commission's regional interventions to the attainment of the above-mentioned results**

There are EU regional interventions aimed at supporting safer and more secure supply lines of gas in the Eastern region:

- EC support by means of regional programmes to the improvement of existing infrastructure have materialized through 3 Inogate interventions all of them devoted to Technical assistance (see 5.2.3)
- Looking to the development of new infrastructure and supply routes, regional support has taken the form of a number of interventions aimed at supporting safer and more secure supply lines of gas in the Eastern region, mainly "Pre-investment project for the Trans-Caspian-Black Sea Gas Corridor (2009-2012)" technical and financial

studies, and support research of potential financiers.

EU contribution through regional interventions has been materialized mainly through technical assistance (Inogate), and has been confirmed during the field visits (see 5.2.3)..

Finally, there are no EU regional interventions identified in the East concerning support to the improvement of coal fired plants (confirmed during field visits see 5.1.4) (see 5.2.1).

On the whole EU has have contributed to the improvement of existing infrastructure and to the development of new (safer and more secure) infrastructure to a limited extent (mainly through the provision of TA) through specific regional interventions leading to some progress in the Eastern Region. EU support in the Southern region has primarily taken form through one intervention (though implemented through different contracts) being the regional impact for the whole of Mediterranean region limited.

### JC 5.3: Commission's interventions have contributed to progress made in the integration of energy markets

Within the strategic and programming documents, the most explicit references to the integration of energy markets are included in:

- the ENPI RIP 2007-2010 for Eastern region, whereby one of the stated specific objectives is "To ensure the progressive approximation of norms and standards and convergence of policies with a view to creating a functioning integrated energy market in line with the legal and regulatory frameworks"; and
- the ENPI Southern region RIP 2007-2012, which envisages: i) the Progressive integration of the Maghreb gas market with the EU gas market and the possible extension of Energy Community Treaty to cover Maghreb countries; ii) the Progressive creation of a Mashreq gas and electricity market and its interconnection with the EU, the Balkans and the candidate countries; iii) Progressive integration of the Israeli/Palestinian electricity and gas markets and their integration into the Mashreq electricity and gas market. This in continuity with the previous MEDA RIP 2005-2006 which stated that "Agreement among four Euro-Mediterranean partners and establishment of closer cooperation in some sectors such as energy in the Mashrek and the Maghreb, call for a reinforcement of sub-regional cooperation which will become an increasingly important aspect of the Barcelona partnership", without however indicating specific objectives.

In addition these issues are also tackled in the framework of the ENPI Inter-Regional Programme RIP2007-2010 for Eastern Neighbourhood which tackles issues linked to: i) Progress in the implementation of the regional initiatives in the area of energy (...), 4) Progress in the implementation of regional partnerships in the context of the Black Sea Synergy and the Northern Dimension in areas such as (...) energy.

#### I.5.3.1 Number of regional agreements related to 'energy interchanges' signed, including signatories to the agreements

##### MAIN OUTCOMES

##### Eastern region

Concerning **regional agreements already signed or in the way of signature** the Eastern region has made significant progress mainly concerning electricity interconnections (see I5.2.2) and pipelines (see I5.2.3).

Most of the agreements not related to electricity interconnections are related to the hydrocarbon sources of **Azerbaijan**, so that, in June 2010, Azerbaijan and Turkey agreed on gas pricing and transit through Turkey, which will foster the development of the Azerbaijani Shah-Deniz-II gas field and the strategic Southern Gas Corridor (Sect 2011), in the frame of EU agreements, Azerbaijan and the EU signed a Memorandum of Understanding on a strategic partnership in the field of energy (CR2011) and in January 2011, on a visit to Azerbaijan, Commission President Barroso and President Aliyev signed a Joint Declaration on gas delivery for Europe (CR 2011).

##### Southern Region

In this region **only the Maghreb countries** have made progress in energy integration (see I5.2.2) and market liberalisation (see I.5.1.3), and to a lesser extent **Egypt**.

No significant agreements have been identified for Lebanon, Syria, Israel, OTP and Jordan.

**ANALYSIS**

Regional agreements have been developed mainly in the Maghreb countries where, **Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia** adopted, in June 2010, an action plan for the period 2010-2015, confirming their intention to establish a **Maghreb electricity market** as a preparation for gradual integration with the EU energy market (Sectoral progress 2011), this constitutes the more serious attempt to develop a free market and it has been fostered by specific interventions from EC (see details in JC 5.1) No direct regional interventions concerning particular agreements have been identified, but agreements are the consequence of interventions included in other indicators (see MED-REG II & Electricity market integration under I.5.1.1, 5.1.2, 5.1.3) as well as: 1) Support for the enhanced integration and the improved security of the Euro-Mediterranean energy market 2) Euro-Arab Mashreq Gas Market Programme 3) Intégration progressive des marchés de l'électricité de l'Algérie, du Maroc et de la Tunisie dans le marché intérieur de l'électricité de l'Union Européenne.

In the Eastern region, Eastern Partnership EaP is a regional agreement between EU and eastern partners, but includes energy market integration only as a part, and no sub-regional agreements on the subject have been identified.

As regards gas and hydrocarbon sources, **Azerbaijan and neighbouring countries** (see 5.2.3) have signed some pricing and transit agreements. No significant progress has been reported in the rest of the countries.

EU regional support to the ENP East region has been channelled through Inogate (see Information pertaining to specific interventions below).

No significant progress has been reported in the other countries, not cited before.

Interventions carried out in the framework of **The INOGATE Programme** in relation to agreements and market integration, include :

Overview of the INOGATE Programme's projects in 2005-2010			
AP	Project Title	Budget	Project Duration
<b>Convergence of Energy Markets , Enhancing energy security, Sustainable energy development and Attracting Investment</b>			
2007	Support to Energy Market Integration and Sustainable Energy in the NIS (SEMISE)	€ 5.670.000	01/2009 - 01/2012
2007	Strengthening of the INOGATE Technical Secretariat (ITS) in support of the Baku Initiative	€ 2.934.000	02/2009 - 02/2012

*Source: Own elaboration from data of Inogate Annual reports 2011 and 2009*

I.5.3.2 Evidence of progress towards creating the conditions for electricity trade through interconnection (interconnection of energy grids, ..), merged with indicator I.5.2.2

I.5.3.3 Import/Export energy balance increased **and security of supply more reliable (less dependent on one source) as a consequence of the Commission's support**. Indicator revised to allow a more comprehensive overview of the contribution of Commission's support (see details in annex 8)

This indicator is strongly related to I.5.2.2 Physical interconnections among electricity grids implemented or evidence of progress towards creating the conditions for improved interconnection and I.5.2.3 Evidence of development of additional energy sources and supply routes within the regions

Eastern Region

The balance between energy Imports/Exports is shown in the table below:

Exports and imports of all energy products (1 000 toe)						
	2000			2007		
	Exports	Imports	Net exports	Exports	Imports	Net exports
EU-27			-826 298			-1 010 137 (2)
<b>EASTERN REGION</b>						
Armenia			-1258			-1851
Azerbaijan			5403			36590
Belarus			-30786			-33868
Georgia			-1346			-2168
Moldova			-1772			-2153(2)
Ukraine	N/a					

(1) For ENP-South countries 2006 data are shown instead of 2007, except otherwise indicated. (2) 2006 data.

Source: Own elaboration of data retrieved from *European Neighbourhood a statistical overview. Eurostat 2009*

Even if the region as a whole is a net exporter of energy, the positive balance is linked to **Azerbaijan's** exports. Azerbaijan in fact is an energy independent country with strong export capacity and its energy mix in the electricity generation is reliable because even fossil fuels are produced locally.

Energy dependency has increased between 2000 and 2007 in **Belarus** and (sharply) in **Moldova**, on the other hand **Armenia** is strongly dependent on nuclear power, and hence imports from Russian processed uranium.

No data about imports and exports from Ukraine and Georgia is reported in *European Neighbourhood a statistical overview. Eurostat 2009*. The team has thus used available data on power infrastructure. In **Ukraine** the structure of Electric power generation has developed towards a greater participation of combined heat and power plants (CHP) technology that uses mainly gas, and, to a lesser extent, hydroenergy. Participation of conventional power plants (mainly using coal) has been highly reduced, as shown in the table below.

**Ukraine Electricity balance, 1996-2005, TWh**

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005*
<b>Total electricity production</b>	183	177	172	172	171	173	180	180	181	185
Fossil (TPPs)	77	71	63	69	66	67	66	67	59	60
Fossil (CHPs)	17	16	18	16	16	17	19	22	24	24
Total fossil	95	88	81	85	82	84	85	89	83	84
Hydro	9	10	16	15	11	12	10	9	12	12
Nuclear	80	80	75	72	77	76	78	81	87	89

Source: *Overview of Electricity Market in Ukraine Anna Tsarenko WP 1/2007. Centre for economical and Social Reserach*

Concerning **Georgia**, the structure of Electric power generation has developed towards a greater participation hydroenergy and other renewable and lower share of oil, as shown in the table below.

**Georgia Electricity balance, 1996-2005, TWh**

	Indicators	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
1	Production of Energy Resources, Total	936,0	1 000,0	1 054,0	971,0	972,0
	<b>Including:</b>					
	Hydro Energy	479,0	580,0	561,0	507,0	522,0
	Oil and associated gas	131,0	87,0	155,0	106,0	79,0
	Coal	5,0	6,0	8,0	7,0	-
	Others (wood, geothermal)	321,0	327,0	330,0	351,0	371,0

Source: ENERGY Balance" of the Power Sector Of Georgia: Part 2. Balances From 1960 To 2006. Usaid August 31, 2006

#### Southern region

The balance between energy Imports/Exports is shown in the table below:

	Exports and imports of all energy products (1 000 toe)					
	2000			2007		
	Exports	Imports	Net exports	Exports	Imports	Net exports
<b>SOUTHERN REGION</b>						
<b>Algeria</b>	136850 (3)	1473 (3)	135377 (3)	145219 (4)	1114(4)	144105 (4)
<b>Egypt</b>	9841 (3)	4720 (3)	5121 (3)	25440 (4)	7053(4)	18387 (4)
<b>Israel</b>	3587	21944	-18357	3582 (3)	23068(3)	-19216 (3)
<b>Jordan</b>	0	4774	-4774	0 (4)	7010(4)	-7010 (4)
<b>Lebanon</b>		4974 (5)		0 (4)	5241(4)	-5241 (4)
<b>Morocco</b>	1441 (3)	12185 (3)	-10744(3)	1378 (4)	13236(4)	-11858 (4)
<b>Occupied Palestinian</b>	0 (5)	590 (5)	-590(5)	19 (4)	1175(4)	-1156 (4)
<b>Syria</b>	N/A					
<b>Tunisia</b>	3677 (6)	5657 (6)	-1980 (6)	3853 (4)	5626 (4)	-1773 (4)

(3) 2004 data. (4) 2005 data. (5) 2002 data. (6) 2003 data.

Source: Own elaboration of data retrieved from European Neighbourhood a statistical overview. Eurostat 2009

The region as a whole is a net exporter of energy, but only because **Algeria** and **Egypt** export, which are energy independent countries, and so its energy mix in the electricity generation is reliable because even if it depends on fossil fuels, they are produced locally.

**Tunisia's** primary energy production is relatively high and almost satisfies its inland consumption needs. It only needs to import almost a quarter of its inland energy consumption, while all other countries in this group (Jordan, Lebanon, Moldova, Morocco and the occupied Palestinian territory) are highly dependent on imported energy, showing large energy dependency.



#### **I.5.3.4 EC interventions concerning interconnections and energy management are coherent with the EC directives concerning electricity market (Directive 2009/28/EC on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources, and regulation No 714/2009 on access to network and cross border exchanges of electricity).**

Indicator deleted and merged with:

- I.5.1.3 Evidence of progress towards the establishment of independent energy regulatory institutions, independent market and technical system operators, etc... with reference to the part dealing with access to network and border exchanges of electricity &
- I.5.5.3 Renewable Energy Resources introduced in the energy market (share of renewable energy sources in total energy supply, number of projects, etc) with reference to the Directive 2009/28/EC on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources

#### **I.5.3.5 Evidence of specific contribution of support provided by the Commission through regional interventions in stimulating progress in the integration of energy markets**

Integration of energy markets is a main objective both in the Eastern region and the Southern region, no direct regional interventions concerning particular agreements (other than forums and conventions) have been identified, but in either case agreements are the consequence of interventions aimed at strengthening capabilities for market integration (see I5.1.1, 5.1.2, 5.1.3).

EU regional support for market integration in the Eastern region has been channelled as technical support through "Support to Energy Market Integration and Sustainable Energy in the NIS (SEMISE) (in the framework of INOGATE), among the activities carried out are the adaptation of technical standards, a Study tour on Energy Markets Convergence and 2 courses on market convergence (2010, 2011)

One outstanding project concerning specifically market integration is "Capacity-building for Energy Regulators in Eastern Europe and Central Asia (2009-2011)" aimed at: a) creating a network for information exchange and assistance among the energy regulators, b) transfer information and best practices among energy regulators and ministry representatives and c) support partner countries in carrying out regulatory reform, including the establishment of independent regulatory bodies.

In addition to these some projects considered in the JC 5.2 should be also taken partially into account as promoters of market integration like "Pre-investment project for the implementation of the Trans-Caspian - Black Sea Gas Corridor"

In the Southern region 3 main regional interventions have been aimed at market integration:

- "Support to Cooperation between the Euro-Mediterranean Energy Regulators MED REG II": basically is a Forum for Mediterranean regulators, which agreed to meet each 6 months to discuss common issues related to the harmonisation of standards. The agreements made by MEDREG are channelled through MED-EMIP, and as main outcomes of both interventions may be quoted: 1) Normalized rules for contracting 2) Energy banking scheme (electricity produced by independent generators, normally using renewables, is saved in the grid, by means of a balance input/output).
- "Support for the enhanced integration and the improved security of the Euro-Mediterranean energy market (MED-EMIP) (2007-2012)" aims at enhancing the integration of the energy markets in the Euro-Med region and promoting improved security and sustainability. As main outcomes of this intervention may be cited: a) NEEAPS (Arab energy efficiency guidelines issued from EU directives), all the countries of the League of Arab States (LAS) are entitled to draft a National Energy Efficiency Plan which has been already drafted and approved by Lebanon and Tunisia, b) "Updating the electricity Redrig" which has been the basis for the Mediterranean Solar Plan, c) Energy Virtual Office (supporting electricity interconnection between West Bank and Gaza to Israel that has not been finally implemented) d) Solar for peace: includes 50 projects to electrify villages in the OTP (the largest one includes 300 systems) e) Implementation of "Center for Oil Shale" in Jordan (with large shale resources) also includes Morocco as a stakeholder as well as and Egypt, Syria and Turkey. Tunisia is now studying its participation.
- "Intégration progressive des marchés de l'électricité de l'Algérie, du Maroc et de la Tunisie dans le marché intérieur de l'électricité de l'Union Européenne"

Finally, regional agreements have been fully developed mainly in the Maghreb countries (Action Plan Maghreb Electricity Market already signed and fostered by specific regional interventions cited before).

In the Eastern region, **Ukraine and Moldova** have accessed the Energy Community Treaty in 2011 because of the reforms in their energy sector supported indirectly (training,

harmonisation of standards see JC5.1) in great part by EU regional Inogate. No significant progress has been reported in the rest of the countries, and no direct EU regional support other than Inogate has been identified.

On the whole reforms in the Energy sector leading to increased market integration have been supported through EU regional interventions. Clear outcomes in the form of regional agreements leading to market integration have been put in place only in the Maghreb countries through interventions directly supported by regional programmes and indirectly in Ukraine and Moldova.

#### **JC 5.4: Commission interventions in the energy sector are designed and implemented in full knowledge of their possible impact on the environment**

This JC is addressed to interventions directly addressed to environmental issues of the energy sector (like EIA, atmospheric pollution abatement or compatible Kyoto protocol projects), not including indirect effects of energy (such as energy efficiency or renewable J.C 5.5) as they are implicit.

In addition to the already mentioned priorities pursued in the framework of regional cooperation in the energy sector under Priority 1, including under the energy sub-section, the 'reduced environmental impacts of energy systems' which is listed as one of the expected results under the 2007-2010 ENPI RIP for the Eastern region together with the 'substitution of the earlier generation of nuclear power plant infrastructure with safer and environmentally-friendly conventional power generation capacity'; it is worth mentioning that energy related issues are also dealt with under Priority area 2: 'Environment protection and forestry' where one of the specific objectives is: "To give regional support to the implementation of the Kyoto Protocol, including: i) Assistance in monitoring and reporting and the Kyoto mechanisms (Joint Implementation and Clean Development Mechanism (CDM); ii) Regional assistance on policy adaptation and emissions trading.

This is in continuity with the TACIS 2004-2006 RIP where one of the key areas of intervention was related to Climate change, and encompassed as specific objectives: i) the reduction of greenhouse emissions and mitigation of climate change in NIS countries; ii) Compliance with UN Framework Climate Change Convention and the Kyoto Protocol; iii) Implementation of Joint Implementation and Clean Development Mechanism projects developed by EU countries and benefiting the NIS countries; and iv) Improvement of energy efficiency.

In the Southern region the Regional Strategy Paper 2007-2013 and RIP 2007-2010, include Energy Cooperation as Priority 2 under the category of Sustainable economic development. However the aspects of Environment take specifically into account water pollution with no mention even to CDM or climate change. This also holds true with reference to the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership Meda Regional Indicative Programme 2005-2006 where there are no specific objectives in environmental aspects concerning energy or climate change area. This issue has been tackled through the ENPI Interregional programme.

#### **I.5.4.1 EIA or environmental aspects included explicitly in the laws, norms, agreements, or action plans.**

Environment as a general issue is studied in EQ6 grid, we will only consider in this EQ5 those aspects related to Energy and Infrastructure.

Although all the projects financed by EU funds must have EIA, information collected to date indicates that there are no specific regional interventions aimed explicitly at environmental aspects of energy (except CDM see 5.4.3). In the framework of INOGATE there are a number of programmes aimed at enhancing environmental protection measures in the oil/gas industry but these refer to Central Asia only. See below)

No intervention aimed directly at EIA or other environmental aspects have been identified, it must be pointed out however that some funds were allocated indirectly to some projects:

- "Black Sea Transmission Line", which includes a new line Georgia-Turkey (700 MW) and Azerbaijan-Georgia as well as internal grid rehabilitation, 8 M€ EU support was devoted to EIA and other studies
- EU funds from NIF have been used for EIA like: "Black Sea Transmission Line", which includes a new line Georgia-Turkey (700 MW) and Azerbaijan-Georgia as well as internal grid rehabilitation, 8 M€ EU support was devoted to EIA

The reasons for this absence is not clear, during the field visit Ukrenergo representative suggested that maybe as the development projects included necessarily EIA and regional programmes were devoted mainly to technical assistance it was not considered necessary to carry out sectorial EIA. However the government of Ukraine has a Plan of Modernisation of Power Plants (included in the Plan of Economic Development 2010) to comply with EU directives on power plants which will obviously include environmental

aspects other than CO2 (regional programmes are not involved).

The INOGATE Programme includes the following interventions related to environmental aspects of energy:

Overview of the INOGATE Programme's projects in 2005-2010			
AP	Project Title	Budget	Project Duration
<b>Sustainable energy development</b>			
2006	Support to Kyoto Protocol Implementation (SKPI)	€ 4.787.000	09/2008 - 09/2011
2006	Enhancement of environmental protection measures in the oil/gas industry of Central Asia (EPMOGL)	€ 2.650.000	12/2008 - 12/2010
	Supply of equipment for enhancement of environmental protection measures in the oil/gas industry in Central Asia - LOT 1, 5	€ 993.398	
2006	Supply of equipment for enhancement of environmental protection measures in the oil/gas industry in Central Asia - LOT 2, 4, 6	€ 961.780	12/2009 - 12/2010
	Supply of equipment for enhancement of environmental protection measures in the oil/gas industry in Central Asia - LOT 7, 9	€ 92.109	

Source: Own elaboration from data of Inogate Annual reports 2011 and 2009

Inogate includes specific interventions to enhance environmental protection measures in the oil/gas industry of Central Asia, but a parallel project in the Caucasus or Eastern Europe has not been identified

#### I.5.4.2 Tons of CO2 emitted taken into account and properly quantified when relevant

The Regional Cooperation Indicative Programme 2004-2006 (TACIS) includes CO2 emissions in the thematic area: "Sustainable management of natural resources", including in particular (...) climate change, setting as a specific objective "Reduction of greenhouse emissions and mitigation of climate change in NIS countries" and the following results: 1) Increased institutional capacity for monitoring of, and reporting on green house gas emissions in accordance with the Revised IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories and the Common Reporting Format for inventories as recommended by the UNFCCC, (...) 3) Real reduction of the level of Green House Gas emissions and including as indicator specifically "Carbon dioxide emissions per capita (MDG)"

CO2 emissions are especially significant in the Eastern region, because the high participation of coal in the energy supply and high energy intensity. The southern region has an energy structure linked basically to oil and gas, and this indicator is less relevant (energy intensity is more useful).

This indicator is closely linked to I.5.4.3, but information gathered to date indicates that no specific regional interventions in the ENP region have tackled this issue, exception made of the SEMISE project which assisted Belarus on the "Preparation of Green House Gases (GHG) projections" (current situation, future prospects on GHG for 2020 and 2050 and proposed energy sector mitigation options).

##### Eastern region

During the period 2005/2009, the CO2 emissions in terms of tCO2 / capita, have been reduced in all the Eastern Region, except in Armenia and Georgia. In the case of Georgia this is due mainly to the increase on energy consumption and in part to a modification in the

CO2 emissions / population, tCO2 / capita							
Country	1995	2000	2005	2007	2008	2009	% 2005 / 2009
<b>EAST</b>							
Armenia	1.06	1.11	1.34	1.56	1.71	1.38	3.0
Azerbaijan	4.11	3.62	3.88	3.15	3.39	2.87	-26.0
Belarus	6.03	5.86	6.35	6.60	6.63	6.29	-0.9
Georgia	1.59	0.97	0.97	1.26	1.11	1.33	37.1
Moldova	2.52	1.58	2.09	2.05	1.95	1.59	-23.9
Ukraine	7.63	5.94	6.49	6.75	6.69	5.57	-14.2
<b>SOUTH</b>							
Algeria	1.97	2.05	2.39	2.53	2.56	2.65	10.9
Egypt	2.11	1.57	1.97	2.11	2.13	2.11	7.1
Morocco	0.94	0.98	1.26	1.30	1.33	1.29	2.4
Tunisia	1.59	1.88	1.95	2.02	2.02	1.99	2.1
Jordan	2.89	2.98	3.31	3.38	3.17	3.23	-2.4
Lebanon	3.68	3.74	3.55	2.89	3.77	4.58	29.0
Syria	2.25	2.41	2.89	3.31	3.29	2.84	-1.7
Israel	N/A						N/A

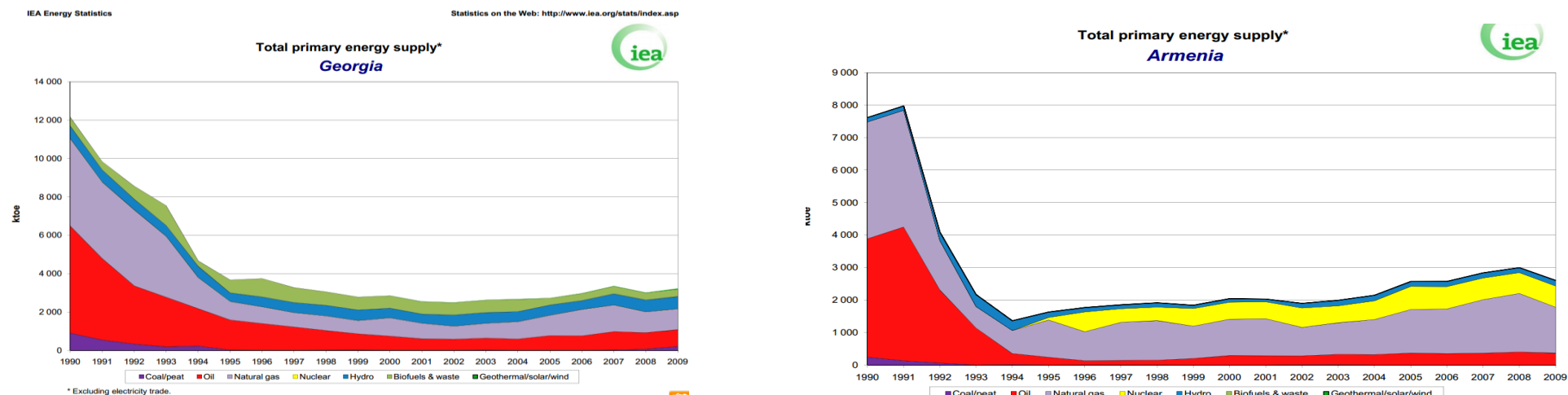
**DRN**

share of energy sources (less biofuels and more coal), as shown in the graph:

In any case the emission per capita in Georgia is much lower than before 2005

In the case of Armenia the increase of the emissions should be attributed to a small increase in the energy consumption:

The trend in CO2 emissions per capita is steadily decreasing in the Eastern region, except in Georgia and in lower extent Armenia. In the case of Georgia this is due mainly to the increase on energy consumption and in part to a small modification in the share of energy sources



Source: Own elaboration of data retrieved IEA, CO2 EMISSIONS FROM FUEL COMBUSTION, 2011

Information obtained during the field visits

CO2 emissions data were confirmed during the field visits to Georgia and Ukraine (but no specific data were provided).

The trend in Georgia towards a reduction in CO2 emissions will be continued as the national energy policy is fostering hydropower plants. Conversely Ukraine will increase the CO2 share in the future as Ukrainian energy strategy assigns an outstanding role to coal (with important resources in the country) given the difficulties with natural gas.

It must be pointed out that the Ukrainian policy concerning energy efficiency and renewable will attenuate the growth (see JC 5.5), on the other hand while the Covenant of Mayors states an objective of 20% of CO2 reduction, the overall impact of CO2 emissions will be limited given the reduced scope (only major cities).

**I.5.4.3 Clean Development Mechanisms taken into account when relevant.**

The TACIS RIP 2004-2006 includes CDM explicitly in the thematic area: Sustainable management of natural resources, including in particular (...) climate change, setting as a specific objective of "Implementation of Joint Implementation and Clean Development Mechanism projects developed by EU countries and benefiting the NIS countries", and envisaging the following results: 1) Increased institutional capacity for monitoring of, and reporting on green house gas emissions in accordance with the Revised IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories and the Common Reporting Format for inventories as recommended by the UNFCCC, 2) Mutual recognition of domestic emissions trading schemes with the view of implementing Article 17 of the Kyoto Protocol and an emissions trading mechanism between the EU and NIS having an emission target in Annex B of the Kyoto Protocol 3) Real reduction of the level of Green House Gas emissions and including as indicator.

In the Eastern region EU support has been materialised through INOGATE with a specific intervention: "Support to Kyoto Protocol Implementation (SKPI) (2008-2011)", aimed at reinforcing awareness and institutional capacities of the technical ministries and relevant government departments of the countries involved (as well as economic stakeholders and the general public) in relation KP mechanisms. The activities carried out consisted in seminars and workshops (9) on climate change and an informative website.

AP	Project Title	Budget	Project Duration
<b>Sustainable energy development</b>			
2006	Support to Kyoto Protocol Implementation (SKPI)	€ 4.787.000	09/2008 - 09/2011

The situation in the Eastern Region is as follows:

Country	Clean Development Mechanisms	New registered projects (2010)	Total
<b>Armenia</b>	Submitted national communications to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, including greenhouse gas inventories, vulnerability assessments and mitigation and adaptation measures. (Sectoral 2011).	0	5
<b>Azerbaijan</b>	Steps to prepare Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) projects (CR 2011)	0	0
<b>Belarus</b>	No information available	0	0
<b>Georgia</b>	Plans to draft an overall climate change strategy, taking into account the findings of the Second National Communication to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, submitted in 2009. Two adaptation programmes developed under the Second National Communication are under implementation and preparations for a Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action strategy have started.	0	2
<b>Moldova</b>	The Republic of Moldova completed a first draft National Low Emission Development Strategy and a draft National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy. (Sectoral 2011) (CR 2011)	0	4
<b>Ukraine</b>	Steps to prepare and approve new Joint Implementation projects, 30 of which were registered at UN level, bringing the overall number of registered projects to 48. The European Commission continued to support Ukraine in implementing the Kyoto Protocol (CR 2011).	30	48
<b>TOTAL EAST</b>		<b>30</b>	<b>59</b>

*Source: Own elaboration of data retrieved from Sectoral Report 2011 and Country reports 2011*

As shown all the registered projects are attributed to Ukraine, and some progress is reported in Georgia and Armenia, but no progress has been identified in Azerbaijan and Belarus.

### **Southern region**

In the Southern region on the other hand, the Regional Strategy Paper 2007-2013 & RIP 2007-2010, include under the objectives foreseen for Energy Cooperation as Priority "Promote the potential of renewable energy sources and support the Kyoto process". No references was found in the MEDA Regional Indicative Programme 2005.

The majority of partner countries are preparing investment projects to promote the use of the Joint Implementation and Clean Development Mechanism under the Kyoto Protocol, the **total number of registered projects is at present of 92**, and 35 where presented in 2010, so the number of projects is increasing in the last years. The EU remains fully committed to the UN negotiating process with a view to concluding a robust and effective legally binding international agreement.

The situation in the Southern Region is as follows:

Country	Clean Development Mechanisms	New registered projects (2010)	Total
<b>Lebanon</b>	No information available	0	0
<b>Syria</b>	No information available	0	0
<b>Israel</b>	Launched a pilot project for a voluntary greenhouse gas registry. (Sectoral 2011). Submitted its Second National Communication to the UN .Prepared and approved additional CDM. Three of these new projects were registered at the UN level, with a total number of registered projects to 19 (CR 2011)	3	19
<b>oPt</b>	In the oPt, the Council of Ministers approved the establishment of a National Committee on Climate Change.	0	0
<b>Jordan</b>	No information available	0	0
<b>Egypt</b>	Submitted its Second National Communication to the UN, including a greenhouse gas inventory, mitigation and adaptation measures. Prepared and approved further CDM projects. Two new such projects were registered at the UN level, bringing the overall number of registered projects to seven (CR2011).	2	7
<b>Tunisia</b>	Second national communication to UN including an inventory of greenhouse gas emissions, in final phase of preparation (CR2011). Prepared projects on CDM, but no new project was registered, total number of registered projects remains in two.	0	2
<b>Algeria</b>	No information available	0	0
<b>Morocco</b>	Presented the 2nd national communication to the UN, which includes an inventory of greenhouse gas emissions, a strategy of mitigation of the effects before 2030, adaptive and socioeconomic studies and a study on the strengthening of the national capacities. The preparation of regional plans against the global warming was launched. Continued the preparation of CDM projects, but no new project was registered, so the total number of registered projects remains in five.	0	5
<b>TOTAL SOUTH</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>33</b>

*Source: Own elaboration of data retrieved from Sectoral Report 2011 and Country reports 2011*

As shown all the registered projects are attributed to Israel, Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia, but no progress has been identified in Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, OTP and Algeria.

#### ANALYSIS

In the Eastern region EU support has been materialised through INOGATE with a specific intervention: "Support to Kyoto Protocol Implementation (SKPI)", the outcomes however have been modest as all the registered projects are attributed to Ukraine, and some progress is reported in Georgia and Armenia.

On the other hand the impact of the intervention on the national policies or plans doesn't seem relevant (SKPI project is not known by any people met during the field visit):

- Georgia: CDM have not been developed because the liable projects (hydropower plants) doesn't fit into the rules of UN, besides national energy policy is aimed at exporting electricity to Turkey (not included in KP) not Europe. Even if other projects (forestry, energy efficiency or even small hydro) might be liable if proposed, CDM doesn't seem a priority of the government.
- Ukraine: Ukrainian energy strategy assigns an outstanding role to coal (with important resources in the country) given the difficulties with natural gas, so that there is a Plan of Modernization of Coal Power Plants (included in the Plan of Economic Development) which takes into accounts the adaptation to the EC Directive on combustion plants but no Regional Programme has been involved. Ukraine has been an outstanding actor in CDM projects (48 registered projects while 30 in 2010) but no direct relationship with SKPI has been identified.

Finally, in the Eastern region CDM seem less significant in the IP 2007-2010 and IP 2011-2013 as regards IP 2004-2006 (as TACIS includes CDM explicitly in the thematic area), which doesn't seem coherent with EU Environmental policy.



In the Southern Region all the registered projects are attributed to Israel, Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia, but no progress has been identified in Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, OTP and Algeria, although no intervention from EC regional programmes concerning environmental aspects of energy (other than EE and RES) has been identified, in coherence with RIP which makes no reference to KP

#### JC 5.5: Sustainability and security of energy supply improved

##### EU STRATEGY AND OBJECTIVES

In the ENPI RIP 2007-2010 for the Eastern Region, reference is made to the reduced environmental impacts of energy systems whereas in the TACIS RIP 2004-2006 energy intensity is included in the thematic area: Sustainable management of natural resources, with a specific reference to climate change, setting as a specific objective "Improvement of energy efficiency" and with the following specific indicator "Energy use (Kg oil equivalent) per \$1 GDP (MDG)".

In the Southern region the ENPI RSP 2007-2013 & RIP 2007-2010 include Energy Cooperation as Priority 2 under the category of Sustainable economic development and sustainable energy development was stated as a priority within energy cooperation in the Euromed Energy Forum held in Brussels in September 2006. The Euro-Mediterranean Partnership Meda Regional Indicative Programme 2005-2006 has no specific objectives in the energy sector. In this framework one of the main objectives of the ENPI southern region RSP 2007-2013/RIP 2007-2010 is to "Promote more efficient energy demand management", with the following concrete action envisaged in the period 2007-2013: *Energy demand management and sustainable development: Implementation of a comprehensive strategy in the field of energy efficiency and renewable energy sources in the Mediterranean partner countries based on EU policy in the field of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Sources*".

##### I.5.5.1 Trend of energy intensity (energy per thousands of € GDP)

Energy intensity is a fundamental indicator (among others) to assess the specific energy demand of the economy, and thereby the future sustainability of economic development.

###### Eastern region

Direct reliable data not found, we have used data concerning CO2 emission per GDP more closely related to the aim of the indicator, the results are shown in the table below:

All the countries of the Eastern Region but Georgia register a downward trend, that is to say the CO2 emission (and so energy consumption) versus gross domestic product has decreased in the last years (exception made of Georgia).

In the southern region, there has also been a downward trend in most of the countries (with available data) with the exception of Algeria and Lebanon as shown in the table below.

##### ANALYSIS

The trend in the emissions intensity (and indirectly energy intensity) is decreasing in all the countries of the Eastern and South regions except Georgia, Algeria and in a lower extent Lebanon.

CO2 emissions / GDP using exchange rates, kg CO 2 / USD using 2000 prices							
Country	1995	2000	2005	2007	2008	2009	% 2005 / 2009
<b>EAST</b>							
Armenia	2.30	1.78	1.21	1.09	1.12	1.06	-12.4
Azerbaijan	8.43	5.52	3.28	1.62	1.59	1.25	-61.9
Belarus	6.55	4.61	3.44	2.93	2.64	2.46	-28.5
Georgia	3.51	1.51	1.00	1.03	0.87	1.08	8.0
Moldova	7.52	5.03	4.33	3.83	3.35	2.91	-32.8
Ukraine	14.45	12.46	7.33	6.93	6.45	5.22	-28.8
Source: Own elaboration of data retrieved IEA, CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion, 2011							
CO2 emissions / GDP using exchange rates, kg CO 2 / USD using 2000 prices							
Country	1995	2000	2005	2007	2008	2009	% 2005 / 2009
<b>SOUTH</b>							
Algeria	1.18	1.14	1.13	1.17	1.18	1.21	7.1
Egypt	1.08	1.10	1.28	1.24	1.20	1.15	-10.2
Morocco	0.83	0.76	0.82	0.77	0.76	0.71	-13.4
Tunisia	0.96	0.93	0.81	0.76	0.74	0.71	-12.3
Jordan	1.68	1.69	1.55	1.42	1.27	1.29	-16.8
Lebanon	0.80	0.82	0.70	0.53	0.64	0.72	2.9
Syria	1.90	2.06	2.32	2.56	2.47	2.10	-9.5
Israel	N/A						N/A
Source: Own elaboration of data retrieved IEA, CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion, 2011							

### I.5.5.2 Evidence of improved energy demand management (Energy Conservation Agencies operational, sectoral action programmes on energy optimization, audits carried out, etc)

#### Eastern region

The platform 3 of EaP allowed the establishment of a dialogue between stakeholders on renewable energy. It focused on energy efficiency in buildings, including the legal framework; the financing of energy efficiency projects; support available under the INOGATE programme; and the role of municipalities, including in the context of the Covenant of Mayors, an EU supported initiative that promotes sustainable local energy policies. (Joint Staff Working Paper Implementation of the European Neighbourhood Policy in 2010)

However the Eastern region has made on the whole small progress in energy demand management, Ukraine and Moldova are the countries with more developed aspects.

**Ukraine** has taken the following actions: 1) Energy efficiency programme for the period 2010-2015, aiming at a 20 % decrease in Ukraine's energy intensity, a 15 % decrease in the volume of harmful emissions into the environment and a 50 % decrease in heat losses in the housing sector compared to 2008; 2) Steps on draft laws on energy efficiency and energy efficiency in buildings (CR 2011)

On the other side **Moldova**, in July 2010 adopted an energy efficiency law, which provides, inter alia, for the establishment of an energy efficiency agency (CR 2011).

EU support through regional interventions has been materialized in several projects through Inogate:

- “Energy Saving Initiative in the Building Sector in the Eastern European and Central Asian Countries (ESIB) (2010-2013)”, aimed at : 1) Supporting EE legislation in the building sector, 2) Identifying the limitations in EE and RE opportunities 3) Supporting investment for energy conservation projects, including assistance to the preparation for submission to International Financial Institutions (IFIs), 4) Strengthening capacity in energy auditing, building technologies and design, and training and networking programmes. Concerning this project it must be pointed out that:
  - a Ukrainian institution the “State Agency on Energy Efficiency and Energy Conservation” (the only institution in Ukraine dealing with energy efficiency and renewable) is managing at present the “State Plan on Energy Efficiency 2010-2015” aimed at reducing energy consumption over 9%. This plan is funded with 60 million euros by the Ukrainian government but there are other donors (not SEMISE); complementarity between this project and ESIB (carried out by Ministry of Regional Development and Housing fully competent in housing) is not clear (during the field visit it was not possible to have a meeting with the ministry because of the impending elections).
  - In Georgia ESIB was not known by the people met (see Country Notes, annex 10) .
- “Supporting Participation of Eastern European and Central Asian Cities in the Covenant of Mayors (2011-2015) has as specific objective to encourage and support local authorities to implement a more sustainable local energy policy including SEAP , Small-scale financial facilities and demonstration projects in EE and RES. According to the information provided by the people met in Georgia, the project has as main drawbacks the lack of permanent technical assistance on site (in Tblisi) and the lack of financial support (assistance in the search of financial support is however included)
- “Identification and Promotion of Energy Efficiency (EE) Investments in Ukraine and Moldova (2008-2012)” provides a financial contribution from EBRD to support sustainable energy investments in Ukraine and Moldova aimed at reducing energy dependency and improving security of energy supply. Up to mid 2012 , 78 projects have been financed for a total of 133 million USD, and implying 2650 GWh/yr energy savings, and has successfully launched the MoSEFF, the Moldova Sustainable Energy Finance Facility in 2010

#### Southern region

Some progress has been identified in most of the Southern region's countries, so that in **Lebanon**, the Policy Paper for the electricity sector (2010) includes plans to boost energy efficiency and the development of renewable energy sources (which can support, inter alia, the development of the Mediterranean Solar Plan). in this line Lebanon strengthened (with EU support) the capacity of the Lebanese Centre for Energy Conservation to implement the National Energy Efficiency Action Plan (NEEEAP). (CR 2011).

In **Israel**, an energy master plan up to 2050 has been drafted, was followed in July 2010 by an energy efficiency plan 2010-2020 adopted by the Ministry of National Infrastructure. On the other side Israel continued to implement energy efficiency measures, in particular with respect to lighting, domestic appliances and the hotel sector. (CR 2011). **oPt is**

developing an energy efficiency programme and remained committed to developing the use of renewable energy, also in trilateral cooperation with the EU and Israel. (CR2011)

**Egypt** is implementing energy efficiency measures, including on efficient lightning (CR2011) and **Tunisia** is labeling of the domestic devices and their replacement by more effective models continue. (CR2011)

**Morocco** seems very active in the field so: 1) In March, 2010, the Council of Ministers adopted the project of law relative to Energy efficiency; 2) Transformation of the Center of development of the renewable energies (CDER) in Agency for the development of the renewable energies and the energy efficiency; 3) Projects of energy efficiency in the sectors of the building, the health, the schools and the tourism were also launched. (CR2011)

The following interventions were undertaken in fact in the period 2007-2010 (regional interventions in bold):

Decision N°	Contract year	Title	Zone benefitting from the action	€
ENPI/2007/019-183	2008	Identification mission for the ""Energy Saving Initiative in the Building Sector in Eastern Europe and Central Asia (ESIB)""	Eastern Europe Region	189,704
TACIS/2006/018-039	2006	Identification and promotion of energy efficiency investments in Ukraine and Moldova	Moldova, Ukraine	9,500,000
TACIS/2006/018-597	2007	Energy study. Missions of Energy/Energy Efficiency/Renewable	Belarus	189,972
TACIS/2006/018-597	2007	Support to the Organisation of the International Round Table: Alternative Energy and Energy Efficiency of the Ukrainian economy-towards the Regional Energy Security	Ukraine	2,083
MED/2004/016-704	2005	Energy efficiency in the construction sector in the Mediterranean (MED-ENEC)	Mediterranean Region	3,834,704
ENPI/2009/021-099	2010	Identification mission of the project 'Cleaner, energy-saving Mediterranean Cities'	Southern ENP countries	195,180
ENPI/MEDA/TACIS	18/01/2010	Energy Efficiency and renewable energies in Construction Sector-Phase II (MED-ENEC-II)	Southern ENP countries	4,992,500
ENPI/2007/019-080	12/02/2008	Evaluation mission of the project 'Energy efficiency in the construction sector in the Mediterranean' (MED-ENEC)	Southern ENP countries	83,228
ENPI/2007/019-080	2008	Mission de Formulation Programme Environnement Energie en Tunisie	Tunisia	77,956
ENPI/MEDA/TACIS	18/10/2010	Support to the Lebanese Center for Energy Conservation	Lebanon	500,000
		<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>19 565 327</b>
		<b>TOTAL EAST</b>		<b>9 881 759</b>
		<b>TOTAL SOUTH</b>		<b>9 683 568</b>

The main regional project in the Eastern region is INOGATE with 2 specific projects

Overview of the INOGATE Programme's projects in 2005-2010			
AP	Project Title	Budget	Project Duration
<b>Sustainable energy development</b>			
2008	Energy Saving Initiative in the Building Sector in the Eastern European and Central Asian Countries (ESIB)	€ 4.449.650	01/2010 - 12/2013
2006	Identification and Promotion of Energy Efficiency (EE) Investments in Ukraine and Moldova	€ 9.500.000	12/2006 - 06/2011

In the Southern region the main regional intervention has been MED ENEC I and II and partly MED EMIP.

**The Energy Efficiency in the Construction Sector in the Mediterranean** programme (<http://www.med-enec.com/>), ENPI/2008/019-553, aims to increase the use of Energy Efficiency measures and Renewable Energy systems in buildings in southern and eastern Mediterranean countries. Apart from policy advice and business development, special emphasis is placed on the support of large building programmes as multipliers of climate friendly and cost-saving technologies and measures. It has a budget of 4.992.500€. In the framework of the first phase (2006 – 2009) of the MED-ENEC Project, ten pilot projects (PP) were established to demonstrate best practices and new technologies as well as integrative approaches for the efficient use of energy and the use of renewable energies in the building sector in the MEDA countries. Among the outcomes (May 2012): 1) In the framework of the first phase (2006 – 2009) of the MED-ENEC Project, ten pilot projects (PP) were established to demonstrate best practices and new technologies as well as integrative approaches for the efficient use of energy and the use of renewable energies in the building sector in the MEDA countries 2) in the second phase (2010) providing technical support to up to five Large Building Projects in its partner countries during the complete development process. The Large Building Projects can be initiated by the public sector, like government, ministries, housing organisations or municipalities, or the private sector, like developers and construction consortiums. The execution of the Building Construction has to start the latest in the beginning 2013. Besides the project will work in parallel on the regulatory and policy framework and business development.

**Support for the Euro-Mediterranean Energy Market Integration MEDEMIP** (see I.5.5.3 Renewable Energy Resources introduced in the energy market (share of renewable energy sources in total energy supply, number of projects, etc).

### **ANALYSIS**

In the Eastern region EU support through regional interventions has been materialized in 2 outstanding project 1) Energy Saving Initiative in the Building Sector in the Eastern European and Central Asian Countries (ESIB) , 2) Identification and Promotion of Energy Efficiency (EE) Investments.

In the Southern region the success in energy efficiency up to 2010 on seems more widespread (with the exceptions of Jordan and Syria). EU support has been materialised in 2 regional interventions: MED ENEC I and II and partly MED EMIP.

**I.5.5.3 Renewable Energy Resources introduced in the energy market and in line with Directive 2009/28/EC (share of renewable energy sources in total energy supply, number of projects, etc).** Indicator modified through the introduction of the wording 'in line with Directive 2009/28/EC'. In practice the indicator has been merged with part of indicator 5.2.2 to avoid repetitions and redundancies

Information related to overall strategic and programmatic issues

### **EU STRATEGY AND OBJECTIVES**

The RIP 2011-2013 for the Eastern Region, states as one of the expected results in Priority area 4 "More efficient use of energy and increased use renewable energy sources", moreover in the "Baku initiative" for EU-Black Sea/Caspian energy, in November 2006, "Ministers agreed on an energy road map which includes developing infrastructures. Update of the existing energy interconnections and development of new infrastructure where necessary, will continue to feature as a key priority of the European strategy for enhancing the EU's energy security through diversification of sources and routes, with due attention to energy produced from renewable energy sources" (RIP 2011-2013), and points out as one of the expected results: "More efficient use of energy and increased use renewable energy sources", but the IP 2007-2010 doesn't include renewable neither among the objectives nor among the results.

In the Eastern region the action plan at EU level the communication "Enhancing Sector Co-operation" includes the following actions to be undertaken across the entire neighbourhood: "3.-Gradual establishment of an integrated energy market based on converging regulatory frameworks, including safety and environmental standards, the development of new partnerships on renewable energy sources and energy efficiency, and nuclear safety".

The previous Regional Cooperation Indicative Programme 2004-2006 (TACIS) includes energy efficiency in the thematic area: Sustainable management of natural resources, including in particular (...) climate change, setting as a specific objective "Improvement of energy efficiency" but no specific objective concerning renewable is included.

Commission regional actions have been targeted up to 2010 mainly towards interconnections, forgetting “de facto” renewable sources. As a result, no specific regional intervention in the field of renewable energies was identified for the Eastern Region in the period, although some interventions oriented towards energy efficiency (described below) and consisting basically training included aspects concerning renewable (i.e. “Capacity building for sustainable energy regulation in Eastern Europe and Central Asia (2010-2011), Energy Saving Initiative in the Building Sector in the Eastern European and Central Asian Countries (ESIB), Supporting Participation of Eastern European and Central Asian Cities in the ‘Covenant of Mayors’)

This aspect was duly confirmed during the field visits:

- Georgia: national energy policy of the government is not neither to renewables (except hydropower plants) nor to energy efficiency. No national funds are provided to organisations of the sector like Regional Energy Center (REC has been supported through EC bilateral cooperation, but it is currently funded by the German cooperation) or Centre for Energy Efficiency and Environmental Protection (CEEPE, NGO funded by Norway cooperation) .
- Ukraine: 1) the State Agency on Energy Efficiency and Energy Conservation only institution in Ukraine competent with energy efficiency and renewables is now dealing with an EE plan which doesn't include renewables , and was beneficiary on only one project of Inogate related to legislation (“Comparison of relevant regulations to the European Union and assistance in training energy managers in compliance with Standard EN 16001”) 2) the Ministry of Regional Development and Housing is developing the Inogate project “Energy Saving Initiative in the Building Sector in the Eastern European and Central Asian Countries (ESIB)” but it is aimed basically to EE and includes only indirectly RES. It must be stated however that there is an increased interest on RES (basically windmills) but their development is hampered by the low prices of energy.

In principle there is no specific reason to explain the lack of interventions in the field of renewables as many of the countries have a potential in biomass (see EQ 6) and mini hydro power, and considering that in the “Baku initiative” for EU-Black Sea/Caspian energy, in November 2006, “Ministers agreed on an energy road map which included [...] enhancing the EU's energy security through diversification of sources and routes, with due attention to energy produced from renewable energy sources”.

In the Southern Region the Regional indicative programme (2007-2010) for the Euro-Mediterranean partnership states as one of the main objectives “(d) Promote the potential of renewable energy sources” and the following concrete actions in the period 2007-2013: “Implementation of a comprehensive strategy in the field of energy efficiency and renewable energy sources in the Mediterranean partner countries based on EU policy in the field of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Sources”

The Euro-Mediterranean Partnership Meda Regional Indicative Programme 2005-2006 has not specific objectives in the energy sector.

The table below shows the main interventions in the field (in bold regional interventions):

Contract year	Title	Zone benefitting from the action	€
2010	Paving the way for the Mediterranean Solar Plan (MSP)	Mediterranean Region	4,642,500
30/08/2010	Identification mission of the project `Cleaner, energy-saving Mediterranean Cities`	Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Syria, Tunisia	155,442
13/01/2009	Identification Mission for the Mediterranean Solar Plan	All Southern ENP countries	188,200
1994 onward	Support to the facility for euro-mediterranean investment and partnership (FEMIP)	All Southern ENP countries	32,000,000
01/01/2011	Towards clean energy technologies and innovative environmental solutions in Lebanon	Lebanon	1,498,778

**DRN**

	2007	SME Facility in support of an EIB global loan in Lebanon	Lebanon	15,000,000
	01/01/2009	Integrated Wind Energy Production System for Al-Ahli Hospital.	Occupied Palestinian Territory	1,309,440
	28/12/2010	Establishment of an "Energy Efficiency Centre" in Israel	Israel	667,607
	15/06/2008	PREPARATION OF AN INSTITUTIONAL TWINNING PROJECT FICHE FOR THE NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY AUTHORITY (NREA)	Egypt	184,854
	15/09/2008	Preparation of Technical Assistance for Regional Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (RCREEE)	Egypt	173,684
	30/07/2009	SunWater-Solarthermic Roof for Water Desalination	Egypt	349,983
	01/01/2009	Sandwich Structures for Wind Turbine Blades	Egypt	317,052
	01/08/2009	Sunny Vehicles	Egypt	246,975
	15/07/2009	Solar collectors for domestic and industrial application: development of absorber surface	Egypt	129,482
	18/12/2008	EG-02 200 MW Wind Farm in Gulf of El Zayt - NIF contribution	Egypt	10,000,000
	28/06/1905	Middle East and North Africa Third Regional Conference on Renewable Energies	Egypt	45,000
	17/12/2008	KfW-05 Lead IFI remuneration for project `200 MW Wind Farm in gulf of El Zayt`	Egypt	200,000
	17/12/2008	Wind Farm in Gulf El Zayt - NIP Contribution	Egypt	20,000,000
	18/07/2009	Innovative renewable energy (RE) driven- Multi Stage Flash system with salts precipitator and nano filtration feed water pre treatment	Egypt	400,000
	31/05/2010	Capacity building in Wind energy and concentrating solar power (CSP)	Jordan	10,000,000
	04/03/2009	International conference and exhibition on renewable energy	Jordan	150,000
	00/01/1900	Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Programme in Jordan	Jordan	35,000,000
	04/01/2009	Formulation phase for the project: capacity building in wind energy and concentrated solar power in Jordan	Jordan	31,059
	18/07/2010	Identification and Formulation of the 35 M Euro project of renewable energy under the 2011 NIP/Jordan	Jordan	53,600
	27/06/2011	Evaluation of the energy crop Jatropha curcas as a mean to promote renewable and sustainable energy for the Mediterranean region	Egypt, Algeria and Morocco	1,164,869
	31/12/2009	Supporting financial models development to promote renewable energy and reinforce energy efficiency in Morocco and Egypt	Morocco and Egypt	1,015,229
	28/12/2010	Support of wind energy and other renewable energy in Morocco	Morocco	1,500,000
	18/12/2008	Sector support programme in Morocco with a focus on security of supply, renewable and energy efficiency	Morocco	76,660,000
	23/12/2008	KfW-02 Feasibility Study for a Solar Thermal Power Plant in Tunisia	Tunisia	1,000,000
	27/08/2010	KfW-02 Feasibility Study for a Solar Thermal Power Plant in Tunisia - Amendment n°1 for fees	Tunisia	70,000
	00/01/1900	Programme Environnement et Energie (PEE)	Tunisia	33,000,000
	01/06/2008	Mission de Formulation Programme Environnement Energie en Tunisie	Tunisia	77,956
		<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>277,325,173</b>

In addition to the above-mentioned interventions, one main regional interventions must be outlined: "Support for the Euro-Mediterranean Energy Market Integration MEDEMIP" (see Specific Interventions below) and to a lesser degree but including renewable: "Energy Efficiency in the Construction Sector in



the Mediterranean" (see 5.5.2)

### **MAIN OUTCOMES**

#### Eastern Region

Very small progress may be identified in the region, only **Azerbaijan** seems in the way of implementing renewable: 1) In 2010, the new State agency of alternative and renewable energy sources, established in 2009, became operational (CR 2011), 2) In Gobustan region, it started to develop a pilot renewable park of 5 MW based on wind, solar and biogas power.

**Moldova** is in the first step towards the updating of the law on renewable energy, as well as action plans on renewable energy and biofuels, and **Armenia** has made some efforts to enhance the (future) use of domestic energy resources such as hydrocarbons and renewable energy sources, uranium (Sectoral Progress 2011).

#### Southern Region

The main action plan in the area is the Mediterranean Solar Plan.

The **Maghreb countries have made significant progresses** in the field, particularly **Morocco**: 1) In January, 2010 Morocco adopted the Law on the renewable energies; 2) Transformation of the Center of development of the renewable energies (CDER) in Agency for the development of the renewable energies and the energy efficiency; 3) Law creating the Moroccan Agency for the solar energy; 4) In March, 2010, within the framework of its plan of solar energy, launched a project to build a solar power plant to Ouarzazate; 5) In June, 2010, launched a program of wind energy: objective being to reach 2000 MW of wind capacity before 2020, and several projects of construction of wind farms was put in service or launched. (CR2011).

In **Tunisia** several projects in the field of the solar energy were launched within the framework of a national solar plan (CR2011). By contrast no progress was identified in Algeria.

In the **Mashreq countries Egypt** has made some progress like: 1) Renewable energy master plan in development; 2) Commissioned a solar power plant and further developed additional solar plants; 3) Advances on wind power plants. (CR2011); as well as **OTP**: 1) In 2010, with EU support, the PA began preparations for the electrification of 50 isolated West Bank villages through the development of photovoltaic solar projects. 2) Works on a pilot wind energy project for the Hebron hospital 3) Finalised a feasibility study on a 10 MW solar plant in Jericho (CR 2011).

In a lesser extent **Israel** adopted in December 2010 a master plan for photovoltaic installations of up to 750 hectares (CR 2011).

No significant progresses have been reported in Lebanon, Syria and Jordan

### **ANALYSIS**

In the Eastern region little attention has been placed on renewables (in favour of interconnections and energy efficiency), as there are not specific interventions aimed at renewables. The small progress made in the Eastern region concerning renewable seems related more with the national energy strategies than to specific interventions of the EC.

On the other hand even if RIP 2011-2013 includes renewable among its objectives, but previous IP(2007-2010 and 2004-2006) don't include in fact specific (even mention in the case of IP 2007-2010) objectives concerning renewable in the Eastern Region. There is a incoherence between EU policy and IP 2007-2010 and 2004-2006, that has been fixed in the IP 2011-2013

By contrast the Southern region has made significant progress, logical, taking into account the large number of interventions in the field.

An in coherence in the application of policies become apparent taking into account that Energy is a Priority 1 in the Eastern region, and Priority 2 in the Southern one.

<p>Information pertaining to specific interventions</p>	<p><b>A. Energy Efficiency in the Construction Sector in the Mediterranean</b></p> <p>See Information pertaining to specific interventions in I.5.5.2 Evidence of improved energy demand management (Energy Conservation Agencies operational, sectoral action programmes on energy optimization, audits carried out, etc)</p> <p><b>B. Support for the Euro-Mediterranean Energy Market Integration MEDEMIP (partner project of MED ENEC see Specific interventions in I.5.5.2 Evidence of improved energy demand management),</b></p> <p>Supports regional activities to: 1) Stimulate North-South and South-South exchange of experience, 2) Promote shifts in the energy mix towards sustainable and clean energy, 3) Stimulate market development for EE and RE , 4 Speed up the creation of an integrated energy market by supporting the increased consistency/ harmonization/ convergence of national energy policies and frameworks. The project has 5 pillars: 1) DSM and Energy Efficiency at all levels of supply in generation, transmission, distribution, and on the demand side for end-use energy efficiency by consumers. Therefore, in the focus is the cooperation with the Arab Union of Electricity (AUE) in DSM and power plant mapping, and the initiative with LAS for the adoption of the Arab Energy Efficiency Guidelines, and related to it, the development of National Energy Efficiency Action Plans (NEEAP) in MPC and other MENA countries, 2)CSP and PV: supporting development of solar energy as position taker in regional conferences, provider of technical literature and position papers, in studies on the economic viability, 3) Oil Shale: abundant in those MPC with lack of conventional oil reserves, such as Morocco, Egypt, Jordan and Turkey. MED-EMIP supports the environmentally friendly and efficient utilization of oil shale by organization of regional meetings of high-level stakeholders, and the creation of an International Oil Shale Cooperation Centre (OSCC) in Amman, Jordan (as well as and Egypt, Morocco ,Syria and Turkey. Tunisia is now studying its participation), Action Plan, 4) The Mediterranean Solar Plan (MSP): supports the MSP as a regional focal point in the first phase in organizing regional conferences, by advisory services to the “Paving the Way to an MSP” project of the EC, and by keeping track of developments as well as visualizing projects proposed for the MSP under Google Earth™ on the MED-EMIP and RCREEE web portals, 5) Budget Allocation Efficiency Charts (BAC): a calculation model which is combined with a graphical output as “Budget Allocation Efficiency Chart (BAC)” showing the quantitative potentials and specific costs for various measures and technologies, according to specific national data. The first BACs were developed with Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco and Tunisia. The BAC methodology and first results were presented and discussed in several regional workshops and conferences in Beirut, Tunis and Amman, and will constitute also a support tool for the development of NEEAPs</p>
<p><b>I.5.5.4 Energy mix in the electricity generation more reliable (less dependent on one source)</b></p>	
<p>Information related to overall strategic and programmatic issues</p>	<p>The increase of the security of supply has been considered only from the point of view of interconnections not diversification of resources, exception made of energy conservation and renewables (see 5.5.2, and 5.5.3).</p> <p>Moreover, the previous Regional Cooperation Indicative Programme 2004-2006 (TACIS) includes indirectly energy reliability in the thematic area: Sustainable management of natural resources, including in particular (...) climate change, but setting only as a specific objective “Improvement of energy efficiency”, in the “Promoting trade and investment flows” only the following objective “Development of rationalised and facilitated interstate oil and gas transportation”.</p> <p>In the Southern region the Regional Strategy Paper 2007-2013 and RIP 2007-2010, include Energy Cooperation as Priority 2 under the category of b.- Sustainable economic development, but no specific objectives were included on energy security, exception made of interconnections and energy conservation.</p> <p>The Euro-Mediterranean Partnership Meda Regional Indicative Programme 2005-2006 has not specific objectives in the energy sector.</p> <p>In view of the precedent information confirming that EU policy is targeted towards interconnections and energy conservation, the indicator might be covered partly by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I.5.3.3 Import/Export energy balance increased as a consequence of the adoption of new standards or regulations fostered by the Commission’s support</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I.5.5.2 Evidence of improved energy demand management (Energy Conservation Agencies operational, sectoral action programmes on energy optimization, audits carried out, etc)</li> <li>• I.5.5.3 Renewable Energy Resources introduced in the energy market (share of renewable energy sources in total energy supply, number of projects, ..</li> </ul> <p>During the field visits the differences in the strategy of the different countries became particularly apparent:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Georgia: excedentary in electricy is a net exporter, and aims at fostering hydropower plants (see 5.4.2) to export electricity to Turkey. Even if the tariffs have been increased, there is not a single policy concerning energy efficiency or other renewable (confirmed by the ministry). Trend is then towards a main source of power.</li> <li>• Ukraine: energy policy aims at diversifying sources mainly reinforcing coal powered plants given the problems with natural gas, and so inverting a tendency in reducing the electricity produced through this source (see 5.2.1). On the other hand there is a RES Law and plan (including a feed-in tariff of 0.40/kWh), and a Energy Efficiency Plan (cited before). So the energy mix in Ukraine trends towards diversification.</li> <li>• Egypt: at present electricity is produced mainly using fossil fuels (around 68% gas 21% oil), and around 9% coming from Assuan, and the rest (2%) from wind (Source: IEA 2009). The current egyptian energy policy is aimed at increasing participation or RES mainly wind energy with the target of attaining 20% share by 2020. So while current mix is strongly dependent of fossil sources the trend is towards a slight diversification.</li> </ul> <p>On the whole we may conclude that there is not a single tendency, and energy policy depends mainly on national priorities, where regional programmes have little, if any, to do.</p>
<p><b>Indicative Sources of information :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Commission strategic and programming documents (RSPs, RIPs, CSPs, NIPs)</li> <li>- ENP(I) Action Plans and related documents</li> <li>- Inventory of Commission funded interventions</li> <li>- Financing Agreements, Monitoring and Evaluation reports, mid-term reviews, Annual reports, ROM reports...</li> <li>- Sector specific studies and reports</li> <li>- International and regional surveys and statistics on energy</li> <li>- EEAS representatives; DevCo and other Commission representatives, Project Coordinating Units staff, project partners and direct beneficiaries, project implementation partners, other donors relevant sectoral stakeholders (e.g. energy authorities and agencies)</li> </ul>	<p><b>Tools &amp; Methods :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Documentary analysis</li> <li>- Database analysis</li> <li>- Interviews in Brussels and in the selected countries</li> <li>- In-depth analysis of selected projects</li> <li>- Country visits</li> <li>- Case studies</li> <li>- Where possible and needed Focus groups</li> </ul>

<b>EQ 6</b>	<b>To what extent has the Commission's support to regional cooperation in the two ENP regions contributed to the strengthening of the sustainable management and protection of the natural resources?</b>
<b>Evaluation criteria:</b> effectiveness and impact	
<b>JC 6.1: EC supported regional initiatives and networks have enhanced the capacity of national institutions to sustainably manage and protect trans-boundary natural resources &amp; <u>shared continental water and sea water</u> resources (including regulatory mechanisms and institutional procedures)</b>	
<b><u>OVERALL EU STRATEGY AND OBJECTIVES</u></b>	
<p>EU general policy involving enhancement of national institutions to manage natural resources is as follows:</p> <p>According to the Regional Strategy Paper 2007-2013 for the <u>Eastern region</u> and RIP 2007-2010 for Eastern region, Environment protection and forestry are included in <u>Priority 2</u> focusing on: 1) Water sector 2) Forestry sector 3) Climate change 4) Industrial pollution and 5) Information &amp; civil society cooperation in the environment field.</p> <p>The RIP 2007-2010 includes environment in Priority area 5: Promoting investment projects in ENP partner countries, has a specific objective "Addressing threats to our common environment including climate change", and two specific indicators concerning policy: 1) Progress in the implementation of the relevant APs commitments in the Transport, Energy, Environment"; 2) "Progress in the implementation of the ENP related thematic policies aspects in the Transport, Energy, and Environment sector".</p> <p>The previous Regional Cooperation Indicative Programme 2004-2006 (TACIS) includes environment less explicitly in "Sustainable management of natural resources" thematic area and including in particular water issues, biodiversity and sustainable use of forest resources as well as climate change. RIP includes explicitly budget for these thematic areas.</p> <p>On the other hand the Regional Strategy Paper 2007-2013 and RIP 2007-2010 for the <u>Southern region</u>, include Environmental programme as Priority 2 under the category of Sustainable economic development. The RIP in particular states the following outcomes concerning sea waters: 1) Adoption and implementation of the Horizon 2020 road map for the de-pollution of the Mediterranean, as adopted by the EMP Environment Ministers on 20 November 2006 in Cairo. Investment finance mobilised from a variety of sources for projects that address environmental threats; 2) Integrated water management developed, in particular in transboundary basins resulting in an increased number of people served with safe drinking water and basic sanitation; 3) Better implementation of the Barcelona Convention in synergy with EU policy; 4) Implementation of the commitments in the ENP Action Plans related to involvement of Mediterranean in EEA actions, through development of regional activities. No other objectives/outcomes are foreseen for other resources.</p> <p>The main intervention <u>in the Southern region</u> is the Horizon 2020 initiative (endorsed in 2006), which includes a <u>H2020 Capacity-Building/Mediterranean Environment Programme</u> is part of Horizon 2020, a project which aims to enhance capacity to address pollution problems at institutional and society levels. It focuses on 14 Mediterranean countries and includes 150 training courses at the national, sub-regional and regional level. It aims to address the following problems: 1) Low political priority given to the environment; 2) Insufficient integration of environment in policies covering different sectors (agriculture, tourism, transport or energy) and lack of inclusion of the different actors from local to international level; 3) Insufficient capacities and resources at institutional and civil society level.</p> <p>Finally the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership Meda Regional Indicative Programme 2005-2006 did not include Environment issues.</p>	
<p><b>1.6.1.1 Government bodies / National focal points, coordination and decision-making mechanisms for regional cooperation matters established and operational &amp; 1.6.1.3 Convergent policies, laws and decrees adopted</b></p> <p><b>1.6.1.6 Evidence of increased technical capacity of governmental (environmental agencies) and civil bodies (universities, associations) through cooperation with EU agencies and enterprises (e.g. interventions and activities implemented as planned)</b></p> <p><b>1.6.1.7 Evidence of specific contribution of regional interventions to the enhancement of the capacity of national institutions to implement nature &amp; water management policies</b></p> <p>these indicators are treated together to avoid repetitions and redundancies in part of the information gathered which is strongly inter-linked</p>	
<b><u>MAIN OUTCOMES</u></b>	
<u>Eastern region</u>	
The current state (2010) in the main countries of the region:	

- **Armenia** continued implementing its Environment Action Plan for 2008-2012, inter alia with regard to the development of the legislation. On the whole, however, the legislative framework continues to require further development, in particular as regards implementing legislation. The Act on Environmental Protection and legislation on environmental expertise and self-monitoring of compliance are still under preparation. Changes to existing Air Quality Legislation are also being prepared, including introduction of the concept of Best Available Techniques (BAT). Preparatory works are also under way for the protection of water resources through decentralised management at river basin level and for reducing risks of hazardous substances but continued attention is required in order to implement existing strategies and plans and to further enhance monitoring and enforcement. Amendments to the law on Environmental Impact Assessment being debated in the parliament raise concerns about possible negative environmental effects arising from procedural simplification (CR2011).
- In **Azerbaijan** the President declared the year of 2010 “The Year of Environmental Protection in Azerbaijan” and launched a campaign to plant 30 million trees for environmental restoration and established the State Commission for Integrated Water Management and strengthened the environmental authorities. The legislative framework continues to require further development, in particular as regards implementing legislation. Azerbaijan submitted a National Implementation Plan for 2007–2020 under the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants. Further strengthening of administrative capacity remains a major challenge, and coordination between authorities continues to require attention. Procedures and consultation with the public in the context of environmental assessments and licensing remain inadequate (CR2011).
- **Georgia** the ministry of environment and natural resources protection continued to draft the second National Environmental Action Plan for 2011–2014, which identifies as priority the following environment sectors: waste management, water resources, air quality, land resources, nuclear and radiation safety, biodiversity, disaster management, mineral resources, forestry and the Black Sea. Limited progress was made in developing the legislative framework including an environmental code and the related implementing legislation. The legislative framework continues to require further development. Continued attention is required to implement existing strategies and plans and to further enhance monitoring and enforcement (CR 2011)
- **Moldova**. The legislative framework for environmental policy continues to require further development, and implementation of legislation remains a challenge. There was little development in the preparation of a new environment framework law, a law on environmental impact assessment and a new water law, as well as legislative amendments on nature protection. Made progress in developing river basin management plans with neighbouring countries. The ministry of environment obtained additional staff, although further strengthening of administrative capacity at all levels remains a major challenge. The Moldova Regional Environmental Centre continued to play an important role in enhancing stakeholder participation and networking in the area of the environment (CR2011)
- **Ukraine** adopted a National Environment Strategy to 2020, and started to prepare a National Environment Action Plan. Ukraine amended its legislation (Land and Water Codes) on integrated coastal zone management and adopted a new Law prohibiting the felling of woodland areas in and around Kyiv. Amendments to the State Programme 2006 – 2020 on Drinking Water are being prepared. Continued efforts are needed to develop legislation, to implement existing strategies and plans and to further enhance monitoring and enforcement (CR2011)

Although some progress has been made in the legislative activity and in the development of institutions, the strengthening of administrative capacity at all levels of the country remains a major challenge, and coordination between authorities continues to require attention in all the countries.

#### Southern region

There are no overall regional agreements concerning general policies, but there has been some parallel national legislation activity. The current state in the main countries of the region is indicated below:

- **Egypt** continued to implement the National Environmental Action Plan (2002-2017). Actions are underway in fields such as reducing vehicle emissions and strengthening of the air quality monitoring network. The legislative framework continues to require further development, in particular with regard to implementing legislation. New legislation on water and wastewater, as well as on waste management, is still under preparation. Egypt introduced a gradual ban on the transport of hazardous and toxic substances on the River Nile. A National Solid Waste Management Strategy and an Integrated Coastal Zone Management Strategy are still under preparation. Egypt took some steps to enhance administrative capacities with regard to integrated coastal zone management and marine pollution, however strengthening administrative implementation capacity at all levels in the country, including coordination between authorities, remains a major challenge (CR2011).

- In **Jordan** continued attention is required to implement existing strategies and plans and to further enhance monitoring and enforcement. Jordan took further steps to pursue the decentralisation of environmental responsibilities but further strengthening of administrative capacity is still a major challenge, and coordination between authorities also requires attention (CR2011)
- **Lebanon** prepared a National Water Strategy. The legislative framework continues to require further development, in particular with regard to environmental impact assessment. Lebanon took some steps to consider the environment in other policy sectors such as energy. A dedicated EU-funded programme to support environmental governance in Lebanon was identified during the reporting period and it will contribute to strengthen the legislative framework. Continued attention is required to implement existing strategies and plans and to further enhance monitoring and enforcement and coordination between public authorities. The Ministry of Environment recruited additional staff, but administrative capacity needs to increase further at all levels. A dedicated EU-funded programme to support environmental governance in Lebanon was identified in 2010 aimed at reinforcing the management capacities of the ministry and to strengthen the legislative framework (CR 2011).
- In **Morocco**, the National Council on the Environment met in February 2011 to validate the National Framework of the Environment and Sustainable Development, launched in January 2010. The legislative framework must still be clarified, in particular with regard to the enforcement provisions. Morocco adopted the Law on Protected Areas, a new Law to prohibit non-degradable or non-biodegradable bags and regulations in the fields of air quality and waste management. The new legislation on the protection of the coastline, the management of waste, industrial facilities, the international trade in endangered species of wild flora and fauna and the access to information, is still in preparation. Morocco has launched a Programme for the protection and enhancement of Biodiversity and published a new Strategy of Water Resources Management. Programmes to combat industrial and atmospheric pollution and an inventory of air emissions by region and by sector are in preparation the implementation strategies and existing plans is in progress but still requires continuous attention, and monitoring and the application of the regulations. The strategy of decentralization to services and regional observatories continues. The strengthening of the capacities of follow-up and implementation at the local and regional levels remains a challenge, including coordination between the different administrative structures (CR2011).
- In **OTP** plans to review and update the environmental law and other related bylaws. Draft bylaws were prepared on waste management, hunting, nature reserves and stone quarries. Environmental standards are being developed or updated on the use and disposal of treated sludge, the treatment of industrial wastewater, ambient air quality and gas emissions from heavy duty vehicles. The EQA developed an Environment Sector Strategy for 2011–2013 and updated the emergency Plan on Nature protection. The Council of Ministers adopted a National Solid Waste Management Strategy and a Wastewater Strategy for 2011–2013. A major challenge is to revive administrative implementation capacity. There is a need for coordination between relevant authorities with regard to the management and the use of fresh water resources (CR 2011)
- In **Tunisia** the new code of the environment remains in preparation and the legislative framework must always be developed, in particular as regards the enforcement provisions. Adopted a decree fixing the values limits of pollutants in the air from stationary sources. Regulations are under preparation in the areas of noise pollution and compulsory environmental diagnosis for the most polluting facilities. The Program for the Management of Wastewater was being approved in 2010. The implementation of strategies and existing plans, such as the action plan 2009-2014 on the eco-label and the public-private Alliance towards the environment, still requires continuous attention as well as monitoring and enforcement of regulations. EU supports, through the "Environmental energy Programme", specific actions, including pollution abatement and energy management, implemented by the Tunisian Government the strengthening of the administrative capacity of implementation at the regional and local levels remains a challenge, including coordination between the authorities (CR2011).

Legislation activity has made very small progresses in all the countries of the region exception made of Morocco and to a lesser extent Egypt, OTP and Tunisia (no information from Israel, Algeria and Syria has been reported).

**ANALYSIS** In the Eastern region EU support has been materialized in specific interventions to enhance governance in the main priority areas (4 water interventions, 1 air intervention, 1 waste intervention, 1 climate change intervention, accounting for over 20 M€), in the Southern region, regional interventions have been more focused on water (coherent with the outstanding importance attributed in the RSP) and mainly in the frame of the Horizon 2020 Initiative (endorsed in 2006), which includes a H2020 Capacity-Building/Mediterranean Environment Programme.



Decision N°	Title		Zone benefitting from the action	€
<b>REGIONAL</b>				
ENPI/2009/020-534	Air Quality Governance in the ENPI East Countries – AIR-Q-GOV	Air quality	Eastern Europe Region	6,935,000
ENPI/2008/019-744	Preparation of Terms of References for Air Quality Governance project - ENPI East RAP 2009	Air quality	Eastern Europe Region	118,337
TACIS/2006/018-039	Support to Kyoto Protocol Implementation	Climate change	Eastern Europe Region	4,787,000
ENPI/2007/019-183	Preparation of ToR for Waste Governance project ENPI East 2008	Water	Eastern Europe Region	120,393
ENPI/2008/019-582	Waste Governance-ENPI East	Water	Eastern Europe Region	5,845,500
2009/210-629	Towards a Shared Environment Information System –SEIS	Environmental information-Governance	(covers ENPI South and East)	5,700,000
TACIS/2005/017-098	Water Governance in the Western EECCA countries - Azerbaijan. Armenia. Belarus. Georgia. Moldova. Russia and Ukraine	Water	Eastern Europe Region	2,283,433
TACIS/2005/017-098	Support to OECD Water Governance Project	Water	Eastern Europe Region	1,505,438
MED/2004/006-261	Promoting awareness and enabling a policy framework for environment and development integration in the Mediterranean with focus on integrated coastal management	Water	Mediterranean Region	1,200,000
<b>BILATERAL</b>				
ENPI/2008/020-036	Formulation d'un programme d'appui aux politiques publiques de gestion des ressources en eau pour le développement rural et agricole	Water	Tunisia	182,753
ENPI/2008/020-036	Fourniture Formation ""programme d'appui aux politiques sectorielles"" Eau et Agriculture	Water	Tunisia	5,315

The results however have been poor in some countries (see Water Governance below) although some progress has been made in the legislative activity that also entails a certain degree of development of institutions, the strengthening of administrative capacity at all levels of the country remains a major challenge, and coordination between authorities continues to require attention in all ENP countries.

This statement has been confirmed during the field visits:

- Ukraine: meeting held with the team leader of Water Governance confirmed that the achievement of the main results of this project (mainly oriented towards legal framework) has been hampered by political instability in Ukraine (11 ministers of environment in 10 years). So, while Proposed Standards on River Basin Management have been incorporated in the State program of water management (May 2012), the standards for water quality (based on EU directives) are still under study due to the formal opposition of other state institutions and of the current minister (even if they have been supported formally by the Service of Ecological Inspection). Leaving aside the political aspects, the main outcomes of the project are in use so transboundary management of rivers like Tiszra or Western Bug (affluent of Vistula) started with TACIS, have benefited of the project, as well as cooperation in flood risk issues with Romania and Hungary, and institutional capacity has been increased.
- Georgia: Meeting held with the Water Resources Dept. of the Ministry of Environment have confirmed the working hypothesis about the modest results in the legal framework, two of the main outcomes of Water Governance; 1) New system for surface water monitoring, and 2) New water law have not been approved, and prospects are not positive, as competences will be transferred to the Ministry of Energy. In all the cases, the main cause for the lack of success has been attributed to the lack of political will.

Other project concerning monitoring of waters (see I.6.4.1) but with significant impact on capacity building is Trans Boundary River Management phase II for the Kura River,

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which was qualified as excellent because its capacity building results in the meetings held in Georgia. Conversely its impact on legislation is rather poor at present as while methodology was agreed by all the countries (pending of approval), only Armenia is in the way of approving new regulations, no substantial progress is reported in Georgia (the main causes may be attributed to the transfer of competences to the Ministry of Energy, but also to the reduced interest in environment).

In the Southern region EU support has been materialized in two main interventions: 1) Sustainable Water Integrated Management Support Mechanism, (ENPI/2009/020-504), to be developed from 2011 to 2014 (but resulting from activities carried out during the evaluation period) whose overall objective of SWIM-SM is to actively promote the extensive dissemination of sustainable water management policies and practices in the region, and as one of the specific objectives to ensure institutional reinforcement and the development of the necessary planning and management skills, in line with Horizon 2020 objectives, and facilitate know how transfer (see details in 6.4.3), and 2) H2020 (from 2007 to 2013) which includes as one of the four pillars "Identification of capacity-building measures".

**On the whole EU interventions have supported governance in both regions but the results of the support have not yet materialized in legislative actions because of political and institutional instability (or will) in the East and the relatively recent specific interventions in the Southern region. Capacity building however has been considered successful (their identification has been included in other indicators (governance or water)).**

Information pertaining to specific interventions  
**Water Governance in the Western EECCA countries**

**1. - Water Governance in the Western EECCA countries - Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Ukraine** ([http://www.enpi-info.eu/maineast.php?id=209&id\\_type=10](http://www.enpi-info.eu/maineast.php?id=209&id_type=10) AND <http://wgv.org.ua/about.php>)

See also information about monitoring and quality standards in specific interventions of I.6.4.1 Monitoring systems put in place in a sustainable way. The project aimed at helping to reduce pollution, foster fair sharing and effective use of scarce water resources and to improve the quality of shared water resources, such as trans-boundary rivers. The project seeks to improve, implement and enforce water legislation as well as contribute to convergence on EU standards. The Western Partner Countries, namely Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine, as well as Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia in the South Caucasus share river basins and waters with the EU, which makes transboundary water management a crucial issue.

Provides support for the continued development of regulatory mechanisms and institutional procedures leading to improved River Basin Management Plans and enhanced implementation capacity. It encourages cooperation between the Partner Countries, especially by seeking to ensure compatibility of information and its exchange. It also helps specify what information is needed and determine how it should be used, especially through permitting and control mechanisms.

The project has two dimensions. While one focuses on country-specific activities that promote good practice nationally, the other provides for regional measures that help ensure compatible and mutually comprehensible approaches to water management in all Partner Countries.

The main outcomes of the project were (Source: Final Report 21 June 2010):

- **Legislation and regulation**

Concrete examples of support to improving regulatory framework include: support provided to Azerbaijan, Moldova and Ukraine in the drafting of secondary (subsidiary) legislation. Support to the the river basin planning process and the participation of stakeholders and water users in this process (approach proposed in the Water Framework Directive). In Azerbaijan, draft secondary legislation was also developed in order to facilitate the creation of a State Water Commission to operate as a forum for dialogue among the various stakeholders, and to strengthen the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources through the creation of a water management unit. Given the existence of draft primary water legislation in Moldova and Ukraine, the project offered advice. In Moldova, the beneficiary also requested the project experts to comment on the draft water law that was being formulated within the framework of a parallel project. No legal drafting activities were carried out in Armenia (limited to a set of comments on draft subsidiary legislation on drinking water quality protection), and Georgia. In Belarus an explicit request for legal assistance in aid of the drafting of a new Water Code was made to

	<p>the project by the beneficiary in June 2009. This assistance, which materialised towards the end of 2009, consisted of an analysis of the water legislation of Belarus as compared to the EU directives relevant to water management and to the water legislation of selected European countries. The analysis was complemented with an assessment of the manner in which Belarus could proceed, should the Government make a final decision to incorporate IWRM principles into its water legislation. Consistent with the overall project approach, the task of actually drafting a Water Code rests with the beneficiary. (.....)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Institutional structure</b> In the beneficiary countries the units (Departments, Divisions, Agencies) responsible for different components of IWRM (monitoring, assessment permitting) do not always communicate with each other. Policies and decisions are taken within the Ministry responsible for environmental protection, monitoring is usually carried out by a separate agency, and permitting is usually the responsibility of a third agency. The scientific and technical skills that are essential to IWRM are often found in the agency responsible for monitoring, <u>In all countries except for Ukraine, the agency responsible for water resources has been integrated with the Ministry of Environment, and in Moldova and Azerbaijan this has only happened within the project lifetime.</u> The countries all subscribe to the principle of Integrated River Basin management, but smaller countries can make more progress with a centralised system than the larger countries that need a distributed basin management structure (...) Training alone cannot break down institutional barriers and the implementation of IWRM will require not only the adoption of new standards and new regulations, but also the integration of functions. This implies a <b>degree of institutional and cultural reform that will take time and a strong political will to accomplish.</b> (.....)</li> <li>• <b>Monitoring</b> (...) Associated with this project and the concurrent project in the Caucasus on the Kura was a separate but parallel supply project for the procurement of laboratory equipment (...). A Laboratories Specialist visited all the partner countries to assess the level of analytical quality management systems in laboratories (...) and summarized inf the report "The Procurement of Equipment in TACIS Countries". Among its findings is evidence of duplication in laboratory facilities and, at the same time, a chronic lack of financial resources in individual laboratories (...). Perhaps <u>with the exception of Belarus all the countries intend in the long term to comply with the EU WFD and wish to begin hydrobiological monitoring.</u> .</li> </ul> <p>A complementary action of the European Water Initiative is the support provided to sustain the National Policy Dialogue in most of the countries, which contributes to improve interinstitutional coordination in each country.</p>
ENPI Horizon 2020 Capacity Building/Mediterranean Environment Programme	<p>The <b>ENPI Horizon 2020 Capacity Building/Mediterranean Environment Programme</b>, H2020 CB/MEP (ENPI/2009/220-191). Programme of capacity building and environmental mainstreaming activities aims to support the implementation of the Horizon 2020 Initiative Road Map and Work Plan through capacity building and awareness raising activities, especially with respect to promoting environmental integration and mainstreaming into other sectoral policies. Capacity Building/Mediterranean Environment Programme (H2020 CB/MEP) was launched in late 2009. It started in November 2009 and will be developed during 3 years, covering Albania, Algeria, Bosnia Herzegovina, Croatia, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Montenegro, Morocco, oPt, Syria, Tunisia, and Turkey (Source: <a href="http://www.h2020.net/">http://www.h2020.net/</a>).</p> <p>The expected results of the project are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) The H2020 Steering Committee and Sub-Groups are working in synergy and the objectives set in the timetable agreed in 2006 in Cairo and in the Work Plan defined and regularly updated by the Capacity Building Sub-Group are achieved;</li> <li>2) Progress is made in promoting integration of environmental protection into national policies and legislation covering environment sensitive sectors (e.g. Agriculture, Tourism, Energy, or Transport) and/or in the enforcement of the corresponding provisions;</li> <li>3) The knowledge and effective use of tools such as Strategic Environment Assessments and Environment Impact Assessments are promoted and developed in relevant institutions and organisations in the region;</li> </ol>

	<p>4) Capacities and resources dedicated to the H2020 priority areas (urban wastewater, municipal solid waste and industrial emissions) are strengthened at policy, legislative/institutional level as well as at regional/national level;</p> <p>5) Local Networks/organisations based in the Partner Countries are effectively mobilised in the framework of the project;</p> <p>6) Civil society (private sector, professional organisations, citizens, Academics, NGOs...) is better sensitised and mobilised with an increase in its capacity to actively contribute to environmental protection.</p> <p>7) A Hot Spot inventory in place for the West Balkans and Turkey as complementary to the MeHSIP is elaborated and available.</p> <p>And include activities such as: WP1: Organisation of the Horizon 2020 Steering Groups and Sub-groups; WP2: Assistance for the preparation of Euro-Med Ministerial Conferences; WP3: Comprehensive programme of capacity building activities, WP4: Elaboration of a Hot Spot Investment Programme for the West Balkans and Turkey as complementary to the MeHSIP (added with the IPA addendum to the initial contract); WP5: Communication and Dissemination activities</p> <p>No information about the current outcomes of ENPI Horizon 2020 Capacity Building/Mediterranean Environment Programme is available at present, but the list of training events has been identified from 2010 on concerning the following categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advances in Urban Wastewater Management in Coastal Areas</li> <li>• Desalination and the Environment</li> <li>• The organic waste cycle - a resource efficient model</li> <li>• Effective Involvement of Civil Society in the de-pollution of the Mediterranean Sea</li> <li>• Green Events Training</li> </ul> <p>It must be pointed out that the project start up was very recent (in 2010).</p>
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**I.6.1.2 Evidence of scientific/technical networks for data and knowledge sharing established and operational, e.g. number of EU scientific, environmental (particularly EEA) and technical bodies involved, development projects signed, etc)** Indicator modified and merged with I.6.1.5. Additions underlined, original formulation of I.6.1.5 as follows "Evidence of improved strategic planning and implementation capacities of government bodies through strong cooperation with EEA (Priorities and action plans for coastal area management developed and implemented, Priorities and action plans for integrated water resources management developed and implemented).

European Neighbourhood Policy Strategy Paper (12.5.2004 COM(2004) 373 final) states: "*The opening of the European Research Area to partner countries is a challenge of the 6<sup>th</sup> Framework Programme for RTD and a factor of integration of the scientific communities of neighbouring countries. These countries already participate in priorities such as life sciences, energy, transport, environment, (...) as well as in the specific measures for international cooperation focused on the needs and potential of these countries at a regional level. In order to increase the participation of these countries in the Community's RTD activities and to improve their national research systems' contribution to economic growth and social welfare, structural and institutional capacity building activities need to be supported. These activities will be identified and implemented through the Action*"

In the Eastern Region there are 2 main interventions involving scientific networks and knowledge sharing. Although these projects are not financed through the regional ENPI envelopes they are nevertheless recalled as they involve a number of ENP partner countries and affect overall progress made in this area. These are:

1. Black Sea Scene. An FP7 EU funded project running from 2009-2011 that is building and extending the existing research infrastructure (developed under FP6 project Black Sea Scene 1) with an additional 19 marine environmental institutes/organizations from the 6 Black Sea countries. It is aimed at implementing FP6 RI Sea Data Net project standards regarding common communication standards and adapted technologies that will ensure the data centers interoperability. The main output will be on-line access to in-situ and remote sensing data, meta-data and products (<http://www.blackseascene.net/>). The ENPI partners of this project are:
  - a. **Ukraine:** Odessa National I.I.Mechnikov University, Scientific Research Institute of Ecological Problems (USRIEP); Ukrainian scientific center of Ecology of Sea (UkrSCES), Institute of Biology of the Southern Seas, NAS of Ukraine; Marine Hydrophysical Institute.
  - b. **Georgia:** M. Nodia Institute of Geophysics of Georgian Academy of Science, Centre of Monitoring of Environmental Pollution of the Department of Hydrometeorology of Georgia, Scientific-Industrial Center of Research and Governance of Coastal Formation Processes SAKNAPIRDATSVI, Iv.Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University, Centre of Relations with UNESCO Oceanological Research Centre and GeoDNA (UNESCO), Institute of Hydrogeology and engineering geology of

Georgian Academy of Sciences

2. SESAME. An international research project that incorporates a variety of disciplines to explore and study the ecosystem changes of the Mediterranean and the Black Seas as well as their surrounding environments. The project will set the basis for an improved 'societal dialogue' between scientists and stakeholders (Source: <http://www.sesame-ip.eu/public/>). Members of this project are:
- Ukraine:** Institute of Biology of Southern Seas A.O.Kovalevsky Institute of Biology of the Southern Seas, IBSS, Marine Hydrophysical Institute Ukrainian National Academy of Science,
  - Georgia:** Tbilisi State University Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University
  - Israel:** Israel Oceanographic & Limnological Research Limited, IOLR,
  - Tunisia:** Institut National des Sciences et Techniques de la mer, INSTM
  - Egypt :** The National Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries, NIOF

Concerning Commission regional interventions aimed explicitly at the promotion of scientific/technical networks for data and knowledge sharing particularly with EEA) only one specific intervention has been identified (see however other indicators):

Decision N°	Title	Zone benefitting from the action	€
TACIS/2004/016-767	Support to European Environment Agency data collection in EECCA	Eastern Europe Region	830,788
2009/210-629	Towards a Shared Environment Information System –SEIS	ENPI South and East)	5,700,000

The latter is more recent (towards the end of the evaluation period, 2010) and addresses issues in the area of Environmental information & Governance

There are no specific EU regional programmes aimed at research development. It must be stressed that the main EU fund concerning research is Cordis FP7 and MELIA and the MIRA Networks, (in ENPI South) funded from the FP 6 and 7 that include specific support to Energy and Environment but they are not a regional programmes.

## **MAIN OUTCOMES**

### Eastern region

The current state in the main countries of the region:

- **In Armenia** the Regional Environmental Centre (REC) for Caucasus (covering Armenia, **Azerbaijan and Georgia**) carried out regional activities in 2010, including in the fields of information and public participation, environmental policy and local environmental action plans. The REC also further improved its internal management, fund-raising and visibility in 2010. Nevertheless, it carries over a financial shortfall from previous years which is hampering its activities (CR2011).
- In **Moldova** the Moldova Regional Environmental Centre continued to play an important role in enhancing stakeholder participation and networking in the area of the environment (CR2011)
- In **Ukraine** discussions continued between the European Commission and Ukraine to re-establish the REC in Ukraine, but they stalled in December 2009 (Sectoral PR 2009).

### Southern region

ENP partner countries have been very interested to increase their participation in the 7th Research Framework Programme (FP7: 2007-2013) and have strengthened their national contact points as well as their research system. Israel concluded an agreement to become an associated member also of FP7. Israel along with Egypt, Jordan, and Morocco, in particular, has been very successful in the first calls under the 7th FP (Sectoral PR 2008).

## **ANALYSIS**

There are not specific EU regional interventions aimed at research development but it must be stressed that the main EU fund concerning research is Cordis FP7 that includes specific support to Energy and Environment but it is not a regional programme.

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Under this funding in the Eastern region there are 2 scientific networks and knowledge sharing programmes: 1) Black Sea Scene (a FP7 EU funded project which includes marine environmental institutes/organizations from the 6 Black Sea countries (5 from Ukraine and 5 from Georgia), 2) SESAME international research project that incorporates a variety of disciplines to explore and study the ecosystem changes of the Mediterranean and the Black Seas as well as their surrounding environments (including institutions from Ukraine and Georgia as well as Egypt, Israel and Tunisia). No other scientific EU funded networks aimed at other environmental issues have been identified. In the Southern region no environmental scientific network has been identified.

**I.6.1.3 Convergent policies, laws and decrees adopted**

This indicator has been treated together with I.6.1.1 to avoid redundancies in the presentation of information

**I.6.1.4 Regional / multi-country programmes to promote biodiversity conservation, nature protection and reduce land degradation identified and implemented****Commission's strategy and objectives are listed under JC 6.1**

More specifically, biodiversity is Priority 2 in the Eastern Region under RSP / RIP 2004-2006 and RSP 2007-13 / RIP 2007-10.

Concerning the Southern region Biodiversity is not considered as a priority.

Commission interventions aimed explicitly to promote biodiversity conservation, nature protection and reduce land degradation have been identified as follows (see also other indicators):

Decision N°	Title		Zone benefitting from the action	€
<b>REGIONAL PROGRAMMES</b>				
ENPI/2009/020-528	Programme for the Prevention, Preparedness and Response to man made and natural Disasters (PPRD-East)	Civil Protection	Eastern Europe Region	5,988,000
MED/2004/006-261	Technical Assistance to the 3rd Regional Environment Programme (SMAPIII)	Water	Mediterranean Region	4,299,122

As evident from the above table there are no specific regional programmes tackling directly and solely the issue of biodiversity conservation, nature protection.

**MAIN OUTCOMES**Eastern region

There are no overall regional programmes financed under the geographic instrument in this area that fall in the scope of the evaluation. There is however, for example, a regional programme concerning biodiversity financed under the thematic budget line, the Emerald Network phase I<sup>118</sup> (DCI-ENV/2008/149-825), implemented by Council of Europe, which as one of its objectives has support to the 7 ENPI-countries (six ENP Eastern region countries plus Russia) in approximating their nature protection practices to the EU Birds and Habitats Directives and others not included as well in our evaluation). That said, there has been some national legislation activity. The current state in the main countries of the region:

- **Armenia** established inventories of landfills, obsolete pesticides and PCBs (CR2011, besides the Regional Environmental Centre (REC) for Caucasus carried out regional

<sup>118</sup> The implementation of the Emerald Network represents a tool for preparing the target countries to comply with internationally agreed commitments, including the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Bern Convention, and the Habitats Directive (for accession countries). The "Support for the implementation of the Convention on biological diversity programme of work on protected areas in the EU Neighbourhood policy East area and Russia: extension of the implementation of the EU's NATURA 2000 principles through the Emerald Network" project provides assistance to seven target countries (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, the Russian Federation and Ukraine) in assessing their natural resources, in identifying species and habitats to protect and in selecting the potential sites suitable for ensuring the long-term survival of the species protected by the Bern Convention. The project overall goal is to protect biodiversity in the seven ENPI East countries and more precisely to implement the Convention on Biological Diversity and its programme of work on protected areas, as well as the EU's principles and the Bern Convention concerning the protection of habitats and species. Its duration is 3 years and four months, covering the period 16/12/2008 until 15/04/2012. Specifically the Joint Programme aims at: i) Setting-up and training (where necessary) of national multidisciplinary Emerald teams; ii) Identification of potential sites of Areas of Special Conservation Interest of the Emerald Network of the Bern Convention; iii) Data gathering and maps' distribution on all selected species and habitats; iv) Description of potential areas of special conservation interest using the Standard data form of the Emerald /Natura 2000 software. The results expected from the Joint Programme in each of the countries are: 1. Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Moldova: identification of all potential sites of ASCI of the Emerald network in the countries; 2. Ukraine: identification of 80% of the potential sites; 3. Russia: identification of 50% of the potential sites; 4. Belarus: identification of 50% of the potential sites. [http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/nature/econetworks/jp/default\\_EN.asp](http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/nature/econetworks/jp/default_EN.asp)



activities in 2010, including in the fields of information and public participation, environmental policy and local environmental action plans. The REC also further improved its internal management, fund-raising and visibility in 2010. Nevertheless, it carries over a financial shortfall from previous years which is hampering its activities (CR2011).

- **Azerbaijan** submitted a National Implementation Plan for 2007–2020 under the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs), established the State Commission for Integrated Water Management and also strengthened environmental authorities. It continued to carry out some other activities to provide information to the public although procedures and consultation with the public in the context of environmental assessments and licensing remain inadequate. Cooperation and information exchange took place between the EU and Azerbaijan, including on water, forestry, waste management, management of environmental information, nature protection and air quality. (CR, 2011).
- **Georgia** continued to draft the second National Environmental Action Plan for 2011–2014, which identifies as priority the following environment sectors: waste management, water resources, air quality, land resources, nuclear and radiation safety, biodiversity, disaster management, mineral resources, forestry and the Black Sea (CR 2011)
- **Moldova** the legislative framework for environmental policy continues to require further development but made progress in developing river basin management plans with neighbouring countries (CR2011)
- **Ukraine** adopted a National Environment Strategy to 2020, and started to prepare a National Environment Action Plan and adopted a new law prohibiting the felling of woodland areas in and around Kyiv (CR2011)

Programmes to promote biodiversity conservation, nature protection and reduce land degradation have made no progress in the countries of the region (Georgia has been a bit more active however) (no information from Belarus has been reported).

Concerning regional agreements to promote biodiversity conservation, nature protection and reduce land degradation, the state in late 2010 in the Eastern region was the following (see however the main indicator for other aspects "I.6.3.1 Number of countries that have signed regional agreements")

SUMMARY OF PARTICIPATION OF EASTERN COUNTRIES IN REGIONAL AGREEMENTS/PROGRAMMES ON BIODIVERSITY, NATURE PROTECTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION 2010						
TITLE	AR	AZ	BEL	GE	RM	UKR
<b>REGIONAL</b>						
Protocol to Abate Acidification, Eutrophication and Ground-level Ozone (Gothenburg Protocol)	S				S	
International Cooperative Programme (ICP) on Forests (ICP Forests) (International Co-operative Programme on Assessment and Monitoring of Air Pollution Effects on Forests)			D		D	D
Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents	R	R	R		R	
(Aarhus) Convention on Access to Information, Public Information in Decision-making and Access to Justice on Environmental Matter	R	R	R	R	R	R
Amendment to Aarhus Convention				R		
Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers	S			S	S	S
(Bern) Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats	R	R		R	R	R
<b>SUBREGIONAL</b>						
Convention on the Protection and Sustainable Development of the Carpathians						R
Protocol on Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological and Landscape Diversity						R

D - data reporting, P – participation, S – signature, R – accession, acceptance, approval or ratification.

Source: Own elaboration from "SEIS state of play in the ENP East region"

It can be seen that only Belarus, Moldova, and Ukraine have reported data to ICP Forests.

**DRN**

While all six countries have ratified Aarhus convention, the level of signature/ratification of its amendment is rather poor for Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Ukraine and Moldova. The Gothenburg Protocol has only been signed by two countries (Armenia and Moldova). The convention for the Carpatians and Protocol on Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological and Landscape Diversity has been signed only by Ukraine.

Southern region

There are not overall regional programmes concerning biodiversity, but there has been some parallel national legislation activity. The current state in the main countries of the region:

- **Israel** there were no significant developments in the reporting period with respect to the ratification of the remaining Protocols of the Barcelona Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean, nor the ratification of the Gaborone Amendment to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). Israel continued to participate in the Horizon 2020 Initiative and in the EU Water Initiative (CR 2011).
- In **Morocco**, the National Council on the environment met in February 2011 to validate the National Framework of the environment and sustainable development project, launched in January 2010. Adopted the Law on protected areas, but the new legislation on international trade in endangered species of wild flora and fauna is still in preparation. Morocco has launched a programme for the protection and enhancement of biodiversity (CR2011).
- In **OTP** draft bylaws were prepared on hunting, nature reserves and stone quarries. The EQA developed an Environment Sector Strategy for 2011–2013 and updated the emergency plan on nature protection (CR 2011)
- In **Tunisia** the new code of the environment remains in preparation and the legislative framework must always be developed, in particular as regards the enforcement provisions. Tunisia announced the launch of a new project to transport and landfilling of phosphogypses (CR2011)

Programmes to promote biodiversity conservation, nature protection and reduce land degradation have made no progress in the countries of the region except Morocco (no information from Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria has been reported).

Concerning regional agreements to promote biodiversity conservation, nature protection and reduce land degradation all the countries of the Southern Region are member of the CITES Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora. Syria was the last country in becoming a full member (30/4/2003) and the date of entry into force was 29/07/2003. See however the main indicator for other aspects "I.6.3.1 Number of countries that have signed regional agreements".

**ANALYSIS**

In the Eastern Region no specific intervention has been identified concerning promote biodiversity conservation, nature protection (EU support through 2 regional interventions, have been significant in budget (5 M€ each) but aimed prevention of natural disasters (Eastern) and Water (South)), and most of the bilateral interventions are aimed at Water sector, Agriculture, or Environment as a general issue. Programmes to promote biodiversity conservation, nature protection and reduce land degradation have made no progress in all the countries of the region (this statement has been confirmed during the field visit to Georgia) (no information from Belarus has been reported).

While all six countries have ratified Aarhus convention, the level of signature/ratification of its amendment is rather poor for Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Ukraine and Moldova. The Gothenburg Protocol has only been signed by two countries (Armenia and Moldova). The convention for the Carpatians and Protocol on Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological and Landscape Diversity has been signed only by Ukraine but not Moldova.

In the Southern Region, programmes to promote biodiversity conservation, nature protection and reduce land degradation have made no progress in all the countries of the region except Morocco (no information from Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria has been reported). Concerning regional agreements to promote biodiversity conservation, nature protection and reduce land degradation all the countries of the Southern Region are member of the CITE.

**I.6.1.5 Evidence of improved strategic planning and implementation capacities of government bodies through strong cooperation with EEA (Priorities and action plans for coastal area management developed and implemented, Priorities and action plans for integrated water resources management developed and implemented)**

See I.6.1.2

### I.6.1.6 Evidence of increased technical capacity of governmental (environmental agencies) and civil bodies (universities, associations) through cooperation with EU agencies and enterprises (e.g. interventions and activities implemented as planned)

In the Southern region, the Horizon 2020 roadmap (endorsed in 2006), includes a H2020 Capacity-Building/Mediterranean Environment aimed to enhance capacity to address pollution problems at institutional and society levels. It focuses on 14 Mediterranean countries and includes 150 training courses at the national, sub-regional and regional level.

Concerning EU interventions aimed explicitly to increased technical capacity of governmental (environmental agencies) and civil bodies (universities, associations) through cooperation with EU agencies and enterprises some specific intervention has been identified (see however other indicators):

Decision N°	Title	Zone benefitting from the action	€
REGIONAL PROGRAMMES			
ENPI/2009/020-584	Preparation of a Report on the opportunities and options for promoting a Green Economy in the Eastern Partnership countries	Eastern Europe Region	158,890
TACIS/2005/017-749	Evaluation of the Regional Environmental Centers (RECs) in Caucasus. Moldova. Russia and Central Asia	Eastern Europe Region	142,103
TACIS/2004/006-202	Audit of Regional Environmental Centres	Eastern Europe Region	94,924
TACIS/2004/006-202	Review and recommendations for legal status and establishment of the REC in Kiev. Moscow and Alm Aty	Eastern Europe Region	40,187
TACIS/2004/006-202	Cities Award Scheme for Environmental Protection	Eastern Europe Region	24,131
ENPI/2008/020-036	35 Minute Environmental TV Show	Mediterranean Region	6,630
BILATERAL PROGRAMMES financed under regional decisions			
ENPI/2008/020-036	Colloque international sur le thème "Changement climatique et développement durable"	Tunisia	5,721
TACIS/2006/017-965	Audit of Ecological centre in Emil Racovita	Moldova	17,647
ENPI/2008/020-036	Environment conference ""Way to Copenhagen"" on 8 November 2009	Jordan	30,514
ENPI/2009/021-099	Technical assistance for start-up of the project: Water loss reduction in Zarqa	Jordan	32,852
ENPI/2009/021-099	Mission d'identification & formulation pour le programme economie verte	Morocco	182,277
MED/2005/017-088	Organisation d'une conférence à Alger les 23. 24 et 25 mai 2005 sur la modernisation de la gestion de l'eau	Algeria	99,900
ENPI/2009/021-099	Identification and Formulation of the Aquaculture Development Programme at Lake Manzala	Egypt	89,356

In addition to these interventions it must be pointed out the EU support to the regional Environmental centres of Moldova and Armenia.

Concerning technical bodies networking and public awareness see also I.6.1.2 Evidence of scientific/technical networks for data and knowledge sharing established and operational (number of EU scientific and technical bodies involved, development projects signed, etc).

Even if EU regional support concerning civil bodies and public participation may be materialised indirectly through other indicators (6.1.1. on governance or 6.1.7 capacity building) but on the whole this support has been modest.

The increased technical capacity of governmental (environmental agencies) and civil bodies (universities, associations) through cooperation with EU agencies and enterprises has been confirmed during the field visits (see 6.2.7 FLEG, 6.1.1 Governmental bodies).

**MAIN OUTCOMES**Eastern region

The current state in the main countries of the region:

- **Georgia** a State-of-the-environment report was drafted but has not yet been published (CR 2011)
- **Moldova** further strengthening of administrative capacity at all levels remains a major challenge. Coordination between authorities continues to require attention. Procedures and consultation with the public in the context of environmental assessments continue to require particular attention (CR2011)
- **Ukraine** still faces a major challenge in strengthening its administrative capacity at all levels. Coordination between authorities continues to require particular attention. As regards Aarhus Convention, an action plan on the implementation of the Convention and a decree on public participation were adopted in December 2009. Ukraine continued to cooperate in a compliance review of the convention, a final project report of which was submitted in August 2010 to the Ukrainian side While some steps were taken to improve procedures and consultation with the public, continued efforts are needed including in the context of environmental assessments (CR2011)

Some countries have initiated actions to decentralize environment management (Armenia, Ukraine) and increase civil bodies awareness and participation (Ukraine and Georgia), but on the whole environmental issues are basically government competences.

Concerning forestry see I.6.2.1 Number of countries that have signed regional agreements.

Southern region

Increasing technical capacity of governmental (environmental agencies) and civil bodies (universities, associations) through cooperation with EU agencies and enterprises is not included in EU strategy for the region, but it is closely linked to the Horizon 2010 roadmap in water issues (see 6.3.3).

The current state in the main countries of the region is:

- **Egypt** continued to publish environmental information on a regular basis, and carried out some activities to inform and involve the public. Public consultation is still not mandatory for certain environmental impact assessment studies (CR2011). Also took some steps to enhance administrative capacities with regard to integrated coastal zone management and marine pollution, however strengthening administrative implementation capacity at all levels of the country, including coordination between authorities, remains a major challenge. (CR2011).
- In **Israel** the ministry of environmental protection published a State of the Environment Report, continued to distribute environmental information on a regular basis, and carried out activities to inform and involve the public (CR 2011)
- In **Jordan** the ministry of environment continued to implement the Strategic Plan for 2007–2010, with a focus on awareness-raising and green economy opportunities. In line with the 2009–2020 Jordan Water Strategy, adopted in 2009, the decentralisation of water supply and sanitation services continued, with the establishment of a new regional water utility in the Northern region. Jordan is also revising the relevant legislation. A tariffs revision was approved and water subsidies were decreased. A draft Law enabling the establishment of a regulatory commission has been in discussion for some time and the commission was expected to be in place in 2011. However, its establishment is now postponed for at least three more years, according to recent information.(CR2011)
- **Lebanon** the legislative framework continues to require further development, in particular with regard to environmental impact assessment, access to environmental information and public participation. Lebanon took some preparatory steps to update the State of the Environment Report and carried out some activities to inform and involve the public, but access to information requires further improvement. Implementing legislation on environmental impact assessments is still pending and public consultation in the context of environmental assessments continues not to be widely ensured. A dedicated EU-funded programme to support environmental governance in Lebanon was identified during the reporting period and it will contribute to reinforce the management capacities of the ministry and to strengthen the legislative framework (CR 2011).
- In **Morocco**, the strategy of decentralization to services and regional observatories continues. The strengthening of the capacities of follow-up and implementation at the local and regional levels remains a challenge, including coordination between the different administrative structures. The preparation of reports on the State of the environment on a regional basis was launched in five regions on sixteen. For the five regions concerned, the establishment of an environmental information system is provided in the 2010 budget law (CR2011).
- In **Tunisia** the strengthening of the administrative capacity of implementation at the regional and local levels remains a challenge, including coordination between the authorities. A report on the State of the environment in 2009 and regional reports are in preparation. The Tunisia led a few actions to inform and involve the public. There was

nevertheless in 2010 a continued need to pay greater attention to public participation and access to information, including EIA (CR2011)  
Some countries have initiated actions to decentralize environment management (Jordan, Morocco) and increase civil bodies awareness and participation (Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Morocco, Tunisia and in lesser extent Lebanon). There is not information about Algeria, Syria and OTP.

#### **ANALYSIS**

Even if EU regional support concerning civil bodies and public participation may be materialised indirectly through other indicators (6.1.1. on governance or 6.1.7 capacity building) but on the whole this support has been modest.

In the Eastern region there are not specific issues on technical capacity and civil bodies (see however 6.1.1 and 6.1.2). Some countries have initiated actions to decentralize environment management (Armenia, Ukraine) and increase civil bodies awareness and participation (Ukraine and Georgia), but on the whole environmental issues are basically government competences. Concerning forestry see 1.6.2.1 Number of countries that have signed regional agreements.

In the Southern region increasing technical capacity of governmental and civil bodies through cooperation with EU agencies and enterprises is not included explicitly in EU strategy for the region, but it is closely linked to the Horizon 2010 roadmap in water issues (see 6.3.3). Some countries have initiated actions to decentralize environment management (Jordan, Morocco) and increase civil bodies awareness and participation (Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Morocco, Tunisia and in lesser extent Lebanon). There is not information about Algeria, Syria and OTP.

#### **1.6.1.7 Evidence of specific contribution of regional interventions to the enhancement of the capacity of national institutions to implement nature & water management policies**

Information gathered has been presented directly under the other indicators.

#### **JC 6.2: EC supported regional initiatives have contributed to the improved management and protection of forests and forestry resources**

##### **EU STRATEGY AND OBJECTIVES**

ENPI Eastern Regional Indicative Programme (2007-2010), under priority area n°2 (Environment Protection and Forestry), it is stated that: "In November 2005 in St-Petersburg, the Ministerial Conference on Forest Law Enforcement and Governance for Europe and North Asia (FLEG) adopted a Declaration confirming that the issue of forest management and timber trade was an area of national concern on the broader national governance and development agenda. EU regional assistance in this area will focus on the priorities identified in the Indicative Action Plan of the FLEG Ministerial Process, formulate joint strategies to combat illegal logging and imports of illegally logged wood, and strengthen regional cooperation in forest law enforcement between governments and the private sector"

The Proposal for an EU Action Plan (Communication from the Commission, on Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade FLEGT, COM (2003) 251) places particular emphasis on governance reforms and capacity building, on the following objectives: i) Development co-operation; ii) Trade in timber; iii) Public procurement; iv) Private sector initiatives; v) Financing and investment safeguards; vi) Implementation. See me.

The main EU intervention in this area is "Forest Law Enforcement and Governance (FLEG)" ENPI/2007/019-145, aimed at ENP East countries and Russia, 6,000,000€ planned

The main outcome of EU policy is the Regulation (EU) No 995/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 October 2010 laying down the obligations of operators who place timber and timber products on the market linked to the objective 2.

##### **1.6.2.1 Number of countries that have signed regional agreements**

No relevant information with specific reference to regional agreements on forestry issues

##### **1.6.2.2 Timber tracking systems put in place and customs law enforced**

Field visits carried out in Georgia and Ukraine confirmed that there are no reliable databases. In Ukraine 2nd edition of the executive summaries includes an analysis of smuggling up to 2010 but representatives of FLEG in Ukraine (World Bank co-donor) confirmed that the data were not fully reliable.

##### **1.6.2.3 FLEG process on forestry developed**

Information related to overall strategic and programmatic	<b><u>EU STRATEGY AND OBJECTIVES</u></b> Improving Forest Law Enforcement and Governance (FLEG) in the ENP East countries and Russia (CRIS: 019-145) is a joint intervention with WB with an EC Contribution of 6 M€ (indicative Total Cost of 7M€) and other additional sources of funding.
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issues	<p>It has a specific objective, "Improve governance arrangements in place in the forest sector and closely linked sectors through effective implementation of the ENA FLEG Ministerial Declaration, involving governments, civil-society and the private sector".</p> <p>The following results are expected:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Increased awareness and commitment of key stakeholders on FLEG</li> <li>2. Effective national and regional FLEG action processes in place</li> <li>3. Increased national ownership and capacity</li> <li>4. Improved regional and subregional collaboration and knowledge sharing</li> <li>5. Effective engagement of key trading partners</li> <li>6. Continuation of the formal official ENA FLEG process</li> <li>7. Sustainable forest management practices implemented</li> </ol> <p><b><u>MAIN OUTCOMES (published by FLEG)</u></b></p> <p><u>Eastern region</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Armenia:</b> 1) The latest National Forest Inventory and Forest Resource Accounting was undertaken in 1993, it has not been updated 2) There is a great deal of <u>uncertainty on which agency should deal with monitoring illegal logging</u>: the Ministry of Agriculture or the Ministry of Nature Protection through its Environmental Inspectorate. Duplication of efforts is contributing to the problems faced by Armenia in trying to control illegal logging. There is a general consensus that illegal logging should be the responsibility of the agency charged with managing and protecting resources (in this case the Ministry of Agriculture), while the Environmental Inspectorate should monitor logging activities to ensure all operations are in compliance with environmental provisions of the forest management plan; 3) <u>Two pilot projects</u> were designed to improve livelihood and sustainable forest use in the areas where the Koghb and Dsegh communities live: creation of a fruit and berry collection point and the development of ecotourism infrastructure (a visitor center, nature trails, road signs and itineraries, pavilions and a camp site in the forest); 4) A series of <u>road shows</u> under the slogan "Turn to the Law, Protect Yourself and Your Forest" were initiated with a group of national and local experts travelling to 20 forest adjacent communities 5) 15 journalists, representing Yerevan and region-based TV, radio, print and online <u>media participated in training sessions</u> where experts, environmentalists and state officials provided comprehensive information on illegal logging, 6) ENPI program is aimed at: advance institutional and legal reforms; building public awareness and support for forest law enforcement and governance; promoting private sector inclusion in the FLEG processes (Source: Armenia Fact sheet January 2011).</li> <li>• <b>Azerbaijan:</b> 1) It has modest forest cover (11.8% of the total territory) and <u>all forests are owned by the state</u> and forest land usage is limited and industrial cutting forbidden but nomadic cattle and illegal felling are problems so "National Program on restoration and expansion of forests in the Azerbaijani Republic" adopted for the period 2003-2008 contributed partially to the improvement of the situation 2) An opinion poll among the local population, government employees, municipalities and forestry stakeholders revealed the key factors affecting forests in the country (lack of pastures, illegal logging for heating purposes in winter, poor education among local populations) confirmed by a research study on the social and economic aspects of the unsustainable use of forest resources and illegal logging, 3) <u>training sessions</u> and seminars have been organized for forest employees, representatives of local authorities and communities. In particular, the Program Center of Legal and Sociological Studies "ZIYA", a partner of the ENPI FLEG Program, 4). The main aims of the ENPI FLEG Program are to improve: knowledge of forest management; awareness of forest practices and issues; sustainable forest management methods.</li> <li>• <b>Belarus:</b> 1) <u>all forests belong to the state</u> the strong state control on forests ensures <u>low levels of illegal logging</u> and protects forests from disastrous fires. 2) <u>All forests in Belarus were certified</u> by the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC) in 2010 and half of Belarus' state forest enterprises hold certificates under the Forest, Stewardship Council system (FSC) 2) ENPI FLEG team works in close cooperation with the Ministry of Forestry. <u>The Program also collaborates with the Republic Forest Industries Association (RFIA)</u>, a leading timber industry; NGOs (APB and "Country</li> </ul>
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Escape") 3) package of proposals aimed at improving forest management was developed as a result of ENPI FLEG Program, and part of these proposals has been reflected in the Government Program of Forest Sector Development for 2011-2015. 4) From 2010 the need for state licenses for logging operations or running tourism businesses was cancelled, that has created new opportunities to develop private business operations 5) ENPI FLEG country workplan was aimed at improving: FLEG regulatory framework and enforcement; forest management, local forest management and utilization practices, including support to local initiatives; information transparency of FLEG processes..

- **Georgia:** 1) 40% of the territory is forest and is managed by the Georgian Forestry Agency, forests are threatened by illegal logging (due to the lack of alternative energy supplies) and grazing. 2) National forestry policy is poorly developed while legal frameworks are weakened by gaps and conflicts in the legislation 3) ENPI FLEG has organized training for journalists 3) A regional workshop on Trans-Boundary Timber Trade was held in Tbilisi, 4) The main objectives of the Program in Georgia are to contribute to establishing legal and sustainable forest management and practices, strengthening the rule of law, and enhancing local livelihoods.
- **Moldova:** 1) forest resources are modest (10% territory), and the State Forest Agency "Moldsilva" manages the majority of forested land (the rest is administered by local governments and only a small part is privately-owned). Illegal logging is considered a major problem (mainly for heating purposes). 2) The Parliament has adopted decisions and amendments to existing laws on the prevention and combating of illegal logging, but one of the main factors in illegal logging is the lack of legal provisions for the forests administered by local governments in the country's Forest Code, 2) ENPI FLEG Program was established to improve governance structures and to strengthen sustainable forest management practices, 3) ENPI FLEG cooperates with the NGO's: "Silva-Mileniu III" developing training materials for creating and using databases and geographic information systems (GIS), "Eco-Spectru" a community forest management planning study in several districts; "Biotica" to strengthen institutional and human capacities of entities subordinate Moldsilva 3) In 2010 the ENPI FLEG team in cooperation with the EU Delegation to Moldova, the ENPI Info centre, and PARC Communication Agency organized the event "Moldovan forests: reality, problems, solutions" at the Moldovan State University.
- **Ukraine:** 1) Forests cover 17.5% of the territory measuring. Illegal logging and illegal timber trade is serious danger to forests. Public awareness has increased last decade 2) Forest Code (2006) and the concept of reforming and developing forestry did not succeed in bringing quick positive results. Frequent forestry violations and crimes persist. An administrative reform which encompasses forest management is underway, 3) The successful implementation of the administrative forestry reform along with other relevant structural changes would largely depend on the positive results of international projects implemented in Ukraine (Source FLEG website Factsheet) 3) A poll on forest management was conducted by the Center for Social and Marketing Research "SOCIS" among the local population.
- **Russia (not part of ENP).**

Concerning specific studies and reports carried out in the frame of FLEG, in the table below are shown the main outputs:

SUMMARY OF STUDIES AND REPORTS OF FLEG (2012) (Source: Own Elaboration based on information published in the FLEG website)
<b>STUDIES</b>
Manual on Forest Legislation of Republic of Armenia
Assessment of the Economic and Social Impact of Unsustainable Forest Practices and Illegal Logging on Rural Population of Armenia
Final Report on Assessment of Legislation within the Context of Verification of the Origin of Wood
The Economic and Social Impacts of Unsustainable Forest Management Practices and Illegal Logging on Rural Population of Georgia
Study on Forestry Standards and Practices in Georgia
Moldovan Forests: Reality, Problems, Solutions, Moldavia
Problems of local population legal access to forest resources and illegal logging in forests of the Carpathians and the West Polissia, Ukraine
<b>RUSSIA</b>

	Methodology for assessing the fire threat from various social groups within a forest district/range, Russia																
	Methodical recommendations for prevention and reduction of illegal logging and illegal timber trade for the entities of Russian Federation.																
	Study on status and extent of illegal forestry, Russia																
	Proceedings of the study on status and extent of illegal forestry in Arkhangelsk region, Russia																
	<b>REPORTS</b>																
	Forester's Handbook Azerbaijan																
	REPORT of a team of experts on several activities, Republic of Belarus																
	The Assessment of Georgian Legislation within the Context of Verification of the Origin of Wood Harvested and Processed by Logging and Timber Processing Companies, Georgia																
	Green Purchasing Guidelines for Office Paper in Georgia																
	Review of the Current and Proposed Institutional Changes in Georgia with reference to the impact on Forest Law Enforcement and Governance (Final Report)																
	Improving forest legislation in the Republic of Moldova																
	Forestry sector problems from the perspective of local population based on psycho-sociological analysis, Moldova																
	<b>REGIONAL</b>																
	Media monitoring report, September 2010 – March 2011																
	Regional Workshop on Transboundary Timber Flow (Workshop Report)																
	Forest Harvesting Guidelines,																
	<b>RUSSIA</b>																
	Forest fires and the FLEG process in the Russian Federation																
	<b>ANALYSIS (including specific information from FLEG)</b>																
	On the whole the ENP countries show an important delay in the development (in 2010) with nearly 77% of the work plan below the half completion line. The outcomes in the ENP countries are also acceptable on the whole, so concerning specific results:																
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>RESULT</th> <th>STATUS</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Increased awareness and commitment of key stakeholders on FLEG,</td> <td>Good progress</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Effective national and regional FLEG action processes in place,</td> <td>Small progress at regional level, different level among countries.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Increased national ownership and capacity,</td> <td>Low progress on the whole</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Improved regional and subregional collaboration and knowledge sharing,</td> <td>Small progress most of the actions are in national level</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Effective engagement of key trading partners,</td> <td>Good progress in cooperation with civil bodies, progress in Belarus in involving private companies</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Continuation of the formal official ENA FLEG process,</td> <td>N/A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sustainable forest management practices implemented,</td> <td>Small progress in pilot projects and legal framework (Belarus)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	RESULT	STATUS	Increased awareness and commitment of key stakeholders on FLEG,	Good progress	Effective national and regional FLEG action processes in place,	Small progress at regional level, different level among countries.	Increased national ownership and capacity,	Low progress on the whole	Improved regional and subregional collaboration and knowledge sharing,	Small progress most of the actions are in national level	Effective engagement of key trading partners,	Good progress in cooperation with civil bodies, progress in Belarus in involving private companies	Continuation of the formal official ENA FLEG process,	N/A	Sustainable forest management practices implemented,	Small progress in pilot projects and legal framework (Belarus)
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Effective national and regional FLEG action processes in place,	Small progress at regional level, different level among countries.																
Increased national ownership and capacity,	Low progress on the whole																
Improved regional and subregional collaboration and knowledge sharing,	Small progress most of the actions are in national level																
Effective engagement of key trading partners,	Good progress in cooperation with civil bodies, progress in Belarus in involving private companies																
Continuation of the formal official ENA FLEG process,	N/A																
Sustainable forest management practices implemented,	Small progress in pilot projects and legal framework (Belarus)																
	<i>Source: Own elaboration based on the outcomes of FLEG</i>																
	There are marked differences between countries, probably due to the different background of the countries. Even if the legal framework needs to be developed in some countries in other cases the main weakness lays in the enforcement.																

	<p>Concerning specific outputs, <u>the studies and reports seem have been identified and developed with a national approach and not a regional one</u>, as many of the studies and reports carried out might have been developed or extended to other countries of the region (i.e. Green Purchasing Guidelines, Methodical recommendations for prevention and reduction of illegal logging, Study on status and extent of illegal forestry, Economic and Social Impacts) in order to fulfil the global expected results.</p> <p>No progress seems evident in “vulnerable trans-boundary areas identified” (exception made of Russia)</p> <p>It seems that illegal logging is related in most countries to the needs of local population (heating in winter), which links the success in this issue with other areas of the EU cooperation as Energy.</p>																																																																																																																																			
Information pertaining to specific interventions	<p><b>FLEG (see Specific Intervention Fiche of the project) (<a href="http://www.enpi-fleg.org/">http://www.enpi-fleg.org/</a>)</b></p> <p>The global work plan (there are specific national work plans) includes the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1 FLEG related events organized and publications published</li> <li>1.2 Illegal logging and other FLEG related issues in Media</li> <li>2.1 National/Sub-national/Regional Action Plan processes(or similar efforts) started</li> <li>2.2 Other sectors than forestry involved in these processes</li> <li>3.1 Key government officials, and civil society and private sector leaders trained in FLEG related issues</li> <li>3. 2 National FLEG Task Forces established</li> <li>4. 1 Sub-regional working groups on specific FLEG related issues established, and events on specific sub- regional issues organized</li> <li>4.2 Most vulnerable trans-boundary areas identified and actions initiated to reduce vulnerabilities, reliability of public data improved</li> <li>5.1 Special events with key trading partners organized</li> <li>6.1 Events defined in the ENA FLEG Ministerial Declaration organized (Implementation Workshop and 2nd Ministerial Conference)</li> <li>7.1 Pilot activities initiated to resolve publications etc. specific issues related to forest governance and law enforcement"</li> </ul> <p>The last available information comes from the Progress Report 2010, and according to it the level of completion of the project FLEG is as follows:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="11">% COMPLETION WORK PLAN JANUARY-JUNE 2010</th> </tr> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Country</th> <th colspan="2">0%</th> <th colspan="2">&lt;10%</th> <th colspan="2">=&lt;50%</th> <th colspan="2">&lt;100%</th> <th colspan="2">Completed</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Nr.</th> <th>%</th> <th>Nr.</th> <th>%</th> <th>Nr.</th> <th>%</th> <th>Nr.</th> <th>%</th> <th>Nr.</th> <th>%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Armenia</td> <td>12</td> <td>54,5</td> <td>14</td> <td>63,6</td> <td>18</td> <td>81,8</td> <td>20</td> <td>90,9</td> <td>2</td> <td>9,1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Azerbaijan</td> <td>11</td> <td><b>73,3</b></td> <td>11</td> <td>73,3</td> <td>15</td> <td><b>100,0</b></td> <td>15</td> <td>100,0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0,0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Belarus</td> <td>4</td> <td>26,7</td> <td>4</td> <td>26,7</td> <td>13</td> <td>86,7</td> <td>14</td> <td>93,3</td> <td>1</td> <td>6,7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Georgia</td> <td>7</td> <td>41,2</td> <td>7</td> <td>41,2</td> <td>12</td> <td>70,6</td> <td>15</td> <td>88,2</td> <td>2</td> <td>11,8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Moldova</td> <td>6</td> <td>46,2</td> <td>6</td> <td>46,2</td> <td>11</td> <td>84,6</td> <td>13</td> <td>100,0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0,0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ukraine</td> <td>2</td> <td><b>9,1</b></td> <td>3</td> <td>13,6</td> <td>11</td> <td><b>50,0</b></td> <td>19</td> <td>86,4</td> <td><b>3</b></td> <td>13,6</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>GLOBAL ENP</b></td> <td><b>42</b></td> <td><b>40,4</b></td> <td><b>45</b></td> <td><b>43,3</b></td> <td><b>80</b></td> <td><b>76,9</b></td> <td><b>96</b></td> <td><b>92,3</b></td> <td><b>8</b></td> <td><b>7,7</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Russia</td> <td>2</td> <td><b>8,7</b></td> <td>3</td> <td>13,0</td> <td>18</td> <td><b>78,3</b></td> <td>23</td> <td>100,0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0,0</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>GLOBAL FLEG</b></td> <td><b>44</b></td> <td><b>34,6</b></td> <td><b>48</b></td> <td><b>37,8</b></td> <td><b>98</b></td> <td><b>77,2</b></td> <td><b>119</b></td> <td><b>93,7</b></td> <td><b>8</b></td> <td><b>6,3</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Source own elaboration data based on Progress Report January 2010-June 2010</i></p> <p>The table shows per country the number of action foreseen in the workplan at a level of completion lower than the number in the first row. As shown the lower level of development in ENP countries is located in Azerbaijan with more than 73% of the work plan not initiated and the entire work</p>	% COMPLETION WORK PLAN JANUARY-JUNE 2010											Country	0%		<10%		=<50%		<100%		Completed		Nr.	%	Nr.	%	Nr.	%	Nr.	%	Nr.	%	Armenia	12	54,5	14	63,6	18	81,8	20	90,9	2	9,1	Azerbaijan	11	<b>73,3</b>	11	73,3	15	<b>100,0</b>	15	100,0	0	0,0	Belarus	4	26,7	4	26,7	13	86,7	14	93,3	1	6,7	Georgia	7	41,2	7	41,2	12	70,6	15	88,2	2	11,8	Moldova	6	46,2	6	46,2	11	84,6	13	100,0	0	0,0	Ukraine	2	<b>9,1</b>	3	13,6	11	<b>50,0</b>	19	86,4	<b>3</b>	13,6	<b>GLOBAL ENP</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>40,4</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>43,3</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>76,9</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>92,3</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7,7</b>	Russia	2	<b>8,7</b>	3	13,0	18	<b>78,3</b>	23	100,0	0	0,0	<b>GLOBAL FLEG</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>34,6</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>37,8</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>77,2</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>93,7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6,3</b>
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	<p>plan below the half completion. By contrast the most advanced country is Ukraine with more than 50% of the work plan over the 50% of completion and 3 activities already completed.</p> <p>On the whole <u>the ENP countries show an important delay in the development (in 2010) with nearly 77% of the work plan below the half completion line.</u></p>
<b>I.6.2.4 Public databases on cross-border trade improved</b>	
<p>Field visits carried out in Georgia and Ukraine confirmed that there are no reliable databases. In Ukraine timber trade (internal and cross-border) poses a potential conflict as at present the category of the timber (in view to its taxation) is not clear and high quality timber may be classified as biomass, which due to the corruption problem in the country is usual, and entails opposed interests. This situation has hampered as well private companies' involvement.</p>	
<b>I.6.2.5 Most vulnerable trans boundary areas of illegal timbering identified and actions to reduce vulnerability implemented</b>	
<p>Field visits carried out in Georgia and Ukraine confirmed that there are no reliable databases</p>	
<b>I.6.2.6 Number of cases of timber smuggling reduced as a result of increased law enforcement</b>	
<p>During the field visits carried out in Georgia and Ukraine it was confirmed that there are no reliable databases. In Ukraine 2nd edition of the executive summaries includes an analysis of smuggling up to 2010 but representatives of FLEG in Ukraine (World Bank co-donor) confirmed that the data were not fully reliable.</p>	
<b>I.6.2.7 Evidence of specific contribution of regional interventions to the above-mentioned results</b>	
<p><b><u>ANALYSIS (from FLEG)</u></b></p> <p>Some progresses are identifiable in developing sociological studies and pilot projects to develop local economies, promoting transparency of information; capacity building for partner country governments and civil society; and promoting policy reform, but no progresses have been identified in build systems to verify timber has been harvested legally and some countries (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Moldova and Georgia) have problems in the legal framework and governmental competences (see I.6.2.3 FLEG process on forestry developed).</p> <p>Concerning voluntary licensing scheme there has not been identifiable progress in most of the countries on this objective (it must be stated however that Belarus have all the forest surface certified PEFC, and Georgia has un in place a Certification Scheme in 2011), as well as in procurement procedures and procedures which take account of the environmental and social impact of forest sector for banks and financial institutions.</p> <p>As regards private sector initiatives some progresses have been identified in Belarus and Ukraine.</p> <p>Field visits in Ukraine and Georgia have confirmed the analysis:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Georgia: 1) Approval of the Draft of new Forestry Code initiated in 2010 has been delayed with no fixed date for the renewal, as competences on natural resources have been transferred from the Ministry of Environment to the Ministry of Energy and as personnel are not still transferred there is little hope the draft will be approved in the short term, 2) Private sector is not involved, 3) there are not reliable data about illegal timbering and vulnerable trans boundary areas. However representatives met during the field visit agree that the progress was much greater in 2011-2012 than in 2009-2010, so there is now a Georgian Scheme of Certification (2011).</li> <li>4. Ukraine: together with Russia has been an outstanding achiever in the implementation and development of FLEG in the different areas so the main outcomes have been: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Legal framework and certification: 1) draft Law on Classification of timber in Ukraine has been produced as well as a Study on the impact of EU directive (in force in 2013), 2) Committee of Reforms of Ukraine has requested FLEG (2012) the key recommendations to be included in its plans.</li> <li>○ Timber smuggling and data bases 1) 2nd edition of the executive summaries includes an analysis of smuggling up to 2010 , 2) training and capacitation of foresters through practical documents (summary of legislation, protocols including practical forms, best practices etc), some of them are currently in use in the university.</li> <li>○ Private participation and timber trade: a sociological study was carried out with the participation of the Timber Processing Association companies and was based on interviews carried out by experts, However private participation and timber trade poses however a potential conflict as at present the category of the timber (in view to its taxation) is not clear and high quality timber may be classified as biomass, which due to the corruption problem in the country is usual, and entails opposed interests.</li> </ul> </li> </ol>	

Concerning specific outputs, a number of studies and reports have been drafted although primarily with a national approach rather than a regional one (i.e. documents produced in Ukraine were written only in Ukrainian), this despite the fact that many among them could have been developed or extended to other countries of the region (i.e. Green Purchasing Guidelines, Methodological recommendations for prevention and reduction of illegal logging, Study on status and extent of illegal forestry, Economic and Social Impacts) in order to fulfil the global expected results

The development of FLEG seems hampered in many countries by the political will and/or the structure of property, but even if the legal framework needs to be developed in some countries the main weakness lays in the enforcement

Concerning the broader AP FLEGT despite the production of a number of reports and studies little – if any - progress has been identified. Looking at the different components some progress has been registered in terms of improved legal framework and governmental competences in some countries (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Moldova and Georgia); and some progress in Belarus and Ukraine with reference to private sector initiatives and finally despite the lack of progress in the voluntary licensing scheme, it is to be noted that all the forest surface in Belarus is certified PEFC.

**FLEG (see also annex 4 and <http://www.enpi-fleg.org/>)**

### **MAIN OUTCOMES**

#### Eastern region

Here below are shown the main outcomes related to the objectives of FLEGT (Source: Own Elaboration based on information published in the FLEG website):

**1. Development co-operation: Efforts will be focused on promoting equitable and just solutions to the illegal logging problem which do not have an adverse impact on poor people; helping partner countries to build systems to verify timber has been harvested legally; promoting transparency of information; capacity building for partner country governments and civil society; and promoting policy reform.**

Main reports and studies produced in FLEG intervention:

1. Strengthening Of Capacity Of The Local Communities For Revenue Collection From Sustainable Utilization Of Timber And Nontimber Forest Products, All ENP
2. Manual on Forest Legislation of Republic of Armenia
3. Assessment of the Economic and Social Impact of Unsustainable Forest Practices and Illegal Logging on Rural Population of Armenia
4. The Economic and Social Impacts of Unsustainable Forest Management Practices and Illegal Logging on Rural Population of Georgia
5. Study on Forestry Standards and Practices in Georgia
6. Methodology for assessing the fire threat from various social groups within a forest district/range, Russia
7. Improving forest legislation in the Republic of Moldova
8. The Assessment of Georgian Legislation within the Context of Verification of the Origin of Wood Harvested and Processed by Logging and Timber Processing Companies, Georgia
9. Forestry sector problems from the perspective of local population based on psycho-sociological analysis, Moldova
10. Moldovan Forests: Reality, Problems, Solutions, Moldavia
11. Review of the Current and Proposed Institutional Changes in Georgia with reference to the impact on Forest Law Enforcement and Governance (Final Report)
12. Study on status and extent of illegal forestry, Russia
13. Forest fires and the FLEG process in the Russian Federation
14. Proceedings of the study on status and extent of illegal forestry in Arkhangelsk region, Russia
15. Problems of local population legal access to forest resources and illegal logging in forests of the Carpathians and the West Polissia, Ukraine

Some progress can be identified in the following areas:

- drafting of sociological studies and pilot projects to develop local economies,
- promotion of transparency of information;
- capacity building for partner country governments and civil society; and

- promotion of policy reform.

To date however, reviewed documents do not point to progress made in the building of systems to verify timber has been harvested legally and some countries (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Moldova and Georgia) are encountering problems in the legal framework and governmental competences (see I.6.2.3 FLEG process on forestry developed).

**2. Trade in timber: (...) In the immediate term, a voluntary licensing scheme is proposed, whereby partner countries issue a permit attesting to the legality of timber exported to the EU. This will require a Council Regulation for implementation. The Commission will review options for, and the impact of, further measures, including, in the absence of multilateral progress, the feasibility of legislation to control the imports of illegally produced timber into the EU.**

Main reports and studies produced in FLEG intervention:

1. Final Report on Assessment of Legislation within the Context of Verification of the Origin of Wood Improving forest legislation in the Republic of Moldova
2. Manual on Forest Legislation of Republic of Armenia
3. The Assessment of Georgian Legislation within the Context of Verification of the Origin of Wood Harvested and Processed by Logging and Timber Processing Companies, Georgia
4. Study on Forestry Standards and Practices in Georgia
5. Regional Workshop on Transboundary Timber Flow (Workshop Report)
6. Proceedings of the study on status and extent of illegal forestry in Arkhangelsk region, Russia
7. Methodical recommendations for prevention and reduction of illegal logging and illegal timber trade for the entities of Russian Federation.

There has not been identifiable progress in this objective. It must be stated however that Belarus has all the forest surface certified PEFC (see I.6.2.3 FLEG process on forestry developed).

**3. Public procurement: Practical information will be provided to guide contracting authorities on how to deal with legality when specifying timber in procurement procedures.**

Main reports and studies produced in FLEG intervention:

- Green Purchasing Guidelines for Office Paper in Georgia

There has not been identifiable progress in this objective.

**4. Private sector initiatives: Measures are proposed to encourage private sector initiatives for good practice in the forest sector, including the use of voluntary codes of conduct to source only legal timber.**

Main reports and studies produced in FLEG intervention:

- Forester's Handbook Azerbaijan
- Forest Harvesting Guidelines,
- Study on Forestry Standards and Practices in Georgia

Some progresses have been identified in Belarus and Ukraine

**5. Financing and investment safeguards: Banks and financial institutions which invest in the forest sector should be encouraged to develop due diligence procedures which take account of the environmental and social impact of forest sector lending; including conformity with relevant legislation. Export Credit Agencies should be encouraged to develop guidance on improved project screening procedures and codes of practice for forest sector projects.**

No reports and studies produced in FLEG intervention have been identified.

There has not been identifiable progress in this objective.

**6. Implementation: To support implementation of the above activities, a co-ordinated EU response is proposed, drawing on the different strengths and capacities of the Commission and EU Member states. A joint work programme will be prepared with Member States to facilitate this.**

No available information identified



<b>JC 6.3: EC support has increased regional cooperation on environmental/water issues and has contributed to the fulfilment by ENP countries of their international commitments</b>	
<b>I.6.3.1 Number of countries that have signed regional agreements</b>	
Information related to overall strategic and programmatic issues	<p><b><u>EU STRATEGY AND OBJECTIVES</u></b></p> <p>The main regional agreements/conventions directly related to environment/water are:</p> <p>1.- <u>Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes</u> (Water Convention, Helsinki, 17 March 1992) is intended to strengthen national measures for the protection and ecologically sound management of transboundary surface waters and groundwaters. It convention obliges to prevent, control and reduce transboundary impact, use transboundary waters in a reasonable and equitable way and ensure their sustainable management. Parties bordering the same transboundary waters shall cooperate by entering into specific agreements and establishing joint bodies. The Convention includes provisions on monitoring, research and development, consultations, warning and alarm systems, mutual assistance, and exchange of information, as well as access to information by the public. It includes 2 protocols:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protocol on Water and Health (London 1999): aims to protect human health and well being by better water management, including the protection of water ecosystems, and by preventing, controlling and reducing water-related diseases. This protocol was signed by Armenia and Georgia in 1999, and accepted by Azerbaijan (2003), Belarus (2009), Moldova (2005), and Ukraine (2003)</li> <li>• Protocol on Civil Liability (Kiev 2003): which provides for a comprehensive regime for civil liability and for adequate and prompt compensation for damage resulting from transboundary effects of industrial accidents on transboundary waters. This protocol was signed by all ENP East countries in 2003, except Azerbaijan and Belarus</li> </ul> <p>2.-The Protocol on <u>Strategic Environmental Assessment</u> (SEA is undertaken much earlier in the decision-making process than project EIA and it is a key tool for sustainable development) was adopted by an Extraordinary meeting of the Parties to the Espoo Convention, held on 21 May 2003 during the Ministerial 'Environment for Europe' Conference (Kyiv). The UNECE Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context and the following protocols of the UNECE Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protocol on Persistent Organic Pollutants;</li> <li>• Protocol on Heavy Metals;</li> <li>• Protocol on Further Reduction of Sulphur Emissions;</li> <li>• Protocol concerning the Control of Emissions of Volatile Organic Compounds or their Trans-boundary Fluxes.</li> </ul> <p>The Protocol entered into force on 11 July 2010, Strategic environmental assessment. The Protocol also provides for extensive public participation in government decision-making in numerous development sectors.</p> <p>3.- Gaborone Amendment to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, CITES is an international agreement between governments. Its aim is to ensure that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten their survival. The Conference of the Parties to CITES held its second extraordinary meeting in Gaborone, Botswana, on 30 April 1983 (the last day of its fourth regular meeting), to consider a proposed amendment to Article XXI of the Convention to permit accession by regional economic integration organizations. The Conference adopted the proposal with several changes, and the agreed amendment consists of the addition of five paragraphs (Source: <a href="http://www.cites.org/">http://www.cites.org/</a>)</p> <p>4.-FLEGT (see 6.2.1)</p> <p>5.- EU marine strategy and Mediterranean Action Plan Program (see I.6.3.3)</p> <p>6.- Black Sea Commission and Danube-Black Sea (DANBAS) (see 6.3.5)</p>

	<p>7.-Other: see table in Main Outcomes</p> <p><b><u>MAIN OUTCOMES</u></b></p> <p><u>Eastern region</u></p> <p>The current state in the main countries of the region is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Armenia</b> ratified the <u>Protocol on Strategic Environmental Assessment</u> to the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Trans-boundary Context (Armenia became the 21st Party to the Protocol on 24 January 2011 however). There were no significant developments as regards the accession or ratification with regard to the remaining relevant UNECE Conventions and Protocols. Furthermore, the implementation of several agreements, which have already been ratified, requires particular attention. Armenia participated in the EU Water Initiative, which included a national policy dialogue. (CR2011).</li> <li>• <b>Azerbaijan</b> submitted a National Implementation Plan for 2007–2020 under the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants but there were no significant developments as regards ratification of, or accession to, the outstanding relevant Protocols to the UNECE Conventions (Azerbaijan is party but have not ratified protocol). Furthermore, the implementation of several agreements that have already been ratified requires particular attention. Azerbaijan participated in regional cooperation under the Framework Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Caspian Sea, the Caspian Environment Programme and also the EU Water Initiative. Cooperation and information exchange took place between the EU and Azerbaijan, including on water, forestry, waste management, management of environmental information, nature protection and air quality (CR2011).</li> <li>• <b>Georgia</b> has not yet ratified the Protocols under the UN Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) Convention on Long-Range Trans-boundary Air Pollution, nor signed the UNECE Convention on the Protection and Use of Trans-boundary Watercourses and international Lakes. It has not become a party to the UNECE Convention on the Trans-boundary Effects of Industrial Accidents or the UNECE Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Trans-boundary Context. Furthermore, the implementation of several agreements already ratified requires particular attention. Georgia participated in the EU Water Initiative, including a national policy dialogue, and in the Commission on the Protection of the Black Sea against Pollution (CR 2011)</li> <li>• <b>Moldova</b> the legislative framework for environmental policy continues to require further development but made progress in developing river basin management plans with neighbouring countries. Made no significant progress in the ratification of remaining relevant UNECE protocols (it is only party). Furthermore, particular attention is needed with regard to the implementation of several agreements which are already ratified. Moldova participated in the EU Water Initiative, including a national policy dialogue, as well as in the International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River. Cooperation and information exchange took place between the Commission and Moldova, including on the 2001 national concept of environment policy, water, forestry, waste management, management of environmental information, nature protection and air quality. (CR2011)</li> <li>• <b>Ukraine</b> actively participated in developing an Integrated River Basin Management Plan for the Tisza river, which was adopted by the parties in December 2010 but made no significant progress on the <u>UNECE protocols which it still has not ratified</u>. Moreover, it must give attention to implementing several agreements it has already ratified. In September 2009, the Espoo Convention's Implementation Committee meeting decided that its conclusions regarding the Bystroe Deep Water Canal should be addressed at the next session of the Meeting of the Parties scheduled for June 2011. In 2010 several meetings were held with the Romanian side on the disputed issues. As regards Aarhus Convention, an action plan on the implementation of the Convention and a decree on public participation were adopted in December 2009. Ukraine continued to cooperate in a compliance review of both conventions, a final project report of which was submitted in August 2010 to the Ukrainian side. Ukraine took part in the EU Water Initiative, through (for example) a national policy dialogue. It also took part in the International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River and in the Commission on the Protection of the Black Sea against Pollution (CR2011)</li> <li>• <b>Belarus</b> became the 21st Party to the first amendment to the Convention on 23 March 2011 (<a href="http://www.unece.org/env/eia/ratification.html">http://www.unece.org/env/eia/ratification.html</a>)</li> </ul>
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All the countries of the Eastern Region are member of the CITE. Armenia was the last country Armenia in becoming a full member (23/10/2008) and the date of entry into force was 21/01/2009. On the other hands whereas all the ENP East countries have signed or accepted the Water Convention and protocols Azerbaijan and Belarus have not signed the Protocol on Civil Liability  
Concerning regional agreements to promote environment/water issues the state in late 2010 in the Eastern region was the following (see however for other aspects "I.6.3.1 Number of countries that have signed regional agreements" on biodiversity and land degradation).

SUMMARY OF PARTICIPATION OF EASTERN COUNTRIES IN REGIONAL AGREEMENTS/PROGRAMMES ON ENVIRONMENTAL/WATER ISSUES 2010						
TITLE	AR	AZ	BEL	GE	RM	UKR
<b>REGIONAL</b>						
Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (Helsinki 1992)		R	R		R	R
CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora)	R	R	R	R	R	R
Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (CLRTAP)	R	R	R	R	R	R
Protocol on Long-term Financing of the Cooperative Programme for Monitoring and Evaluation of the Long-range Transmission of Air Pollutants in Europe (EMEP)			R			R
1985 Protocol on the Reduction of Sulphur Emissions			R			R
Protocol concerning the Control of Nitrogen Oxides			R			R
Protocol on the control of emissions of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)						S
1994 Protocol Protocol on Further Reduction of Sulphur Emissions						S
Protocol on Heavy Metals	S				R	R
Protocol on Persistent Organic Pollutants	S				R	S
Protocol to Abate Acidification, Eutrophication and Eutrophication and Ground-level Ozone (Gothenburg Protocol)	S				S	
International Cooperative Programme (ICP) on Forests (ICP Forests) (International Co-operative Programme on Assessment and Monitoring of Air Pollution Effects on Forests)			D		D	D
Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Waters and International Lakes (Water Convention)		R	R		R	R
Amendment to the Water Convention					R	
Protocol on Water and Health	S	R	R	S	R	R
Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents	R	R	R		R	
Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers	S			S	S	S

(Espoo) Convention on Environmental Assessment in Transboundary Context	R	R	R		R	R
Amendment 1 to Espoo Convention						
Amendment 2 to Espoo Convention						
Protocol on Strategic Environmental Assessment	S			S	S	S
<b>SUBREGIONAL</b>						
(Bucharest) Convention on the Protection of the Black Sea Against Pollution				R		R
Protocol on the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Black Sea from Land-Based Sources and Activities				S		S
Protocol on Cooperation in Combating Pollution of Pollution of the Black Sea Marine Environment by Oil and other Harmful Substances in Emergency Situations				S		S
Protocol on the Protection of the Black Sea Marine Environment against Pollution by Dumping				S		S
(Tehran) Framework Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Caspian Sea		R				
Danube River Protection Convention					S	S
D - data reporting, P – participation, S – signature, R – accession, acceptance, approval or ratification.						
Source: Own elaboration from "SEIS state of play in the ENP East region"						

It can be seen that only one of the conventions (CLRTAP) and none of the protocols listed in the table have been ratified by all 6 countries. In addition only Belarus, Moldova, and Ukraine have reported data to ICP Forests.

While all six countries have ratified CLRTAP, the level of signature/ratification of its protocols is rather poor for Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia and Moldova. The Gothenburg Protocol has only been signed by two countries (Armenia and Moldova)

See however further information about nature protection in 1.6.1.4 Regional / multi-country programmes to promote biodiversity conservation, nature protection and reduce land degradation identified and implemented.

Southern region

The current state in the main countries of the region is

- **Egypt** took some steps to enhance administrative capacities these steps were aimed towards acceding to the Integrated Coastal Zone Management Protocol to the Barcelona Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean, and there were no significant developments as regards ratifying the amendments to its Land-Based Sources Protocol and its Emergency Protocol (CR2011).
- **In Israel** there were no significant developments in the reporting period with respect to the ratification of the remaining Protocols of the Barcelona Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean, nor the ratification of the Gaborone Amendment to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). Israel continued to participate in the Horizon 2020 Initiative and in the EU Water Initiative. Cooperation and information exchange took place between the EU and Israel on eco-system services, water, de-pollution and the management of environmental information (CR 2011).

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In <b>Morocco</b>, there have not been significant developments with regard to the ratification of the protocols of the Barcelona convention on the protection of the marine environment and the coastline of the Mediterranean. The implementation of the already ratified agreements requires special attention. The Morocco continued to participate in the Horizon 2020 initiative and the EU initiative on water. The European Commission and the Morocco cooperated and exchanged information, including water, industrial pollution management and environmental information management (CR2011).</li> <li>• In <b>OTP</b> representatives of the PA participated in activities under the Horizon 2020 Initiative and the EU Water Initiative. Cooperation and information exchange took place between the European Commission and the PA, including on water, waste management, de-pollution and management of environmental information (CR 2011) but no further progress was identified.</li> <li>• In <b>Tunisia</b> there were no significant developments with regard to the ratification of the protocols of the Barcelona convention on the protection of the marine environment and the coastline of the Mediterranean. The implementation of the already ratified agreements still requires special attention. The Tunisia continued to participate in the Horizon 2020 initiative and the EU initiative on water. The European Commission and the Tunisia cooperated and exchanged information, including on environmental governance, pollution and the management of environmental information (CR2011)</li> </ul> <p>All the countries of the Southern Region are member of the CITE (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora). Syria was the last country in becoming a full member (30/4/2003) and the date of entry into force was 29/07/2003.</p> <p>However none of the countries of the Southern Region has ratified the following main conventions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1979 Geneva Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution</li> <li>• Spoo convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context and none of its amendments.</li> <li>• Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (Helsinki, 17 March 1992) and its amendments.</li> <li>• 1992 Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents</li> <li>• 1998 Aarhus Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters and Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers (PRTRs)</li> </ul> <p><b>ANALYSIS</b></p> <p>In the Eastern Region, even if all the countries have signed/ratified agreements the level of implementation of protocols is poor (exception made partially to Ukraine).</p> <p>In the Southern Region many countries have signed/ratified agreements but no development may be identified, although some countries (like Egypt and Morocco) have made progress in developing national legislations/plans (see specific indicators).</p> <p>EU has funded specific interventions (see indicators cited in EU STRATEGY) aimed to support the countries in their agreements.</p>
<p><b>I.6.3.2 Priorities and action plans at regional level defined and implemented &amp;</b>  <b>I.6.3.3 Progress in the implementation of the level of Horizon 2020 roadmap (see also info provided under I.6.3.4 “Evidence of an active involvement of ENP Mediterranean countries in the EU marine strategy and Mediterranean Action Plan Program”</b></p>	
<p><b>EU STRATEGY AND OBJECTIVES</b></p> <p>The Horizon 2020 Initiative (<a href="http://www.h2020.net/en/capacity-building/the-project-engpi-cb-mep.html">http://www.h2020.net/en/capacity-building/the-project-engpi-cb-mep.html</a>) aims to de-pollute the Mediterranean by the year 2020 by tackling the sources of pollution that account for around 80% of the overall pollution of the Mediterranean Sea: municipal waste, urban wastewater and industrial pollution. It was endorsed during the EU Conference of Environment Ministers held in Cairo in November 2006 and is one of the key EU initiatives for the Mediterranean region.</p> <p>The H2020 2007-2013 Road Map focuses on the following four pillars:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <u>Identification of projects to reduce the most significant sources of pollution</u>: includes the Mediterranean Hot Spots Investment Programme – Project Preparation and Implementation Facility (MeHSIP-PPIF) (<a href="http://www.mehsip-ppif.eu/i">http://www.mehsip-ppif.eu/i</a>) See I.6.4.4 Evidence of progress towards better quality of continental waters through treatment of</li> </ol>	

wastewaters.

2. Identification of capacity-building measures to help neighbouring countries create national environmental administrations that are able to develop and enforce environmental laws; includes a H2020 Capacity Building Sub Group whose activities are complementary and consistent with other initiatives in the Mediterranean region on related issues (earlier capacity-building programmes such as SMAP and complement activities carried out at national level and in national assistance programmes).
3. Use of the EC research budget to develop greater knowledge of environmental issues relevant to the Mediterranean region and ensure this is shared; include a project for gradually extending the Shared Environment Information System (SEIS) principles to the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) South and East neighbours and the Russian Federation. The ENPI-SEIS project aims to improve environmental monitoring and data and information sharing by gradually extending the SEIS principles to the European neighbourhood (see I.6.4.1 Monitoring systems put in place in a sustainable way).
4. Development of indicators to monitor the success of Horizon 2020, it is included at present under SEIS.

#### **MAIN OUTCOMES**

##### Southern region

- 1) Identification of projects to reduce the most significant sources of pollution;

The existing hot spot inventory for the Southern Mediterranean countries covered by MeHSIP (Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Egypt, Jordan, OTP, Israel, Lebanon and Syria), was completed in June 2011 (Source: H2010 website and <http://www.mehsip-ppif.eu/i>)

- 2) Identification of capacity-building measures to help neighbouring countries create national environmental administrations that are able to develop and enforce environmental laws;

No information about the current outcomes of ENPI Horizon 2020 Capacity Building/Mediterranean Environment Programme is available at present, but the list of training events has been identified (See I.6.1.7 Evidence of specific contribution of regional interventions to the enhancement of the capacity of national institutions to implement nature & water management policies)

- 3) Use of the EC research budget to develop greater knowledge of environmental issues relevant to the Mediterranean region and ensure this is shared; SEIS has just started in 2010 there are not significant outcomes (See I.6.4.1 Monitoring systems put in place in a sustainable way)
- 4) Development of indicators to monitor the success of Horizon 2020.

SEIS has just started in 2010 there are not significant outcomes (See I.6.4.1 Monitoring systems put in place in a sustainable way)

The current state in the countries is as follows:

- **Egypt** took some steps to enhance administrative capacities with regard to integrated coastal zone management and marine pollution, and aimed towards acceding to the Integrated Coastal Zone Management Protocol to the Barcelona Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean, but there were no significant developments as regards ratifying the amendments to its Land-Based Sources Protocol and its Emergency Protocol (CR2011).
- **Israel** the implementation of a 2010-2012 work plan on the Pollutant Release and Transfer Register has started (CR 2011)
- **Morocco** has launched a new strategy of water resources management (CR2011).

Except in Egypt there were no significant developments in the countries of the Southern Region

#### **ANALYSIS**

The only significant progress in the H2020 is located in the pillar one 1) Identification of projects to reduce the most significant sources of pollution, as it has profited of a previous inventory for the Southern region (inventories for the Balkans and Turkey are in preparation), on the other side 84 projects aimed at reducing the sources of pollution are in progress. Concerning the other areas, Knowledge and Indicators are under the SEIS project and some preparatory activities have been carried out, Capacity Building has carried out some trainings as well. The countries seem interested. It must be stressed that H2020 is in its starting up phase but is complementary to previous interventions, so that, counts with specific activities (projects). The progress level seems acceptable at present.

#### **I.6.3.4 Evidence of an active involvement of ENP Mediterranean countries in the EU marine strategy and Mediterranean Action Plan Program**

##### **EU STRATEGY AND OBJECTIVES**

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



by the Contracting Parties to replace the Mediterranean Action Plan of 1975.

The first MAP (<http://www.unepmap.org/index.php?module=content2&catid=001001004>), the Parties adopted the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea Against Pollution (Barcelona Convention). Seven Protocols addressing specific aspects of Mediterranean environmental conservation complete the MAP legal framework:

- Dumping Protocol (from ships and aircraft)
- Prevention and Emergency Protocol (pollution from ships and emergency situations)
- Land-based Sources and Activities Protocol
- Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity Protocol
- Offshore Protocol (pollution from exploration and exploitation)
- Hazardous Wastes Protocol
- Protocol on Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM)

Although MAP's initial focus was aimed at marine pollution control, over the years, its mandate gradually widened to include integrated coastal zone planning and management. At the same time, the Contracting Parties adopted an amended version of the Barcelona Convention of 1976, renamed Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean.

### **MAIN OUTCOMES**

#### Southern region

**Egypt** took some steps to enhance administrative capacities with regard to integrated coastal zone management and marine pollution, however strengthening administrative implementation capacity at all levels of the country, including coordination between authorities, remains a major challenge. These steps were aimed towards acceding to the Integrated Coastal Zone Management Protocol to the Barcelona Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean, and there were no significant developments as regards ratifying the amendments to its Land-Based Sources Protocol and its Emergency Protocol (CR2011). New legislation on water and wastewater, as well as on waste management, is still under preparation. Egypt introduced a gradual ban on the transport of hazardous and toxic substances on the River Nile. A national solid waste management strategy and an integrated coastal zone management strategy are still under preparation (CR 2011).

**Israel** there were no significant developments in the reporting period with respect to the ratification of the remaining Protocols of the Barcelona Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean, nor the ratification of the Gaborone Amendment to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) (CR 2011).

In **Morocco**, adopted the law on protected areas, a new law to prohibit non-degradable or non-biodegradable bags and regulations in the fields and waste management. The new legislation on the protection of the coastline, the management of waste, industrial facilities, the international trade in endangered species of wild flora and fauna and the access to information, is still in preparation. The Morocco has launched a programme for the protection and enhancement of biodiversity and published a new strategy of water resources management. The implementation strategies and existing plans is in progress but still requires continuous attention, and monitoring and the application of the regulations. Adopted a target of 20% of the waste recycling and directed 12 landfills. The strategy of decentralization to services and regional observatories continues. (CR2011).

In **Tunisia** the program for the management of wastewater was being approved in 2010. In the Gulf of Gabes marine and coastal pollution remains a major environmental problem (CR2011).

Concerning the current state of ratification of MAP, all the countries included in ENPI have ratified Barcelona Convention and the Specially Protected Areas and Specially Protected Areas & Biodiversity protocols (except Israel that didn't ratify the latter (situation in 2010)

### **ANALYSIS**

The MAP and related protocols have been ratified by almost all the countries (exception made of Israel), but concerning its level of effective implementation it is in the early

stages, as only some countries like Egypt and Tunisia (and in a lesser extent Morocco) actively participates in the Integrated Coastal Management projects. Most of the current ICZM are funded by bilateral cooperation or other international donors, although this information relates to 2010 when H2020 was in its beginning.

### **I.6.3.5 Evidence of an active involvement ENP Eastern countries to the Black Sea Commission and Danube-Black Sea (DABLAS) Task Force**

#### **EU STRATEGY AND OBJECTIVES**

The Convention on the Protection of the Black Sea Against Pollution was signed in Bucharest in April 1992, and ratified by all six legislative assemblies of the Black Sea countries in the beginning of 1994. Also referred to as "Bucharest Convention", it is the basic framework of agreement and three specific Protocols, which are: (1) the control of land-based sources of pollution; (2) dumping of waste; and (3) joint action in the case of accidents (such as oil spills). Georgia and Ukraine ratified the protocol in 1993 and 1994 respectively.

The general obligation of the Contracting Parties is to prevent, reduce and control the pollution in the Black Sea. Actions to fulfil this obligation, are in particular:

- To prevent pollution by hazardous substances or matter;
- To prevent, reduce and control the pollution from land-based sources;
- To prevent, reduce and control the pollution of the marine environment from vessels in accordance with the generally accepted rules and standards;
- To prevent, reduce and control the pollution of the marine environment resulting from emergency situations;
- To prevent, reduce and control the pollution by dumping;
- To prevent, reduce and control the pollution caused by or connected with activities on the continental shelf, including exploration and exploitation of natural resources;
- To prevent, reduce and control the pollution from or through the atmosphere;
- To protect the biodiversity and the marine living resources
- To prevent the pollution from hazardous wastes in transboundary movement and the illegal traffic thereof;
- To provide framework for scientific and technical co-operation and monitoring activities.

(Source: [HTTP://WWW.BLACKSEA-COMMISSION.ORG/MAIN.ASP](http://www.blacksea-commission.org/main.asp))

The DABLAS Task Force aimed to provide a platform for co-operation for the protection of water and water-related ecosystems in the Danube and Black Sea Region (Communication from the Commission - Environmental co-operation in the Danube - Black Sea Region COM/2001/0615). The DABLAS Task Force comprised of representatives from the countries in the Danube and Black Sea region as well as other international institutions. The DABLAS Task Force sought to bring cohesion to the process of financing of technical assistance and investments, by: 1) identifying priority objectives common to the region as a whole, 2) encouraging a more strategic focus to the use of available financing, and 3) ensuring co-ordinated action between all financial instruments operating in the region. The aim was to further strengthen and disseminate the experience available in the beneficiary countries in the identification, preparation and financing of infrastructure investment projects in urban wastewater treatment (Source: [http://ec.europa.eu/environment/enlarg/dablas/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/enlarg/dablas/index_en.htm)). It includes the following facilities: 1) DABLAS support and secretariat services, 2009-2011, 2) DABLAS "Balkan" Facility, 3) DABLAS "Phare" Facility: operated in Turkey, Croatia and Romania, but other countries in other countries within the basin, have requesting assistance for similar pilot projects (e.g. Georgia and Ukraine), 4) DABLAS Project Pipeline focused on urban waste water-related investment projects identification and preparation in a river basin context.

#### **MAIN OUTCOMES**

##### Eastern region

The completed projects in the frame of Convention on the Protection of the Black Sea Against Pollution (ratified by **Georgia** and **Ukraine**) are:

1. Environmental Monitoring of the Black Sea Basin: Monitoring and Information Systems for Reducing Oil Pollution" (2009-2011) approved by the European Parliament (EP) and funded by the European Commission (EC). The project consists in a regional mechanism for exchange and dissemination of data and information related to shipping traffic, movement of oil & oil products, ongoing and future activities related to oil production, storage and transportation combined with up-to-date information on preparedness and response to oil spills would greatly reduce the risk of oil spills and its impact in the Black Sea region. This project is only indirectly related to environment.

2. Black Sea Scene is an FP7 EU funded project running from 2009-2011 that is building and extending the existing research infrastructure (see details in I.6.1.2 Evidence of scientific/technical networks ...). The ENPI partners of this project are:
  - a. **Ukraine:** with 6 institutions as participating bodies.
  - b. **Georgia:** with 6 institutions as participating bodies
3. SESAME is an international research project that incorporates a variety of disciplines to explore and study the ecosystem changes of the Mediterranean and the Black Seas as well as their surrounding environments. The project will set the basis for an improved 'societal dialogue' between scientists and stakeholders (see details in I.6.1.2 Evidence of scientific/technical networks ...). Members of this project are:
  - e. **Ukraine:** with 4 institutions as participating bodies,
  - f. **Georgia:** with 2 institutions as participating bodies
4. Project on Environmental Collaboration for the Black Sea (ECBSea), EU funded regional in the EECCA countries (Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine). The Project is focused on the **assistance to national governments** in achieving the objectives of the Bucharest Convention (Convention on the Protection of the Black Sea Against Pollution) at regional and national level, and to support some specific activities outlined in the working plan of the Commission for the Protection of the Black Sea Against Pollution (Source: <http://www.blacksea-commission.org/>). The Project came up with the following outputs.
  - **Ukraine (7 projects)**
    1. Draft Law of Ukraine on Coastal Zone
    2. Explanatory Note On the Fulfillment of the Legal Component - EU/TACIS Project "Environmental Collaboration for the Black Sea" for Ukraine
    3. Guidelines on Territorial Planning in Coastal Zone of Ukraine
    4. Current State and Perspectives of Legal Regulation for Wetlands of National and Local Importance in Ukraine
    5. Designation Dossier for the Establishment of the Marine Protected Area in the Black Sea, Ukraine
    6. Preliminary Management Plan for the Small Phyllophora Field Marine Protected Area in Karkinitzky Bay for Ukraine
    7. Proposal for the Declaration of the Marine Protected Area: "Botanical Reserve of National Importance, Small Phyllophora Field of Karkinitzky Bay" for Ukraine
  - **Georgia (5 projects)**
    1. Water Sector Convergence Plan (Road Map) for the four EU Directives
    2. Concept for the New Framework Water Law of Georgia
    3. Integrated Coastal Zone Management Strategy for Georgia
    4. Integrated Plan for Sustainable Development of Tskhaltsminda Coastal Community
    5. Report on Results of Coastal Community Survey on Sustainable Development in Tskhaltsminda
  - **Moldova (6 projects)**
    1. Report on Water Directives Convergence Evaluation in the Republic of Moldova
    2. Convergence plans for the three EU water Directives: Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC, Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive 91/271/EEC, The Protection of Waters against Pollution caused by Nitrates ... Directive 91/676/EEC (in Romanian and English)
    3. Draft Regulation on Surface Water Protection
    4. Draft Regulation on Identification, Delimitation and Classification of Water Bodies
    5. Regulatory Impact Assessment for the draft Regulation on Surface Water Protection
    6. Regulatory Impact Assessment for the draft Regulation on Identification, Delimitation and Classification of Water Bodies

### **ANALYSIS**

Only Ukraine, Georgia and Moldova participate actively in projects of the Black Sea Commission and DANBLAS Task Force.

**1.-The DABLAS Task Force** (Source: [HTTP://EC.EUROPA.EU/ENVIRONMENT/ENLARG/DABLAS/INDEX\\_EN.HTM](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/enlarg/dablas/index_en.htm))

In the DABLAS project pipeline there are now (May 2012) a total of 24 projects (vis-a-vis 36 projects in July 2007) in the pipeline, corresponding to : Ukraine 4 projects (Mykolaiv

**DRN**

Ukraine Full reconstruction of WWTP; a number of projects for the following cities: Saki, Gurzuf, Yalta and Kersh in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea Ukraine; Chernivtsi a Feasibility Study Project in respect of reconstruction local water supply and canalization facilities; river basin management project for the Mykolaiv Region that will support the Southern Bug River Basin's Development Master Plan), and Georgia 1 project (Georgian Black Sea Basin Management Plan) (Source: European Commission Directorate-General Environment ENV.D2– Marine DABLAS/2010(21987) Final DABLAS Priority Pipeline Consolidated Update - November 2009)

**JC 6.4: Quality of coastal waters properly monitored and improved****I.6.4.1 Monitoring systems put in place in a sustainable way****I.6.4.2 Quantity and quality of monitored indicators (BOD, COD, heavy metals, etc)**

The two indicators are treated together to avoid repetitions in the presentation of data and information.

**MAIN OUTCOMES**Eastern region and Southern region

According to the Black sea commission, Water quality monitoring is being carried out and the Black Sea Information System is being operated\_(Source: <http://www.blacksea-commission.org/>).

In continental waters monitoring activities in the Kura river (Armenia, Georgia and Azerbaijan) are being carried out, and monitoring training has been carried out in Azerbaijan, Armenia, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Russia and Ukraine through Water Governance in the Western EECCA countries project.

The success in the monitoring activities was confirmed during the field visit in meetings with the Ministry of Environment and the team leader of the project. Methodology was agreed by all the countries (pending of approval). At present while Armenia and Azerbaijan are implementing monitoring activities, and Armenia is in the way of approving new regulations, no substantial progress is reported in Georgia (the main causes may be attributed to the transfer of competences to the Ministry of Energy, but also to the reduced interest in environment).

Southern region

Some of the Mediterranean neighbourhood countries have carried out monitoring of the quality of coastal waters (Morocco, Tunisia, Egypt). In Egypt (country visited during the evaluation), the monitoring program of maritime waters started in 1998, and monitoring was conducted seasonally on a regular basis every year, and counts with 30 fixed monitoring stations along the Mediterranean coast. The measurements include physical, chemical and bacteriological parameters.

However monitoring is not systematic. A EU intervention SEIS is under way (integrated in Horizon 2020) but since the project has just started in 2010 so there are not significant outcomes yet.

**ANALYSIS**

In the Eastern region, monitoring training and development of standards concerning quality of continental water has been reported, as well as water quality monitoring in the Black sea, but no systematized information about monitoring systems has been identified.

In the southern region although there have been monitoring programmes in some countries like Egypt they were carried out on national basis. EU funded intervention SEIS includes in its scope monitoring and aims at systematization, but the intervention has started in 2010 and there are no relevant results at present.

**1.-Trans Boundary River Management phase II for the Kura River, TACIS/2007/134-398, 2008–2011, aimed at Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia** and with a budget of €4.0 million + €1.2 million for equipment) ([http://www.enpi-info.eu/maineast.php?id=200&id\\_type=10](http://www.enpi-info.eu/maineast.php?id=200&id_type=10) AND [www.kuraarasbasin.net/](http://www.kuraarasbasin.net/))

It aims to improve water quality in the Kura River basin through trans-boundary cooperation and implementation of the river basin management approach. The project supports development of a common approach to water quality monitoring and assessment based on the EU Water Framework Directive (WFD) methodologies; and enhances technical capacities of environmental authorities and monitoring establishments to enable them to change their policies and practices in accordance with WFD. The project

includes the following actions:

- Development of a common approach to water quality assessment based on WFD
- Technical workshops in water quality monitoring and assessment
- Training in QC/QA, inter-lab testing, and production of technical guidelines.
- Field surveys in trans-boundary pilot basins, sampling and laboratory analysis
- Review countries' systems for water quality assessment against the WFD requirements
- Proposals for replacement of the outdated policies and technical instructions
- Public information materials to promote EU WFD and raise water quality awareness.

MR-113840.04, dated 02/2009: the project has a good potential to achieve the project purposes in project countries. The Project Partners show good commitment to the project and are actively involved in defining the scope of works, also not to allow overlap with other projects and efforts [...] The project's potential for a wider impact can be considered to be positive at regional and national level. A favourable legal, regulatory and institutional project environment in the countries creates a good basis for sustainable results in 'improving water quality in the Kura River basin through transboundary cooperation and implementation of the integrated water resource management approach'. The Contractor and Project Partners have established good cooperation and common understanding on project tasks, and this can facilitate elaboration of a feasible and realistic project implementation strategy, which may have a positive influence on the achievement of the long-term objective. However, there are no genuine OVIs in the project documentation against which the longer-term impact of the project might be measured. Pp. 2-3.

**2. - Water Governance in the Western EECCA countries - Azerbaijan. Armenia. Belarus. Georgia. Moldova. Russia and Ukraine** ([http://www.enpi-info.eu/maineast.php?id=209&id\\_type=10](http://www.enpi-info.eu/maineast.php?id=209&id_type=10) and <http://wgw.org.ua/about.php>)

The main outcomes of the project were (Source: Final Report 21 June 2010):

See aspects concerning "Legislation and regulation" and "Institutional structure" and "in Specific interventions of I.6.1.1 Government bodies / National focal points, coordination and decision-making mechanisms for regional cooperation matters established and operational.

The main conclusions are:

- **Surface water quality standards**

Established a system of standards (...) that incorporated standards from EU Directives and that could be adapted to meet the needs of other countries (the system needed to be "customised" by each country to allow for the natural background concentrations of some parameters, and to add parameters to meet the needs of stakeholders). The status of the system of standards varies from country to country. In Moldova it is expected to be adopted shortly, as well as in Armenia. In Azerbaijan and Ukraine the system is accepted in principle and there is a wish to adopt the system although legislation will be required to do so. Belarus is considering building on the existing system of (fishery) SWQS, while removing the flaws, incorporating natural background concentrations and extending it to a system also with five classes.

- **Transboundary cooperation**

Each of the countries, with the exception of Belarus has developed a set of water quality standards with the same basis. They have also been trained together in the use of the same method of assessing and classifying water quality. They can thus use a common method of assessing the status of transboundary water bodies

- **Pilot projects**

Each country monitored water quality at two sites, nearly all on transboundary waters, in order to provide one or one and half years of data with which the system of standards could be tested.

- **Water quality assessment and classification**

Draft proposals for new surface water quality standards were developed by Ukraine, Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Georgia. Belarus is still evaluating the benefits and disbenefits of adopting a new system of standards

- **Programme of measures (emission limits)**

(...) A simple mathematical model was used. The model is in English and uses MS Excel as an interface, but the manual was translated into Russian. As a first step the model was

presented as a tool at sub-regional workshops but the beneficiaries requested more detailed training to allow them to use the model properly (...).the water quality model can be used to forecast the consequences of the improvements for the quality of the receiving waters.

- **Monitoring**

(...) Associated with this project and the concurrent project in the Caucasus on the Kura was a separate but parallel supply project for the procurement of laboratory equipment (...). A Laboratories Specialist visited all the partner countries to assess the level of analytical quality management systems in laboratories (...) and summarized inf the report "The Procurement of Equipment in TACIS Countries". Among its findings is evidence of duplication in laboratory facilities and, at the same time, a chronic lack of financial resources in individual laboratories (...). Perhaps with the exception of Belarus all the countries intend in the long term to comply with the EU WFD and wish to begin hydrobiological monitoring.

### 3. - Strategic Action Plan for the Rehabilitation and Protection of the Black Sea (SAP) was signed in 1996 (under Black Sea Commission framework see 16.3.5) and adopted by all Black Sea countries. The SAP was updated in 2009

While original SAP 1996 SAP-1996 was aimed at assessment and monitoring of pollutants and so: 1) Set up a Black Sea Monitoring System, based upon biological effects measurements and measurements of key contaminants 2) Prepare a "State of Pollution of the Black Sea" report that will be published every five years, beginning 2006 3) Data regarding actual and assessed contaminant discharge measurements for point sources, rivers, and, where possible, diffuse sources, shall be compiled and freely exchanged beginning 2002 on an annual basis.

The current SAP-2009 focus on developing/improving the existing monitoring system to provide comparable data sets for pollutant loads (from direct discharges and river inputs) and for other parameters.

The Black Sea Integrated Monitoring and Assessment Programme (BSIMAP) was implemented in 2001 (modified in 2006), works with established national monitoring programmes, and its main purpose is to provide data for the state of the environment (SOE) reporting, impact assessments of major pollutant sources, and for transboundary diagnostic analysis (TDA)..

4. - The main intervention in the Southern region is the **Horizon 2020 roadmap** (endorsed in 2006), which includes a H2020 Capacity-Building/Mediterranean Environment Programme is part of Horizon 2020, a project which aims to enhance capacity to address pollution problems at institutional and society levels. It focuses on 14 Mediterranean countries and includes 150 training courses at the national, sub-regional and regional level.

Horizon 2020 includes in particular a project, the ENPI-SEIS, aimed at improving environmental monitoring and data and information sharing by gradually extending the Shared Environment Information System (SEIS) principles to the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) South and East neighbours and the Russian Federation. The main outcomes of the ENPI-SEIS project will address the three SEIS components — cooperation, content and infrastructure — through enhanced networking with the national capacities on environmental information. Furthermore, it will promote open, public access to information through compatible and freely available exchange tools. More specifically, the project aims towards a set of measurable and specific objectives:

- 1) to identify or further develop environmental indicators and scorecards suitable for the design and review of environmental policies, supporting the monitoring and compliance with various national, regional and international obligations and targets;
- 2) to improve capacities in the field of monitoring, collection, storage, assessment, and reporting of environmental data in the relevant environmental authorities including the national statistical systems, in compliance with reporting obligations to international agreements and in coordination with relevant regional initiatives;
- 3) to set up national and regional environmental information systems in the countries of the ENP area that are in line with the EU Shared Environment Information System (SEIS), and
- 4) to track progress of the regional environmental initiatives (ENP, Eastern Partnership, Horizon 2020). The main outcomes of the ENPI-SEIS project will address the three SEIS components — cooperation, content and infrastructure — through enhanced networking with the national capacities on environmental information. Furthermore, it will promote open, public access to information through compatible and freely available exchange tools.

The project runs over the period 2010-2014 ([HTTP://ENPI-SEIS.EW.EEA.EUROPA.EU/](http://ENPI-SEIS.EW.EEA.EUROPA.EU/))



**I.6.4.3 Coastal areas planning and water resources management increased through specific bodies (measures put in place,...)****EU STRATEGY AND OBJECTIVES**

EU strategy concerning coastal waters and water resources management have been considered in the Eastern region through “Convention on the Protection of the Black Sea Against Pollution” (see 6.3.5) and in the Southern region through Action Plan for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Sustainable Development of the Coastal Areas of the Mediterranean (Barcelona convention see 6.3.3 and 6.3.4)

In the Eastern region, there are two important interventions:

1. Project on Environmental Collaboration for the Black Sea (ECBSea), (see 6.3.5), and has included projects on integrated management and coastal areas planning in the ENP Eastern countries,
2. Co-investment funding in the field of water resources, TACIS/2005/017-098, 2006-2010, aimed at Armenia, Georgia, Ukraine. The project supports Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) (see 6.4.4).

In the Southern region, Horizon 2020 is the ongoing framework of EU regional support to coastal areas management.

EU regional support has been materialized during the evaluation period through 2 specific interventions:

1. MEDA WATER (see Specific Interventions) developed during 2003-2008, it focused on the integrated management of local drinking water supply, sanitation and sewage, and the prevention of drought. It also dealt with the equitable management of water scarcity and irrigation water and the use of non-conventional water resources.
2. SMAP III - Sustainable environmental development developed during 2005-2008 (see specific interventions). It aims at supporting efforts to prevent environmental degradation, improve environmental standards and integrate environmental considerations in their policies. The Short and Medium-term Priority Environmental Action Programme (SMAP III) encourages integrated coastal zone management around the Mediterranean. SMAP III continues the work of two earlier phases of the programme (1999-2005).

**MAIN OUTCOMES**Eastern region

The current state in the countries is:

- **Azerbaijan** participated in regional cooperation under the Framework Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Caspian Sea, the Caspian Environment Programme and also the EU Water Initiative (CR2011).
- **Georgia** the draft of the second National Environmental Action Plan for 2011–2014, which identifies as priority (..): water resources, (...) and the Black Sea. Georgia has not yet signed the UNECE Convention on the Protection and Use of Trans-boundary Watercourses and international Lakes. It has not become a party to the UNECE Convention on the Trans-boundary Effects of Industrial Accidents or the UNECE Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Trans-boundary Context. Furthermore, the implementation of several agreements already ratified requires particular attention. Georgia participated in the EU Water Initiative, including a national policy dialogue, and in the Commission on the Protection of the Black Sea against Pollution (CR 2011). Concerning specifically coastal areas planning the following outcomes were identified; 1) Integrated Coastal Zone Management Strategy, 2) Integrated Plan for Sustainable Development of Tskhaltsminda Coastal Community
- **Moldova** made progress in developing river basin management plans with neighbouring countries. Participated in the EU Water Initiative, including a national policy dialogue, as well as in the International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River (CR2011).
- **Ukraine** amended its legislation (Land and Water Codes) on integrated coastal zone management, amendments to the State Programme 2006 – 2020 on Drinking Water are being prepared. Concerning specifically coastal areas planning the following activities have been carried out up to 2011: 1) Draft Law of Ukraine on Coastal Zone, 2) Guidelines on Territorial Planning in Coastal Zone of Ukraine, 3) Preliminary Management Plan for the Small Phyllophora Field Marine Protected Area in Karkinitsky Bay  
On the other hand Ukraine actively participated in developing an Integrated River Basin Management Plan for the Tisza river, which was adopted by the parties in December 2010. Took part in the EU Water Initiative, through (for example) a national policy dialogue. It also took part in the International Commission for the Protection

of the Danube River and in the Commission on the Protection of the Black Sea against Pollution.

Coastal areas' planning has had progresses in Ukraine and in a lesser degree in Georgia. It must be pointed out that according to the meetings held during the field visits Georgia has not a special political will concerning environment. Either way both countries experience an institutional instability which hampers the environment policy.

#### Southern region

The current state in the countries is:

- **Egypt** took some steps to enhance administrative capacities with regard to integrated coastal zone management and marine pollution, but there were no significant developments as regards ratifying the amendments to its Land-Based Sources Protocol and its Emergency Protocol (CR2011). Egypt introduced a gradual ban on the transport of hazardous and toxic substances on the River Nile and an integrated coastal zone management strategy are still under preparation (CR 2011). However as regards specifically ICZM in Egypt (country visited during the evaluation) the Ministry of Environment is preparing the Alexandria Integrated Coastal Zone Management Project (AICZM), but this project is funded mainly by Global Environment Facility)
- **Israel** adopted new or amended legal instruments on marine environment. It took steps to drive forward the Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control legislation from a pilot phase to a full-scale operation by sector (due to start in 2011). The implementation of a 2010-2012 work plan on the Pollutant Release and Transfer Register has started (CR 2011)
- In **Jordan** the reform of the water sector policy and institutional set-up continued. In line with the 2009–2020 Jordan Water Strategy, adopted in 2009, the decentralisation of water supply and sanitation services continued, with the establishment of a new regional water utility in the Northern region. Jordan is also revising the relevant legislation. A tariffs revision was approved and water subsidies were decreased. A draft law enabling the establishment of a regulatory commission has been in discussion for some time and the commission was expected to be in place in 2011 (however, its establishment is now postponed for at least three more years) (CR2011)
- In **Morocco**, the new legislation on the protection of the coastline is still in preparation and published a new strategy of water resources management (CR2011). On the other hand Morocco has a Coastal Management Programme covering Chefchaouen and d'Al Hoceima to be developed from 2011-2016 but it is financed by the AFD (french cooperation) and the World Bank.

In **Tunisia** the program for the management of wastewater was approved at the end of 2010 (CR2011). Tunisia counts with a Coastal Management Agency from 1995, in 2009 signed project « Poséidon » aimed at the protection of the coast line of Hammam-Lif was signed being this agency the national counterpart, 2 other projects were signed in the context of H2020: 1) lake Bizerte protection plan and 2) enhancement of Monestir gulf.

#### ANALYSIS

EU regional initiatives have supported through 3 specific interventions (2 in the southern area) coastal planning and water resources management in both regions. The support is on going in the Eastern region, and complementary interventions are carried out in the Southern region (H2020 and SMAP III). Most of the countries of the regions have produced related outcomes (no data from Georgia, Syria, Lebanon, and Algeria).

**A. MEDA WATER** ([http://www.enpi-info.eu/mainmed.php?id=30&id\\_type=10](http://www.enpi-info.eu/mainmed.php?id=30&id_type=10)) developed during 2003-2008, aimed at reinforcing regional cooperation and developing proposals on water management, through capacity strengthening, training, information and know-how exchanges. It covered: Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey; and had a budget of 40 M€ (MEDA)

It focused on the integrated management of local drinking water supply, sanitation and sewage, and the prevention of drought. It also dealt with the equitable management of water scarcity and irrigation water and the use of non-conventional water resources.

**B. SMAP III - Sustainable environmental development** ([http://www.enpi-info.eu/mainmed.php?id=32&id\\_type=10](http://www.enpi-info.eu/mainmed.php?id=32&id_type=10)) developed during 2005-2008. It covers :Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey; has a budget: €15 million (MEDA)

It aims at supporting the Mediterranean Partner Countries in their efforts to prevent environmental degradation, improve environmental standards and integrate environmental considerations in their policies. The Short and Medium-term Priority Environmental Action Programme (SMAP III) encourages integrated coastal zone management around the Mediterranean. SMAP III continues the work of two earlier phases of the programme (1999-2005). 8 projects (from a total of 10) where

aimed at ICZM: 1) Preparation & implementation of the Integrated Management Action Plan in collaboration with stakeholders for the Inner Gökova Bay and the Sedir Island within Gökova Specially Protected Area, 2) Integrated Coastal Area Management (ICAM) strategies for the "Kroumirie Mogods" Region and "Grand Sfax" Municipality in Tunisia 3) Integrated Management of East Mediterranean Coastlines (IMAC) 4) Reducing conflicts of coastal natural resource use in the province of Nador in Morocco, 5) AMIS - Algerian coastal management through integration and sustainability, 6) El Kala / Moulouya des zones humides sensibles associées a une approche GIZC, 7) Plan of Action for an Integrated Coastal Zone Management in the area of Port Said, 8) ALAMIM Alexandria Lake Mariout Integrated Management. See details in "Synthesis Report for the SMAP III Programme January 2008" ([HTTP://CAPACITY4DEV.EC.EUROPA.EU/ROM/DOCUMENT/SYNTHESIS-REPORT-SMAP-III-PROGRAMME-0](http://CAPACITY4DEV.EC.EUROPA.EU/ROM/DOCUMENT/SYNTHESIS-REPORT-SMAP-III-PROGRAMME-0))

**C. Sustainable Water Integrated Management Support Mechanism**, (ENPI/2009/020-504), to be developed from 2011 to 2014 (but resulting from activities carried out during the evaluation period). It covers Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Syria, Tunisia, and has a budget of 6708500 € (<http://www.swim-sm.eu/>).

This project was previously named "Sustainable Water Management and De-pollution of the Mediterranean" to be developed in the timeframe: 2009-2013 with a budget: €22 million

The overall objective of SWIM-SM is to actively promote the extensive dissemination of sustainable water management policies and practices in the region.

SWIM's specific objectives comprise the following:

- To draw the attention of Partner Countries' decision-makers and stakeholders on existing and forthcoming threats on water resources, on the necessity to adopt a more appropriate water consumption and water use model, as well as on the existence of solutions to tackle the problem;
- To support Partner Countries in designing and implementing sustainable water management policies at the national and the local levels, in liaison with existing international initiatives in the area concerned;
- And to contribute to ensuring institutional reinforcement and the development of the necessary planning and management skills, in line with Horizon 2020 objectives, and facilitate know how transfer.

It has 2 components:

SWIM will be implemented through two Components which are inter-related and complement each other:

A Support Mechanism funded with a budget of € 6.7 million and

B Demonstration Projects funded with a budget of € 15 million (which will result from a specific EC Call for Proposals).

**I.6.4.4 Evidence of progress towards better quality of continental waters through treatment of wastewaters** the wording of the indicator has been revised to better reflect availability of information (previous formulation of I.6.4.4 % or m3/year of wastewater treated or thousands of people connected to wastewater treatment plants already in service or in project (this indicator will complement information drawn from indicators specifically looking at quality of water)

#### **MODIFICATIONS**

##### **EU STRATEGY AND OBJECTIVES**

In the Eastern region, the actions have been mainstreamed through the Black Sea Commission (See I.6.3.5 Evidence of an active involvement ENP Eastern countries to the Black Sea Commission and Danube-Black Sea (DANBAS) Task Force)

The main EU interventions:

- Water Governance in the Western EECCA countries - Azerbaijan. Armenia. Belarus. Georgia. Moldova. Russia and Ukraine ([http://www.enpi-info.eu/maineast.php?id=209&id\\_type=10](http://www.enpi-info.eu/maineast.php?id=209&id_type=10) and <http://wgw.org.ua/about.php>)
- Co-investment funding in the field of water resources, TACIS/2005/017-098, 2006-2010, aimed at **Armenia, Georgia, Ukraine** and with a budget of 7000000€ planned/7000000€ paid? (€3m Ukraine-€7m Armenia & Georgia) ([http://www.enpi-info.eu/maineast.php?id=275&id\\_type=10](http://www.enpi-info.eu/maineast.php?id=275&id_type=10))
- The DABLAS Task Force aimed to provide a platform for co-operation for the protection of water and water-related ecosystems in the Danube and Black Sea Region (Communication from the Commission - Environmental co-operation in the Danube - Black Sea Region COM/2001/0615 (see details in I.6.3.5 Evidence of an active

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involvement ENP Eastern countries to the Black Sea Commission and Danube-Black Sea (DANBAS) Task Force).

The main framework in the Southern region is the Horizon 2020 roadmap (endorsed in 2006), and the main interventions:

- Sustainable Water Integrated Management (SWIM) - Support Mechanism (previously named Sustainable Water Management and De-Pollution of the Mediterranean - Support Mechanism, reference call for tender Europeaid/ 129399//C/SER/MULTI ), ENPI/2009/020-504, 2009-2013, aimed at Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Syria, Tunisia, and with a budget of 6708500€.
- The Mediterranean Hot Spots Investment Programme – Project Preparation and Implementation Facility (MeHSIP-PPIF) (<http://www.mehsip-ppif.eu/i>) aims to support the Horizon 2020 Investments for Pollution Reduction component. This will mainly be achieved through providing project development support to infrastructure investment projects, which will assist these projects to proceed towards securing funding and successful implementation. The projects derive mainly from the so called "hotspots" as identified under the National Action Plan (NAP) exercise that was coordinated by UNEP/MAP. In order to be chosen, projects have to meet a set of criteria (financial and environmental) as well as be strongly supported by the national administration responsible for planning and finance. MeHSIP-PPIF was launched in March 2009 and is being undertaken on behalf of the European Investment Bank (EIB) by a consortium made up of WS Atkins International Ltd., LDK Consultants and Pescares Italia Srl. Phase II was launched in February 2010 and is expected to be completed by April 2013. The first results of the MeHSIP-PPIF are coming through: 1) an updated and consolidated Horizon 2020 project pipeline; 2) Identification of the first five front-runner projects that currently constitute Wave I of the MeHSIP-PPIF Pipeline: i) Netanya Landfill (Israel); ii) El Ekaider Dump Site (Jordan); iii) Al Ghadir Waste Water Treatment Plant (Lebanon); iv) Tangier Solid Waste Management (Morocco); and v) Lake Bizerte Integrated De pollution (Tunisia), 3) following the completion of technical studies to be prepared through MeHSIP-PPIF resources and the subsequent review of these projects, EIB will assess supporting the above mentioned projects with long term financing if country commitment remains strong. At May 2012 a total of 84 projects through the Mediterranean region were listed.

During the visit carried out to Egypt a representative of EUD interviewed stated the difficulties that entails the financing procedures, and the interest rate of MeHSIF (2.25% higher than NIF), besides NIF may allocate 10-15% of grant, so the cited representative suggested a rescheduling of MeHSIP in line with NIF. It must be pointed out however that a previous beneficiary of EU funds (Water Holding) will apply for H2020 funds as well.

**MAIN OUTCOMES**Eastern region

**In Ukraine** amendments to the State Programme 2006 – 2020 on Drinking Water are being prepared (CR2011)

On the other side **Ukraine** and **Georgia** have actively participated in the DANBAS Pipeline in water and wastewater management projects (See I.6.3.5 Evidence of an active involvement ENP Eastern countries to the Black Sea Commission and Danube-Black Sea (DANBAS) Task Force)

Southern region

The main outcomes per country in the Southern region:

- In the Southern region **Egypt** designed a waste management master plan for Cairo in view to implement it for the rest of the country (CR2011). New legislation on water and wastewater, as well as on waste management, is still under preparation. Egypt introduced a gradual ban on the transport of hazardous and toxic substances on the River Nile. A national solid waste management strategy and an integrated coastal zone management strategy are still under preparation (CR 2011).
- **Jordan** continued with the preparation of new legislation water and waste management, and work continued on the regulation of waste streams. On industrial pollution, Jordan took measures regarding inspection at industrial sites. Continued attention is required to implement existing strategies and plans and to further enhance monitoring and enforcement. The reform of the water sector policy and institutional set-up continued. In line with the 2009–2020 Jordan Water Strategy, adopted in 2009, the decentralisation of water supply and sanitation services continued, with the establishment of a new regional water utility in the Northern region. Jordan is also revising the relevant legislation. A tariffs revision was approved and water subsidies were decreased. A draft law enabling the establishment of a regulatory commission has been in discussion for some time and the commission was expected to be in place in 2011. However, its establishment is now postponed for at least three more years,

according to recent information.(CR2011)

- **Morocco** published a new strategy of water resources management (CR2011).
- In **OTP** works on the first phase of the Northern Gaza wastewater treatment plant were concluded and preparations for the second phase are under way. In the West Bank, preparations for the construction of wastewater treatment plants and landfills continued. Environmental standards are being developed or updated on the use and disposal of treated sludge, the treatment of industrial wastewater. The Council of Ministers adopted a National Solid Waste Management Strategy and a Wastewater Strategy for 2011–2013. There is a need for coordination between relevant authorities with regard to the management and the use of fresh water resources. (CR 2011)
- In **Tunisia** the program for the management of wastewater was being approved at the end of 2010. The European Union supports, through the "Environment Energy Programme", specific actions, including pollution abatement, implemented by the Tunisian Government. (CR2011)

### **ANALYSIS**

EU support to the development of wastewater treatment plants is canalised mainly through 2 interventions: one co investment aimed at Armenia, Georgia, and Ukraine and the DABLAS Task Force aimed at Danube countries (Moldova and Ukraine). There is no evidence of similar projects aimed at Belarus or Azerbaijan.

For the Southern countries the main intervention is H2020 through The Mediterranean Hot Spots Investment Programme – Project Preparation and Implementation Facility, where more than 84 projects are in progress. It must be pointed out the outstanding participation of Egypt and the reduced participation of Algeria.

The active participation of Egypt in EC regional programmes has been confirmed during the field visit to the country so the Holding company for Water and Wastewater (monopoly for the whole Egypt), which received from 2005-2009, 80 million euro in funds to strengthen the sector. These funds have been used in for: 1) Elaboration of a masterplan for the sector, 2) Technical assistance 3) Mobile labs to be used only in wastewater and water plants (at present more than 1 million samples per year). The company is satisfied and will apply for H2020 support

Information pertaining to specific interventions

**1.-Co-investment funding in the field of water resources, TACIS/2005/017-098, 2006-2010, aimed at Armenia, Georgia, Ukraine** ([http://www.enpi-info.eu/maineast.php?id=275&id\\_type=10](http://www.enpi-info.eu/maineast.php?id=275&id_type=10) and )

The project supports Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM), through reinforcing the capacities and commitment of the Partner Countries for actions aimed at improved water governance, capacity-building and awareness.

It supports financing of investments that aim at increasing access to sustainable water supply and sanitation services, and especially at improving the quantity and quality of water and waste water service delivery in three Partner Countries. The projects are:

- Mykolaiv municipal water project in **Ukraine**, co-funded with the European Investment Bank (EIB), supports therehabilitation of major sections of the 1022 km long water distribution network. It also helps rehabilitate main water pumping stations, sewer lines and the existing 3-stage main water treatment plant and a wastewater treatment plant. It provides technical assistance for implementation and supervision.
- Lake Sevan Basin Environmental project in **Armenia**, co-funded with the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), supports a wastewater treatment improvement programme to reduce the amount of untreated water flowing into the Lake Sevan basin. It helps fund three wastewater treatment plants and rehabilitates the wastewater networks in five towns located near Lake Sevan.
- Poti Municipal Water project in **Georgia** co-funded with the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), assistsin improving water services in the City of Poti, the country's primary port. It helps construct a 47 km long water pipeline; refurbish and extend the existing urban distribution network; supply and install water meters; improve financial, managerial, operational performance and customer relations of the City Authorities, and enhance the capacity of the City as owner of the water utility to monitor the quality of the water supply services.

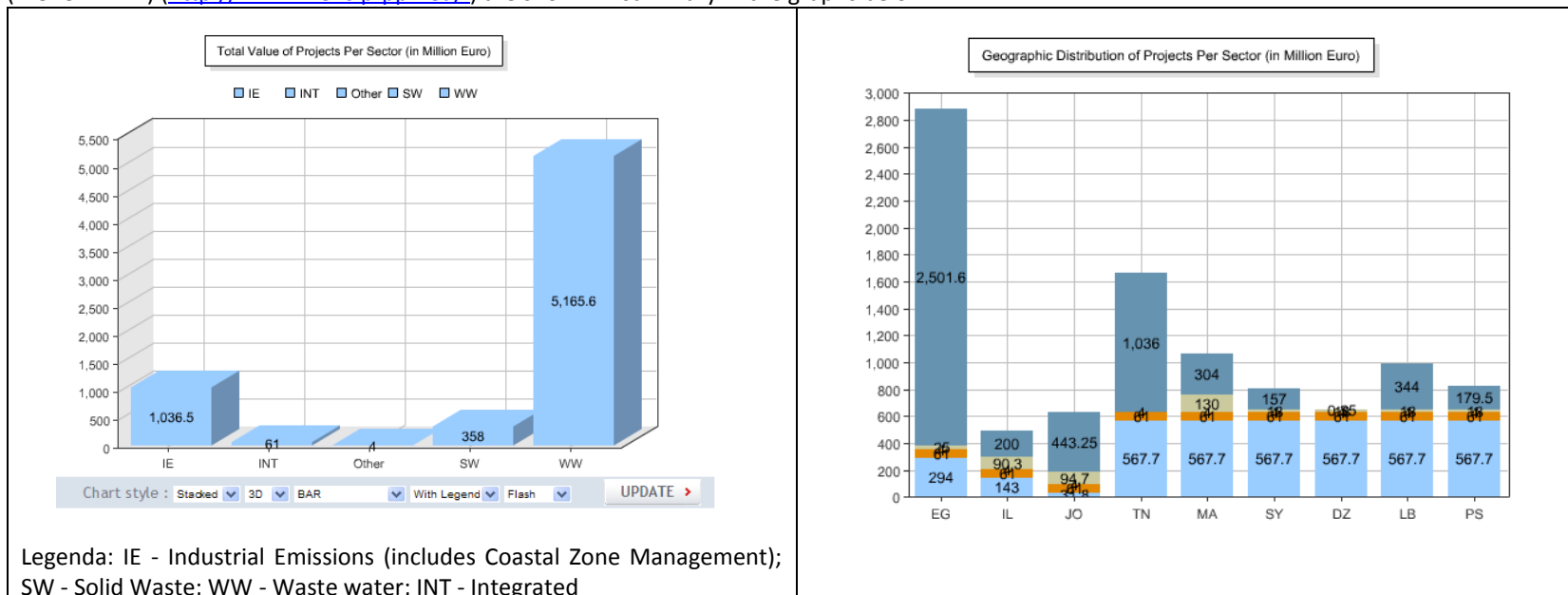
**2.-The DABLAS Task Force** (Source: [http://ec.europa.eu/environment/enlarg/dablas/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/enlarg/dablas/index_en.htm))

In the DABLAS project pipeline there are now (May 2012) a total of 24 projects (vis-a-vis 36 projects in July 2007) in the pipeline, corresponding to : Ukraine 4 projects (Mykolaiv Ukraine Full reconstruction of WWTP; a number of projects for the following cities: Saki, Gurzuf, Yalta and Kersh in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea Ukraine; Chernivtsi a Feasibility Study Project in respect of reconstruction local water supply and canalization facilities; river basin management project for the Mykolaiv Region that will support the Southern Bug River Basin's Development Master Plan), and Georgia 1

project (Georgian Black Sea Basin Management Plan) (Source: European Commission Directorate-General Environment ENV.D2– Marine DABLAS/2010(21987) Final DABLAS Priority Pipeline Consolidated Update - November 2009)

**3.-The Mediterranean Hot Spots Investment Programme – Project Preparation and Implementation Facility (MeHSIP-PPIF)** (<http://www.mehsip-ppif.eu/i>)

The main outcomes due to EU support through Mediterranean Hot Spots Investment Programme – Project Preparation and Implementation Facility (MeHSIP-PPIF) (<http://www.mehsip-ppif.eu/i>) are shown in summary in the graphs below:



It must be pointed out the outstanding participation of Egypt and the reduced participation of Algeria (DZ).

**D. MEDA WATER** ([HTTP://WWW.ENPI-INFO.EU/MAINMED.PHP?ID=30&ID\\_TYPE=10](http://www.enpi-info.eu/mainmed.php?id=30&id_type=10)) during 2003-2008 (see 6.3.3)

It focused on the integrated management of local drinking water supply, sanitation and sewage, and the prevention of drought. It also dealt with the equitable management of water scarcity and irrigation water and the use of non-conventional water resources.

**1.6.4.5 Trends in indicators related to water quality, water borne diseases & compliance with the directive 2006/7/CEE on quality of swimming waters.**

**No reliable information and data has been found.**

Indicative Sources of information :	Tools & Methods :
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Commission strategic and programming documents (RSPs, RIPs, CSPs, NIPs)</li> <li>- ENP(I) Action Plans and related documents</li> <li>- Inventory of Commission funded interventions</li> <li>- Financing Agreements, Monitoring and Evaluation reports, mid-term reviews, Annual reports, ROM reports,....</li> <li>- Sector specific studies and reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Documentary analysis</li> <li>- Database analysis</li> <li>- Interviews in Brussels and in selected countries</li> <li>- In-depth analysis of selected projects</li> <li>- Country visits</li> <li>- Case studies</li> </ul>



- International and regional surveys and statistics on water / environment
- EEAS representatives; DevCo and other Commission representatives, Project Coordinating Units staff, project partners and direct beneficiaries, project implementation partners, other donors relevant sectoral stakeholders (e.g. water management and environmental authorities and agencies)
- Where possible and needed Focus groups

<b>EQ 7</b>	<b>To what extent has the Commission's support to regional cooperation in the two ENP regions contributed to the strengthening of regional capacities &amp; cooperation in the field of migration management and to the fostering of partnerships related to foreign policy &amp; security issues?</b>
<p><b>Evaluation criteria:</b> Relevance, effectiveness, sustainability</p> <p><b>Key issues:</b> EU added value – <b>Crosscutting:</b> HR, gender</p>	
<b>JC 7.1: The Commission's regional support sustainably enhanced the ability of the two regions to manage more effectively the migration phenomenon &amp; to strengthen security at the border</b>	
<b>I.7.1.1 The EC designed appropriate interventions in the two ENP regions in line with the global approach to migration aiming at i) promoting legal migration, ii) increasing the linkage between migration and development iii) reduce illegal immigration at regional level</b>	
<p>The EU regional interventions through the ENPI are entrenched in the EU policy framework in the field of migration and the EU IBM (Integrated border management) strategy, with differences among the two regions.</p> <p>At the regional level the EU is active in promote the use of dialogue in migration issues. Political dialogue sessions are conducted at high ministerial level and fall under the remit of the CFSP, hence the primary competence was of the EU Council, but Commission has a key coordination role.</p> <p><b><u>Normative and policy framework</u></b></p> <p>The EU is seeking to integrate migration issues into the Union's overall relations with third countries. From the approval of the Amsterdam Treaty (1997) and the conclusion of Tampere Council (1999) the external dimension of migration has been included in the European Union external action.</p> <p>The Tampere European Council (1999) laid the foundation for a common EU immigration policy which included an important external dimension. The conclusions clearly state that "The European Union approach to migration needs addressing political, human rights and development issues in countries and regions of origin and transit." The European Council stresses also the need for more efficient management of migration flows at all their stages and of the importance of involving and cooperating with third countries (i.e. transit and destination countries) in border management policies. Border management was from the beginning a focus of this EU common policy. The conclusions underline for example the need to develop "information campaigns on the actual possibilities for legal immigration, and for the prevention of all forms of trafficking in human beings". They further call for "assistance to countries of origin and transit to be developed in order to promote voluntary return as well as to help the authorities of those countries to strengthen their ability to combat effectively trafficking in human beings and to cope with their readmission obligations towards the Union and the Member States". They invite the Council "to conclude readmission agreements or to include standard clauses in other agreements between the European Community and relevant third countries or groups of countries".</p> <p>The approach agreed in Tampere in 1999 was confirmed in 2004 with the adoption of The Hague programme<sup>119</sup>, which sets the objectives for strengthening freedom, security and justice in the EU for the period 2005-2010.</p> <p>This 'external dimension' of migration has since been growing. There has been rapid evolution in the EC's external engagement with migration issues, characterized in general by a re-orientation from considering migration as primarily a security problem to considering it more as an area of opportunity for constructive cooperation with Third Countries in pursuit of mutually recognized policy goals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) A call for political dialogue based on the principle of shared responsibility between countries or origin, transit, and destination.</li> <li>ii) A Global Approach to Migration consisting of three components: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ management of legal migration,</li> <li>➤ prevention and reduction of illegal migration, and</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	

<sup>119</sup> Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament of 10 May 2005 – The Hague Programme: ten priorities for the next five years. The Partnership for European renewal in the field of Freedom, Security and Justice [[COM \(2005\) 184](#) final – Official Journal C 236 of 24.9.2005].

- promotion of links between migration and development in the interests of the country of origin;

Since its adoption **in 2005, the Global Approach** has been at the centre of the EC's engagement and the subject of four specific Commission Communications:

- Priority actions for responding to the challenges of migration: First follow-up to Hampton Court – COM (2005) 621;
- The Global Approach to Migration one year on: Towards a comprehensive European migration policy – COM (2006) 735;
- Applying the Global Approach to Migration to the East and South-Eastern regions neighboring the European Union – COM (2007) 247, and
- Strengthening the Global Approach to Migration: Increasing coordination, coherence, and synergies – COM (2008) 611 final.
- A Common Immigration Policy for Europe: principles, actions, and tools – COM (2008) 359 - highlighted the need to strengthen the Global Approach

Here below some extract of the main EU Communications:

#### **Priority actions for responding to the challenges of migration: First follow-up to Hampton Court - COM (2005) 621**

The Commission is fully committed to focusing on all aspects of migration. The initiatives on migration issues will be taken forward within the existing framework of the Commission work in the fields of Development, External Relations, in particular the European Neighbourhood Policy, Freedom, Security and Justice, and Employment. They should be provided with the appropriate means to ensure success. Subject to the decision on the financial perspectives, the Commission is ready to intensify its financial assistance in the areas concerning or related to migration.

The EU has recognised on many occasions the importance of taking a balanced and comprehensive approach, aimed at promoting the synergies between migration and development, and based on a long term strategy to address the root causes of forced migration. It is in this context that EU development cooperation has its most important contribution to make.

This Communication is focused mainly on certain aspects of the management of migration in relation to the Mediterranean area and Africa, notwithstanding the importance of efforts to manage migration flows from the East. More specifically, it identifies a framework responding to a series of short term, medium term and long term actions to respond to the challenges of migration. Migration, if well managed, can be beneficial both to the EU and to the countries of origin. However, with increased migration comes the challenge of combating illegal immigration and human trafficking, including to avert the human tragedy that is a frequent consequence. The European Union is committed to enhance its efforts to respond effectively to these challenges showing responsibility and a strong sense of solidarity. Member States must support the EU in its endeavours and collaborate with each other in their management of migration flows and, at the same time, the EU has to work in partnership with countries of origin and transit and secure financial means to assist them.

While acknowledging that migration is a global phenomenon, three categories of actions should be envisaged:

- strengthening cooperation and action between Member States on migration issues;
- working with key countries of origin in Africa;
- working with neighbouring countries.

On each of these subjects several actions are already in place; policies have already been developed; dialogues are underway; and significant financial means have been made available for a wide range of migration and development related initiatives. Yet, more can and will be done.

#### **Approaching migration as a global phenomenon**

The EU is faced with a number of migration-related challenges that stem from various parts of the world. In this sense, it is important to bear in mind that Africa and the Mediterranean countries, even though they are the main focus of this Communication, are only two of the relevant regions of origin. Migration-related issues are an important part of the dialogue between the EU and its Eastern neighbours, whether as part of the enlargement process, or of the stabilisation and association process with the countries of the Western Balkans, in the framework of the European Neighbourhood policy with regard to the Western NIS or in the context of the EU's relations with Russia. Similarly, Latin

America and the Caribbean are another source of migratory flows. Likewise, Asia is also an important source of migratory flows, including significant flows of illegal migrants who transit via Africa or countries in Europe's neighbourhood. Europe's commitment to support the development efforts of countries of origin and transit is an obvious response to these challenges. By helping create livelihood opportunities that offer alternatives to emigration, EU development policy, centred on the eradication of poverty and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, including through the promotion of economic growth and job creation and the promotion of good governance and human rights, helps address the root causes of migration. In this respect, the EU must honour its commitments to increase its development assistance effort both in quantity and in quality, as stated in the "European consensus on development" and in the May 2005 Council Conclusions on the Millennium Development Goals.

The increasing perception of the importance of the linkages between migration and development is demonstrated by the organisation in September 2006, in the context of the 61<sup>st</sup> General Assembly of the United Nations, of a High Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development. ...."

#### **Applying the Global Approach to Migration to the Eastern and South-Eastern Regions Neighbouring the European Union COM(2007) 247 final**

In December 2005, the European Council adopted the Global Approach to Migration. [...]

It initially focused on Africa and the Mediterranean region. In its Conclusions of December 2006, the European Council called on the Commission "to make proposals on enhanced dialogue and concrete measures" with regard to applying the Global Approach to the Eastern and South-Eastern regions neighbouring the EU. This Communication responds to that invitation. It suggests an approach based on the 'migratory route' concept.

The main focus of this Communication is the Eastern and South-Eastern regions neighbouring the EU which, in the view of the Commission, comprise: Turkey, the Western Balkans (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia, including Kosovo<sup>2</sup>); the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) partner countries in Eastern Europe (Ukraine, Moldova and Belarus) and the Southern Caucasus (Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia); and the Russian Federation. However, applying the Global Approach to the Eastern and South-Eastern regions neighbouring the EU according to the concept of 'migratory routes' also requires consideration of countries of origin and transit further afield. Attention must therefore also be paid to: Middle Eastern ENP partner countries (Syria, Jordan and Lebanon), Iran and Iraq; Central Asia (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan); and Asian countries of origin such as China, India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Vietnam, the Philippines and Indonesia.

In applying the Global Approach, a comprehensive analysis is required of legal and illegal movements, global labour supply and demand, labour migration and the management of economic migration, and the need for international protection. Migratory routes, trends and potential changes of routes also need to be examined. The importance of this region for the EU is already clear. Around one third of all third country nationals living in the EU are nationals from Eastern and South-Eastern neighbouring countries and the Russian Federation. Eastern enlargement of the EU in 2004 and 2007 has changed the legal basis of cross-border commuting and migration for many neighbouring countries, while the benefits of EU membership that translate into high economic growth and job opportunities are making the new Member States more attractive to migration from their eastern neighbours. Neighbouring countries are experiencing the effects of both brain gain and brain drain, and the net benefits help mitigate pressures in terms of high unemployment and low income that often result from the difficulties of political and economic transition.

#### **European Neighbourhood Policy partner countries in Eastern Europe and the Southern Caucasus**

- initiate **dialogue on migration** with the countries which have developed an action plan with the EU (Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia) and to strengthen it with the countries which already have an action plan in place (Moldova and Ukraine). Launch exploratory talks with Belarus;
- Draw experience from the various fora, in particular from the Söderköping and Budapest processes. The Commission also proposes exploring the possibility of setting up a cooperation structure which would bring together the Member States and relevant EU agencies, the non-EU countries bordering the Black Sea and regional organisations, in particular, the SECI, the Black Sea Economic Cooperation (BSEC) and the Black Sea forum;
- develop **mobility partnerships**;
- prevent brain drain and facilitate the issuing of **visas** as well as migrants' remittances;
- finalise **the readmission agreement** with Moldova, to implement the agreement concluded with Ukraine, and to consider new agreements with other countries in the region;

- provide further support to these countries as regards the management of their borders, the fight against organised crime, and document fraud.

While already receiving substantial Community support, **capacity-building** for these countries should be strengthened, whether in relation to the management of their own borders (or law enforcement in general) or in increasing their cooperation with each other (Ukraine clearly faces particular challenges related to its location and size and the nature of its border controls; Belarus has expressed interest in cooperation on border protection and organised crime, while the effective work on tackling trafficking from Belarus could be further strengthened). The existing EU Border Assistance Mission (EUBAM) on the Moldova-Ukraine border is a good example. These initiatives need to be coherent with ongoing efforts to fight corruption and organised crime.

As regards Lebanon and Jordan, migration and related issues are discussed in the relevant sub-Committees on Migration and Social Affairs in the framework of the respective Association Agreements and the ENP Action Plans. The Action Plan with Lebanon includes specific references to cooperation in the field of migration and border management, partnership with FRONTEX, the possibility of better managing labour migration and visa facilitation. The Jordan Action Plan contains a section on migration issues, including the possibility of discussing cooperation on transit migration, asylum as well as visa issues. Border management is another priority in the Action Plans of both countries. There is no formal bilateral dialogue with Syria under the current Cooperation Agreement. The Euro Mediterranean Partnership, in which Lebanon, Jordan and Syria participate, also provides for a regional dialogue on migration between the EU and partner countries. There is no framework for dialogue with Iran, and no official dialogue on migration and related issues with Iraq.

#### **STRENGTHENING THE GLOBAL APPROACH TO MIGRATION: INCREASING COORDINATION, COHERENCE AND SYNERGIES - COM(2008) 611 final**

The Global Approach to migration can be defined as the external dimension of the European Union's migration policy. It is based on genuine partnership with third countries, is fully integrated into the EU's other external policies, and addresses all migration and asylum issues in a comprehensive and balanced manner. Adopted in 2005, it illustrates the ambition of the European Union to establish an inter-sectoral framework to manage migration in a coherent way through political dialogue and close practical cooperation with third countries.

The Global Approach reflects a major change in the external dimension of the European migration policy over recent years, namely the shift from a primarily security-centred approach focused on reducing migratory pressures, to a more transparent and balanced approach guided by a better understanding of all aspects relevant to migration, improving the accompanying measures to manage migratory flows, making migration and mobility positive forces for development, and giving greater consideration to decent work aspects in policies to better manage economic migration. The EU has built the multidimensional character of the Global Approach on a thematic basis, covering legal migration and mobility, irregular immigration, and migration and development. Many concrete actions on the ground preceded the Global Approach, although many of them tended to be done in isolation. Yet, the very nature of the Global Approach points to the need to combine more systematically action by the Community, EU Member States, and third countries or other players, pertaining to the various thematic fields.

##### **a) Migrations South Region**

The policy framework for migration related issues for is quite articulated and comprehensive in the South part.

The South ENPI policy and strategy to migration is guided by the so-called Rabat process which has a wider geographical focus. In July 2006, European and African ministers in charge of migration and development issues gathered in Rabat. They decided to work together on offering a concrete and appropriate response to these fundamental issues, based on the strong conviction that well-managed migration represents an opportunity for individuals and states in Africa and in Europe. The declaration and the action plan adopted at the **first Euro-African Conference on Migration and Development**, which was held in Rabat, reflected this innovative partnership characterised by a common vision which has established the basis for a close partnership between the countries concerned by the "West-African migration route" including migration to Europe from northern, central and western Africa. The objective of the "Rabat Process" is to create a framework for dialogue and consultation within which concrete, practical initiatives are implemented. It reflects a new vision of migration issues characterized by a global, balanced and concrete approach to managing these issues.

A **second conference** was organised covering the whole of Africa in **Tripoli**. Ministers responsible for foreign affairs, migration and development from Africa and European Union member states met in Tripoli Libya from 22- 23 November 2006 to address various aspects of migration. Since migration is caused by and aggravated by a variety of causes, the

Tripoli conference emphasized that the illegal or irregular migration cannot be addressed by security considerations only but should be based on broader development frameworks and on mainstreaming migration in development strategies, within a framework of partnership for development.

The EU was actively involved in preparing and financing both conferences and for the administrative follow-up. The focus was on the link between migration and development but the Tripoli Conference was also the occasion to adopt the EU-Africa Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings, especially women and children with indication of areas of prevention and awareness-raising, protection and assistance to victims, as well as law-making and law enforcement in the Action plan.

Two years later, more than 60 European and African countries participated in a ministerial conference that took place in Paris, and agreed on a comprehensive COOPERATION PROGRAMME addressing three pillars of migration management: organising legal migration, fighting irregular migration and strengthening the synergies between migration and development. The recent evolution of this process decided at the Third Euro-African Ministerial Conference is the [Dakar Strategy](#) for the years 2012 - 2014. The aim of this strategy is an open and mature dialogue on migration challenges, accompanied by concrete initiatives structured around three pillars and ten objectives, with a follow-up mechanism to ensure implementation.

The multilateral dialogue at regional level is completed by the Regional consultative processes on migration (RCPs) that bring together representatives of states, international organizations and, in some cases, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) for informal and non-binding dialogue and information exchange on migration-related issues of common interest and concern. RCPs address the need identified by states for greater inter-state dialogue and cooperation on migration issues, in recognition of the limitations of ad-hoc and bilateral approaches to managing international migration.

The Mediterranean Transit Migration (MTM) Dialogue is an inter-regional inter-governmental consultative forum of more than 40 Governments of Partner States and 7 international organizations as Partner Agencies, aiming to build common understandings and to jointly develop evidence-based comprehensive and sustainable migration management systems. Its purpose includes collecting and exchanging information and experiences on topics such as: irregular and mixed migration (including interception and apprehension, combating organized crime involved in smuggling and trafficking, reception and detention, asylum and protection of vulnerable groups and readmission and return), as well as migration and development (including expatriate and emigrant affairs, remittances, sustainable return).

#### **The Global Approach to Migration one year on: Towards a comprehensive European migration policy (COM(2006) 735 final**

In December 2005, the European Council adopted the Global Approach to Migration: Priority actions focusing on Africa and the Mediterranean. The Global Approach formulates coherent policies and action on migration, addressing a vast array of migration issues and bringing together the various relevant policy areas including external relations, development, employment, and justice, freedom and security. The approach taken shows tangible, active solidarity, hinged on responsibility-sharing between Member States and with third countries.

Migration is a phenomenon of all periods of history. Today's numbers of migrants worldwide are not higher in relation to world population than during other periods of history. However, migration has become more important for Europe. In a few decades Europe has developed from a region of emigration to a major destination of immigration. According to OECD and Eurostat data, the most important migration flows from third countries into the EU in 2004 came from Romania, Morocco, Bulgaria, Turkey, Ukraine and the Russian Federation. Inflows have become more diversified, with increasing numbers of immigrants from new sources in Central and Eastern Europe, Asia (especially China) and Central and Latin America (especially Ecuador). Migration from Africa has substantially increased in recent months. This development is unlikely to stop in the foreseeable future and migratory pressures may grow. At the same time, the EU will need migrants to ensure the sustainability of its labour markets given its demographic developments. The EU needs to compete with other world regions and it needs migrants with the appropriate skills to accomplish that.

This Communication has two aims. First, it responds to the European Council's invitation to the Commission to report back on progress made in implementing the first phase of the Global Approach and the priority actions focusing on Africa and the Mediterranean by the end of 2006. Second, it proposes ways to make the European Union's approach truly comprehensive. This responds to the calls to intensify efforts made by Justice and Home Affairs Ministers in Tampere on 21 September and Heads of State and Government in Lahti on 20 October. It therefore suggests including other policy areas that were not part of the December 2005 Global Approach, such as legal migration and integration measures. In this way, partnership with third countries will address the full range of issues of interest and concern to all involved.

2006 has been a year of agenda setting with Africa. A ministerial conference on migration and development was held in Rabat bringing together some 60 countries along West and



Central African migration routes. African and EU states participated in the UN High Level Dialogue on Migration and Development in September. An EU-Africa Ministerial Conference on Migration and Development was also held in Libya to formulate a joint approach to migration between the EU and the whole of Africa for the first time. 'Migration' has been a recurrent agenda item in dialogue and cooperation programmes with Mediterranean countries, building on the considerable work already carried out in the ENP framework, and the EuroMed forum has been used to further exchange best practice and work towards a joint programme of activities. It has also been on the agenda of high level meetings with the African Union and the regional organisations. Dialogue on migration issues on the basis of Article 13 of the Cotonou Agreement was opened with key Sub-Saharan African states. The Rapid Reaction Mechanism has been employed to support Mauritania and Senegal in their efforts to cope with illegal migration.

In less than twelve months, work has indeed started on all of the priority actions. By the end of the year, FRONTEX has launched and coordinated several joint maritime operations in the Atlantic and Mediterranean regions, completed risk analyses on Africa and presented feasibility studies on establishing a Mediterranean Coastal Patrols Network and a surveillance system covering the whole southern maritime border of the EU and the Mediterranean Sea. Regional networks of Immigration Liaison Officers (ILOs) have been set up along key migration routes through Africa. The Commission issued a proposal for the establishment of Rapid Border Intervention Teams and has carried out an analysis of the international law of the sea.

On the basis of the work carried out on migratory routes, the EU fosters more specific cooperation with various regions in Africa. Cooperation platforms bring together African countries, EU Member States and international organisations in an effort to manage migration more effectively in the interests of all. This common framework could then lead to the formulation of regional agreements with interested African countries. Dialogue and cooperation with North African countries at bilateral and regional levels is further developed in the framework of the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP). Migration issues are an essential element in ENP Action Plans, EU political dialogue and financial assistance in order to strengthen the capabilities of these countries to manage migration more effectively. Work must also continue in the context of EUROMED. Partners have agreed to give concrete follow-up to the chapter dealing with migration, social integration, justice and security of the Five Year Work programme agreed at Barcelona in November 2005.

#### **Migration and border management in the Programming document**

Migration and border management are an important element in the EC support to and relations with the **European Neighbourhood Policy** (ENP). The proximity of ENP regions results in concrete strategies to facilitate the alignment of infrastructure, procedures and quality standards to those of the EU, as well as alignment to the EU *acquis communautaire*, particularly in order to enhance security and to facilitate migration and regional integration

**Wider Europe - Neighbourhood: A New Framework for Relations with our Eastern and Southern Neighbours (2003)** highlights the *"...mutual interest in co-operating, both bilaterally and regionally, to ensure that their migration policies, customs procedures and frontier controls do not prevent or delay people or goods from crossing borders for legitimate purposes*||.

The **European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument** explicitly states as one of its core objectives —*...ensuring efficient and secure border management; supporting reform and strengthening capacity in the field of justice and home affairs, including issues such as asylum, migration and readmission, and the fight against, and prevention of, trafficking in human beings as well as terrorism and organised crime...*

The **Strategy Paper for the TACIS Regional Co-operation (2004-2006)** prominently addresses IBM including the objectives of the —*creation of an integrated border management system in Belarus, Moldova and in Central Asia (in particular Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan), aiming at reducing illegal migration flows and trafficking in human beings as well as smuggling of illegal migrants...*|| and intensifying —*cross-border co-operation between Ukraine, Moldova, Belarus...*||. The focus is thereby placed —*on (i) capacity building of border and customs authorities; (ii) establishing improved systems for the management of illegal migration at the borders; (iii) promoting cross-border and regional cooperation and exchange of information...*||.

The **Regional Strategy Papers (RSP) related to the Euro-Med Partnership (2002-2006)** *...given the importance of the role played by migration in the EMP, a global and balanced approach should include a strengthening of cooperation to reduce migratory pressures and manage migratory flows, facilitation of travel and integration into European society of legal migrants, as well as combating illegal immigration*|| it encourages co-operation on —*...combating drugs, organised crime and terrorism...*|| —*...the development of modern and effective border control and surveillance*||.

The **Regional Strategy Paper for the ENPI/ Euro-Med Partnership** (2007-2013) has as one of the priorities - a common Euro-Mediterranean area of justice, security and migration cooperation; states that —...issues related to justice and home affairs, border control, the fight against terrorism and crime have come to the forefront in the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership...||, and reiterates that the “under the...migration component the objective is to enhance cooperation on managing migration flows between countries of origin, transit and destination; strengthen cooperation in the fight against illegal migration; i.e. through enhanced border control, requires co-operation between all the countries bordering the Mediterranean Sea||..

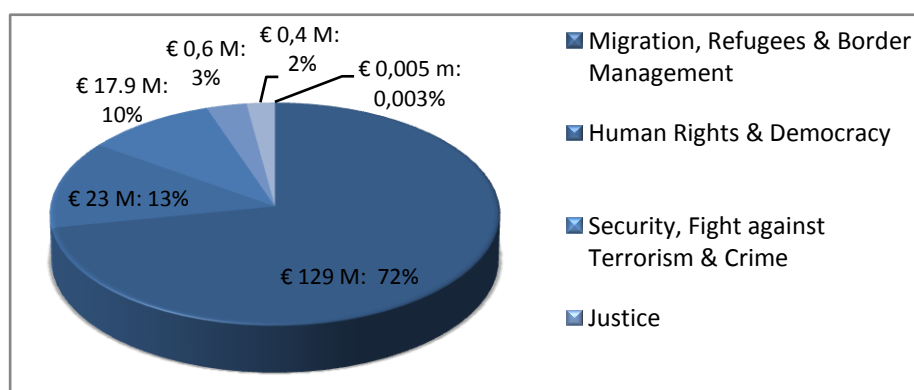
In the **Eastern Partnership**, published in 2008, it stipulates that “...key policy areas to be covered ... would include fighting illegal migration, upgrading the asylum systems to EU standards, setting up integrated border management structures aligned to the EU acquis, as well as enhancing the abilities of police and judiciary in particular in the fight against corruption and organised crime...”

The **Regional Strategy Paper & Indicative Programme** (2010-2013) for the **ENPI Regional East programme**, building on Integrated Border Management as one of the strategic flagship initiatives, highlights the “...importance of promoting stability and multilateral confidence building, as well as good neighbourly relations...|| and makes the assumption that “...more effective border management will assist in the fight against drugs, address customs fraud, trafficking and illegal migration, and thus help to make progress in key policy areas. Setting up integrated border management structures aligned to EU standards is also an important prerequisite for progress on the mobility of persons||..

**The sub-sector Migration, Refugees and Border Management**

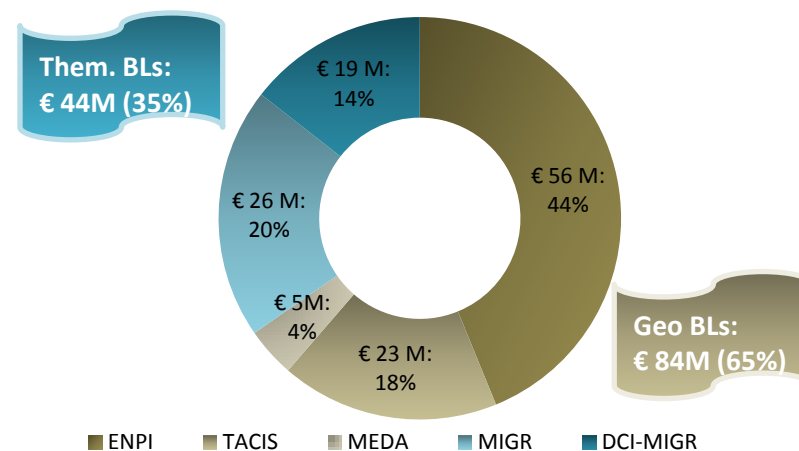
Within the POL sector, *Migration, Refugees and Border Management* is the sub-sector that received the highest amount of funds from both the geographic and the thematic instruments financing EC regional programs for the ENP area. Globally the sub-sector received **EUR 129 million**, accounting for **72%** of total funding under the POL sector (graph 2)<sup>120</sup>.

**Regional cooperation: breakdown of funds by POL sub-sector, 2004-2010, € M**



The amount presented in this graph include contributions from regional contracts financed by geographic and thematic instruments

**Regional Cooperation: Contracted amounts for Migration, Refugees and Border Management by instrument, 2004-2010, € M**



<sup>120</sup> The complete list for the contracts for the *Migration, Refugees and Border Management* sub-sector is provided in Annex I.

When looking at the financial contributions to the sub-sector coming from the various instruments it appears that **65%** of the overall envelope of EUR 129 million was funded by **the geographical instruments**: ENPI (44%), TACIS (18%) and MEDA (4%) for a total amount of **EUR 84 million**, while the remaining EUR 44 million (or 35%) was financed by the specific thematic instruments devoted to migration: MIGR until 2007 (20%) and DCI-MIGR afterwards (14%).

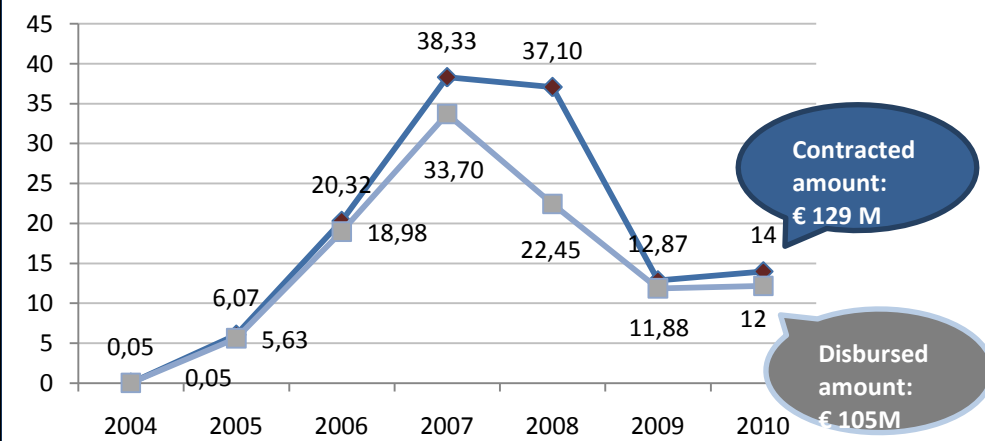
**Bilateral cooperation: Contracted amount for Migration and Border Management sub-sector, 2004-2010, € M**

	ENP East	ENP South	ENP	TOTAL
<b>Bilateral cooperation</b>				
MEDA		20.105.125,60		20.105.125,60
TACIS	1.334.495,25			1.334.495,25
ENPI	441.979,00	146.568,00		588.547,00
<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>1.776.474</b>	<b>20.251.694</b>		<b>22.028.168</b>

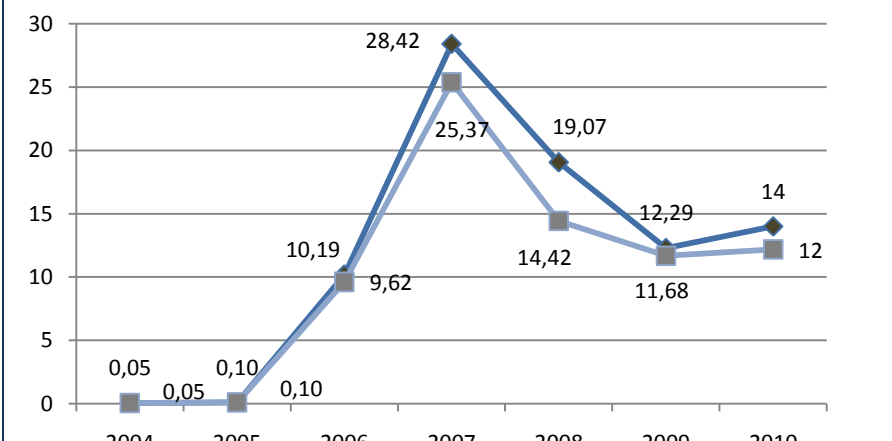
In addition to the EUR 129 million, the sub-sector also received contributions through other types of cooperation: **bilateral and cross-border cooperation**. Through the first kind of cooperation the EC contracted EUR 22 million that were channeled to contracts having a pure bilateral dimension (see table). From the cross-border cooperation it is not possible to come up with a clear estimate of the EC funds deserved to the sub-sector since this cooperation includes various programs for pursuing four different objectives: (i) promoting economic and social development; (ii) enhancing environmental quality; (iii) increasing border efficiency and (iv) supporting people to people cooperation.

**Temporal trends (2004-2010)**. The EC has steeply increased the funds contracted for the sub-sector *Migration, Refugees and Border Management* in the ENP regions in the first three years when they passed from EUR 50,000 of 2004 to EUR 38.327.824 of 2007. In 2008 the trend witnessed a halt, followed by a sharp decline in 2009, when the funding decreased from EUR 37.097.639 to EUR 12.870.186, a decrease that is confirmed in the subsequent year (EUR 14.000.000).

**Regional Cooperation: Trend of contracted and disbursed amounts for Migration, Refugees and Border Management, 2004-2010, € M**



**Regional Cooperation (only geo): Trend of contracted and disbursed amounts for Migration, Refugees and Border Management, 2004-2010, € M**



The amount presented in this graph include contributions from regional contracts financed by geographic and thematic instruments.

The graph (left hand side) also presents the overall disbursed amount (EUR 105 million) compared to the EUR 129 million planned by the EC. From the graph we can notice a high disbursement rate, with an average of 81.25%. Similar trends can be noticed if we consider the contracted and disbursed amounts to the ENP area only through the geographic

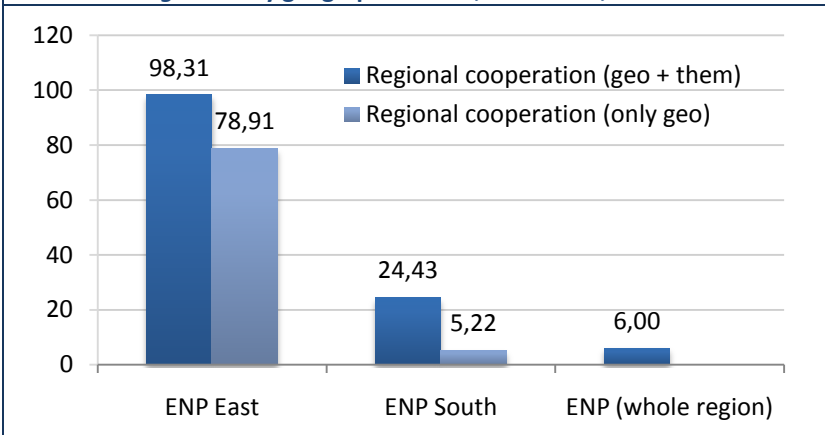
budget lines (graph on the right hand side).

**Geographic distribution of the funding and areas of intervention.** If we look at the geographical distribution of the funds for the sub-sector *Migration, Refugees and Border Management* we can see that the *ENP East* was the main recipient of EC funds (graph 6).

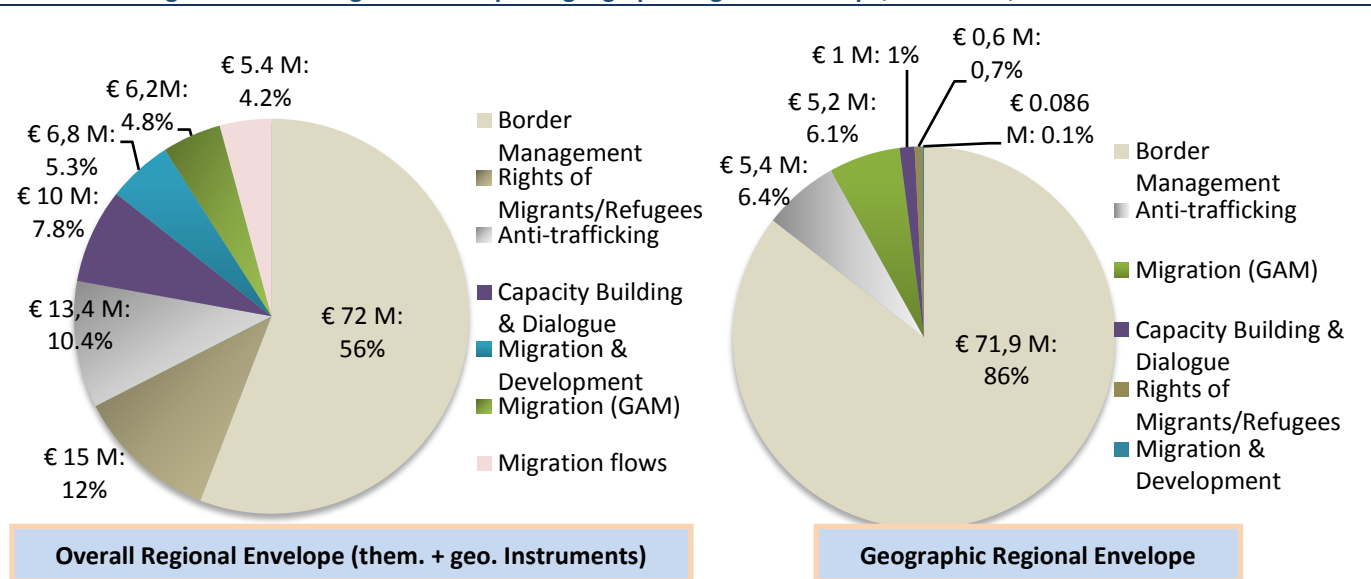
In particular, if we consider the contributions coming from the overall regional cooperation, as indicated by the dark bars, the ENP East region received **EUR 98.3 million**, i.e. **76%** of the overall EUR 129 million. Planned amounts for the *Southern region* equaled **EUR 24.4 million (19%** of the overall funds) and the remaining **EUR 6 million (5%)** was addressed to the *whole ENP area*. A similar trend can be noticed with reference to the funding that comes exclusively from the geographic instruments (the lighter blue bars); even in this case the main beneficiary area is ENP East with nearly **EUR 79 million**, while the ENP South received a smaller amount, i.e. **EUR 5 million**.

The relevance of the East region is justified by the presence of big interventions in the context of *border and migration management*. This is evident if we consider the breakdown of EC intervention by thematic category. Border management absorbs the majority of funds: **EUR 71.9 million** that corresponds to 56% for the whole regional envelope (EUR 129 million) and a percentage as high as **86%** if we consider only the contributions coming from the geographic instruments (EUR 84 million).

**Regional Cooperation: Contracted amounts for Migration, Refugees and Border Management by geographical area, 2004-2010, € M**

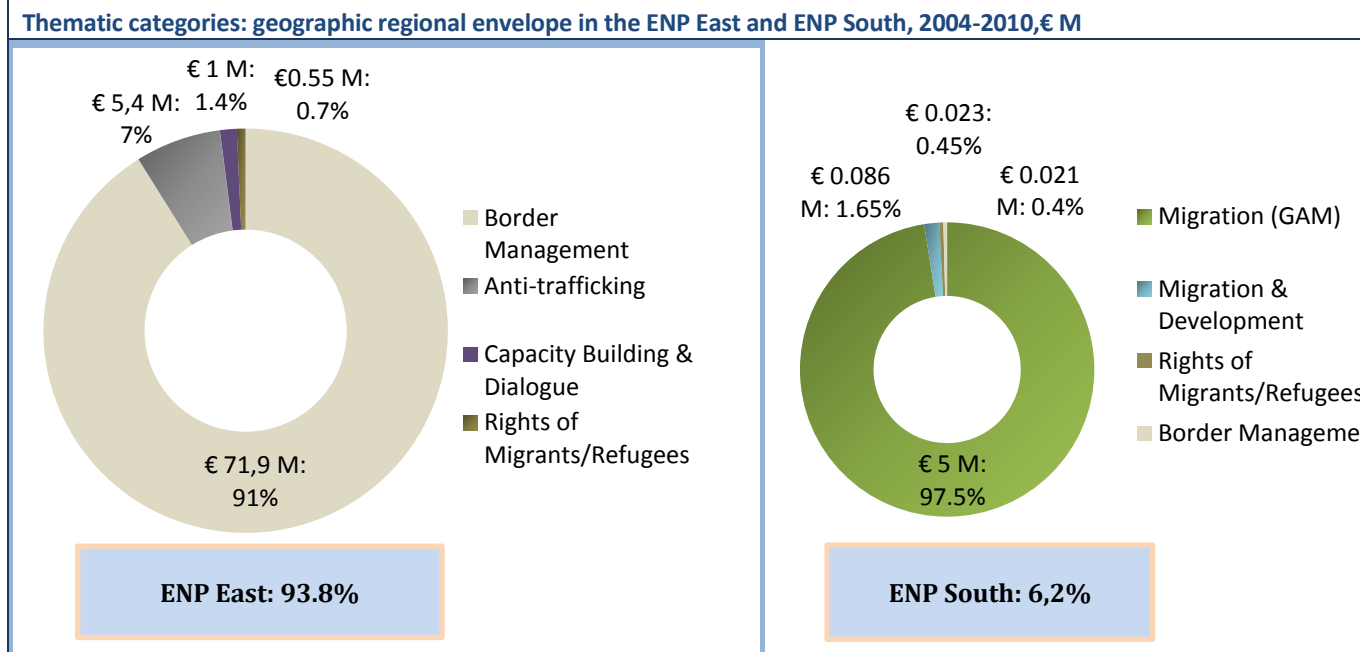


**Thematic categories: Overall regional envelope vs. geographic regional envelope, 2004-2010, € M**



(\* ) The acronym GAM stands for Global Approach to Migration

Within the ENP East the importance of border and migration management is even higher as it accounts for 91% of the of the overall envelope dedicated to the ENP Eastern region through regional cooperation (**EUR 78.9 million**).



(\* ) The acronym GAM stands for Global Approach to Migration

One of the key intervention in this domain is the “EU Border Assistance Mission to Moldova and Ukraine” (EUBAM), a programme with a 5-year timeframe (2006-2010), which is implemented through 6 contracts for a total of EUR 61 million (77% of the total ENP East envelope).

Other two relevant projects are: (i) the “EC Programme Supporting Integrated Border Management Systems in the South Caucasus” (SCIBM), which is intended to facilitate the introduction of the European Integrated Border Management principles in Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia; (ii) the “Integrated Border Management Flagship Initiative Training Project” (IBM FIT) that was financed to set up integrated border management structures aligned to EU standards in order to effectively tackle customs fraud, trafficking and illegal migration and, thereby, to promote progress in key policy areas such as trade, customs and visas.

As far as the Southern region is concerned, the main area of intervention is Global Approach to Migration (GAM), which accounts for 97.5% of the overall EC intervention in the region and addresses three important thematic dimensions: the management of legal migration, the prevention and reduction of illegal migration, and the relation between migration and development. Among the main interventions in this area we can find the “EuroMed Migration II”, which follows Euromed Migration I (2004-2007) and is meant to contribute to the development of a Euro-Mediterranean area of cooperation on migration and to assist partner countries in their efforts to find solutions to various forms of migration.

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An overview of the main programmes in the two regions and their respective financial amounts is provided in the table that follows.	<b>Main regional programmes under the geographic instruments</b>		
	<b>Programme</b>	<b>ENP East</b>	<b>ENP South</b>
	EUBAM EU Border Assistance Mission to Moldova and Ukraine 3-8	60,885,000	
	Support to Integrated Border Management Systems in the South Caucasus (SCIBM)	6,000,000	
	Integrated Border Management Flagship Initiative Training Project (IBM FIT)	2,000,000	
	EUROMED MIGRATION II		4,994,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>68.885.000</b>	<b>9,893,755</b>	
Information pertaining to specific interventions  EuroMed Migration (South)	<p>The interventions approved by the EU to implement the strategy set-up in the policy document had different priorities and objectives in relation to the East and the South regions of the ENP.</p> <p>In the South part the EC has approved <b>EuroMed Migration I and II</b> during the evaluation period. The regional Project on migration II was set in place as a means to putting into action the migration-related objectives in the EuroMediterranean area. It is based on the Euro-Mediterranean partnership (Barcelona Declaration 1995) and its subsequent evolution with the Five Year Work Programme (Barcelona Summit 2005) which calls for enhanced cooperation in the fields of Migration, Social Integration, Justice and Security. The Euro Med migration II has been selected for the in-depth analysis, taking into consideration the results obtained in the first phase, notably the data collected for the migration flows from the MED countries into the EU.</p> <p>As part of the Justice and Home Affairs portfolio approved in 2006, the "EuroMed Migration II" Project ambitions were inspired by the 8th and 9th Euro-Mediterranean Conference of Ministers of Foreign Affairs (Tampere, 27-28 November 2006 and Lisbon, 5-6 November 2007 respectively). These emphasized the need to strengthen the management of migratory flows in a comprehensive, integrated and balanced manner beneficial to the Euro-Mediterranean peoples and the need to increase cooperation in the fields of legal migration, migration and development and illegal migration.</p> <p>Furthermore, the EuroMed Migration II Project took account of the political and operational conclusions approved at the first Euro-Mediterranean Ministerial Meeting on Migration, which took place on 18---19 November 2007 in Portugal (Algarve), confirming the importance of concrete cooperation in the various fields of legal migration, migration and development and illegal migration.</p> <p><b>EUROMED MIGRATION II</b> (EC Service contract to a consortium of Companies led by GIZ) (ex-GTZ)</p> <p>FACTS AND FIGURES Budget: 5 Million Euro Nine Partner Countries from the MEDA region. Duration: 4 February 2008 to 4 May 2011 . Four Working Groups with 14 sessions in 10 countries and 506 participants Three Training Modules with 18 sessions at 14 sites in 12 countries with 214 trainees . Five Study Visits to EU Member States with 48 participants, Two in-depth studies, Three regional conference</p> <p>TheProject was part of the wider Justice and Home Affairs regional strategy, comprising the two other regional Projects in the field of Justice and Police cooperation, "EuroMed Justice" and "EuroMed Police". The EuroMed Migration II Project consolidated the research-oriented work accomplished under the first programme, the EuroMed Migration I Project. The priorities of the second project have been identified along the lines of the 2005 Global Approach to Migration that addresses the three equally important thematic dimensions: the management of legal migration, the prevention and reduction of illegal migration, and the relation between migration and development.</p> <p>The purpose of EuroMed Migration II project was to strengthen the Euro-Mediterranean cooperation in the management of migration, as well as to build up the Mediterranean partners' capacity regarding mechanisms to support opportunities for legal migration, measures to promote the linkage between migration and development, the stepping up of activities to counter trafficking in human beings and illegal immigration, and regarding the</p>		



	<p>management of mixed migration flows.</p> <p>The Euromed Migration I and II Projects represented a complementary element to existing bilateral cooperation agreements, to Justice and Home Affairs initiatives proposed under the thematic budget lines as well as, as of 2007, the European Neighbourhood Policy Instrument (ENPI). This complementarity has been clearly spelled out in the project documents and checked during the implementation period, also in relation to the approval of the projects under the CoP mechanisms of the thematic instrument.</p> <p>The great cultural and political diversity amongst the MPC posed a challenging operational difficulty for the implementation of EuroMed Migration II. A balance needed to be struck between the regional scope of the Project and the necessity to take into consideration the heterogeneity of migration issues and perspectives in the Euro-Mediterranean space.</p> <p>The intention to achieving results both at a multilateral, policy formulation level as well as at operational level in developing specific and operational recommendations to address the thematic components proved to be extremely ambitious and represented the major challenge inherent to the Project.</p> <p>In response to this challenge, the project was divided into two sequences with the first sequence focusing on the multilateral, policy formulation level and leading up to and shaping the design of the second sequence focusing on the operational level.</p> <p>Within the two Sequences, the Project implied a wide range of activities, the majority of which entailed and were related to the planning and implementation of a high frequency of rapidly succeeding policy dialogue and capacity building events:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• four Working Groups with 14 Working Group Sessions held in 10 countries and 506 participants during the first Sequence of the Project;</li> <li>• three Training Modules with 18 sessions held at 14 sites in 12 countries with 214 trainees during the second Sequence of the Project;</li> <li>• five Study Visits to EU Member States (EU MS) with 48 participants held during the second Sequence of the Project;</li> <li>• three Regional Conferences (Opening, Intermediate and Concluding Conference).</li> </ul> <p>In addition, two in-depth Studies were conducted in the frame of the Project: 1) Women Migration between Meda Countries and the EU ; 2) Migration Legislation, Institutions and Policies in the EuroMed Region.</p> <p>As the primary Project visibility tool, a trilingual Project internet Website was created and subsequently updated. With a public and an intranet section, it gave tangible expression to the Euro-Mediterranean Migration community and provided a range of relevant information on the project's activities.</p>
<p>Information pertaining to specific interventions IBM FIT (East) &amp; EUBAM</p>	<p>In the East region the EC focus its intervention at regional level in the area of integrated border management in order to tackle illegal immigration, combat organised crime and make border more secure. In the countries of the Eastern Partnership the other components of the global approach to migration regarding notably legal migration and migration &amp; development have been addressed at regional level only by the thematic instrument. Main projects EUBAM and SCIBM, EaP IBM FIT</p> <p><b>Eastern European Partnership – IBM Flagship Initiative Training Project (EaP IBM FIT)</b></p> <p>The specific objectives of this projects are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To facilitate inter-institutional dialogue among the border agencies in beneficiary countries, EU member states and other international stakeholders on border related issues;</li> <li>• To elaborate a monitoring mechanism to assess the long-term impact of the EaP IBM Flagship initiative</li> <li>• To increase IBM awareness in all six Eastern Partnership Countries and to support the establishment of coherent road map for implementation</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To enhance operational capacities by providing operational and country specific capacity building activities on specified topics based on needs identified by the beneficiary institutions</li> <li>• Awareness raising and support to the appropriate fight against corruption in the 6 EaP countries</li> <li>• To contribute to the establishment of modern training system in the 6 beneficiary countries</li> </ul> <p><b>EUBAM (European Union Border Assistance Mission to Moldova and Ukraine) (2005)</b></p> <p>The European Union Border Assistance Mission to Moldova and Ukraine (EUBAM) was launched on 30 November 2005 following a request made jointly to the EC by the presidents of the Republic Moldova and Ukraine. A range of illicit cross-border activity, including trafficking of human beings, smuggling and other illegal trade, was occurring along the 1,222km-long MD/UA border. As a result both governments were losing substantial amounts in revenue to organised crime. Funded within the context of the EU NPI and with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) acting as implementing partner, EUBAM is an advisory, technical body mandated to enhance the capacities of partners – the border guard and customs authorities and other law enforcement and State agencies of Moldova and Ukraine.</p> <p>The main objective of EUBAM is to strengthen the potential of both countries in the area of border management and border control meeting European standards, as well as providing technical assistance on facilitation of cooperation and creation of the atmosphere of confidence aiming to ensure security of the Moldovan-Ukrainian state border. EUBAM contributes to advance professional training of Partner Services supporting its movement towards EU best practices.</p> <p>By offering comprehensive support to partners on EU best practice from its headquarters in Odessa and six field offices on either side of the Moldova/Ukraine common border, EUBAM envisages that border and customs procedures and standards in MD/UA will ultimately mirror those prevalent in the EU. A Memorandum of Understanding signed by the EC, the government of Moldova, and the government of Ukraine in late 2005 is the legal basis for EUBAM, while an advisory board – which meets twice a year – acts as the Mission's governing body. The Mission's six core values are neutrality, partnership, reliability, results, service and transparency. The mandate of the Mission has already been extended three times (in 2007, 2009 and 2011), with the current mandate expiring on 30 November, 2015.</p> <p>EUBAM counts more than 200 staff members including approximately 100 international staff and more than 120 staff from Moldova and Ukraine (in the period 2007-2015). Seven Joint Border Control Operations (JBCOs) were implemented in the period 2006-2010 (see EUBAM Progress report 2005-2010, Main achievements in Border Management by the Partner Services in five years of EUBAM activity, EUBAM Phase 8 Action Plan Ref #2.8.1, p.15).</p> <p>Through EUBAM, Ukrainian and Moldovan partner services have enhanced international cooperation with neighbouring countries, EU Member States, international organizations such as EUROPOL, FRONTEX, SECI Center, WTO, WCO, UN Economic Commission for Europe, Council of Customs Administrations of CIS, GUAM, BSEC and others by way of strategic agreements, joint operations and numerous training and meetings (see interviews carried out in the field phase of the ongoing IBM evaluation report).</p>
<p><b>1.7.1.2 Migration legislation revised in accordance to EU standards (including harmonisation of border control and custom procedures) <u>Previously I. 7.1.4, order of indicators changed to ensure better flow</u></b></p>	
<p>Overall data and info, not related to specific Interventions</p>	<p><b>Migration and border management</b> are an important element in the EC support to and relations with the <b>European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP)</b>. The proximity of ENP regions results in concrete strategies to facilitate the alignment of infrastructure, procedures and quality standards to those of the EU, as well as alignment to the EU <i>acquis communautaire</i>, particularly in order to enhance security and to facilitate migration and regional integration. This priority is contained in the main Policy and programming documents:</p>

	<p><b>Eastern Partnership</b></p> <p>The policy strategy which is at the basis of the regional programmes approved in this sector specifically focused on multilateral co-operation (point 9 of the Prague joint declaration on multilateral partnership).</p> <p>Focus on multilateral co-operation:</p> <p>“9. The multilateral framework of the Eastern Partnership will provide for cooperation activities and open and free dialogue serving the objectives of the Partnership. It will operate on a basis of joint decisions of the European Union and the partner countries. It will provide a forum to share information and experience on the partner countries' steps towards transition, reform and modernisation and give the EU an additional instrument to accompany these processes. It will facilitate the development of common positions and joint activities. The multilateral framework is aimed at fostering links among partner countries themselves and will be a forum for discussion on further developments of the Eastern Partnership.</p> <p>Legislative and regulatory approximation is crucial to those partner countries willing to make progress in coming closer to the EU. The multilateral framework will provide the setting for the systematic undertaking in this respect, including through dedicated sessions devoted to the presentation and explanation by the European Union of EU legislation and standards, as well as its comparison with national policy and legislation.</p> <p>10. Meetings of Heads of State or Government of the Eastern Partnership will be held in principle every two years. They should take place in the EU and in the partner countries. The Ministers of Foreign Affairs will meet every year. These high-level meetings will move and shape the Eastern Partnership further”.</p> <p>The 2009 Prague Declaration which launched the Eastern Partnership foresees the possibility of creating panels in the framework of thematic platforms in order to support their work in specific areas.</p> <p>Two platforms took advantage of this opportunity, among which platform 1 on Democracy, Good Governance and Stability. This platform established:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A <u>Panel on Integrated Border Management (IBM)</u>. The panel seeks to facilitate the exchange of best practices on IBM and to promote the development of the Eastern Partnership IBM Flagship Initiative;</li> <li>• A <u>Panel on Fight Against Corruption</u>. The Panel is to facilitate the exchange of information and best practices on building integrity, prevention and prosecution of corruption with the view of promoting adherence to international standards, in particular those formulated in relevant Council of Europe and UN conventions, promoting strategic and comprehensive approach, as well as participation of Civil Society.</li> </ul>
Information pertaining to specific interventions IBM FIT (East) & EUBAM	<p><b><u>EUBAM</u></b></p> <p>The main objective of EUBAM is to strengthen the potential of both countries in the area of border management and border control meeting European standards, as well as providing technical assistance on facilitation of cooperation and creation of the atmosphere of confidence aiming to ensure security of the Moldovan-Ukrainian state border. EUBAM contributes to advance professional training of Partner Services supporting its movement towards EU best practices.</p> <p><b>The example of Ukraine – State Border Guard Service transformation in line with EU standards<sup>121</sup></b></p> <p>With a view to adopting European approaches to border management the Concept for Development of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine for the period up to 2015 was developed and approved by the President of Ukraine in 2006. The Concept foresees the transformation of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine into a special law enforcement agency modeled on European standards.</p>

<sup>121</sup> Integrated border management achievement and way ahead (Report International conference Kiev April 2010)

Today, with the EU expansion and Romania joining the EU, the total length of the state border of Ukraine with EU countries, constitutes 1 390 km, which is approximately 20% of the total length of the Ukrainian state border.

Based on the system analysis of the most positive achievements of the European experience, is the specific features of creating the state management system in the field of border security of Ukraine. The first component in this direction is the harmonization of the Ukrainian legislation on border security with EU legislation.

The harmonization of Ukrainian legislation is a systematic process which includes several consecutive stages. At each stage the Ukrainian legislation shall reach a certain degree of conformity with EU *acquis communautaire*.

The key point for harmonization of the Ukrainian legislation will be adoption of a number of regulatory legal acts, which have strategic importance for effective state management system in the field of border security.

Thus, on 8 December 2009, the President of Ukraine signed the Law of Ukraine "On Border Control" adopted by the Verkhovna Rada. This Law has been developed on the basis of standards and principles of Schengen Borders Code. The draft Law stipulates absolutely new approaches of border control implementation compliant with EU standards (Schengen Borders Code) and includes native experience as well. The Law outlines organizational grounds of border control performance as one of the types of state control, its principles, and organization and general procedures.

Another important regulatory legal act is the Law of Ukraine "On amendments to Article 25 of the Law of Ukraine "On the legal status of foreigners and stateless persons". The Law obliges foreigners and stateless persons to provide their biometric data during visas issuance at the diplomatic representative offices and consular institutions of Ukraine abroad or during border control procedures at the border crossing points, unless otherwise foreseen by the legislation of Ukraine.

The most significant state-managerial decisions in the field of harmonization of the Ukrainian legislation on border security with the EU will be as follows:

- developing a formalized mechanism ensuring a systematic analysis of EU legislation in the field of border security;
- specifying tasks of the public authorities in the standards of European integrated border management model in the regulatory legal acts of Ukraine;
- harmonization of regulatory legal acts of Ukraine, specifying the structure and scope of tasks of the public authorities, with European integrated border management model.

#### **Moldova example in the Custom modernization**

In 2007 the Customs Service of the Republic of Moldova (MDCS) underwent through comprehensive restructuring, reducing the number of customs bureaus from 15 to 8.

Reorganisation of the central level functions took place as well. As of November 2009, following amendments to the legal framework introduced by the Government Decision, the MDCS has been subordinated to the Ministry of Finance. Simultaneously a new structure of the MDCS HQ was approved giving emphasis to organization of intelligence and operational work. Several local customs posts were closed as the costs of their operation outweighed the benefits that they were able to provide. The Institutional Development Plan of the MDCS for 2009- 2011 has been developed based on the WCO Standards and the EU Customs Blueprints. The Customs Code introduced in 2000 was modified in 2009 based on with EU customs acquis. Regulations on Intellectual Property Rights were harmonised with EU legislation in 2008. Amendments to the MD Customs Code and the Law on Customs Tariff as regards competencies in certification of origin were made in 2006 and the necessary functions in customs administration for issuing preferential certificates of origin for exports to the EU were established. In January 2008, the MDCS started issuing preferential certificates of origin for goods exported to CIS countries, thus becoming the only authority in charge of issuing preferential certificates

of origin in Moldova.

The MDBGS has established a document examination unit at its HQ in Chisinau that became operational in September 2007. The Unit was set up to support the MDBGS Border Control Unit in combating illegal migration related to forged documents and cross-border crime in this field; to collect and analyse information about the existing and valid travel documents as well as about forged documents; to prepare alerts on found forged travel documents and to distribute them to the BG Border Control Units and BGS College; to create jointly with the IT Directorate the Travel Documents Register with specimens of valid travel documents, as well as forged ones; and to collaborate with analogical units from other countries.

In order to supply the customs administration with the expertise service of the customs laboratory, the MDCS has received from the European Commission a part of the laboratory equipment with specialised tools for testing mineral oil. In the framework of the Euro customs project 'The Reform and Modernisation of the Customs Administration in Moldova', special training courses for learning and using the equipment have been organised.

One of the main achievements of the UA Central Customs Directorate of Laboratory Examinations and Expert Work for the mentioned five-year period was the introduction of international standards of the Ukrainian National Standardization System ISO 9001:2009 and the Ukrainian National Standardization System ISO/IEC 17025:2006. The UA adherence to these standardised systems ensures a qualitative level of testing and administrative services as well as the international recognition of results of expert examinations and researches.

The next steps of the Central Customs Directorate of Laboratory Examinations and Expert Work are directed at unification of approaches to laboratory examinations and expert examinations, specialisation and technical re-equipment of expert units of the Directorate according to the norms of the World Customs Organization. Several inter-agency agreements at the national and international level were also concluded by the Services providing extended opportunities for information sharing and enhancing professional training.

#### **East IBM FIT**

All the activities related to trainings in the 5 core areas, the study visits and the regional conference are focused on the approximation of the legislation and on the operational modalities to the EU standards.

#### **Expected results**

- Management of border agencies is informed on the concept of IBM and about the advantages and good practices in relation to the identified thematic areas in terms of border management
- Elaborated monitoring mechanism to assess the long-term impact of EaP IBM Flagship projects
- IBM strategies and action plans are in process of development or in advanced stage of update in line with latest IBM standards
- Trained officials from the beneficiaries' countries on specific topics such as risk analysis, document integrity and security, fight against smuggling drugs/cigarettes and tobacco products and protection of intellectual property rights
- Awareness raised on appropriate fight against corruption in the 6 EaP countries
- Enhanced training capacity of the beneficiaries' institutions and ability to conduct trainings for border agencies based on the principles of local ownership.

**The project is split into 3 main components: Fine-tuning of Needs (C1), Capacity Building on Identified Thematic Areas (C2) and Training of Trainers (C3).**

**Expected Results for Component 1: Fine-tuning of Needs**

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Main stakeholders, decision makers and senior management are fully informed and supportive of the implementation of each segments of the project</li> <li>• Enhanced partnership between project partners and representatives of EaP countries</li> <li>• Transferred additional knowledge on EU good practices on IBM (embedded into the introduction to the five thematic areas) for high level decision makers and senior management for EaP countries</li> <li>• Implemented tailored survey to introduce the assessment of the long-term impact of EaP IBM Flagship projects</li> </ul> <p><b>Expected Results for Component 2: Capacity Building on Identified Thematic Areas</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 24 specialized officers participate on two study visits to get acquainted with EU good practices on the spot under thematic areas 2 and 3</li> <li>• At least 84 officers/personnel are trained on thematic area 1 (IBM) from the EaP region</li> <li>• IBM Strategies and Action Plans are developed/updated/revised according to present IBM standards</li> <li>• At least 48 officers/personnel are trained on thematic area 2 (document security) from the EaP region</li> <li>• Advanced tool for distance learning is developed under the same standards for all 6 EaP countries</li> <li>• At least 48 officers/personnel are trained on thematic area 3 (risk analysis) from the EaP region</li> <li>• At least 48 officers/personnel are trained on thematic area 4 (detection of drugs and smuggled cigarettes/tobacco products) and 5 (Intellectual Property Right) from the EaP region from the EaP region</li> <li>• At least 48 Officers/personnel are trained on thematic area 5 (Intellectual Property Right) from the EaP region</li> <li>• At least 100 officers/personnel (high levels, mid-management and operation staff) receives awareness raising trainings on anti-corruption matters</li> <li>• Enhanced inter-agency and international cooperation between the participants of the trainings</li> <li>• Enhanced operational cooperation between EU and EaP countries</li> <li>• Enhanced strategic and operational cooperation among EU institutions projects and EaP countries</li> </ul> <p><b>Expected Results on Component 3: Training of Trainers</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cooperation among various national training practitioners strengthened via information and experience sharing with regard to training practices</li> <li>• Knowledge sharing on EU based training methodology, curriculum and training program development</li> <li>• Elaborated common training curricula and training programs on training methodology for training of trainers and comprehensive training programs for the five thematic areas</li> </ul> <p>48 trained trainers on training methodology</p>
<p>Information pertaining to specific interventions</p>	<p><b><u>EUROMED MIGRATION II</u></b></p> <p>The project foreseen training; study visit and conference focused on migration legislation and EU Standards. However on the base of documentary</p>



<p>EuroMed Migration (South)</p>	<p>information it is not possible to verify the revision of the legislation at country level. The legal themes tackled are the following:</p> <p><b>Return and Readmission</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- EU framework, standards and procedures: voluntary / forced return and readmission</li> <li>- readmission agreements</li> <li>- means of monitoring returns, of reintegration and of appropriate protection of particularly vulnerable groups</li> </ul> <p><b>Remittance Payments, Regulations and the Marketplace in Europe and the EU Payment Services Directive</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- European governance and transfer regulations (EU Payment Service Directive, E-money Directive)</li> <li>- impact on development and security risks (money laundering) money transfer market and financial services for migrants and remittances recipients</li> <li>- forms of crime linked to illegal migration and related measures or gaps in legislation and practice</li> <li>- options for national, inter-state and inter-agency cooperation and co-ordination on border management regarding the MEDA and EU region.</li> <li>- mechanisms of border check procedures for control and for entry facilitation purposes</li> <li>- norms, standards, and tools to combat illegal border crossing as well as falsification and forgery of travel documents</li> <li>- biometric and IT-related experiences of EU-MS and MPC and related data protection issues</li> <li>- Law of the Sea: international and European standards for disembarkation and rescue at sea</li> <li>- non-refoulement principle in international and European law and its applicability in high waters;</li> <li>- EU and Council of Europe policies and activities</li> <li>- key aspects, concepts, trends, legal norms, and practices in managing mixed migration flows</li> </ul>
<p><b>1.7.1.4 Evidence of enhanced coordination among relevant core agencies (border guards, customs, departments of immigration/foreign affairs, etc.) at regional level</b>  <b><u>Previously I. 7.1.2, order of indicators changes to ensure better flow</u></b></p>	
<p>Information pertaining to specific interventions</p>	<p><b>EUBAM</b></p> <p><b><u>Capacity building</u></b><sup>122</sup></p> <p>Investment in training is a key element of EUBAM's activities within the framework of long-term and sustainable development. In 2010 a total of over 1,400 partner-services staff participated in training events and seminars, of which 223 were trained as trainers. EUBAM experts also delivered training on Leadership and Management skills.</p> <p>In the area of customs EUBAM supported partners in their efforts to improve the effectiveness of customs control, enhance customs revenue, and facilitate legitimate trade. Assistance was provided to help them to fulfil their commitments in achieving legislative approximation and regulatory convergence within the framework of the Association agreements and Free Trade agreements with the EU. The two countries are drafting new Customs Codes and EUBAM experts are providing assistance in line with the Community Customs Acquis and WCO recommendations.</p> <p>In the area of border policing the Schengen Acquis and EU Regulations covering border-related matters were presented during different topical</p>

<sup>122</sup> EUBAM annual report December 2009 - November 2010

seminars. A comparison of these provisions and UA and MD border-related legislation was completed, and the gaps were identified and partners informed. In the Republic of Moldova, assistance was provided to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integration on legal and other issues related to the process of EU visa liberalization.

#### **Integrated Border Management**

Integrated Border Management is recognised as the strategic basis for a national border management strategy, both in Ukraine and in the Republic of Moldova. Following the endorsement of the National IBM Concept in Ukraine in January this year, a National Action Plan for its implementation was adopted. The Government of the Republic of Moldova approved the National IBM Strategy in 2010 with the action plan expected to be adopted in the future. EUBAM assisted partner services in both countries with the drafting process of these documents. In order to support the progress of IBM in Moldova, EUBAM drafted recommendations, in cooperation with the Geneva Centre of Democratic Control of Armed Forces, on reforming the MoIA and the border security system of the Republic of Moldova. These suggested further integration of the MDBGS with other services under the jurisdiction of the MoIA.

#### **Supporting border related crime prevention**

EUBAM experts assisted the partner services by facilitating international cooperation and information exchange on issues such as drug trafficking, illegal cannabis cultivation, meat smuggling, cigarette smuggling, trafficking in human beings and illegal migration, and motor vehicle crime. Assistance was also provided to the two permanent working groups. Very good results, meanwhile, were achieved in the Joint Border Control Operation 'TYRA'. In total 277 cases were detected, around 50 of which could be said to be associated with international or regional organised crime. EUBAM facilitated information sharing between EUROPOL, Frontex and the partner services in counteracting cases of illegal migration.

#### **Joint cooperation – The example of Ukraine**<sup>123</sup>

Ukraine has developed fruitful cooperation with the border guards and immigration authorities of the EU states concerning exchange of information, risk analysis and sharing of experience in combating organized crime and illegal migration. Ukraine has signed the protocols and cooperation development plans with the German Federal Police and the border guard services of France, the United Kingdom, Latvia and Estonia.

The Working Agreement on Cooperation with Frontex was signed in 2007. Under this agreement the parties conduct joint operations at the border, have launched cooperation on risk analysis and information exchange, and personnel training.

Within the framework of cooperation with the EU Border Assistance Mission to Moldova and Ukraine (EUBAM) and in cooperation with the Border Guard Service of Moldova the parties conduct joint operations, organize joint working groups to improve performance of border crossing points, combat illegal migration, smuggling of weapons and drugs and organize joint patrolling of the border.

The process of upgrading infrastructure and modernization of border protection and surveillance equipment in line with the EU standards is underway. With this in mind, in 2007 Ukraine developed and approved the State Programme for the Development and Reconstruction of Infrastructure of the State Border of Ukraine for the period up to 2015.

Following European approaches the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine SBGSU has developed procedures for cooperation among various agencies exercising control functions at BCPs or the "green border"; approved the Procedure for Border and Customs Control and the Instruction for Joint Actions to Identify Stolen Vehicles at BCPs and is introducing an integrated interagency information and telecommunication system for control of individuals, vehicles and goods crossing the border.

The State Border Guard Service of Ukraine SBGSU has developed and enhanced coordination with the border agencies of the neighbouring states with

<sup>123</sup> Integrated border management achievement and way ahead (Report International conference Kiev April 2010)

which Ukraine has signed and is implementing:

- agreements on cooperation of operating authorities and exchange of information;
- active introduction of European standards of border management;
- joint patrols at the border with Poland and at the border with Romania on the Danube river;
- joint control at a number of border crossing points at the border with Moldova and Poland;
- joint contact points have been established at the border with Poland, Romania and Russia;
- joint border operations are conducted, including under coordination of Frontex and EUBAM;
- cooperation is underway with the border guard services of Poland, the Slovak Republic and Romania to combat corruption among border guards.

Feedback from the team that has carried out the IBM evaluation points to the fact that through EUBAM, Ukrainian and Moldovan partner services have enhanced international cooperation with neighbouring countries, EU Member States, international organizations such as EUROPOL, FRONTEX, SECI Center, WTO, WCO, UN Economic Commission for Europe, Council of Customs Administrations of CIS, GUAM, BSEC and others by way of strategic agreements, joint operations and numerous training and meetings.

#### **EaP IBM FIT**

The target groups are high level decision makers, senior and mid-management and operational officials from all 6 EaP countries.

*“Building on EU experience of upgrading border management in the context of the 2004-2007 enlargement and EU Border Assistance Missions, a programme for introducing integrated border management at the EaP countries’ non-EU borders could be developed. This is a precondition for effectively tackling customs fraud, trafficking and illegal migration, and thus for progress in key policy areas such as trade, customs and visas. Setting up integrated border management structures aligned to EU standards is also an important prerequisite for progress on the mobility of persons. Assistance for border demarcation, where appropriate, could also be provided in the frame of this initiative”<sup>124</sup>.*

To achieve the specific objectives of the IBM Flagship Initiative, the European Neighbourhood Partnership (ENPI) Regional programme included an EaP IBM Flagship Initiative project. The EaP IBM Panel was established and attached to the EaP Platform 1 "Democracy, Good governance and Stability". On 15 October 2009 in Odessa the panel endorsed the decision to implement such project.

Furthermore, a Concept Note adopted by the EaP IBM Panel in Odessa described the IBM Flagship Initiative project's aims as strengthening the capacities of the six (6) Eastern Partnership countries to develop and implement IBM systems. The Concept Note identified two main focus areas: firstly, to consolidate the IBM principles into national strategies, and secondly, to foster inter-agency and cross border cooperation between partners. The project is also viewed as complementary to current actions such as the EU Border Assistance Mission to Moldova and Ukraine (EUBAM), EC Program Supporting integrated border management systems in the South Caucasus (SCIBM) and various other ongoing regional and national fora/projects. 5 core areas and 1 transversal area have been identified.

- Support to the implementation of IBM Strategy and Action Plan,
- Risk analysis for border guards and customs,
- Document integrity and security, detection of forgeries and imposter recognition,
- Detection of drugs and smuggled cigarettes/tobacco products,

<sup>124</sup> Specific Terms of Reference Study for an EaP IBM Flagship Initiative project FWC BENEFICIARIES 2009 LOT n°7: GOVERNANCE AND HOME AFFAIRS EuropeAid/127054/C/SER/multi

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Protection of intellectual property rights</li> <li>- Fight against corruption (horizontal thematic area)</li> </ul> <p>The project is split into 3 main components: Fine-tuning of Needs (C1), Capacity Building on Identified Thematic Areas (C2) and Training of Trainers (C3). The <b>1<sup>st</sup> Component</b> (C1) serves as a platform for strategic discussions and aims to fine-tune the strategic and operational needs of the EaP countries and ensures high level commitment for the successful implementation of the second and third components. Moreover, the C1 is also a forum for exchange of experiences and lessons learned from the previous as well as the current project implemented in the region in the area of IBM. Members of the EaP IBM Panel could use this platform to address their training needs directly <u>through the Panel or through national contact point respectively</u></p> <p>The <b>2<sup>nd</sup> Component</b> (C2) aims to improve the working methods and functioning of the beneficiary institutions on a short and long-term basis through trainings programmes and study visits.</p> <p>The <b>3<sup>rd</sup> Component</b> (C3) carries out Training of Trainers as a set of “horizontal” activities.</p> <p>Under this component:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Training of trainers is carried out for the beneficiary institutions of the EaP countries by EU experts,</li> <li>4. Targeted training “packages” for the 5 thematic areas and training of trainers’ manuals for all EaP countries is designed.</li> </ol>
<p><b>1.7.1.3 Evidence of improved knowledge regarding migratory flows</b></p>	
<p>Information pertaining to specific interventions: <b>CARIM</b></p>	<p>In order to improve the knowledge of migratory flows from neighbouring countries, the European Commission has co-financed the set-up of the <b>CARIM</b>, i.e. the Consortium for Applied Research on International Migration, which is based at the European University Institute (EUI, Florence).</p> <p>Within this project we can distinguish between:</p> <p>“<b>CARIM South</b>” (2004), that aims to observe, analyse, and forecast migration in 17 countries of the <i>Southern &amp; Eastern Mediterranean (SEM) and Sub-Saharan Africa</i>: Algeria, Chad, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Palestine, Senegal, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, and Turkey<sup>125</sup>.&gt; <a href="http://www.carim.org/">http://www.carim.org/</a></p> <p>“<b>CARIM-East</b>” (2011), which is the first migration observatory focused on the <i>Eastern Neighbourhood of the European Union</i><sup>126</sup>. The project covers all countries of the Eastern Partnership initiative (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine) and the Russian Federation. &gt; <a href="http://www.carim-east.eu/">http://www.carim-east.eu/</a></p> <p>The two regional observatories rely on the same pillars:</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A <b>network of country-based experts</b> that the observatory connects across countries and disciplines, thus allowing rigorous comparisons between countries and multidisciplinary analysis of issues.</li> <li>2. A <b>single and comprehensive migration database</b> comprising three modules (demographic and economic (statistics); legal; social and political), thereby offering a unique tool for the multidisciplinary analysis of migration.</li> </ol> </div>

<sup>125</sup> CARIM South was created in 2004. Until January 2007 it was financed by the MEDA programme, i.e. the main financial instrument to establish the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership. From February 2007 till March 2009, CARIM was funded as part of the AENEAS programme for technical and financial assistance to third countries in the areas of migration and asylum. Currently the Consortium is funded by the migration and asylum thematic programme under the Development Co-operation Instrument.

<sup>126</sup> The project started on 1 April 2011 as a joint initiative of the European University Institute (EUI), Florence, Italy (the lead institution), and the Centre of Migration Research (CMR) at the University of Warsaw, Poland (the partner institution). The project is financed by the migration and asylum thematic programme under the Development Co-operation Instrument.

3. A **research agenda** that constructs systematic and comparable knowledge.
4. A number of **events** providing opportunities for advanced training, in-depth discussion, exchanging knowledge and experience between the academia, practitioners and policymakers on the main migration's challenges in the neighbouring countries.

Concerning the first point, CARIM is composed of a coordinating unit established at the Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies (RSCAS) of the European University Institute, and a **network of scientific correspondents** based in the countries under observation who contribute to the research studies on various disciplines focused on human migration, labour mobility and national development issues (e.g. demography, law, economics, sociology, political science).

Regarding the second point, CARIM's researchers are involved in a continuous collection, elaboration and updating of relevant data and documents, organised into a **single Migration Database** offering a unique tool for the multidisciplinary analysis of migration. The database distinguishes three "modules" which, together, aim to provide a comprehensive picture of migration into, through and from the neighbouring countries:

- **Demographic and economic database**, presenting a wide range of statistics to monitor migration stocks and flows in the region and related phenomena according to the data provided by national institutions.
- **Socio-political database**, which offers rich material on migration policy developments in this region, focusing on both EU migration-related policies and the national migration policy framework. These documents help shed light on the main political and social discourses debates surrounding migration, such as human trafficking, citizenship, diasporas, border management and border control, etc., and provide insight into the general social and political context affecting migration policies and trends in the region.
- **Legal database** with reference to the legal framework regulating migration in the regions. This section presents a large number of legal instruments from international, through regional to national frameworks. Ratification statuses from each country covered by the project are attached to all international and regional treaties. National legal frameworks are divided into thematic sections: visas, border checks, entry and stay conditions, labour migration, rights and obligations, asylum, etc.

Thirdly, CARIM counts on a research agenda that constructs systematic and comparable knowledge. One of the main activities of the observatories is to undertake, jointly with researchers from the region, **systematic and ad hoc studies** of emerging migration issues at regional and national levels. In particular, the project aims to sponsor applied, policy-oriented research to assist practitioners, policymakers and other stakeholders in the development of expertise and capacity to address contemporary migration challenges. This results in the production of a variety of **publications**, including:

- **CARIM Migration Profiles** providing an overview of demographic, economic, legal and socio-political aspects shaping migration in the various countries. Divided into three parts – the demographic-economic, legal, and socio-political frameworks – Migration Profiles portray key trends and dynamics as well as legal and policy developments crucial to acquiring a general picture of outward and inward migration in the countries of the region.
- The **Migration Report**, a biennial publication concerning the Mediterranean countries.
- Theme-specific **research reports** as well as **short analytical and synthetic notes**, and **proceedings**, on a number of issues of relevance of the two regions, such as border management, irregular migration, circular migration, migration and development, transit migration, etc. Some examples are provided in box 1.

**Box 1 : Examples of CARIM's recent publications****Research reports for the ENP South**

- A political demography of the refugee question Palestinians in Jordan and Lebanon: between protection, forced return and resettlement, by Françoise De Bel Air (2012)
- Politics and the migration-development nexus: the EU and the Arab SEM countries, Françoise De Bel Air - (2011)
- Protection sociale des travailleurs Tunisiens migrants : examen critique des dispositifs nationaux et internationaux, Kamel Maddouri (2011)

**Analytical & Synthetic Notes for the ENP South**

- Migration en Algérie : nouvelles tendances, by Rafik Bouklia-Hassane (2012)
- General Overview of Migration Into, From and Through Jordan, by Abdel Baset Athamneh, (2012)
- Femmes et migrations en Tunisie, by Hassan Boubakri (2011)

**Research reports for the ENP East**

- Qualitative Research in Migration Studies, CARIM-East Analytic and Synthetic Notes 2012/01, by Franck Düvell
- The Development and the Side Effects of Remittances in the CIS Countries: the Case of Ukraine, CARIM-East Research Report 2012/0, by Olga Kupets
- Methodological Aspects of Research on Flows Human Capital Flows: A Survey, CARIM-East Research Report 2012/01, by Alessandra Venturini

Last, CARIM organises **events** which provide opportunities for advanced training in migration studies, in-depth discussion on the migration's challenges in the neighbouring countries and exchanging knowledge and experience between the academia, practitioners and policymakers. They include:

- **workshops and training sessions** for scholars from the region, including academic exchange opportunities for PhD candidates;
- the **summer school on migration** which offers professionals, administrators and researchers working in the field advanced training in migration studies, focusing on the area formed by the European Union and its neighbourhood. The main focus are the interactions of the regions of origin and the regions of destination; migration policies and the regulation of migration; and processes of integration (E.g. 25th June – 6th July 2012: VIII Migration Summer School: Social Movements, Systemic Change and Migration)
- **policymaker meetings** as fora for national and international experts to interact with policymakers and other stakeholders in the countries concerned.

Through the above-mentioned activities, CARIM helped address the serious deficit in the statistical observation and analysis of migration flows on both shores of the Mediterranean and in the Eastern partners. Among the main benefits of the projects, the following aspects can be highlighted:

- CARIM has created a scientific community gathering researchers of various disciplines involved in migration studies and has, thereby, adopted **an interdisciplinary approach** to enhance the understanding of diverse aspects of migratory processes. This multifaceted approach assists practitioners and policy-makers in developing a better understanding of migratory phenomena and, thus, enhances their ability to find practical solutions to complex problems posed by migration and labour mobility in the region.
- The project has contributed to foster **a harmonized approach** to migration data collection and analysis both within the two regions (ENP South and ENP East) and between the regions and the EU. This is achieved through the development of a unified methodology of collection, processing and dissemination of reliable, current and comparable data on demographic, economic, legal and political dimensions of migration. The availability of more dependable and accurate information helps those concerned with migratory processes in the regions and between the latter ones and the EU to develop more informed approaches to policy making and to better tailor policies to achieve practical outcomes.



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ CARIM helped create a <b>comprehensive body of knowledge</b> that facilitates more accurate monitoring and analysis of migratory phenomena, relevant legislative developments and national policy initiatives for the Southern and Eastern neighbours of the European Union</li> <li>➤ Migration is an international process that is often analyzed only from national perspectives. CARIM <b>provides both national and regional perspectives</b>. The involvement of institutions from the EU and the region facilitates the identification and closure of existing information gaps and, thus, enhances understanding of challenges posed by migration and labour mobility in the region and their potential implications for member countries of the European Union. The participation of regional representatives in the project enables CARIM researchers to better target their policy-oriented research by tailoring research designs to the region's specificities.</li> <li>➤ The project enabled <b>enduring links between researchers, practitioners, policy-makers, media workers, and other stakeholders</b> concerned with migration and human development.</li> </ul>
<b>I.7.1.5 Specific measure have been foreseen to ensure the sustainability of the mechanism of cooperation established</b>	
<p>Information pertaining to specific interventions</p> <p><b>EUROMED MIGRATION II</b></p>	<p><b>MEDMIGRATION II</b></p> <p>The results in this area are long term due also to the broad nature of the project which include the 3 main component of the GAM</p> <p><b>Regional cooperation</b> is ensured though the regional workshops, training seminars and study visits. Furthermore, cooperation of MED countries with the specific EU MS is ensured by mean of involving international experts in the activities taking place in the region and on-site trainings in the EU MSs.</p> <p><b>EaP IBM FIT</b> foresaw a strategy in the design of the programme to ensure sustainability.</p> <p>The <b>sustainable impact</b> of the action, as well as achievement of the goals of the action, is primarily guaranteed by to the local ownership of the action. The most important factor is to ensure the commitment of the local authorities, which has already been reached by identifying the key thematic areas by the beneficiaries. Additional factor that contributes to the principle of sustainability are written materials developed during the lifespan of the project such as training curricula, manuals, e-learning tools, professionally trained staff and established training cycles.</p> <p><b>Institutional sustainability</b> is ensured by the improved training structures in the thematic areas. ToT and the national trainings will provide structures which will allow the transfer of knowledge and skills.</p> <p><b>Developed national and regional IBM platforms</b> will ensure coherent approach and sustainability of the future national and regional actions related to IBM.</p> <p><b>Regional cooperation</b> is ensured though the regional workshops, training seminars and study visits. Furthermore, cooperation of EaP countries with the specific EU MS will be ensured by mean of involving international experts in the activities taking place in the region and on-site trainings in the EU MSs.</p>
<b>JC 7.2: The Commission's regional support sustainably enhanced the capacity of the agencies dealing with border management &amp; migration issues</b>	
<b>I.7.2.1 The EC designed appropriate interventions aiming at increasing the capacity &amp; technical knowledge of custom bodies, guards &amp; institutions dealing with migration &amp; border management</b>	
<p>Information pertaining to specific interventions</p> <p><b>EUROMED MIGRATION</b></p>	<p><b>EUROMED MIGRATION II</b></p> <p>The Project encouraged a policy dialogue on equal terms and with tangible outputs in the frame of four thematically focused Working Groups, one of them is focused on illegal migration and is addressed to representatives of ministries and agencies working in the border management and migration</p>

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<p>II</p>	<p>issues. As intended, the Working Group Session offered a forum for a structured dialogue between MPC and EU countries on issues of common interest in the field of policies, legislation and practices. They contributed actively, in a joint effort and at a high level of expertise to the identification and formulation of policy gaps, possible approaches and policy and to some extent practical recommendations regarding the four core topics of the Project addressed in following Working Groups.</p> <p>The recommendations did not only guide the planning of the second phase of the Project: Training and Study Visit curricula. Recommendations addressed specifically : a) intensified exchange of information, experience and good practices regarding identification and travel documents, border control mechanisms and management, readmission mechanisms, and management of mixed migration flows in accordance with human right standards among states, international organisations and civil society; b) Increased deployment of trainings as a means to capacity building including follow-up activities; c) Increased cross-border and inter-agency cooperation; d) Explore possibilities of exchange of liaison officers / experts in order to strengthening cooperation;</p> <p>The training modules designed on the basis of the recommendations of the working groups regarded the following themes :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) EU border management strategy and experiences (Schengen---cooperation, Frontex): forms of crime linked to illegal migration and related measures or gaps in legislation and practice; options for national, inter-state and inter-agency cooperation and co-ordination on border management regarding the MEDA and EU region.</li> <li>2) Mechanisms of border check procedures for control and for entry facilitation purposes: norms, standards, and tools to combat illegal border crossing as well as falsification and forgery of travel documents; biometric and IT-related experiences of EU-MS and MPC and related data protection issues.</li> <li>3) Law of the Sea: international and European standards for disembarkation and rescue at sea: non-refoulement principle in international and European law and its applicability in high waters; EU and Council of Europe policies and activities.</li> <li>4) Key aspects, concepts, trends, legal norms, and practices in managing mixed migration flows: Euro-Mediterranean cooperation and experiences and role of the civil society; human rights and refugee protection in the context of mixed flows.</li> <li>5) Concepts of Smuggling and Trafficking: international and European standards and best practices in the fight against trafficking in human beings ;6) policies and tools in relation to preventing, combatting and ensuring victims protections at state and international/regional level.</li> </ol> <p><i>“The result of the participation satisfaction survey analysis shows that the level of satisfaction amongst participants of the Working Group Sessions has been high, both concerning content and logistical arrangement (cf. Working Group Satisfaction Surveys, Annex 5).”</i> EUROMED MIGRATION II, Final Report, Brussels, 2011, p. 25</p>
<p>Information pertaining to specific interventions IBM FIT &amp; EUBAM (East)</p>	<p><b>EaP IBM FIT</b></p> <p>The main beneficiaries of the project are the National Security Council (NSC), Border Guard (BG) within the National Security Service (NSS) and State Revenue Committee (Customs) from <b>Republic of Armenia</b>; State Border Service (SBS) and State Customs Committee (SCC) of the <b>Republic of Azerbaijan</b>; State Border Committee (SBC) and State Customs Committee (SCC) of the <b>Republic of Belarus</b>; Patrol Police Department (PPD); Border Police (BP), Revenue Service (Taxation and Customs) and Migration Service from <b>Georgia</b>; Border Guards Service and Customs Service of the <b>Republic of Moldova</b>; State Border Guard Service and State Customs Service of <b>Ukraine</b>.</p> <p>In addition, other stakeholders - such as Border Veterinary Services, Border Phytosanitary Services, Sanitary Inspectorates, and National Police - may join the activities depending on their role in the respective IBM concept.</p> <p>The training of the relevant officers in the EaP countries are dealing with the following themes :</p> <p><b><u>Thematic area 1: Support to the implementation of IBM Strategy and Action Plan</u></b></p>

This area supports the development and/or update of a national IBM Strategies and Action Plans in the EaP region by involving wide range of participants from different level of all agencies dealing with border management. The aim of these workshops is to promote inter-agency and international/regional cooperation, and to introduce the methodology and tools used in the process of the elaboration and subsequent implementation of national IBM Strategies and Action Plans.

Taking into consideration that Moldova and Ukraine have already elaborated their IBM Strategies in cooperation with EUBAM and the ongoing SCIBM project is supporting the elaboration of EU conform IBM Strategies and Action Plans for Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia, the very first attention will be given to the border management agencies of Belarus. Several national workshops will be dedicated to draft their first national IBM strategy and action plan in order to decrease the gap between Belarus and other countries of the region. The IBM are based on the EU concepts and principles related to the IBM systems, also aims to assess the available fundamentals of IBM platforms in the country

**Regional workshop on cooperation aspects on international level** aims to introduce tools to support the harmonization of the international cooperation parts of the Strategies and Action Plans of the EaP countries in order to enhance the accuracy by setting realistic international goals for the national documents. (e.g. one country may be in favour of establishing Joint Police and Customs Contact Offices with the neighbouring State, but this objective is not planned for the neighbouring country)

**Regional workshop on implementation mechanisms** where the focus is given to the operational implementation of the Strategies and Action Plans including the coordinating mechanisms (high level decision making body and implementing working groups) on central and regional level; involvement of the local authorities in the implementation; elaboration of indicators for the measurement of success. Also special attention is paid to challenges in the field of cooperation at bilateral and multilateral levels with possible solutions to tackling them.

**Thematic area 2: Document integrity and security, detection of forgeries and imposter recognition**

This area focuses on strengthening capacity of staff of the agencies involved in the fight against illegal migration to detect forged and falsified documents. The project aims at increasing the number of qualified document experts and advisors. Special attention is given to document security-related risk analysis, document security features, profiling, imposter recognition and identification of forged/falsified documents. The European data protection regulations and the introduction to the practical realization of data protection mechanisms in relation to document security is considered.

**Study visit** to an EU MS in order to get more acquainted with advanced techniques and technologies on recognition of document falsification use of biometric features in travel documents, equipment of verifications of such features, automatic system of border checks.

**Thematic 3: Risk analysis for border guards and customs**

**Risk management for border guards and customs**

This area focuses on the specifics of risk management in six EaP countries. The training would initially focus on the BG/Customs activities. The aim is to exchange experience at international level and to describe the process of risk management, methods of risk analysis and profiling for better targeted control of cargos and passengers. The training session should also pay attention to topics such as information exchange on national and international level, information gathering and processing, early warning, etc.

**Study visit to an EU MS** to get acquainted with the advanced strategic, tactical-operational risk analysis and profiling methods of the law enforcement agencies.

**Fight against smuggling of drugs and cigarette/tobacco products**

This area aims to provide officers with the skills and knowledge necessary to identify potential high risk consignments, and to confidently perform an effective systematic and thorough examination of the consignments and vehicles, with the final aim of being able to identify deep or specially constructed concealments.

**5: Protection of intellectual property rights (IPR)**

This area aims to deliver a series of trainings to improve the legal and practical knowledge, skills and risk assessment capabilities of customs officers (including those working at BCP) and their managers.

Four main areas are underlined: promotion of legislation and enforcement, improvement of national and international cooperation, capacity building and raising awareness

**EUBAM****Institutional capacity**<sup>127</sup>

The MDBGS has been in a process of reform aimed at advancing toward the establishment of a law enforcement and fully contracted agency according to EU standards by 2011. The recruitment of conscripts for border guard service will come to an end in autumn 2011 and the last contingent of 200 conscripts ends the service in spring 2012. A three-year 'Plan of Institutional Development of the Border Guard Service 2009-2011' has been adopted, which provides for the modernisation and enhancement of the capacities of the Service.

This has been achieved by improving its legislative base, optimization of the structure and management system by switching from a 4 to a 3-level management system, creation of an integrated border control system, restructuring of the staff training system, upgrade of logistics and international cooperation. An 'Infrastructure Development Plan 2009-2011' has been run in parallel, which provides for building new border guard stations and improving other working locations.

The UASBGS has been going through an intensive organizational and logistical reform according to the 'Concept on Development of the UASBGS for the period 2006-2015'. This document has guided the UASBGS through a long-term improvement of its legal basis, structure, operations, human resources, information and management systems, logistics and international cooperation, providing for a reform divided into three stages to reach compliance with European standards and border regulations. Noticeable progress has been achieved in transforming the UASBGS from a military to an EU-type border agency by switching from a 5-level to a 4-level management system, thus contributing to the significant improvement in the fields of legislation, recruitment, training and career development. Phasing out conscription has been achieved in Ukraine, and all staff is now contracted at the Moldovan-Ukrainian border.

In 2009 a new 'Law on border control' was adopted, based on the principles of the Schengen Borders Code.

**Ukraine**<sup>128</sup>

The State Border Guard Service of Ukraine (SBGSU) is reforming its personnel management system in accordance with European standards, including personnel training:

- a two-level system for selection of contract personnel has been put in place;
- within the framework of the international technical assistance project "Reinforcing the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine Human Resources Management" the Training Center of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine was reconstructed and conditions were created to train up to 600 professionals per year.

The SBGSU National Academy has launched a new training course for cadets "Security and protection of the state border", with the focus on use of

<sup>127</sup> EUBAM progress report 2005/2010

<sup>128</sup> Integrated border management achievement and way ahead (Report International conference Kiev April 2010)

	<p>law enforcement powers, personal safety and security of servicemen, basic training in criminology, foreign languages and psychology.</p> <p>The State Border Guard Service of Ukraine intends to continue with the active and consistent implementation of measures to introduce integrated border management using the best European practices.</p> <p>One key component of the adoption of an integrated border management in line with EU standards is the development of staff and intellectual capacities of law-enforcement personnel, undertaking practical measures on implementation of European border security model. The aforementioned can be realized through implementation of international projects and programs jointly with the EU. These projects are used for fulfilling the following tasks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ personnel training, based on the European integrated border management model;</li> <li>➤ preparation of innovative tasks for the State Border Guard Service personnel based on recent European experience;</li> <li>➤ personnel training on law-enforcement activities devoid of military aspects;</li> <li>➤ introduction of EU basic training programme under Schengen Borders Code to the training process;</li> <li>➤ strengthening human resources in the law-enforcement sphere according to European and international standards;</li> <li>➤ optimization of the structure of law-enforcement agencies and reforming its management system.</li> </ul>
<b>I.7.2.2 Progresses were made to reinforce cooperation &amp; common mechanisms among border &amp; law enforcement bodies</b>	
<p>Information pertaining to specific interventions IBM FIT &amp; EUBAM (East)</p>	<p><b><u>EUBAM</u></b></p> <p><b><u>Joint operations</u></b></p> <p>To improve cooperation between Moldova and Ukraine in fighting cross-border crime and illegal migration, seven Joint Border Control Operations (JBCOs) were implemented in the period 2006- 2010. These operations brought together all relevant law enforcement agencies at the Moldovan-Ukrainian border, ensured better domestic and international information exchange and developed the necessary internal knowledge and planning capacity of agencies on how to further manage such actions. Over time the JBCOs have become more and more target oriented, intelligence driven, and resulted in better identification of illegal migration and smuggling cases and their joint investigations.</p> <p>These joint operations have served to progressively enhance the processes and methodologies utilised for strengthening international coordination of investigations and cooperation, which are aimed to successfully combat cross-border crimes in the region. Over the last five years, JBCOs raised the awareness of Ukrainian and Moldovan border agencies on best international practices and EU standards in combating cross-border criminality. Additionally, the international profile of the participating Services has been significantly increased.</p> <p><b><u>Joint Working Groups</u></b></p> <p>In 2008 an agreement was reached between relevant Moldovan and Ukrainian border control and criminal investigation authorities to create two permanent Working Groups (WGs). Working Group I focuses mainly on illegal migration and trafficking in human beings. Working Group II deals with trafficking in drugs and weapons, smuggling of goods and other types of customs fraud. The WGs aim at merging efforts and guiding all agencies in the same direction by permanent information exchange and joint targeting and have an important role in coordination of actions especially at the stage of follow-up investigations, at the same time ensuring update awareness of all participating agencies about the scale and characteristics of the criminal activities. Participation of the four Services in the two Working Groups is an important stimulus for improving the effectiveness of relevant MDUA law enforcement agencies by enhancing cooperation and intelligence sharing on the national and international levels. Since their inception, WGs have played a crucial role in the analysis and processing of data as well as exchanging information during the actions.</p>

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	<p>The example of Ukraine <b>in Joint cooperation</b><sup>129</sup></p> <p>Ukraine has developed fruitful cooperation with the border guards and immigration authorities of the EU states concerning exchange of information, risk analysis and sharing of experience in combating organized crime and illegal migration. Ukraine has signed the protocols and cooperation development plans with the German Federal Police and the border guard services of France, the United Kingdom, Latvia and Estonia.</p> <p>The <u>Working Agreement on Cooperation with Frontex was signed in 2007</u>. Under this agreement the parties conduct joint operations at the border, have launched cooperation on risk analysis and information exchange, and personnel training.</p> <p>Within the framework of cooperation with the EU Border Assistance Mission to Moldova and Ukraine (EUBAM) and in cooperation with the Border Guard Service of Moldova the parties conduct joint operations, organize joint working groups to improve performance of border crossing points, combat illegal migration, smuggling of weapons and drugs and organize joint patrolling of the border.</p> <p>The process of upgrading infrastructure and modernization of border protection and surveillance equipment in line with the EU standards is underway. With this in mind, in 2007 Ukraine developed and approved the State Programme for the Development and Reconstruction of Infrastructure of the State Border of Ukraine for the period up to 2015.</p>
<p>Information pertaining to specific interventions EuroMed Migration II</p>	<p><b><u>EUROMED MIGRATION II</u></b></p> <p>Trainings ensured a transfer of knowledge and experience on border management and migration among the MPC (through MPC officials involved). The field missions in both Tunisia and Egypt highlighted that – as expressed by Institutional stakeholders - stronger participation of officials from EU partner countries would have been beneficial for MPC, and for enhancing the dialogue among Euro-Med partner countries. The capacity to spread the awareness acquired by the participants at the level of agencies and Ministries in the countries depends on the organisation of each Institution in the different countries. The project documents analysed did not report on these specific issues. The field missions showed that there was little capitalisation at national level on the project's activities and results. <u>Based on the lessons learnt from EuroMed Migration II, in the EC design the continuation of this project into a phase III trainers should transfer more systematically the knowledge at country level. In this respect, during both field missions the beneficiary institutions mentioned to be keen to be more involved in the selection of the thematic areas for trainings and working groups. Also, they pointed out during the field mission in Egypt that “training the trainers” schemes should be foreseen to multiply the effects of the trainings; and that more junior officials should participate in the activities, which are currently beneficial only to a limited number of senior officials,</u></p>
<p><b>I.7.2.3 Specific measures have been foreseen to ensure the sustainability of the mechanism &amp; cooperation established</b></p>	
<p>Overall data and info, not related to specific Interventions</p>	<p>At dialogue level the sustainability is ensured by the structured policy for and mechanisms established at multilateral level by the EU with the countries of the 2 regions: Union of the Mediterranean and the Eastern Partnership.</p>
<p>Information pertaining to specific interventions <b><u>EaP IMB FIT</u></b></p>	<p>At the level of single intervention the results are to be obtained at long term. Hence the EC planned to finance further phases of the main projects in this field building on previous experience to consolidated the results and ensure a future sustainability in each of the countries involved.</p> <p><b><u>EaP IMB FIT</u></b></p> <p>The project linked the sustainability to commitment of local authorities &amp; regional cooperation. The following main cooperative partners - active in the EaP region - are foreseen during the implementation of the project. Their involvement will depend on the nature and context of the elaborated training programs and also based on the discussion in the course of the implementation of the project.</p>

<sup>129</sup> Integrated border management achievement and way ahead (Report International conference Kiev April 2010)



	<p>The aim of the UNDP-ICMPD run project, SCIBM is to enhance inter-agency, bilateral and regional cooperation among the South Caucasus countries (Republic of Armenia, Republic of Azerbaijan and Georgia), EUMS and other international stakeholders; and to facilitate the movement of persons and goods across the border whilst also ensuring security. <u>The participation of the project staff is foreseen during the regional event under thematic area 1.</u></p> <p>FRONTEX pays special attention to cooperation with the competent border guard authorities of third countries in line with general EU guidelines and the EU external relations policy. Bilateral working arrangements establishing operational cooperation with the relevant authorities of four out of six EaP countries have been signed (Republic of Belarus, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine) and are being actively implemented. According to the arrangements, cooperation focuses on the exchange of information and experience, risk analysis, joint operations, training, research and development, joint activities and secondment of border guards to EUMS' units responsible for border control, etc. The cooperation with the relevant authorities of all four countries is at an advanced stage and aims at improving the operational interoperability between EUMS and partner countries. <u>Frontex participation may be possible within the project implementation of parts of thematic area 3, where applicable and in line with the Frontex operational cooperation approach.</u></p> <p>The EUBAM has been supporting improvements to the standards of border management in Moldova and Ukraine and providing technical input in the settlement process of the Transnistrian conflict since late 2005. The work of the EUBAM is an example of thriving and beneficial cooperation. Their Action Plan for the forthcoming years covers the implementation of the complete spectrum of the IBM concept for Moldova and Ukraine. The action plan also includes EUBAM's proposal for technical expertise to facilitate the process of the border demarcation between Ukraine and Moldova. <u>EUBAM participation is foreseen during the implementation of thematic area 1 to 4, especially when Moldova and Ukraine are involved in the activities. Trainings planned within Ukraine and Moldova will before hand to be discussed with EUBAM in order to ensure alignment of activities.</u></p>
<p>Information pertaining to specific interventions</p> <p><b><u>EuroMed Migration II</u></b></p>	<p><b><u>EuroMed Migration II – October 2010 ROM (Potential sustainability. Score C)</u></b></p> <p>Regional cooperation initiatives can be a major instrument to promote a multilateral framework to tackle the political, economic and social issues that constitute common challenges in the Euro- Mediterranean zone. The programme aims to foster these regional cooperation efforts by consolidating the research-oriented work accomplished under the first Programme, taking account of the 8th and 9th Euro-Mediterranean Conference of Ministers of Foreign Affairs (Tampere, 27-28 November 2006 and Lisbon, 5-6 November 2007). These emphasised the need to strengthen the management of migratory flows in a comprehensive, integrated and balanced manner beneficial to the Euro-Mediterranean peoples and the need to increase cooperation in the fields of legal migration, migration and development and illegal migration.</p> <p>The most important factor when addressing institutional sustainability is whether the knowledge, information exchange and enhanced capacity are acknowledged and progressively integrated into the policy decision-making processes and implemented on the different MEDA governance structures. Ideally, EuroMEd Migration II results should be gradually embedded in wider national strategies and reform process in each partner country, backed up by adequate budgetary commitments. But this is far from being the norm in all MEDA countries, in which empirical migration reality is highly differentiated, and institutional differences are manifold. Nonetheless, MEDA partners recognise the need to exchange information and data, to explore means of maximising benefits of migration, and to tackle emerging migration-related issues.</p> <p>Since networks commonly require ownership and guidance, it is uncertain how cooperation between Mediterranean partners on migration will be maintained beyond the project. Information flows are not institutionalised, nor systematically ensured among MEDA ministries and there is a lack of cooperation tools on the regional level (in the form of databases, research centres or surveys).</p> <p>In this respect the field missions to Tunisia and Egypt confirmed that if, on the one hand, the project succeeded in opening-up a dialogue for EU and MEDA countries on issues of common interest related to Migration legislation and policies, the type of activities (working groups and trainings), the</p>

	<p>level of participation (often based on personal relationships) and the poor follow-up of both meetings and recommendations were an obstacle to the full realization of the project potential. There was indeed evidence of little capitalization on the activities, and low sustainability of the network of experts participating in the project.</p>
<p><b>JC 7.3: The Commission's regional support contributed to the progress in the policy &amp; security dimension of the ENPI partnership</b></p>	
<p><b>I.7.3.1 Evidence of progress in the strengthening of dialogue and in supporting the implementation of common solutions to policy and security issues of the ENPI region</b> (previously I.7.3.2, order of Indicators reversed to ensure an improved flow)</p>	
<p>Overall data and info, not related to specific Interventions</p>	<p><b>Euro-Mediterranean partnership</b></p> <p><b>Final declaration of the Barcelona Euro-Mediterranean Ministerial Conference of 27 and 28 November 1995 and its work programme</b></p> <p>The European Union (EU) establishes a multilateral cooperation with the countries of the Mediterranean basin. This partnership represents a new phase in their relationship. For the first time it addresses economic, social, human, and cultural aspects and questions of common security.</p> <p>This partnership became a reality with the adoption of the Barcelona Declaration by the EU Member States and the following 12 Mediterranean non-member countries (MNCs): Algeria, Cyprus, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Malta, Morocco, the Palestinian Authority, Syria, Tunisia and Turkey. The <a href="#">LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES</a> and the Arab Maghreb Union (AMU) (<a href="#">ER</a>) were invited, as was Mauritania as a member of the UMA.</p> <p>The partnership is based on a spirit of solidarity, with due regard for the characteristics specific to each of the participants. It supplements the other activities and initiatives undertaken in the interests of the peace, stability and development of the region.</p> <p><b>Political and security partnership</b></p> <p>The first objective of the partnership is to promote the emergence of a common area of peace and stability in the Mediterranean. This objective is to be achieved through multilateral political dialogue, in addition to the bilateral dialogues provided for by the EURO-MEDITERRANEAN ASSOCIATION AGREEMENTS. The partners therefore undertake to: respect human rights and fundamental principles by applying the principles of the UNITED NATIONS CHARTER and the UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS, and international law, and to exchange information in these areas; respect the principles of the rule of law and democracy, while recognising the right of each partner to choose and freely develop its own political, socio-cultural, economic and judicial system; respect the sovereignty of States, the equal rights of peoples and their right to self-determination; respect territorial integrity, the principles of non-intervention in internal affairs and the peaceful settlement of conflicts; combat terrorism, organised crime and drug trafficking; promote regional security, eliminate weapons of mass destruction, and adhere to international and regional nuclear non-proliferation regimes, as well as arms control and disarmament agreements. The partners support the fair, comprehensive and sustainable settlement of conflicts in the Middle East, founded specifically on the resolutions of the UN Security Council.</p> <p><b>Social, cultural and human partnership</b></p> <p>The partners cooperate with the aim of developing human resources, and promoting understanding between cultures and exchanges between civil societies. To this end, the Barcelona Declaration and its work programme emphasise: the importance of intercultural dialogue, and of dialogues between religions; the importance of the role the media can play in the reciprocal recognition and understanding of cultures; cultural exchanges, knowledge of other languages, implementation of educational and cultural programmes that respect cultural identities; the importance of health and social development and respect for fundamental social rights; the participation of civil society in the Euro-Mediterranean partnership and strengthening cooperation between regional and local authorities; combating illegal immigration, terrorism, drug trafficking, international crime and corruption.</p> <p><b>An Economic and financial partnership</b> is also established</p> <p>The Barcelona Declaration provides for periodic meetings of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Mediterranean partners and the EU. These <a href="#">EURO-MEDITERRANEAN CONFERENCES</a> are prepared by the Euro-Mediterranean Committee for the Barcelona process which is also responsible for monitoring the</p>

process and the cooperation priorities.

Extracts from **Euro-Mediterranean Political and Security Dialogue** (Ahmed Driss, Director, « Centre Études Méditerranéennes Internationales - CEMI »),

Tunis The establishment of the Barcelona Process in 1995, instituting the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership between the European Union and the countries in the Southern and Eastern Mediterranean Region, brought great hope with it for several reasons. Finally, the Mediterranean Sea, long considered a border between two worlds, was aspiring to become a common space for peace, stability and shared prosperity, a space for dialogue through which one hoped to settle all conflicts. Hence, the launching of this process was accompanied by a great wave of enthusiasm relative to the oldest conflict known to the Mediterranean in the modern era, namely, the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. The Madrid Peace Process had just begun to blossom, allowing for all sorts of hopes; the European Union could already see itself playing a major role in this conflict and in the region in general. It felt strong and powerful, and launched its political and security policies at the same time, thus attempting to distance itself from its powerful American ally. The proposed Partnership was conceived, according to several experts, as a mechanism for conflict prevention through dialogue, understanding and the exchange of wealth and values. To a large extent, this vision, too optimistic and nearly utopian, did not work. The EMP did not manage to resolve nor prevent any of the conflicts that the region has undergone or is undergoing; nor has it managed to create grounds for understanding on the basis of common values relative to Democracy, Human Rights and the Rule of Law, and issues such as those relating to terrorism or immigration remain points of discord.

In the case of conflicts on the south shore of the Mediterranean, the EU, and the EMP in particular, have no influence, nor did they play any role in the bloody crisis that Algeria experienced for a decade, nor in the Western Sahara conflict, nor even in the minor conflict of Leila/Perejil Island between Morocco and Spain. Whenever the mechanism for handling conflicts established within the framework of the Partnership should have come into play, it always failed.

Concerning the Middle East conflict, even before the second Intifada and the doubts about the Oslo peace process, European engagement has often been judged insufficient and lacking resolve by Arab Partners. After the said Intifada, all European efforts died out. Indeed, Israel and the United States did everything they could to make sure that the EU would play no role, or at least only a minimal one.

This is essentially due to the weakness of the European position, which, in turn, is due to the division of its members on the attitude to take towards certain international matters and its incapacity to establish a common, homogenous foreign policy.

This fragility, already extant in the time of the Europe of the 15 (the Balkan conflict, for instance, was not an arena of success for the EU either, and only the intervention of NATO put an end to the conflict in 1999), became manifest after the enlargement of the EU and the admission of new Member States, some of which were also new NATO members. At that point, the division appeared between the "Europeanists" and the "pro-NATO" faction, leaning towards American positions. The Iraq War showed the extent of the divergence between the "old" and the "new" Europe, and above all showed the dimension of the US role in a region that Europe, or at least certain European powers, consider their own.

In any case, whether within the framework of the EMP in its original format or within the framework of the ENP, structural problems persist, which according to certain experts are due to the vagueness of the Euro-Mediterranean political dialogue, often biased by irrational considerations associated with exaggeratedly negative perceptions, elicited both in the North and the South by fundamentalism and terrorism of an Islamic tint, as well as by immigration; these two phenomena disorient dialogue and make it ineffective.

On both the northern and southern shores of the Mediterranean, Islamic fundamentalism has long been considered a major source of threat to security and stability in the region. A factor of internal political destabilisation, fundamentalism has been combated by South Mediterranean regimes, under the encouragement of the West, with Europe in the forefront.

In this regard, the attitude of the European Union has been rather ambivalent, at first encouraging "vigilance" and measures of prevention against

terrorism, measures that necessarily entail infringement of the rights and liberties of individuals, and more particularly, those of Islamists or at times people who simply display signs of religiosity. Then, realising that this anti-Islamist strategy of exclusion represents an obstacle to any efforts towards reform, the EU adopted a new position, pressing the governments involved to accept dialogue with the so-called 'moderate' Islamists and to open the way for their political participation.

This new position is based not only on the will to end conflicts through inclusion, but also, and perhaps above all, on a certain conviction that these 'moderate Islamists' show a great deal of interest in reforms concerning Rule of Law and good governance. EU demands relative to constitutional reform, electoral laws, anti-corruption laws and economic reform converge more with Islamists' demands than those of the current governing elites. This European policy reversal irritates the Southern Mediterranean regimes, which continue to reject this logic, the more so since, to the argument that the Islamists will have different positions on women's rights and the application of Sharia in the sphere of criminal law as well as in that of personal status and other spheres, the Europeans reply that they should not be judged on their hidden, presumed intentions but rather on their public positions and current approaches.

In this dialogue of the deaf, a solution seems none too imminent. In any case, though positions concerning the participation of Islamists in politics diverge, in the struggle against terrorism, there is perfect agreement, or nearly. In late 2005, the partners agreed on a Code of Conduct on Countering Terrorism that would simultaneously guarantee the effectiveness of antiterrorist measures and respect for human rights.

The Code of Conduct above all shows the determination of members of the EMP to employ all means to counter terrorism in the region. The final declaration of the Paris Summit in July 2008 establishing the Union for the Mediterranean and that of the Marseille Barcelona Process: Union for the Mediterranean Ministerial Conference in November 2008 both reiterated the need for applying this Code, which means that this point remains one of the top priorities of the Euro-Mediterranean political and security dialogue.

Insofar as immigration, for at least two decades now, many experts have attempted to establish a direct association between security issues and immigration. Few analysts, on the other hand, have attempted to differentiate between a realistic view of the potential threat inherent to immigration and the subjective perception of what this could be.

In the Euro-Mediterranean context, it is clear that in the Barcelona Declaration, the aim of limiting immigration from southern countries was well established. The perception of immigration as a threat governed European policy, which dealt with this issue solely from a security angle. It may well be that with 5 million foreign nationals from South Mediterranean Countries (primarily Turks and Maghrebi), Europe could justify a certain degree of concern. The state of poverty in which the great majority of these immigrants live could induce them to embrace violence (as with the case of the inhabitants of French suburbs, for instance, whose movement expresses their discontent), and social exclusion could also foster a type of communitarianism that could easily serve as a breeding ground for supporters of terrorism.

#### RSP TACIS 2000-2006

In the programming period (2000-2006), an amount of €85 million was allocated for activities in the area of Justice, Freedom and Security (JFS) under the Regional Tacis Programme, in addition to the substantial allocations under the national programmes and funds made available under the pilot budget line B7-667 (asylum and migration) and its successor thematic programme AENEAS (asylum and migration). These activities have focused on three main priority areas: combating transnational organised crime, border management and migration management including, asylum management.

In the priority area of **transnational organised crime**, the main focus for the region has been on the fight against drugs and trafficking in human beings. In the area of **border management**, activities have focused on supporting the efforts made by partner countries' to reform their national border management systems and to turn them into modern organisations that are closer to EU standards and best practice through institution and capacity building projects and the supply of modern equipment.

13 Projects in the area of **migration management, including asylum management** have been implemented in the Western NIS and Central Asia.

Activities have focused on improving the legislative framework, to support an adequate organisation and a system more in line with EU and international standards and improving the capacities of officials in charge of migration and asylum matters.

Looking back to past implementation of the 2000-2006 strategy, it seems that the most successful projects have been those which from the outset have benefited from a sustained high level political support provided from a regional institutional framework. By contrast, projects that have been implemented through a bottom-up approach, i.e. as a result of demand from individual partner countries, rather than within a well defined political multi-lateral framework, have tended to remain isolated, even when successful, and in general have not succeeded in fostering a genuine regional spin-off.

The ENPI strategy should therefore be implemented by supporting as much as possible initiatives that are strongly based on an existing political willingness among beneficiary countries to co-operate on a regional basis or initiatives which include actions to boost the overall political commitment to target sectors.

*RSP East 2007-2013*

#### *Conflict*

The region has a history of instability and conflict, with several 'frozen conflicts' still unresolved. A decade of conflict and instability in Chechnya has largely destroyed civilian infrastructure and damaged public governance and the rule of law. Mass unemployment and a general breakdown of social services have resulted in widespread poverty and dependency on social benefits and humanitarian aid. There is a risk that conflict and instability will continue to affect the North Caucasus region for some years to come. In the South Caucasus, Georgia and Russia have a difficult relationship as a result of the separatist regions of Abkhazia and South Ossetia, while Armenia and Azerbaijan are locked in conflict over Nagorno Karabakh. Moldova and Ukraine are however making good cooperative progress on Transnistria, while relations with Russia on the matter remain difficult.

As a result of past and present conflicts, almost all of the countries of the region have, to varying degrees, difficulties with the existence of anti-personnel landmines and explosive remnants of war. In some parts of the region, this represents a serious threat to civilians as well as to the environment. Action in this area requires increased cooperation and coordination between the countries of the region, and would benefit greatly from progress in frozen conflicts.

#### *Justice, Freedom and Security*

Serious challenges are faced with regard to organised crime. Large parts of the region constitute key smuggling and trafficking routes for illicit small arms and light weapons, people and illegal drugs, which adds to this problem. Trafficking in human beings is a major challenge affecting most countries in the region. Improving border management is essential to address this, and, at present, many borders are either insecure or poorly or corruptly managed. Corruption among law enforcement officials seriously affects the functioning of many institutions. Migration management, including asylum needs to be improved. Drugs also represent an important issue in many countries of the region are located on the heroine route between Afghanistan and the EU. National and international terrorism also affects the region.

Basic principle of the regional programme is to facilitate and advance cooperation in areas of mutual interest and benefit between the partner countries themselves, and between the EC and the partner countries.

Assistance targeted at these policy objectives will be most effective where it covers a limited number of areas chosen on the basis of the following criteria: i) the strategic importance in the context of EU- regional cooperation including partner country ownership and cooperation objectives; ii) the comparative advantage of the EC as a donor based on lessons learnt from previous assistance; iii) the comparative advantage of assistance at regional rather than a national level; iv) the complementarity with national strategies; v) the complementarity with the strategies and actions of other donors including IFIs; and vi) coherence of the ENP-based cooperation policy with other core policies of the EU ("policy mix"). In addition, to monitor the

implementation and outcomes of the cooperation measures, comparable regional-level statistics based on European standards will be required.

In particular, the response strategy follows, in several areas, directly from previous assistance. In this way, it is possible to build upon existing and emerging mechanisms, and to assist in their development, so as to achieve a maximum focus and effectiveness of the programmes and their ownership by partners.

#### **EC Cooperation response**

##### **Border and Migration Management, the Fight against Transnational Organised Crime, and Customs**

Although each of these areas requires intervention and action at national level there is also a rationale for region-wide activities due to: a) the trans-boundary nature of these areas and their associated challenges; b) the economies of scale afforded by certain activities such as training being done at regional or sub-regional level; c) the increased opportunity for cooperation and contacts which such activities provide for partner countries; and d) the need for reliable and comparable statistics at a regional level based on European standards.

Assistance in this sector will support regional border and migration management initiatives. In the fight against transnational organised crime, there will be support for cooperation between partner countries themselves, and between partner countries and the EU, and the potential to support existing and future regional initiatives. Particular attention shall be paid to measures against trafficking in human beings. In customs, there will be assistance for promoting internationally agreed norms and standards to ensure the security of the international trade supply chain as well as for encouraging cooperation between customs administrations, particularly at borders.

**The Söderköping Process**<sup>130</sup> is at the basis of the Eastern Partnership. It was launched during the first Swedish Presidency of the EU in May 2001 as a proactive initiative to respond to the challenges of EU enlargement eastwards, and to promote better cooperation on asylum and migration related issues among the countries situated along the future eastern border of EU Member States. The initiative was named "The Söderköping Process" after the town of Söderköping in Sweden where the first meeting took place. Since 2004, the Söderköping Process has specifically focused on sharing of experience on asylum, protection, migration and border management issues between Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, the Slovak Republic, Poland and Romania on the one hand and Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine on the other.

In the beginning of 2009, a strategy for the future of the Söderköping Process was adopted. The aim of the strategy was to enable the participating Governments to transform the Söderköping Process from a traditional partner driven project to a government led initiative.

On 3 November 2010 the Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs approved the application for funding of the Söderköping Process for the period October 2010-June 2011.

From the beginning, the main goal of the Söderköping Process has been to assist with aligning to international standards asylum, migration and border management related policies, as well as legislation and practices, of Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine. This has been done through the sharing of best practices and lessons learned in reforming national asylum and migration management systems to align with the EU *acquis*. The Söderköping Process has a vast experience in facilitating policy dialogue and the exchange of information on a wide array of migration and asylum issues between the participating states. The Process acts as a comprehensive information sharing mechanism between Governments through the Söderköping Process web portal (in English and Russian), which facilitates the sharing of statistics, migration trends, policy developments, research and legislation, as well as access to key EU policy documents, EU directives and best practices

Bilateral and multilateral dialogue at the expert/practitioner level is coordinated to allow asylum, migration and border guard officials and NGOs to work with their counterparts in other countries on a specific set of issues.

<sup>130</sup> [HTTP://SODERKOPING.ORG.UA/PAGE108.HTML](http://soderkoping.org.ua/page108.html)



	<p>The main activities of the Process are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Meetings of the National Coordinators (as necessary, two or three times per year)</li> <li>2. High Level Meeting (annual)</li> <li>3. Training and information sharing, seminars and workshops on thematic issues</li> </ol> <p>In 2009, the participating countries in the Söderköping Process decided to work towards integrating the Söderköping Process into the Eastern Partnership. The Söderköping Process offers an existing and well functioning comprehensive concept that could be placed under the aegis of the multilateral dimension of the EaP, thus involving all partner countries, EU Member States, the Commission and other relevant EU bodies. This would broaden the migration agenda of the EaP and fill the existing gap in its multilateral dimension. Through the integration of the Söderköping Process into the EaP, important synergies with the Building Migration Partnerships Process and the Budapest Process may also be achieved.</p> <p>Since the launch of the Eastern Partnership (EaP) in May 2009 in Prague, significant steps have been taken in its implementation. Relations between the European Union and the partner countries have deepened and developed, with EU integration resting firmly at the core. Platforms are the main tool of the Eastern Partnership (EaP) multilateral track. They reflect 4 main areas of cooperation between the Eastern Partner countries and the EU, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Democracy, good governance and stability (platform 1);</li> <li>▪ Economic integration and convergence with EU policies (platform 2);</li> <li>▪ Energy security (platform 3) and</li> <li>▪ People to people Contacts (platform 4).</li> </ul> <p>Meetings are held at least twice a year at the level of senior officials engaged in the reform work in the relevant policy areas. The platforms report to the annual meetings of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the EaP. The work of the platforms may occasionally be promoted through sector-specific Ministerial meetings.</p> <p>The 2009 Prague Declaration which launched the Eastern Partnership also foresees the possibility of creating panels in the framework of these thematic platforms in order to support work in specific areas. Each platform can establish panels in order to support its work in specific areas to discuss of technical issues under the main topic treated by the platform. The panel on migration has been created in 2011 and the work plan includes technical issues such as asylum status, circular migration, etc...Panel can have also technical studies on the specific issues.</p>
<p>Information pertaining to specific interventions EUROMESCO (Euro-Mediterranean Study Commission)</p>	<p>EuroMeSCo started in June 1996. The purpose of MeSCo had been to encourage cooperation between research institutes dealing with policy and security issues around the Mediterranean basin. In 1996, MeSCo was expanded into EuroMeSCo with the European Union encouragement as a result of the November 1996 signature of the Barcelona Declaration. This ushered in the European Union's comprehensive policy for the Mediterranean, the EMP or the Barcelona Process, bringing together European Union states with their Southern Mediterranean neighbours in an initiative designed to create there a zone of "shared peace, prosperity and stability". Since its creation in 1996, EuroMeSCo has been adopted by the EMP as an official confidence-building measure and has engaged in a three research programmes, with the financial support from the European Commission. The first two programmes had generated a series of policy papers and a book, whilst the third research programme - a three year project - was completed in mid 2004, and followed by a two-year intern programme in 2004 and 2005. In October 2005, a new research and information programme was launched for the period 2005-2009. According to the ROM reports, the outcomes were not well disseminated and they did not reach the relevant stakeholders in the various counties so they could not influence the political debate at regional level. For this reason the Commission decided to stop the financing of this project in November 2009.</p> <p>Euromesco has been monitored 3 times over the project implementation period, ROM missions have been carried out in 2006, 2007, 2008. Here below</p>

table summarising the marks obtained in the different ROM reports.

Date of ROM	Marks obtained
2006	1. Quality of project design: b 2. Efficiency of implementation to date: b 3. Effectiveness to date: b 4. Impact prospects: c 5. Potential sustainability: d
2007	1. Quality of project design c 2. Efficiency of implementation to date c 3. Effectiveness to date c 4. Impact prospects c 5. Potential sustainability d
2008	1. Quality of project design c 2. Efficiency of implementation to date d 3. Effectiveness to date c 4. Impact prospects c 5. Potential sustainability c

The project had a worsening of the overall grading and quality during its implementation. Nonetheless its high relevance of the project as a measure of confidence building, it had a very poor management, notably in relation to the financial system of the referent Institution in Portugal, and results were not at the level of the expectations. EuroMesco produced reports but they remain mainly at the level of academics works. In addition the outcomes were not well disseminated and they did not reach the relevant stakeholders in the various counties so they could not influence the political debate at regional level. For the reason the EC decided to stop the financing of this project in November 2009.

Here below the main points from the ROM report in 2008 which gives the picture of the projects situation

## 2. Efficiency of implementation to date

The overall quality of the activities (research, seminars, studies, and website) has improved since 2007 thanks to the management team, despite the "internal power struggle" between them and the Lead and Co-lead institutes. A strong opacity exists concerning all the accounting. Very serious doubts remain regarding payment procedures. There is no visibility at all, no transparency of accountings under the responsibility of the Portuguese Institute (IEEI). It's extremely harmful to the project that payments are rarely made in due time. Undefined amounts could even "disappear" according to some steering group members who commented that they lost their confidence in IEEI and his recently appointed manager. Several members of the steering group intend to leave the network if the secretariat is not rapidly transferred to the Istituto Affari Internazionali in Rome.

If the inter-institutional structure is adequate, the outcome as of to-day is exactly the opposite. The professional negligence and even complete lack of implication of both the Lead and Co-Lead, explain that the partners contribution is by far not what it should be. The Lead Manager/Chef de file refused to join the latest steering group meeting and the Annual Conference in Amman. On the other hand, every institute in the network shows a great respect to the key experts, their professionalism, and their implication. They pointed out several improvements to be brought to the Contract with a view to better serving the purpose.

The statutes of EuroMeSCo (§ 21) state that "EuroMeSCo's accounts will be audited by one or more auditors appointed by the General Assembly". During the field mission in Lisbon, it has not been possible to meet the two persons being authorized to sign on the EuroMeSCo account.

The General Assembly organised in Amman was very critical of the fact that none of the participating members had received any single document (annual accounts, profit & loss accounts).

Referring to the scheduled activities, EuroMeSCo's programme of activities can be summarized into six sections. The website publicises all the events and activities, publications (papers, briefs, reports, newsletter, members' publications). The Fifth Interim Technical Report, covering the first six months of 2008, summarizes the activities undertaken during that period. The activities from end 2008 to 2009 are well identified for a total budget of € 738,500. They expect to produce in 2009, 24 research papers for a total expense of € 360,000. Up to now, 71 Studies out of 100 have been issued.

Following the past monitoring mission (October 2007) that revealed serious problems in the management of the project, the EuroMeSCo team has drafted an annual work programme and introduced several working methods intended to increase efficiency and transparency. It was pointed out, in the monitoring report that: *"By becoming a funding body, a dependence relationship might be established between member organisations and the IEEI, thus inverting accountability relationships and jeopardizing the partnership-building component"*.

### 3. Effectiveness to date.

The members of the network are drawn from the 39 member-countries of the EMP. There are currently 52 member institutes, 30 observer institutes and 2 international associate members. EuroMeSCo produces four main types of publications: the EuroMeSCo Reports, the EuroMeSCo Papers, the EuroMeSCo Briefs and a regular Newsletter (also sent in hard copy to 3,000 addressees). The results achieved from research or crisis seminars are difficult to appreciate especially when they bring together members from conflict areas. The confidence building is rather difficult to measure. The project remains a "think tank" network for all the research institutes.

The beneficiaries of the project are twofold: (i) the research institutes as members of the network, who have access to all the publications produced by the members and (ii) the intermediate beneficiaries (i.e. senior officials of the EMP and related decision makers, NGO's and other research institutes).

To date, the project has succeeded in involving member institutes mainly through the research programme, where they participate on a competitive basis. Besides, partners gain access to the activities through a series of regularly held workshops, the regularly updated website, and the monthly newsletter, which reaches so far 3,000 professionals and institutions. However, the level of implication tends to decrease.

The EuroMeSCo website has seen drastic improvement in terms of content, visual appeal and information update. It is now a useful tool for everybody that has an interest in the Mediterranean area. Content wise, the cross-fertilisation of ideas should stimulate broader and better informed debate. Besides that, the monthly newsletter is now also an "e-newsletter" with at least one extended article by a researcher from the network.

### 4. Impact prospects.

Last year, several problems disrupted the fulfillment of the specific objectives due to mismanagement. This year, EuroMeSCo produced a lot more publications thanks to the new team of key experts. They do really put members of the network together. A "network/team spirit" exists among the members with also certain solidarity. EuroMeSCo do break down barriers, it builds a community with high ideals, it is a platform of discussion. The impact is difficult to measure but it has been verified that important contacts are arranged "out of records" confirmed by members attending the Annual Conference in Amman. This is specially the case for the "crisis seminars" based on "confidence building".

The visibility has been improved with the media being more present (5 different press representatives attended the conference in Amman). The website survey, being well designed, shows a constant increase of "visitors" which constitutes a positive prospect of the project.

This positive "e-window" [events & activities, publications of papers (71), briefs, reports, newsletter (3000 addressees), member's publications] contributes to the visibility. The quality of the publications should prevail on the quantity (refer to previous monitoring mission) in order to enhance the impact of the project.

EuroMeSCo does promote dialog and discussions ("think tank") between research institutes. It has the ability to influence and reinforce regional projects and new governance!

The field missions in Egypt confirmed that the Euro-Mediterranean Study Commission is perceived as a knowledgeable network of research centres on

	<p>politics and security in the Mediterranean, and that the quality of the material produced within EuroMesCo is high. Nevertheless, its work was considered as “highly academic”, not really aiming at impacting concretely the political scenario. People (EUMS, CSOs) mainly recall that the EC supported studies and networking activities of this high-level “think-thank”, and that there is a web-site dedicated to foreign policy institutes in the Euro Mediterranean region, where the relevant institutes can network, share publications on current security issues and exchange information.</p> <p>5. Potential sustainability</p> <p>No financial and institutional viability exists without the EU support status. Several European research institutes participated to the funding of EuroMeSCo (such as Chatham House) before the signing of the present contract with the EU. Without any partnership agreements with large institutions, membership fee or public contribution, EuroMeSCo is not in a position to survive at the end of the project. Most of the research institutions are NGO's without contribution of any public funds.</p> <p>As already mentioned before, without the transfer of the secretariat to Rome (as decided in Amman), the project can be considered as dying (moribund!).</p> <p>The existing “network spirit” and the potentialities of the institutions are major reasons to continue. One can conclude that EuroMeSCo contains in itself a huge potential for building peace and confidence. It just requires a better management and there is an obvious need for more regular supervision of the EC supervisory boards starting with both a financial and institutional audits.</p>
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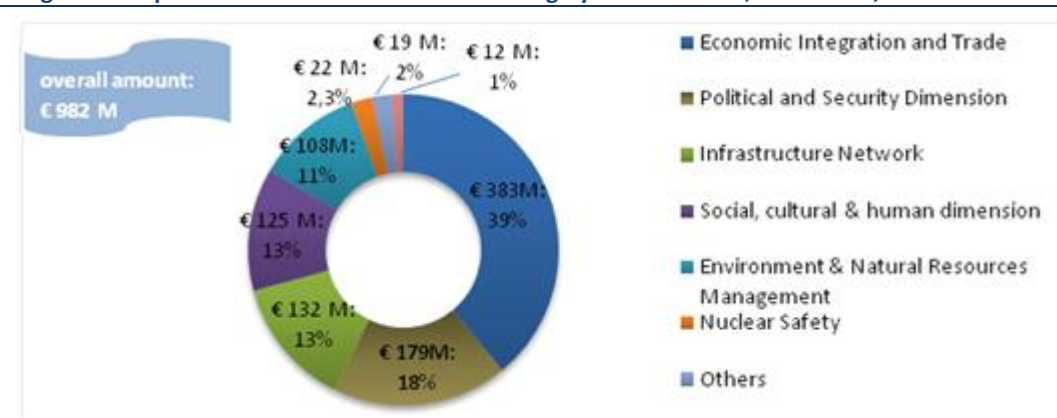
**I.7.3.2 EC designed appropriate interventions & related tools to improve the dialogue on security & policy issues at regional level among foreign policy institutes**  
 (previously I.7.3.1, order of Indicators reversed to ensure an improved flow)

<p>Information pertaining to specific interventions  <b>EUROMESCO</b></p>	<p>The EC approved on specific programme to contribute to the dialogue at policy and security level which is the <b>EuroMesco</b>.</p> <p>Conceived as a confidence building measure within the EuroMediterranean Partnership (EMP), EuroMeSCo formally began in June 1996, taking after an earlier initiative, MeSCo, aimed at fostering cooperation between specialised research institutes around the Mediterranean basin. In its current form, since 2005, the project is structured along six distinct albeit highly integrated sub-projects and is based on a simple though sound twofold concept: (a) to reinforce cooperation among the community of research institutes in the Euro-Mediterranean Zone in matters of policy and security (b) act as a source of analytical expertise in these fields especially for the European Union. It comprises a coherent and clear-cut organisation of tasks and, considering the built-in experience of the consortium and its co-leader (the IEEI, which acts as the “real” operational leader) and a rather simple project logic.</p> <p><b>Project Background.</b> EuroMeSCo began in June 1996. The purpose of MeSCo had been to encourage cooperation between research institutes dealing with policy and security issues around the Mediterranean basin. In 1996, MeSCo was expanded into EuroMeSCo with the European Union encouragement as a result of the November 1996 signature of the Barcelona Declaration. This ushered in the European Union's comprehensive policy for the Mediterranean, the EMP or the Barcelona Process, bringing together European Union states with their Southern Mediterranean neighbours in an initiative designed to create there a zone of "shared peace, prosperity and stability". Since its creation in 1996, EuroMeSCo has been adopted by the EMP as an official confidence-building measure and has engaged in a three research programmes, with the financial support from the European Commission. The first two programmes had generated a series of policy papers and a book, whilst the third research programme - a three year project - was completed in mid 2004, and followed by a two-year intern programme in 2004 and 2005. In October 2005, a new contract was signed with the European Commission and a new research and information programme launched for the period 2005-2009. The network's membership is designed to reflect the national composition of the EMP and its objective of ensuring equality between members within the Partnership. EuroMeSCo functions both as an official confidence-building measure within the EMP and as a source of analytical expertise in the policy and security fields with which it is concerned.</p> <p><b>Project Intervention Logic.</b> The main goal of the four-year programme proposed by the EuroMeSCo network is to strengthen and widen the scope of</p>
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	<p>interaction within the members of an expanding policy-oriented research network, and in doing so to contribute to strengthen the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership, and, gradually, neighbourhood, so as to make its stated objective of <i>integration</i> and <i>inclusion</i> in the wider European space through the promotion of democracy, prosperity and peace.</p> <p>In achieving this two-pronged objective, EuroMeSCo is called upon to further investigate and comment upon the political and security aspects - and related issues - of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership and the European Neighbourhood Policy, and at the same time to play a non-negligible role in their implementation, particularly in what concerns reaching out to civil societies.</p> <p>In order to perform the twin role of "think tank" and actor of the Barcelona and Neighbourhood Processes (B&amp;NP), in discharging the services required, EuroMeSCo builds upon the experience it has accumulated between 1996 and 2005, so as to achieve six primary outcomes.</p> <p>EuroMeSCo firstly serves as a vehicle of expertise, to inform practitioners and participants in the B&amp;NP, as well as other interested parties including academia, foreign and security policy establishments, and civil society at large and secondly as a vehicle for democratisation in that all EuroMeSCo activities including research and debate involves experts and practitioners with no form of political discrimination, based solely on academic standards of independence, and quality and relevance of output. EuroMeSCo's programme contributes towards capacity and institution-building, striving to reduce one aspect of the recognised North-South asymmetry within the Barcelona Process, and in so doing, partly addressing the issue of 'ownership' as well as contributing towards a more substantial dialogue involving all parties concerned.</p>														
<p><b>1.7.3.3 The EU/EC's mandate for security related issues has enabled it to support policy &amp; security regional cooperation in ways which were not possible for other donors / actors</b></p>															
<p>Overall data and info, not related to specific Interventions</p>	<p>The European Commission has a key role to play in terms of adding value through its assistance to the region. Through the ENP and Common Spaces, the EU has the ability to act as a mediator, facilitator, and accelerator of processes beneficial to both the EU and partner countries. No other donor has this key position in the region as a neighbour and a partner, and EU assistance therefore represents a unique driver for change and progress in key areas and sectors in the region.</p> <p><b>Overview of the Policy sector</b></p> <p>The so-called <i>Political and Security Dimension sector (POL)</i> in the Inventory has been categorized in six different sub-sectors as it follows:</p> <p><b>Sub-sectors under the political and security dimension (POL)</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sub-sector</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1. Justice</td> <td>Constitutional development, legal drafting; institutional strengthening of legal judicial system; legal training and education, legal advice and services, crime prevention.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Human Rights &amp; Democracy</td> <td>Monitoring of human rights performance; support for national and regional human rights bodies; protection of ethnic, religious and cultural minorities. Strengthening Good Governance and Democratic process, electoral assistance and monitoring.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Civilian Peace-Building, Conflict Prevention and Resolution</td> <td>Support for civilian activities related to peace building, conflict prevention and resolution, including capacity building, monitoring, dialogue and information exchange and funds to UNRWA.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Security and Fight against Terrorism</td> <td>Reform of the Security and Police System, assistance in combating terrorism.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5. Migration, Refugees and Border Management</td> <td>Initiatives for Border Management Assistance and training, Development of comprehensive anti-trafficking initiatives, assistance for refugee management and migration development.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6. Demining and Ammunition Destruction</td> <td>Clearance of ammunitions</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Over the period 2004-2012 the POL sector received EUR 179 million from both the geographic and the thematic instruments financing regional</p>	Sub-sector	Description	1. Justice	Constitutional development, legal drafting; institutional strengthening of legal judicial system; legal training and education, legal advice and services, crime prevention.	2. Human Rights & Democracy	Monitoring of human rights performance; support for national and regional human rights bodies; protection of ethnic, religious and cultural minorities. Strengthening Good Governance and Democratic process, electoral assistance and monitoring.	3. Civilian Peace-Building, Conflict Prevention and Resolution	Support for civilian activities related to peace building, conflict prevention and resolution, including capacity building, monitoring, dialogue and information exchange and funds to UNRWA.	4. Security and Fight against Terrorism	Reform of the Security and Police System, assistance in combating terrorism.	5. Migration, Refugees and Border Management	Initiatives for Border Management Assistance and training, Development of comprehensive anti-trafficking initiatives, assistance for refugee management and migration development.	6. Demining and Ammunition Destruction	Clearance of ammunitions
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programs for the ENP area. Globally this amount corresponds to 18% of the overall EC funding for the two ENP regions (EUR 982 million), as indicated by the graph below.

**Regional cooperation: breakdown of ENP funding by macro-sector, 2004-2010, € M**

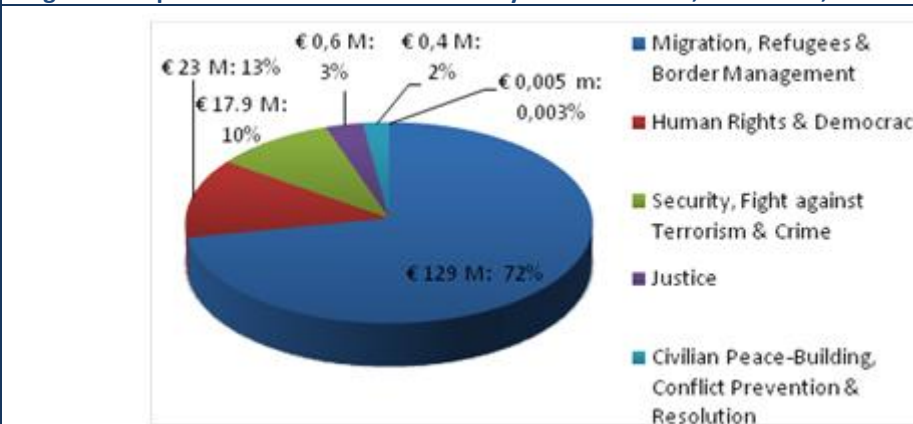


The amount presented in this graph include contributions from regional contracts financed by geographic and thematic instruments.

Within the POL sector, *Migration, Refugees and Border Management* is the sub-sector that received the highest amount of funds from both the geographic and the thematic instruments financing EC regional programs for the ENP area. Globally the sub-sector received **EUR 129 million**, accounting for **72%** of the POL sector<sup>131</sup>.

total funding under

**Regional cooperation: breakdown of funds by POL sub-sector, 2004-2010, € M**



The amount presented in this graph include contributions from regional contracts financed by geographic and thematic instruments.

<sup>131</sup> The complete list for the contracts for the *Migration, Refugees and Border Management* sub-sector is provided in volume 3.



	Regional distribution of funds within the POL sector, 2004-2010, € M			
	Sub-sector POL	ENP East	ENP South	ENP (whole region)
	Migration, Refugees & Border Management	98.305.960,35	24.430.884,27	6.000.000,00
	Human Rights & Democracy	12.844.015,57	8.472.787,80	1.759.500,00
	Security, Fight against Terrorism & Crime	7.865.088,54	9.997.000,70	0,00
	Justice	174.203,08	5.384.538,69	0,00
	Civilian Peace-Building, Conflict Prev. & Resolution	72.585,71	3.808.909,56	5.442,15
	Demining & Ammunition Destruction	5.480,00	0,00	0,00
<b>JC 7.4: The Commission's regional support contributed to raise awareness of human rights and gender issues and mainstreamed them in the migration &amp; security interventions (including policy dialogue) within the relevant Institutions</b>				
<b>1.7.4.1 Human rights &amp; gender issues are mainstreamed and adequately integrated in the programming &amp; implementation process &amp;</b>				
<b>1.7.4.2 The EC designed appropriate tools aiming at raising the awareness of security and migration services on human rights and gender issues (e.g. training courses, good practice sharing, etc.)</b>				
Overall data and info, not related to specific Interventions	<p><b>HR Mainstreaming</b></p> <p>On the whole, the progress on mainstreaming human rights in EC/EU action appears to have been limited. While the political discourse in favor of human rights, the overall awareness among staff and the development of new policies with a stronger human rights focus (e.g. in the area of food and access to health) have increased substantially, <b>coherent action on mainstreaming remains ad hoc, unsystematic and insufficiently supported from the hierarchy.</b></p> <p>The desk analysis of six concrete areas where EC sought to mainstream human rights shows <b>the phenomenon of 'dilution' of the human rights component as the cycle moves downstream</b> (i.e. from broad political pledges to clear policies, coherent programming, choice and combination of instruments, selection of actors, suboptimal use of human rights clauses, etc.). All this is compounded by a lack of even basic systems to monitor and evaluate progress in relation to mainstreaming. This dilution is related to <b>political resistance of partner countries</b> but also to major <b>internal weaknesses at EU level</b>, such as limited political leverage and inconsistent decision-making with regard to the place and weight of human rights in EU external action. In the area of migration and asylum efforts were deployed to develop a more coherent policy framework that integrates human rights considerations.</p> <p>The EU's difficulties to reconcile values and interests have been widely documented and criticized by media and civil society. <b>The Arab Spring was an eye-opener on the limits of the "stability versus human rights approach"</b> and may open perspectives for a more serious approach to mainstreaming human rights. Yet the evaluation also shows that within the EC there has been a marked lack of political and managerial leadership to provide adequate incentives to promote mainstreaming or to <u>ensure internal quality control (e.g. through iGSG) or accountability.</u> While there has been quite some capacity development among staff (amongst others through 'learning by doing' and training), there is still <b>a generalized deficit of practical guidance on how to mainstream human rights.</b><sup>132</sup></p>			
Information pertaining to specific interventions	Feed-back from the projects selected from in-depth study for this evaluation			

<sup>132</sup> Thematic evaluation the EC support to human rights and respect of fundamental freedoms (including solidarity with victims of repressions), December 2011

<p><b>EUROMED MIGRATION II (South)</b> <b>EUBAM (East)</b></p>	<p><b>EuroMed Migration II</b></p> <p>In the EuroMed Migration II project there are some elements that refer to the HR dimensions in the migration field. Specific training sessions have been organised for 85 officers from relevant Ministries in the 9 MED countries on: 1) <b>Rights and Obligations of Migrants; 2) Citizenship and Prevention of Statelessness, International and European Standards and Law ; 3)</b> concept, norms, standards (international and European) and procedures for family unity and cross-border reunification ; 4) EU and MEDA countries legislation and jurisprudence (e.g. Green book of the EC on family reunification). Targeted training on gender issues linked to migration have been organised as well, notably they regarded the following themes :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- implications of increased female (labour) migration (families, households and communities) policy tools: addressing the challenges of gender, migration and development</li> <li>- instruments for individuals and households sending / receiving remittances (microfinance, financial education and inclusion).</li> </ul> <p>Gender was the objective of training and of a Study on Women Migration between Meda Countries and the EU. The patterns and challenges of female have been examined on relation to the core aspect of legal migration and the migration development nexus. Its geographical coverage of 10 countries of origin (Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Palestinian Territories, Syria, Tunisia and Turkey) is complemented by the consideration of the major EU countries of destination Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Spain and the United. The Study does thus provide improved and regionally concentrated insights regarding the links between gender, legal and illegal migration, status and situation in the countries of destination, and development as well as regarding underlying data from a legal, economic and sociological perspective</p> <p><b>Overall results for EuroMed Migration II:</b> The EuroMed Migration II Project with its inherent Working Groups, Training Sessions, Study Visits, Studies, Conferences and a Website has provided a forum for an informed dialogue on migration among the countries of the Euro-Mediterranean region. In the spirit of the EU Global Approach to Migration, it has thus contributed to the strengthening of a EuroMediterranean area of partnership and cooperation on migration on a truly regional scale, in which political cooperation has thus far merely been limited to common ministerial meetings, conferences and to political cooperation on sectoral, bilateral and sub-regional level. In fact, the Project has further developed the matrix for enhanced political and practical co-operation on migration in the frame of the Euro-Mediterranean partnership, such as a future EuroMed Migration III Project.</p> <p>The Project has succeeded in offering a forum for dialogue between MEDA and EU countries and in thus strengthening the basis for Euro-Mediterranean co-operation in the management of migration. This is particularly owed to the project emphasis on dialogue and partnership approach.</p> <p><b>EUBAM</b></p> <p>The European Union Border Assistance Mission to Moldova and Ukraine (EUBAM) pays attention to HR issues in the implementation of the programme of borders management. Here below a specific output mentioned in the <a href="#">project fiche</a>.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td><b>Output 1.4</b></td> <td><b>The evaluation report on teh respect of the fundamental human rights in border management at the border between the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine provided.</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Activities</b></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>1.4.1</td> <td>To evaluate the respect for human dignity and fundamental human rights by the partner services at the border between the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1.4.2</td> <td>To facilitate and coordinate the evaluation by external donors of guarantees related to asylum seekers and illegal immigrants during the period of detention and return process</td> </tr> </table>	<b>Output 1.4</b>	<b>The evaluation report on teh respect of the fundamental human rights in border management at the border between the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine provided.</b>	<b>Activities</b>		1.4.1	To evaluate the respect for human dignity and fundamental human rights by the partner services at the border between the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine	1.4.2	To facilitate and coordinate the evaluation by external donors of guarantees related to asylum seekers and illegal immigrants during the period of detention and return process
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	<p><b>Integration of HR in the border security practices - Ukraine<sup>133</sup></b></p> <p>The European experience of ensuring border security was included to the Concept for development of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine for the period up to 2015, approved by Decree of the President of Ukraine No. 546/2006, dd. 19 June 2006, "On the Concept for development of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine for the period up to 2015". The concept sets the principal views on strengthening legal and democratic activities, ensuring rule of law, strict observance of human rights and freedoms, transparency and civil control of the society, as well as development of up-to-date border guard agency and the main principles of operations in the field of border security.</p>
<p><b>1.7.4.3 Evidence that beneficiaries of the EC interventions are aware of the HR &amp; gender issues and they included them in they work</b></p>	
<p>Overall data and info, not related to specific Interventions</p>	<p>Field missions: Interviews with beneficiaries partially confirmed this assumption. Namely, the missions in both Tunisia and Egypt showed that there is great concern within the civil society for the situation of women and other vulnerable groups (for example, people living in remote areas). Women speak-up those days and, since the revolution(s), women organisations are growing in number and size, fighting to improve their <i>status</i>, and to build a better future for young women and children. The specific situation of women is nevertheless extremely sensitive for the government(s), which are often obstructing these movements and stepping back on the work done by previous governments, mainly to take distance from previous political leaders. The missions showed that HR and gender cannot only be mainstreamed, but ad-hoc dialogue and support are necessary in these fields.</p>
<p><b>Indicative Sources of information :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- EC geographical and thematic policy related documents</li> <li>- Commission strategic and programming documents (RSPs, RIPs, CSPs, NIPs,.....)</li> <li>- ENP(I) Action Plans and related documents</li> <li>- Information related to policy dialogue</li> <li>- Commission Internal documents</li> <li>- Inventory of EC projects</li> <li>- Financing Agreements, Monitoring and Evaluation reports, mid-term reviews, Annual reports, ROM reports,....</li> <li>- EEAS representatives; DevCo and other Commission representatives, Project Coordinating Units staff, project partners and direct beneficiaries, project implementation partners, other donors, other relevant sectoral stakeholders</li> </ul>	<p><b>Tools &amp; Methods :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Literature/official documents review</li> <li>- Interviews</li> <li>- Projects/programme analysis</li> <li>- Field Mission</li> <li>- Case studies</li> <li>- Where possible and needed Focus group</li> </ul>

<sup>133</sup> Integrated border management achievement and way ahead (Report International conference Kiev April 2010).

**EQ 8 To what extent and how has the Commission's support to regional cooperation in the two ENP regions contributed to strengthening good governance in the two regions, notably in the justice sector?**

**Evaluation criteria:** Relevance, effectiveness

**Key issues:** 3Cs – **Crosscutting:** gender

**JC 8.1: Good governance has been appropriately reflected and mainstreamed into RSPs & RIPs, and into regional programmes and projects**

**I.8.1.1 Consideration given to good governance & HR objectives in RSPs/RIPs**

Overall data and info, not related to specific Interventions

Main references to democratic good governance and human rights in relevant regional strategic and programming documents in two separate tables. The analysis starts off from the ENP strategy paper of 2004 and goes on to analyse regional strategies and indicative programmes in the East and South regions. In yellow reference specific to EU response.

**GOOD GOVERNANCE**

Programming Documents	Page	Section	References
<b>ENP Strategy Paper 2004</b>	p. 3	Introduction	The privileged relationship with neighbours will build on mutual commitment to common values principally within the fields of the rule of law, <b>good governance</b> , the respect for human rights...
	p. 6	PRINCIPLES AND SCOPE	The importance of a neighbourhood policy is also highlighted in the European Security Strategy, endorsed at the European Council of December 2003, which states that the EU's task is to "make a particular contribution to stability and <b>good governance</b> in our immediate neighbourhood [and] to promote a ring of well governed countries
	p. 21	Regional cooperation on the EU eastern borders	People-to-people issues, including civil society development, activities in the fields of media and journalists' exchanges, promotion of good governance and respect for human rights
<b>TACIS RSP and RIP 2004-2006</b>	p. 7	Brief description of the region	On the political level, there are signs of a positive movement in relation to progress towards democracy, good governance and the rule of law
	p. 12	Related EC policies and instruments	The <u>Democracy and Human Rights budget lines</u> that covers all the NIS, includes the promotion and strengthening of the rule of law, independence of the judiciary and human prison system, promotion of good governance and combating corruption
<b>MEDA RSP 2002-2006</b>	p. 18	Past support, coordination, coherence and ownership	Thus, Community policies such as Trade and the Single Market are taken up in the Regional strategy, as are environmental support, enhancing opportunities for women in economic life, providing education and training for employment. Special attention has also been paid on <u>institutional capacity building</u> , in the area of good governance and the rule of law
	p. 20	Meda Regional Response Strategy	<u>The overall aim of co-operation is to develop good governance and the rule of law</u> and to ensure that international standards on these matters are applied in the Mediterranean region
<b>MEDA RIP 2005-2006</b>	p. 5	New Policy and Initiatives	Other relevant policy orientations include: trade-related technical assistance and the Doha round, JAI related issues, <u>better governance, human rights and democratisation</u> in the MED region, and environmental initiatives agreed at the Johannesburg Summit on Sustainable Development Better governance, promotion of democracy and respect for human rights constitute core objectives of the EU's external policies. In line with the conclusions drawn up in the 2002 UNDP Arab Human Development Report, the Commission recently adopted a Communication on "Reinvigorating European Actions on Human Rights and Democratisation with Mediterranean Partners" which aims at maximising the effectiveness of the instruments at the disposal of the EU and its Mediterranean partners in the field of human rights

			and democracy. The communication sets out working guidelines to promote Human Rights and fundamental freedoms in co-operation with the Mediterranean partners. It proposes 10 concrete recommendations to improve the political dialogue between the EU and its Mediterranean partners, as well as EU financial co-operation on Human Rights issues	
	p. 15	Programme on regulatory approximation in the fields of the neighbourhood Policy	In order to benefit from the experience gained with acceding countries, the programme could envisage the extension of programmes and activities such as the TAIEX and SYGMA programmes, in particular in the areas of good governance, institutional and public administration reforms.	
	p. 21	Programme regional MEDA JHA II	Encourage the operational repercussions of the partnership approach concerning the questions of justice, police and migration, both in their North-South as well as their intra-regional dimension, while taking care of the consistency of the programme with respect to the implementation of a strengthening of the rule of law based on common values (respect for human rights, democracy, independence of justice, transparency, good governance).	
RSP ENP East 2007-2013	p. 6	EU/EC COOPERATION OBJECTIVES	The EU's development policy is driven by the overriding objective of poverty reduction with the <u>complementary aims of promoting good governance and respect for human rights</u> . At the same time it emphasises the need for a differentiated approach depending on contexts and needs	
RSP ENP South 2007-2013 and RIP 2007-2010	p. 4	THE NEED FOR REGIONAL COOPERATION	Therefore, apart from the Euro-Med Barcelona dimension of regional cooperation under the ENPI, there is also a Neighbourhood dimension to regional cooperation. Some activities, such as programmes to promote good governance and regulatory harmonisation with the EU, higher education cooperation and educational exchanges and infrastructure connections to EU networks, will be carried out under the Neighbourhood-wide regional programme (a separate document) because all Neighbourhood countries will benefit from these programmes.	
	p. 5	EU/EC COOPERATION OBJECTIVES IN THE REGION	It seeks to contribute to stability and <u>good governance in the EU's immediate neighbourhood and to promote a ring of well-governed countries</u>	
	p. 11	PAST & ONGOING COOPERATION	Political objectives, such as promotion of democracy and good governance, have gained in importance	
<b>HUMAN RIGHTS</b>				
	<b>Programming Documents</b>	<b>Page</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>References</b>
	SP ENP 2004	p. 3	Introduction	The privileged relationship with neighbours will build on mutual commitment to common values principally within the fields of the rule of law, good governance, the respect for <b>human rights</b> , including minority rights, the promotion of good neighbourly relations, and the principles of market economy and sustainable development
		p. 10	Review of the situation of each country (southern Caucasus)	The Commission will report to the Council on progress made by each country with respect to the strengthening of <b>democracy, the rule of law</b> and respect for <b>human rights</b>
		p. 11	Review of the situation of each country (southern Caucasus)	The EU wishes to see reinforced, credible and sustained commitment towards <b>democracy, the rule of law</b> , respect for <b>human rights</b> , and progress towards the development of a market economy

	p. 12-13	ACTION PLANS Commitment to shared values	The Union is founded on the values of respect for human dignity, liberty, <b>democracy</b> , equality, the <b>rule of law</b> and respect for <b>human rights</b> . The Union's neighbours have pledged adherence to fundamental <b>human rights</b> and freedoms, through their adherence to a number of multilateral treaties as well as through their bilateral agreements with the EU. The level of the EU's ambition in developing links with each partner through the ENP will take into account the extent to which common values are effectively shared. The Action Plans will contain a number of priorities intended to strengthen commitment to these values. These include strengthening <b>democracy and the rule of law</b> , the reform of the judiciary and the fight against corruption and organised crime; respect of <b>human rights</b> .
	p. 21	Regional cooperation on the EU eastern borders	People-to-people issues, including civil society development, activities in the fields of media and journalists' exchanges, promotion of good governance and respect for <b>human rights</b> ,
	p. 23	Regional cooperation on the Mediterranean	People-to-people projects will be encouraged, aiming at promoting civil society initiatives in support of <b>human rights</b> and democratisation
	p. 15	Linking the existing instruments to the policy	EIDHR programming will also be consistent with the policy goals while supporting civil society in areas such as democracy, rule of law, <b>human rights</b> and fundamental freedoms. Work is underway to look into possible support on a regional basis from 2005
TACIS RSP and RIP 2004-2006	p. 5	Introduction - EU policy and cooperation objectives	The EU's policy and cooperation objectives concerning the countries in Eastern Europe and Central Asia are built on the establishment of a relationship in which respect for democratic principles and <b>human rights</b>
	p. 12	Related EC policies and instruments	The Democracy and <b>Human Rights budget line</b> that covers all the NIS, includes the promotion and strengthening of the rule of law, independence of the judiciary and human prison system, promotion of good governance and combating corruption
	p. 27	RIP Justice and Home Affairs	Increased cooperation on Justice and Home Affairs requires evidently that the <b>human rights</b> aspects are respected (ECHR, ICCPR) and are consistently included in the programmes
	p. 29	RIP - Enhancing Integrated Border Management	<i>Expected Results:</i> - Enhanced (i) technical capacity, including data and radio communication networks; and (ii) professional skills of border and customs guards, including improved knowledge of international law and <b>human rights</b> as well as anti-corruption aspects
	p. 30	Rip - Improving Migration and Asylum Management	<i>Expected results:</i> - Contribute to a better understanding and improved cooperation related to management of migratory flows in the NIS including aspects such as illegal migration, asylum, refugee protection, international law and <b>human rights</b> , asylum and return, etc. through the CIS Conference Process.
MEDA RSP 2002-2006	p. 5	Scope and role of the Barcelona Process/Euro- Med Partnership	The creation of an area of peace and stability based on fundamental principles, including respect for <b>human rights</b> and democracy
	p. 10	Analysis of the regional political context	In the future, EU support will therefore need to continue unabated in order to consolidate the foundations of civil society in the Mediterranean partners. Such activities will complement the EC's principal instrument in this area, the European Initiative for Democracy and <b>Human Rights (EIDHR)</b> .
MEDA RIP 2005-	p. 5	New Policy and	Other relevant policy orientations include: trade-related technical assistance and the Doha round, JAI related issues,



2006		Initiatives	better governance, <b>human rights</b> and democratisation in the MED region, and environmental initiatives agreed at the Johannesburg Summit on Sustainable Development. Better governance, promotion of democracy and respect for <b>human rights</b> constitute core objectives of the EU's external policies. In line with the conclusions drawn up in the 2002 UNDP Arab Human Development Report, the Commission recently adopted a Communication on "Reinvigorating European Actions on Human Rights and Democratisation with Mediterranean Partners" which aims at maximising the effectiveness of the instruments at the disposal of the EU and its Mediterranean partners in the field of human rights and democracy. The communication sets out working guidelines to promote Human Rights and fundamental freedoms in co-operation with the Mediterranean partners. It proposes 10 concrete recommendations to improve the political dialogue between the EU and its Mediterranean partners, as well as EU financial co-operation on Human Rights issues
	p. 9	EUROMESCO programme	<i>Expected Result [...]</i> A series of themes to be followed up by working groups of the foreign policy institutes in line with the main themes of the Senior Officials' political and security dialogue, such as the fight against terrorism, the fight against proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, efforts to promote respect for <b>human rights</b> and democratisation
	p. 21	Programme regional MEDA JHA II	Encourage the operational repercussions of the partnership approach concerning the questions of justice, police and migration, both in their North-South as well as their intra-regional dimension, while taking care of the consistency of the programme with respect to the implementation of a strengthening of the rule of law based on common values (respect for <b>human rights</b> , democracy, independence of justice, transparency, good governance).
RSP ENP East 2007-2010	p. 6	EU/EC COOPERATION OBJECTIVES	The EU's development policy is driven by the overriding objective of poverty reduction with the complementary aims of promoting good governance and respect for <b>human rights</b> . At the same time it emphasises the need for a differentiated approach depending on contexts and needs
	p. 20	Instruments and means of EC response strategy	From 2007, the European Initiative for <b>Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR)</b> will be replaced with a dedicated instrument, which will be of particular relevance for the ENPI Eastern Region. The Democracy and Human Rights instrument will provide support to promote freedom of expression and association, and the protection of human rights defenders; anti-Torture measures; promote human Rights, Conflict protection and democratic reform; improving the international human rights framework; and Election observation
RSP ENP South 2007-2013 and RIP 2007-2010	p. 4	EU/EC COOPERATION OBJECTIVES IN THE REGION	The goals set out in the Barcelona Declaration are threefold: [...] create an area of peace and stability based on fundamental principles, including respect for <b>human rights</b> and <b>democracy</b>
	p. 6	“ “	In return for the implementation of political, economic and institutional reforms, the neighbouring countries obtain: [...] closer dialogue in the context of the EU's CFSP and ESDP, based on shared values, strong democratic institutions and a common understanding of the need to institutionalise respect for <b>human rights</b>
	p. 7	EU/EC COOPERATION OBJECTIVES IN THE REGION	A dialogue on <b>human rights</b> and <b>democracy</b> has been initiated with several partners in the context of sub-committees of the Association Committee and the European Neighbourhood Policy Action Plans.
	p. 12	THE EC RESPONSE STRATEGY	The ENP Action Plans, negotiated from 2004 onwards, contain chapters with specific and agreed reform objectives on basic <b>human rights</b> and fundamental freedoms, the <b>rule of law</b> and political <b>democracy</b> .
	p. 23	RIP - Policy And Security Issues Analysis And	A series of themes to be followed up by working groups of the foreign policy institutes in line with the main themes of the Senior Officials' political and security dialogue, such as the fight against terrorism, the fight against proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, efforts to promote respect for <b>human rights</b> and democratisation, as well as cross-

**DRN**

		Network Of Political Science Research Institutes - programme	cutting themes such as the role of sub-regional cooperation, the relationship with other relevant forums (NATO, OSCE, Mediterranean Forum, Western Mediterranean dialogue) and complementarity between regional and bilateral actions
	p. 50	RIP - Dialogue Between Cultures & Cultural Heritage - programme	Objectives: [...] Strengthening intellectual cooperation and capacity building in fields such as <b>human rights</b> , democratic citizenship, sustainable development, learning, knowledge and the information society, gender and youth (ALF).

**I.8.1.2 The financial volumes and number of regional projects and programmes targeting democratic governance**

Overall data and info, not related to specific Interventions

**The sub-sector Human Rights and Democracy**

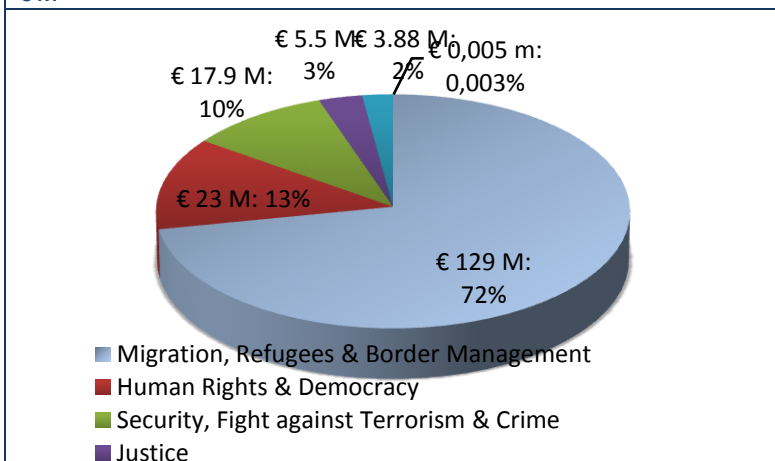
Within the POL sector, *Human Rights and Democracy* represents the second main area of EC intervention in the ENP area after *Migration, Refugees and Border Management*; globally the sub-sector received **EUR 23 million** from both the geographic programs and the thematic instruments financing EC regional dimension for the ENP area, accounting for **13%** of total funding under the POL sector (see graph)<sup>134</sup>.

In addition to the EUR 23 million, the sub-sector also received contributions through **bilateral cooperation** extracted through decisions having a regional dimension. Through this cooperation the EC contracted **EUR 2 million** that were channelled to contracts having a pure bilateral dimension (table 2). From the cross-border cooperation it is not possible to come up with a clear estimate of the EC funds deserved to the sub-sector since this cooperation includes various programs for pursuing four different objectives: (i) promoting economic and social development; (ii) enhancing environmental quality; (iii) increasing border efficiency and (iv) supporting people to people cooperation.

**Bilateral cooperation: Contracted amount for Human Rights and Democracy from decisions with regional dimension, 2004-2010, € M**

	ENP East	ENP South	TOTAL
MEDA	-	540.457,01	540.457,01
TACIS	177.070,72	-	177.070,72
ENPI	35.192,50	475.344,00	510.536,50
DDH		967.580,39	967.580,39
<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>212.263</b>	<b>1.983.381</b>	<b>2.195.645</b>

**Regional cooperation: breakdown of funds by POL sub-sector, 2004-2010, € M**

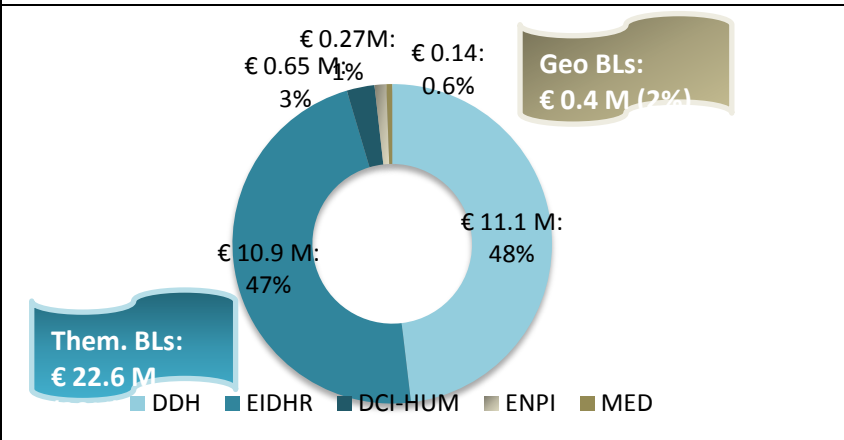


The amount presented in this graph includes contributions from regional contracts financed by geographic and thematic instruments.

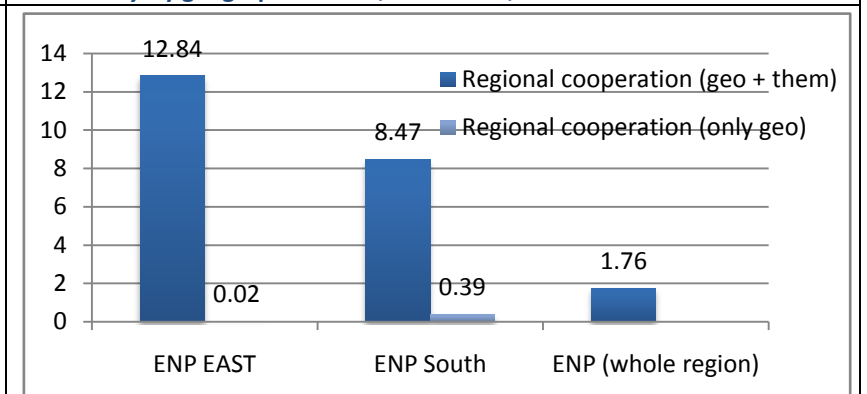
<sup>134</sup> The complete list for the contracts for the sub-sector *Human Rights and Democracy* is provided in Annex I.

**Source of the funding** (graph on the left). The regional envelope for the sub-sector *Human Rights and Democracy* is made up by both the geographic and the thematic instruments. As indicated by graph 3, the great majority of the funds (98%) came from the thematic instruments that financed an amount of EUR 22.6 million out of the EUR 23 million granted to the sub-sector. On the other side the geographic instruments contributed for an amount of EUR 0.4 million (ENPI East and South – 1.2%; MEDA -0.6%; TACIS – 0.003%), which represents only 2% of the overall envelope.

**Regional Cooperation: Contracted amounts for *Human Rights and Democracy* by instrument, 2004-2010, € M**



**Regional Cooperation: Contracted amounts for *Human Rights and Democracy* by geographical area, 2004-2010, € M**



**Geographic distribution of the funding and areas of intervention** (graph on the right)

From the geographical distribution of the EC regional amounts for the sub-sector *Human Rights and Democracy*, the ENP East comes out as the main recipient with EUR 12.84 million, i.e. 55.6% of the overall EUR 23 million. On the other side the planned amounts for the Southern region equalled EUR 8.47 million (36.7% of the overall funds) and the remaining EUR 1.76 million (7.6%) was addressed to the whole ENP area.

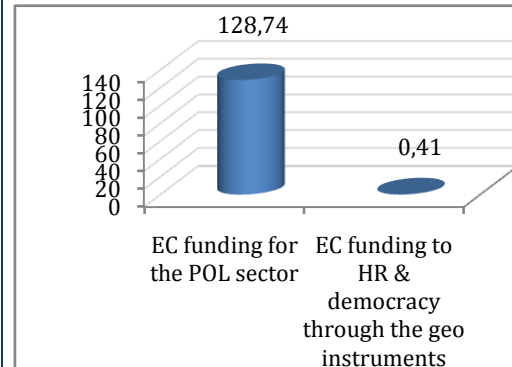
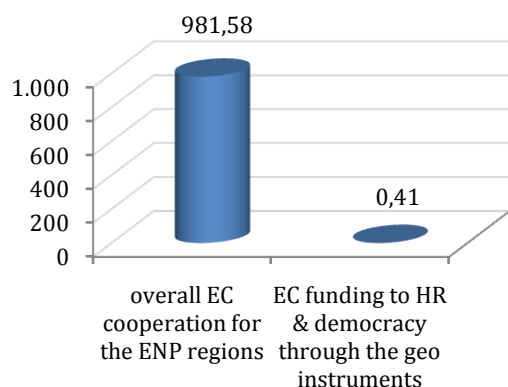
In terms of commitments taken through the geographic budget lines (dark blue bars of the same graph), the Southern ENP region absorbed 94.8% of EC funds (EUR 0.39 million), while the Eastern ENP region received the remaining 5.2% (EUR 0.02 million).

**The EC contribution to the sub-sector *Human Rights and Democracy* through the geographic instruments**

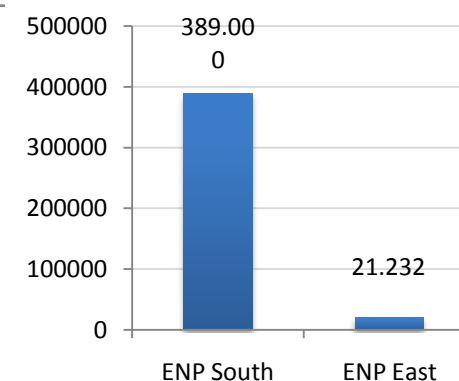
The financial contribution that the EC contracted for the sub-sector *Human Rights and Democracy* through the geographic instruments is quite limited and equalled EUR 0,410 million over the period 2004-2010 (see graphs below). This amount represents:

- **0.04%** of the overall EC funding for the two ENP regions (EUR 982 million);
- **0.32%** of the total EC amount contracted for the *Political and Security Dimension sector* (EUR 179 million);
- **1.78%** of the EC contribution given to the sub-sector *Human Rights and Democracy* (EUR 23 million) – see graph (next page).

**Regional Cooperation (only geo): Percentage of contracted amounts for Human Rights and Democracy, 2004-2010, € M**



**Regional Cooperation (only geo): Contracted amounts for Human Rights and Democracy by geographical area, 2004-2010, €**



As far as the regional breakdown of funds is concerned, the ENP South region absorbed 94.8% of EC funds (EUR 0.39 million), while the Eastern ENP region received the remaining 5.2% (EUR 0.02 million).

Globally, the overall amount of EUR 0,410 million was set aside through 9 contracts (see also table). Most of them concerned the "Samir Kassir Award for Freedom of the Press". Granted since 2006, the award honours the Lebanese journalist and writer Samir Kassir who was assassinated in 2005 by rewarding the best Opinion Article and the best Investigative Reporting Article related to the rule of law or human rights (good governance, fight against corruption, freedom of expression, etc.) during a ceremony which is held in Beirut.

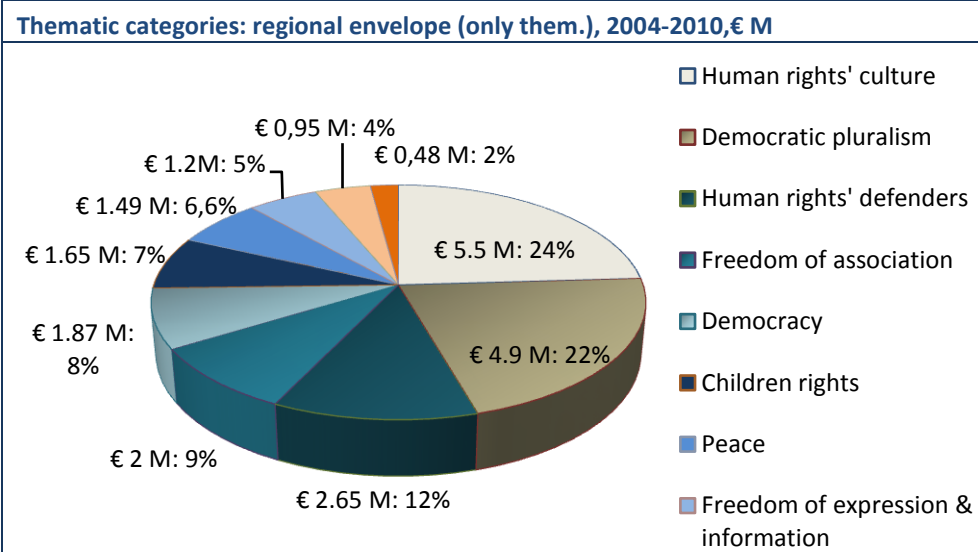
**Human Rights and Democracy: contracts financed by the geographic instruments**

	Title	Contract year	Contract number	Status	Decision N°	Contracted amounts (EUR)
1	Mise en oeuvre du Prix Samir Kassir pour la liberté de la presse	2006	116736	Closed	MED/2005/017-088	137.000
2	Samir Kassir Award for Freedom of the Press 2010	2009	228496	Ongoing	ENPI/2008/020-036	82.000
3	Payment of the grant (prize) to the winner of the Samir Kassir Award for Freedom of the Press 2009 - category "Opinion article"	2009	214035	Closed	ENPI/2008/020-036	12.500
4	Payment of the grant (prize) to the winner of the Samir Kassir Award for Freedom of the Press 2009 - category "Investigative reporting"	2009	214039	Closed	ENPI/2008/020-036	12.500
5	Samir Kassir Award for Freedom of the Press 2011	2010	258390	Ongoing	ENPI/2009/021-099	120.000
6	Payment of the grant (prize) to the winner of the Samir Kassir Award for Freedom of the Press 2010 - category "Opinion article"	2010	245094	Ongoing	ENPI/2009/021-099	12.500
7	Payment of the grant (prize) to the winner of the Samir Kassir Award for Freedom of the Press 2010 - category "Investigative Reporting".	2010	245102	Ongoing	ENPI/2009/021-099	12.500

8	Human Rights Day	2004	97114	Closed	TACIS/2004/006-202	632
9	Grant to the Ombudsman's Office for the Two-day international conference on "Fair Trial and Freedom of Expression"	2008	172661	Ongoing	ENPI/2007/019-183	20.600
TOTAL						<b>410.232,27</b>

Another contract is also linked to the freedom of expression, it is the "Grant to the Ombudsman's Office for the Two-day international conference on Fair Trial and Freedom of Expression", while the remaining contract concerned the Human Rights Day financed in 2004 through the TACIS envelope.

The range of intervention is more diverse if we consider the regional cooperation funded through the thematic instruments. As it appears from graph 7, it embraces different projects in various areas, most notably: human rights' culture (24%), human rights' defenders (22%), democratic pluralism (12%), freedom of association (9%), democracy (8%), children rights (7%), peace (6,6%), freedom of expression & information (5%), combating torture, ill-treatment and impunity (4%) and anti-trafficking (2%).



**I.8.1.3 GG related objectives in the different EC regional programming documents have increased during the evaluation period**

Overall data and info, not related to specific Interventions

Democratic governance objectives in the programming documents have not increased during the evaluation period (2004-2010) as confirmed by the analysis done in relation to references to human rights, democracy and rule of Law in the mentioned documents (see I 8.1.1). They confirm to be driven principles for the EC cooperation as stated the Regional Strategy Paper of the two regions

From the analysis of the financed intervention we notice on the opposite a decrease in the amount of the EC support at regional level of an already very low global figures 23 million (included regional geographic and thematic instruments) out of 981,58 M.

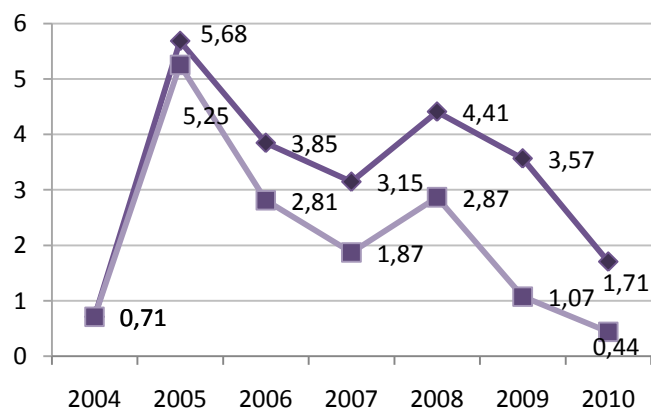
**Temporal trend (2004-2010).** The Graphs below show the distribution of the regional funding for the sub-sector (HR & Democracy) over the period 2004-2010. From the graph it appears that the EC has steeply increased the funds in the ENP regions in the first year when they passed from EUR 713.629 (2004) to EUR 5.683.922 (2005). The following years see a constant reduction, except for the year 2008; at the end of the period (2010) the overall amount decreased

to EUR 1.707.022.

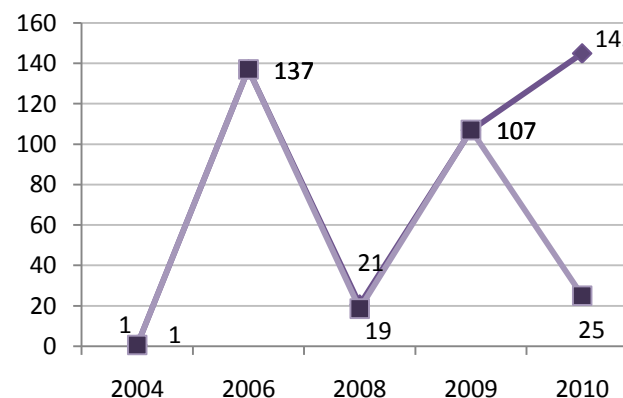
If we compare the temporal trend of the overall regional cooperation (graph 7) with the trend of the regional cooperation funded by the geographic instruments (graph 8), we can notice a discrepancy regarding the final year: whilst the overall regional cooperation sees a decline, the trend is upwards for the geographic funding which passed from EUR 107,000 to EUR 145,000

In terms of disbursement, at the level of the overall regional cooperation the EC has disbursed, on average, 63.7% of the contracted funds (EUR 15 million v. EUR 23 million). The disbursement rate is higher if we consider only the geographic envelope within the regional cooperation; in this case the rate equalled 81.5%, i.e. EUR 0.288 million v. EUR 0.410 million.

**Regional Cooperation: Trend of contracted and disbursed amounts for Human Rights and Democracy, 2004-2010, € M**



**Regional Cooperation (only geo): Trend of contracted & disbursed amounts for Human Rights and Democracy, 2004-2010, € thousand**



In the years 2005 and 2007 the EC did not plan any contribution to the sub-sector through the geographic instruments.

**I.8.1.4 Mainstreaming of good governance objectives in EC regional sector policies non specifically targeting governance &HR**

Overall data and info, not related to specific Interventions

Mainstreaming is referred to HR and democracy as stated in the EU legal and political documents.

The requirement that human rights & democracy be mainstreamed in the internal and external actions of the EC/EU is an obligation flowing from the treaties. The primary source of the obligation is based in law, and the key *policy* expression of this requirement is the Commission's Communication on *The European Union's in Promoting Human Rights and Democratisation in Third Countries* (COM(2001) 252 final).

The use of the verb "to mainstream" originates in the context of gender commitment of the Beijing Conference and is not specific to the EU/EC context.

In policies, programming documents etc the expression "to mainstream" or "mainstreaming" is typically used to mean to "integrate" or ensure that something (a principle or doctrine or legal norms etc) "permeates" all aspects of policies, is considered at all stages of an activity, etc.

In addition to the policy document on HR mainstreaming the EC produced specific Guidelines to Mainstream HR in the Country Strategy Paper. This obligation is extended to all external assistance financing Instruments, as restated i.e. in the Regulation n.1889/2006 which is the legal basis of the *European Instrument*



for Democracy and Human Rights – EIDHR for the period 2007-2013.

In order to assess to what extent and how human rights are mainstreamed in the overall cooperation between EC/EU and its ENPI partners, it is necessary to look at the inclusion of human rights considerations: (i) at the policy level (i.e. in treaties, regulations and EC key policy documents); (ii) in programming processes (Regional Strategy and Indicative papers); (iii) in political dialogue processes; as well as (iv) at the level of implementation (including the monitoring of performance).

#### **ENP South**

A first level of analysis concerns the **key policy documents** underpinning the partnership and the Southern ENP countries. During the evaluation period covered (2000-2010) two policy frameworks prevailed. Each of them made reference to the issue of democratic governance:

- The **Euro-Mediterranean Partnership**, established at the 1995 Barcelona Conference, provided for an ambitious cooperation agenda based on mutual interests as well as long-term objectives, to be translated in 'Association Agreements' with the respective countries. The **MEDA programme** was created as the main financial instrument of the EU for the implementation of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership. MEDA co-operation was to be based "*on respect for democratic principles and the rule of law and also for Human Rights and fundamental freedoms, the violation of which element will justify the adoption of appropriate measures*"<sup>135</sup>; The partnership included political objectives (e.g. peace and stability; democracy and human rights) which progressively acquired a stronger profile with the deepening of the 'Barcelona process' and the growing importance attached by the EC to democracy, human rights, the rule of law as well as governance in its relations with third countries.
- The **European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP)** was developed in 2004 with the objective to create an area of peace, stability and prosperity between an enlarged EU and its neighbours. The European Neighbourhood Policy Strategy Paper<sup>136</sup> indicates that "the privileged relationship with neighbours will build on mutual commitment to common values principally within the fields of the rule of law, good governance, the respect for human rights, including minority rights, the promotion of good neighbourly relations, and the principles of market economy and sustainable development." Importantly, the Strategy also states that the "*level of ambition of the EU's relationships with its neighbours will take into account the extent to which these values are effectively shared*"<sup>137</sup>. In the Regulation establishing a European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument, the Council reiterated the importance it attached to strengthening cooperation [...] on the basis of partnership and joint ownership and building on shared values of democracy and respect for human rights<sup>138</sup>. Community assistance shall, amongst others, be used to support the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including women's rights and children's rights. Programmes and projects financed under this Regulation shall be consistent with European Union policies. They shall comply with the agreements concluded by the Community and its Member States with the partner countries and respect commitments under multilateral agreements and international conventions to which they are parties, including commitments on human rights, democracy and good governance. In the event of crises or threats to democracy, the rule of law, human rights and fundamental freedoms, or of natural or man-made disasters, an emergency procedure may be used to conduct an ad hoc review of strategy papers<sup>139</sup>.

<sup>135</sup> Article 16 MEDA regulation amended by Council Regulation No 780/1998 stipulates that "when an essential element for the continuation of support measures to a Mediterranean partner is missing, the Council may, acting by a qualified majority on a proposal from the Commission, decide upon appropriate measures."

<sup>136</sup> European Neighbourhood Policy Strategy Paper COM (2004) 373, 12.05.04

<sup>137</sup> *Ibid.* p 3.

<sup>138</sup> Official Journal of the European Union, REGULATION (EC) No 1638/2006 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 24 October 2006 laying down general provisions establishing a European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument

<sup>139</sup> *Ibid.* article 19, paragraph 5.

- The EC/EU approach to human rights in the ENP South region was further specified in the 2003 Communication on ***'Reinvigorating EU Actions on Human Rights and Democratisation with Mediterranean countries'***<sup>140</sup>. The timing of the Communication was influenced by the publication of the Arab Human Development Report 2002. This report sparked major debates across much of the region, as it clearly captured the need for political liberalisation. It linked the state of « arrested development » in several Arab countries to a shortage of three essentials: lack of freedom, knowledge and women's rights. In this context, the 2003 Communication is a particularly interesting document as it outlines a comprehensive approach and a set of specific guidelines for the best use of the instruments that are at the disposal of the EU and its Mediterranean partners to effectively promote and protect universal human rights and fundamental freedoms. These covered in particular (i) systematic discussion of Human Rights and democracy in all contacts between the EU and the partners with a view to promoting a structural approach to progress<sup>141</sup>; (ii) closer linkage of MEDA allocations to progress in these fields; (iii) setting up joint working groups of officials between the EU and the partners; (iv) encouraging the signature, ratification and implementation of relevant international instruments; (v) recognition of the role of civil society (at both national and regional level) and (vi) a strategic use of the various instruments (national and regional programmes; EIDHR). The Communication also calls for increased institutional knowledge and documentation on the situation and key issues in each partner country (through 'EU Human Rights fact sheets') as well as for greater coherence and consistency (inter alia through strengthening co-ordination between Commission Delegations and Member States' embassies). It contains a specific recommendation 4 for the regional level: *'Regional or sub-Regional Action Plans should be established whenever two or more partners want to develop further co-operation on concrete activities linked to bilateral activities. Such Action Plans could focus on issues addressed in future regional programmes under MEDA such as those on women's rights or co-operation in the field of justice. They should also provide a bridge to other multilateral activities, i.e., in the follow-up to be given to the UNDP Arab Human Development Report. Regional Action Plans could also reinforce the scope for co-operation with regional bodies like the Arab League'*. Furthermore it includes a clear reference to the need for mainstreaming human rights : *"The elaboration of future National Indicative Programmes, beginning with the 2005-2006 exercise, will be used to further mainstream the promotion of good governance, Human Rights and democracy in the MEDA programme"* (recommendation 7).

The second level of analysis focuses on the ***programming processes in ENP South***, both under MEDA and later on under the ENP.

- ***The MEDA Regional indicative programme (2004-2006)*** focused mainly on economic and social cooperation. It does not include a focus on democracy & human rights, nor an attempt to mainstream human rights in other areas. However, the programme foresees support for exchanges between civil society organizations, with a potential to indirectly create a more enabling environment for the respect of human rights (particularly social and economic rights).
- Also in the ***Regional strategy paper & indicative programme 2007-2013 for the Euromediterranean partnership***<sup>142</sup> there are no specific programmes that directly target democratic reforms and human rights. One of the key areas of the RSP concerns cooperation in the field of *'Justice, Security and Migration'*. However, the objectives of this programme component are primarily geared towards the EU's own security agenda and the fight against terrorism. This priority area is focused also on confidence building measures encompassing crisis management, partnership for peace and civil protection. The RSP foresees indirect support to the promotion of human rights and democratic culture through programmes in the sphere of 'social development and cultural exchanges', benefitting civil society organizations and media.

<sup>140</sup> As reflected in the EC Communication on 'Reinvigorating EU Actions on Human Rights and Democratisation with Mediterranean Partners', COM (2003) 294 final.

<sup>141</sup> To this end, the Union "should ensure systematic inclusion of Human Rights and democracy issues in all dialogues taking place on an institutionalised basis: within the format of the Association Councils (Ministerial level) and Association Committees (Senior Official level) that monitor the implementation of the Agreements, and in other political dialogue formats such as the Troika. It should explore with partners the possibility of establishing technical sub-groups to address issues related to Human Rights and democratization" (recommendation 1).

<sup>142</sup> European Neighbourhood and partnership instrument (ENPI) regional strategy paper (2007-2013) and regional indicative programme (2007-2010) for the Euro-Mediterranean partnership.

**ENP EAST**

The **key policy documents** regarding the Eastern ENP countries. During the evaluation period covered (2000-2010) two policy frameworks prevailed. Each of them made reference to the issue of human rights:

The **Tacis regional indicative programme (2004-2006)** targeted key areas in the field of *Justice and home affairs*, focusing on enhancing integrated border management, improving migration and asylum management and combating organised crime and international terrorism. It includes the support for small projects in the field of *Institutional building and policy advice*. No specific link with democracy and Human rights issues tackled just at the level of the thematic instrument (EIDH).

The **Regional East Programme 2007-2013 strategy paper**<sup>143</sup> was developed to complement the country Action Plans for the eastern countries – including the agreement between the EU and Russia. This RSP somewhat replaces the strategies/programmes developed under TACIS. The RSP at a declaratory level commits the regional partnership to promote democracy and human rights, alongside prosperity, solidarity, security and sustainable development. Beyond this, the RSP remains rather vague on democracy & human rights leaving the national programme the main responsibility to tackle them. In the dedicating section of the paper it states: *“The Region is characterised by varying degrees of democratic consolidation and public governance. The region as a whole faces serious difficulties with corruption and poor governance. These issues are addressed by the EU primarily at a national level.”*<sup>144</sup>

**EUROPEAN NEIGHBOURHOOD POLICY REVIEW**

The communication on the European Neighbourhood Policy review adopted on May 25<sup>145</sup> 2011 sets out the main priorities of a revitalised ENP strategy; it reflects the result of the ENP review process and the new institutional architecture introduced by the Treaty of Lisbon. The communication builds on the “partnership for democracy and shared prosperity with the southern Mediterranean”, adopted in March 2011, in which we laid out our immediate response to events in the south. It makes concrete proposals on how the work on the partnership will be taken forward, including in terms of funding. It also looks eastwards.

On paper at least, the revamped ENP, seems a great improvement to the policies of the past 15 years. Basically, the renewed ENP calls for a closer correlation between democratic reforms and EU funding. On that note, more funds will be made available. On top of the €5.7 billion allocated for the period 2011-2013, €1.24 billion will be added in support of the ENP.

As stated in the Joint Communication *“The EU... will insist that each partner country’s reform process reflect a clear commitment to universal values that form the basis of our renewed approach.”* Furthermore, the ENP envisions a more targeted and tailored approach than has been the case, taking into account the aspirations, needs and capabilities of the partner country.

The renewed European Neighbourhood Policy reaffirms and strengthens the EU’s commitment to its founding values of liberty, democracy, respect for human rights, fundamental freedoms and the rule of law. The European Commissioner for Enlargement and European Neighbourhood Policy *Štefan Füle* said<sup>146</sup> that the EU had always been active in promoting human rights and democracy in its neighbourhood, but he admitted it had often focused too much on stability at the expense of other objectives. *“Now is the time to bring our interests in line with our values,”* he told MEPs, adding: *“Recent events in the South have proved that there can be no real stability without real democracy.”*

**Deep and sustainable democracy**

Building deep and sustainable democracy is one of the cornerstones of the new approach outlined in the ENP Communication adopted on 25 May, identifying the following common elements for building deep and sustainable democracy:

<sup>143</sup> [HTTP://EC.EUROPA.EU/WORLD/ENP/PDF/COUNTRY/ENP\\_EASTERN\\_RSP\\_EN.PDF](http://ec.europa.eu/world/enp/pdf/country/enp_eastern_rsp_en.pdf)

<sup>144</sup> [HTTP://EC.EUROPA.EU/WORLD/ENP/PDF/COUNTRY/ENP\\_EASTERN\\_RSP\\_EN.PDF](http://ec.europa.eu/world/enp/pdf/country/enp_eastern_rsp_en.pdf)

<sup>145</sup> COM (2011) 303 - 25 May 2011 *“A NEW RESPONSE TO A CHANGING NEIGHBOURHOOD”*,

<sup>146</sup> Round table with Members of European Parliament – May 2011

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• free and fair elections;</li> <li>• freedom of association, expression and assembly and a free press and media;</li> <li>• the rule of law administered by an independent judiciary and right to a fair trial;</li> <li>• fight against corruption;</li> <li>• security and law enforcement sector reform and the establishment of democratic control over armed and security forces.</li> </ul> <p><b>A key role for civil society</b></p> <p>More effective support for civil society is essential to promote democracy and human rights. The review of the ENP proposes two new instruments to channel EU support to civil society: a <u>Civil Society Facility</u> and a <u>European Endowment for Democracy</u>. The Civil Society Facility would help civil society organisations develop their advocacy capacity, their ability to monitor reform and their role in implementing and evaluating EU programmes, while the European Endowment for Democracy would help support political actors striving for democratic change, including political parties and non-registered NGOs or trade unions and other social partners that have not been able to benefit from EU support so far.</p>						
<p><b>I.8.1.5 Mainstreaming of good governance objectives in Commission's regional programmes and projects not specifically targeting governance &amp;HR</b></p>							
<p>Overall data and info, not related to specific Interventions</p>	<p>There is no mention of mainstreaming of HR, democracy and rule of law in different sector and related projects such as environment, transport or economic development from the analysis of the EU regional documents: SP/RIP of the Eastern Regional Programme 2007-2013; RSP/RIP of TACIS Regional Cooperation 2004-2006; RSP/RIP of the Euro Mediterranean Partnership 2007-2013; RSP Euro Mediterranean Partnership 2002-2006 and RIP Euro Mediterranean Partnership 2004-2006.</p>						
<p>Information pertaining to specific interventions EUROMED MIGRATION II PROJECT</p>	<p>In the area of migration and asylum efforts were also deployed to develop a more coherent policy framework that integrates human rights, democracy and rule of law considerations.</p> <p>In the South with the EUROMED MIGRATION II PROJECT contains specific training modules in relation to: a) migrant rights, b) migrant children rights and c) victim of trafficking, of the d) EU anti-discrimination policy, e) rights and obligation of Migrants in MEDA countries. A special part was dedicated to family rights and on family reunification</p> <p>TRAINING MODULE I: LEGAL MIGRATION</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td> <p><b>Main Categories of Migrants and Respective Frameworks and Procedures</b></p> </td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- categories of migrants and respective frameworks (ILO, UN, Gats Mode 4, European Law)</li> <li>- procedures with direct and indirect relevance for and impact on migration in general and on migrant workers, service providers, children, socially vulnerable, students etc. more specifically</li> </ul> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> <p><b>Rights and Obligations of Migrants</b></p> </td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- international law / European standards: non-discrimination, social, economic, political and cultural rights of third-country (non-European Union) nationals versus EU citizens</li> <li>- freedom of movement mechanisms</li> <li>- integration policy devised by the European Union for third-country nationals</li> </ul> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> <p><b>Family Reunion and the Concept of Family Unity</b></p> </td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- concept, norms, standards (international and European) and procedures: family unity and cross-border reunification</li> <li>- MEDA and EU countries' legislation and jurisprudence (e.g. Green book of the EC on family reunification)</li> </ul> </td> </tr> </table>	<p><b>Main Categories of Migrants and Respective Frameworks and Procedures</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- categories of migrants and respective frameworks (ILO, UN, Gats Mode 4, European Law)</li> <li>- procedures with direct and indirect relevance for and impact on migration in general and on migrant workers, service providers, children, socially vulnerable, students etc. more specifically</li> </ul>	<p><b>Rights and Obligations of Migrants</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- international law / European standards: non-discrimination, social, economic, political and cultural rights of third-country (non-European Union) nationals versus EU citizens</li> <li>- freedom of movement mechanisms</li> <li>- integration policy devised by the European Union for third-country nationals</li> </ul>	<p><b>Family Reunion and the Concept of Family Unity</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- concept, norms, standards (international and European) and procedures: family unity and cross-border reunification</li> <li>- MEDA and EU countries' legislation and jurisprudence (e.g. Green book of the EC on family reunification)</li> </ul>
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	<p><b>Gender in International Migration</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- concept of gender and implication for the understanding of international migration patterns</li> <li>- characteristics of female migration to Europe and in MPC (legal, circular, high skilled, illegal, forced migration)</li> <li>- impact of European immigration policies on migrant women</li> </ul>
	<p>Total number of participants</p>	<p>85</p>
<p><b>JC 8.2: The Commission has elaborated appropriate strategic approaches to promote and facilitate the complementary use of regional and bilateral instruments and their synergy in the governance &amp; HR fields and implemented them accordingly</b></p>		
<p><b>I.8.2.1 Existence of EC strategies, processes and procedures to promote the combined use of instruments at HQ &amp; EUD level in the east &amp; south ENP regions</b></p>		
<p>Overall data and info, not related to specific Interventions</p>	<p>Evidence collected for the strategy ,programming documents, and interviews with relevant EU officers show that there was generally limited strategic reflection and dialogue among the EU actors on how best to promote the combined use of bilateral and regional instruments in general terms and notably to support democratic governance.</p> <p>This lack of strategic approach is also due to the specific nature of the regional processes with differences among the East and South regions. Regional programmes in general suffer from 2 main difficulties: 1) Programming not link to a clear policy framework, notably for the East region. The dialogue at multilateral level is quite recent in the East with the setting up in 2009 of the Eastern Partnership which resulted in a more Europe driven (top-down) structure. For the South dialogue is enshrined in the Process of Barcelona and now in the “Union for the Mediterranean”. In the southern part the programming work, however, is more complicated in relation of reaching a consensus among partner countries. 2) Making choice and defined priorities, notably in the South part since the approach is more consensual and need more dialogues and consultations.</p> <p>The complementarity of programming at bilateral and regional level is difficult and more based on single programmes and projects. Regional programme is based on some flagship initiatives that are reiterated during the years. EC pay attention to avoid duplication among projects at all level included with the thematic instruments. In some area such as HR, democracy and rule of law thematic instruments such as EIDHR are employed also at regional level.</p> <p>The coordination between EEAS and DEVCO is good and the working relations have improved since the rationalisation of the thematic Instruments in 2007. At DEVCO there are focal points for the thematic instrument in the geographical unit specific guidelines are has been approved by the EC to improve coordination.</p> <p>Generally regional strategy papers are developed to complement the country Action Plans, and they covers cross-cutting, regional issues and responses, and aims not to duplicate the Country Strategy Papers (CSPs) which are taken up in the action plans. Regional programmes were seen to be useful for addressing issues that often are too sensitive to be dealt with at the national level in the South region, at least at an early stage. Furthermore, regional southern programmes proved useful for fruitful exchanges of experience and best practices between countries sharing similar cultural values, background and experiences<sup>147</sup>. However the regional ENP strategy and programming documents did not fully exploit their potentiality for promoting democracy &amp; human rights. This lack of strategic approach has impacted negatively on the overall quality of programming. This is particularly true for the Eastern part where democratic governance is quite exclusively addressed through bilateral and thematic instrument (EIDHR). The evaluation did not find any relevant regional project supporting democratic governance in the East.</p>	
<p>Information pertaining to specific interventions</p>	<p>However, the Evaluation could identify a number of good practices focused on the support to CSO dynamics to empower democratic processes and conflict situation and one regional project which address human rights concern in the South.</p> <p>One flagship initiative in the South regional programme even if not strictly related to democratic governance but to conflict prevention is the EU <b>Partnership for Peace Programme (Pfp)</b>. This initiative is important in the framework of the cooperation of the bilateral EU programme in the countries involved and in</p>	

<b>Partnership for Peace Programme (PfP).</b>	<p>highlighting the special EU role with respect to other donors. The programme is jointly managed by the EU Delegations in East Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and Amman. The Partnership for Peace Programme (PfP) and its predecessor the People to People (P2P) Programme, from 1998 to date, has been one of the EU's key instruments to advance the Middle East Peace Process by supporting the civil society initiatives in the peace-building sector. PfP is based on the assumption that the creation of a sustainable peace process relies both on strengthening direct civil society relationships and cooperation between Arabs and Israelis societies and their capacity for positive influence. The programme launched a Call for Proposals almost every year with resources between 5 and 10 million Euros per Call</p> <p>Conclusion from a recent evaluation of the PfP<sup>148</sup> confirmed the positive side of this initiative and underlined some relevant successes in this critical context. Through the funding of hundreds of projects, the Programme has been able to work directly with civil society, increasing opportunities for mutual understanding while enlarging the space for alternative solutions. The Programme contributed to strengthen the essential role of civil society in conflict assessment, transformation, management and resolution on both sides.</p> <p>Due to its yearly Call and its regional nature, the PfP is the most consistent programme among all international mechanisms in support of civil society's efforts to contribute to peace building. Activities took place in different countries in Europe and Middle East: this allowed the development of networks between the participating organisations. The PfP Programme continued to empower individuals and institutions that are affirming alternatives to violence and hatred within their own communities.</p> <p>Activities took place in different countries in Europe and Middle East: this allowed the development of networks between the participating organisations. The EU's efforts have allowed such organisations to continue and sometimes expand their work, and facilitated new activities that might not have been attempted otherwise. PfP has been successful in focusing attention from the table of political negotiations to a wider and more fragmented world, where meetings become encounters and dialogue becomes shared feelings. The public affirmation of the continuing relevance of dialogue in the midst of intense conflict has been an important impact of the Programme: this commitment has helped placing the EU behind a future resolution of the conflict in the mind of many influential persons. The programme has been able to deal with the different and evolving conflict stages.</p> <p>On the other hand, it has succeeded, to a limited extent, in developing political options and creative thinking around critical issues such as the questions of land sharing, the settlements' growing expansion, Jerusalem, refugees and a Two States Final Status.</p> <p>In the framework of parallel cooperation initiatives, the PfP Programme has demonstrated, once again, its relevance in filling a gap among International donors (including a number of EU-funded programmes) whose sphere of action in the Israeli-Palestinian context is sector-specific or thematic. This is the case of projects addressed to refugee youth, to develop job creation activities, skills and capacity to enter the labour market.</p> <p>As one of the main conclusions of the 2010 evaluation, it resounded as strong warning against the proliferation of internationally funded programmes (by the EU and other donors) that keep on supporting activities purely focused on education and awareness promotion. There have been cases – especially in the health care and environment areas– where the fact of being forced to deal with common health issues, or environment preservation measures, has finally generated forms of deep inter-community dialogue, if not co-operation. Some PfP projects have been able to affect the lives of individual beneficiaries, particularly young people and even children, with actions that had a direct and tangible impact on the current living conditions of the targeted beneficiaries, creating deep connections. On the whole, the Programme has allowed different constituencies, with very different needs, interests and capabilities. Among the negative aspect it counts on weakness in efficiency due also to the well known logistic constraints, the quality of reporting and restricted cluster of applicants.</p> <p>Missing links among participating beneficiary communities is a weak side of the PfP implementation strategy: one major obstacle to achieve a sounder sustainability has been the lack of the Programme to build a cumulative capacity; that is to move from scattered interventions to coordinated actions where the actors / stakeholders can benefit from mutual reinforcement.</p> <p>Another important regional funded intervention is the action to support <b>UNRWA</b>. The EC's policy in the region aims to enable UNRWA to operate on a</p>
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<sup>148</sup> FINAL REPORT: *Evaluation of the EU Partnership for Peace Programme (April 2010)*



	<p>sustainable and cost-effective basis and to ensure the quality and level of services provided to the refugees. The EC contributes annually to UNRWA to: 1) The General Fund used to pay the salaries of the Agency's teachers, doctors and social workers; 2) UNRWA's Social Safety Net programme that provides food aid and cash subsidies; 3) Specific projects under the regional program..</p> <p>There are more than 2,600,000 Palestinian refugees in Jordan, Lebanon and Syria, around 68% of them in Jordan. Around 600,000 live in refugee camps, the highest proportion being in Lebanon where 50% of the Palestinian refugees live in camps, compared to 15% in Jordan and 26% in Syria. The third category of specific projects support the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) in the provision of education, health, employment and relief services to Palestinian refugees in Lebanon (15 M€), Jordan (2.5 M€) and Syria (2.5 M€).</p>
<p><b>I.8.2.2 Evidence that the EC has used the various means at its disposal to facilitate an effective application of the regional instruments (projects, programmes and dialogues) to promote good governance matters</b></p>	
<p>Overall data and info, not related to specific Interventions</p>	<p>Principles and commitment at policy level have not been translated at the level of programme financing. The main forum for advancing at regional level in the EU Agenda to support democracy and HR is linked to the policy dialogue in the regional forum.</p> <p><i>Policy Framework ENP EAST</i> - The Eastern Partnership (EaP) was launched in 2009, with the intention of intensifying for the six countries (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Ukraine) the level of engagement with the EU. The EaP does open up the scope for more involvement of non-state actors in multilateral fora that can contribute to processes of regional socialisation and sharing of experiences that can enhance democratisation discourses and processes. The creation of the EURONEST and Civil Society Forum are examples of this. The EURONEST parliamentary assembly includes representatives of the European Parliament and the national assemblies of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Moldavia and Ukraine, and observers from Belarus. The Civil Society Forum aims to meet on a regular basis and become a platform for dialogue, capacity building and exchanges.</p> <p>Platforms are the main tool of the Eastern Partnership (EaP) multilateral track. They reflect 4 main areas of cooperation between the Eastern Partner countries and the EU, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Democracy, good governance and stability (platform 1);</li> <li>▪ Economic integration and convergence with EU policies (platform 2);</li> <li>▪ Energy security (platform 3) and</li> <li>▪ People to people Contacts (platform 4).</li> </ul> <p>Meetings are held at least twice a year at the level of senior officials engaged in the reform work in the relevant policy areas. The platforms report to the annual meetings of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the EaP. The work of the platforms may occasionally be promoted through sector-specific Ministerial meetings.</p> <p><b><u>Policy framework ENP SOUTH – Barcelona process (III Pillar)</u></b></p> <p>The Barcelona process, formalised through Association Agreement (bilateral level) and the institutional set up of the regional cooperation, places financial cooperation implemented under the MEDA II Regulation and ENPI form 2007 within a politically driven process that does not exist in other regions. However, it took place in a difficult context of regional tensions that limited the willingness of the partners to work together.</p> <p>Sensitive issues such as <i>inter alia</i> Civil Society, human rights and the situation of women have not been high on the agenda of the partners and it has proved difficult for the Commission to engage in dialogue. However, the Commission has attempted to tackle such issues through the Ministerial Conferences and various fora of exchanges between the EU and Mediterranean countries held under the umbrella of the regional cooperation and to include them in its intervention portfolio as much as possible. The situation has dramatically changed in 2011 after the Arab Spring, but the context is still very different in the countries of the ENP South.</p> <p>The '<b>Barcelona Process: Union for the Mediterranean</b>', was launched in Paris on 13 July 2008 in a bid to give a new impulse to the <u>Barcelona Process</u>, according</p>

to the Joint Declaration adopted at the heads of state or government meeting.

The Barcelona Process: Union for the Mediterranean, building on the Barcelona Declaration and its objectives of achieving peace, stability and security, as well as the acquis of the Barcelona Process, is a multilateral partnership with a view to increasing the potential for regional integration and cohesion. Heads of State and Government also reassert the central importance of the Mediterranean on the political agenda of all countries. They stress the need for better co-ownership by all participants and for more relevance and visibility for the citizens.

They share the conviction that this initiative can play an important role in addressing common challenges facing the Euro-Mediterranean region, such as economic and social development; world food security crisis; degradation of the environment, including climate change and desertification, with the view of promoting sustainable development; energy; migration; terrorism and extremism; as well as promoting dialogue between cultures.

**Marseilles declaration (Institutional structure) 15187/08 (Presse 314)**

#### **Co-presidency**

1. The co-presidency shall apply to Summits, all Ministerial meetings, Senior Officials meetings, the Joint Permanent Committee and, when possible, experts/ad hoc meetings within the initiative.
2. The co-presidents will assume the co-presidency of the Partnership as a whole.
3. One of the co-presidents will be from the EU and the other from the Mediterranean partner countries.

**Senior officials.** The Senior Officials are mandated to deal with all aspects of the initiative. They will take stock of and evaluate the progress of the Barcelona Process: Union for the Mediterranean in all its components including issues previously handled by the Euromed Committee. Senior officials will continue to convene regularly in order to prepare the Ministerial meeting, and submit project proposals to them as well as the annual work programme for adoption.

9. The biennial Summits of Heads of State will endorse the strategic priorities of the Barcelona Process: Union for the Mediterranean passed to it through Foreign Ministers. Foreign Ministers mandate Senior Officials to approve guidelines and criteria for assessing the merits of project proposals. In doing so, the Senior Officials shall be guided by a broad, comprehensive and inclusive approach to the projects, which could be mutually beneficial and aiming at the prosperity of all.

#### **Joint Permanent Committee**

11. The Joint Permanent Committee will be based in Brussels. It will assist and prepare the meetings of the Senior Officials and ensure the appropriate follow-up. The Joint Permanent Committee will deal with issues previously handled by the Euromed Committee that do not fall under the competence of the Senior Officials.

#### **Joint Secretariat**

The joint Secretariat will have a key role within the institutional architecture. The Secretariat will:

- Give an impulse to this process in terms of identification, follow-up, promotion of new projects and the search for funding and for implementation partners.
- Work in operational liaison with all structures of the process, particularly with the co-presidencies, including by preparing working documents for the decision-making bodies.
- Have a separate legal personality with an autonomous status.

#### **Ministerial Conclusions on Strengthening the Role of Women in Society (Istanbul 2006)**

(Extract of the part more relevant to the evaluation)

The partners at the Euro-Mediterranean Ministerial Conference on "Strengthening the Role of Women in Society", held on 14-15 November 2006 in Istanbul under the auspices of Finland's EU Presidency, based on their shared international, regional and national commitments 1, agreed to work within the following

common framework of action to strengthen women's role in political, civil, social, economic and cultural spheres, as well as to fight against discrimination. The Conference was held in accordance with the Barcelona Declaration of 1995 and the Five Year Work Programme agreed upon during the 10th Anniversary Euro-Mediterranean Summit in Barcelona 2005. It was then stated that partners would adopt "measures to achieve gender equality, preventing all forms of discrimination and ensuring the protection of the rights of women", while taking stock of the In accordance with the spirit and the letter of the Barcelona Declaration and the Five-Year Work Program, **the Euro-Mediterranean partners will work towards taking measures that:**

- a. Enable the full and effective implementation and translation into legislative and policy reform of UN conventions related to human rights of women to which they are party, in particular the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and its Optional Protocol.
- b. Provide equal access for women and men to justice at all levels.
- c. Combat all forms of violence against women, guarantee women protection and redress in case of violation of their rights; protect the fundamental rights of women victims of all forms of violence, especially domestic violence, trafficking human beings, harmful traditional practices and violence against migrant women.
- d. Enhance women's full and equal participation in conflict prevention, crisis management and peace-building, inter alia through implementing United Nations resolutions including Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security.
- e. Develop a better knowledge of women in conflict areas and increase protection and awareness of women and their rights in any war, foreign occupation or violent conflict; alleviate the negative effects of armed conflicts on the status of women in the region, promote their legal rights and prevent incitement and recruitment for terrorist acts.
- f. Ensure that law enforcement authorities are aware of and implement human rights of women. Promote exchange of views and experiences on issues related to the fight against discrimination against women.
- g. Foster the role of civil society organizations, particularly women's organizations, in accordance with national legislation as appropriate, as well as Parliaments and local authorities, in the defence and promotion of women's rights. Contribute to strengthening the capacity of and networking among civil society organizations active in the protection and the promotion of full enjoyment of all human rights by women.

#### **Women's political and civil rights**

- h. Promote women's active participation in political decision-making positions in the executive and judicial powers at all levels, inter alia through enhancing women's full and equal participation in elections (as candidates and voters), including through temporary special measures at both national and local levels. Contribute to the building up of gender capacity in public administration.
- i. Promote public education on human rights and civic responsibilities.
- j. Ensure that adequate policies, legislation and infrastructure to combat all forms of violence against women are in place. k. Pursue the establishment of national Ombudsman Offices or other institutional mechanisms as a means to fight against discrimination. l. Promote awareness-raising campaigns and training on the full enjoyment of all human rights by women.

#### **Marrakesh Ministerial Conclusions, 11th and 12th of November 2009**

(Extract of the part more relevant to the evaluation)

1. Ministers of the 43 Union for the Mediterranean Partners, meeting on the 11<sup>th</sup> and 12th of November 2009 in Marrakesh, acknowledge the importance of the first Euro-Mediterranean Ministerial Conference on Strengthening the Role of Women in Society, held in Istanbul in 2006. The Marrakesh Conference is held in accordance with the Barcelona Declaration and Five Year Work Programme agreed upon during the 10th anniversary of the Euro-Mediterranean Summit held in Barcelona in 2005, in which it was then stated that partners would adopt "measures to achieve gender equality, preventing all forms of discrimination and ensuring the protection of the rights of the Women". Ministers welcome the efforts made to date by all the participants, within the framework of the

implementation of the Istanbul Common Framework of Action. They are pleased to note the progress on the promotion of gender equality and women's rights at the Euro-Mediterranean level, due to the existence of the Common Framework of Action 2006-2011 and the measures taken within its framework.

**12.** They stress, however, that important efforts remain to be exerted to give effect, concretely and completely, according to the Common Framework of Action 2006- 2011, and agree in this respect to boost their efforts to make it a catalyst instrument of all the synergies, resolutely turned towards concrete achievements, in a spirit of common responsibility, mutual respect, and dialogue.

**13.** They recognize that important challenges remain, in all 43 Union for the Mediterranean partners, which hamper the full and equal enjoyment of human rights by women, notably persistent inequalities between women and men on the labour market, which hinder women from reaching economic independence and that increase the risk for women to fall into poverty and social exclusion, the under-representation of women in the political, public and economic decision-making processes, reconciliation of work and family life and the persistent phenomenon of violence against women, in all its forms and manifestations, including domestic violence, violence in work places, and in particular women victims of armed conflicts, and situations of foreign occupation.

**14.** They affirm the need to pay due attention to the contribution of women to the economy and also to the impact of the current financial crisis and the global economic slowdown on women's lives and gender equality, and to integrate gender perspectives and ensure women's participation in the recovery responses.

**15.** Convinced that equal participation of women and men in all spheres of economic, political and public life constitutes a crucial element of democracy and sustainable development, therefore Ministers agree that new concrete measures should be implemented to achieve this goal and to mainstream a gender perspective in all policy areas, acknowledging the diversity of the region.

**16.** Ministers reaffirm their determination to combat all forms of violence against women, by adopting and implementing legislative and policy measures to prevent violence against women, protect and support victims and prosecute perpetrators of violence against women in order to ensure the full enjoyment of the fundamental human rights by women.

**17.** Ministers highlight the important role of civil society, inter alia the Euro-Med nongovernmental Platform, as valuable partners in the irreversible process started in Istanbul. They stress, within this framework, the importance of the independent national human rights institutions established in conformity with Paris Principles and nongovernmental organisations, in particular, those working for women's full enjoyment of their human rights and gender equality. They encourage the establishment of a dialogue between the governmental entities and these civil society organisations and the exchange of best practices in the field of strengthening the role of women in society and the empowerment of women, between the actors of civil society in the Euro-Mediterranean area.

**18.** In addition, they underline the importance of including the promotion of dialogue within the Euro-Mediterranean Parliamentary Assembly, in particular the Committee on Women's Rights, Economic and Social committees and similar institutions as well as youth, trade unions, business and professional associations, in accordance with national legislation, as appropriate, and cooperation between national, regional and local administrations. All these organisations should be further involved in the implementation of the Common Framework of Action.

**19.** Ministers underline the added value of working together among the 43 Union for the Mediterranean partners in order to achieve equality

**22.** Under the umbrella of the Istanbul Framework of Action and following this first three years of its implementation, some key priorities have been identified as catalysers.

**23.** Ministers reiterate their commitment to work towards taking measures that enable the full and effective implementation and translation into legislative and policy reform of UN conventions related to human rights of women to which they are parties, in particular, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and its Optional Protocol and the Millennium Development Goals.

**28.** Ministers also commit to engage in advocacy and communication work, which is indispensable in view of the voluntary nature of the Istanbul Process and which creates ownership and promotes shared responsibility among the partners. They affirm that it is important to make all the efforts undertaken, under the "Istanbul process", more visible.

<p>Information pertaining to specific interventions</p> <p><b>Enhancing Equality between Men and Women in the EuroMed Region (EGEP)</b></p>	<p><b>Enhancing Equality between Men and Women in the EuroMed Region (EGEP)</b></p> <p>Conceived in the aftermath of the Euro-Mediterranean Ministerial Conference (Istanbul, 2006), and of the Framework on "Strengthening the Role of Women in Society", EGEP is part of the ENPI Regional Strategy Paper 2007-2013. It provides continuity to the "Role of Women in Economic Life" (RWEL 2006-2009). It is of three years duration (May 2008-May 2011), and has a budget of 4.542.200 Euros.</p> <p>The <b>overall objective</b> of the programme is "to support current dynamics and strengthening the capacity of qualified actors in order to promote equality between men and women and to provide follow-up for the Istanbul Ministerial conclusions", by building capacity of key actors, particularly State actors, and by supporting existing positive trends and dynamics related to women's role in decision-making in the public as well as in the private domain, and to provide follow-up for the Istanbul Ministerial conclusions. Other stakeholders involved are: civil society organisations, international institutions and donors, media professionals and academia experts.</p> <p>The programme has three main purposes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Purpose 1: Support and reinforce current dynamics that favour both de jure and de facto gender equality and that provide support to the promotion of women's rights in the region;</li> <li>✓ Purpose 2: Improve understanding and knowledge of the various forms of violence against women;</li> <li>✓ Purpose 3: Ensure that the Istanbul ministerial conclusions on "Strengthening the role of women in society" are being followed up.</li> </ul> <p>Each of the three purposes contains a dimension of (a) compilation and analysis of information, (b) capacity-building and training and (c) exchange of good practices, lessons learnt and expertise and (d) awareness-raising, advocacy and communication.</p> <p>In addition to fostering exchanges between state and non-state actors, and between southern partner countries, the exchange of information and expertise between southern and northern countries will be a critical element. It has been recommended by the State actors' partners of the programme and is in line with the new emphasis on the Mediterranean common space.</p> <p><b><u>Main conclusions and lesson learned of the programme</u></b></p> <p><b><i>EGEP as a new form of regional cooperation: strengthening awareness and ownership</i></b></p> <p>The EGEP programme represented a new method of dealing with the regional cooperation in the framework of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership. The novelty elements when compared to other Euromed regional programmes are:</p> <p>Unlike other regional programmes it is not a grant giving programme but a <u>capacity building scheme</u>;</p> <p>It is not targeting civil society but actors of <u>governmental entities</u>.</p> <p>However, all concerned stakeholders in the Euromed area did not understand these specific features of EGEP from the beginning of the programme presentation. Special efforts had to be dedicated to explaining the real character of EGEP and to rendering it visible. This partly explains the delays and misunderstandings in the inception of some activities (for instance: introductory visits and GBV survey in Jordan).</p> <p>EGEP's primary interlocutors were the NWMs and government actors. Working with government implies a different approach and timing which has often been underestimated.</p> <p>Drawing on such lessons, it is recommended that future programmes take into account such challenges in the design and in the implementation of the programme by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Strengthening regular and systematic channels of dialogue with NWMs through regular visits of the programme team to the partner countries;</li> <li>✓ Ensuring in-country relays through constant mobilisation and follow up by GFP of the EU Delegations;</li> </ul>
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- ✓ Building in a realistic timeframe for the implementation for activities that allows for effective participation of government actors;
- ✓ Strengthening ownership of partner countries by setting up, training and empowering a regional network of Euromed GFP (within the NWMs). This implies not only the nomination of Euromed GFP but also the organisation of 1 to 2 annual regional meetings gathering Euromed GFP to support programme activities" implementation and regional dialogue and exchanges.

In addition, special efforts should be geared towards networking with external actors, including civil society networks in the Euromed region, to raise awareness and avoid misunderstandings on the programme's objectives and mandate. Meetings and participation in other stakeholders" activities should be factored into the programme's strategy to ensure harmonization of interventions

***Gender equality, a sensitive political issue: the added value of working cross-regionally***

The issue of full equality between men and women, as the issue of gender-based violence, are closely depending on institutional decisions and they require careful preparation for cooperation in these areas. Both were main purposes of EGEP and therefore rendered the work of the programme very sensitive. Activities that on the paper appeared relatively easy to carry out, demanded in reality much more time and effort than was initially envisaged. Effective implementation would benefit from a more realistic programme design, both in scope and time.

The analysis conducted by EGEP in the partner countries has demonstrated a trend towards conservative social values, oftentimes based on a conservative interpretation of Islam, which is particularly detrimental to women's rights. In this sense, partners have raised the importance of a programme such as EGEP that brings together actors at a regional level so as to avoid "talking always to the same interlocutors" and to share challenges and strategies to overcome them with a wider audience. At the same time, the political context in the region and more specifically the Israeli-Palestinian conflict represented a major challenge to the implementation of regional activities.

To address both concerns, it is recommended to conceive and implement activities at a cross-regional Euro-Mediterranean level. Several partners pointed out the added value to learn from and share with European experiences. Given the framework for collaboration in which such programmes are embedded, working regionally and cross-regionally should be further explored as it represents a key asset and contribution to the promotion of gender equality. Learning visits and mechanisms such as Twinning and Taix could be further explored to such end.

The Euro-Mediterranean partnership and the Union for the Mediterranean: sharing learning with regional cooperation schemes.

***Challenging regional and political contexts: a more realistic programme design***

The regional context and, particularly the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, have borne heavily on the pace of the activities of the programme. It has proven difficult although not impossible to gather representatives of the 9 partner countries into a single setting. This is even more the case because of the mandate of the programme to work with government actors. In this sense, increasing participation of European actors, as raised above, remains a strategy to be pursued.

The "Arab revolutions" and more particularly the overthrow of the Tunisian and Egyptian regimes but also the unrests in other countries of the region that took place in 2011 have further hampered the capacity of the programme to work regionally and to deliver in a timely manner. These unrests have made it difficult to keep up with the schedule of activities for 2011 and activities had to be relocated and postponed several times.

Programme design and activity planning should better take into consideration the challenges related to the particular regional and political contexts of the ENPI-south region. In Egypt, as discussed during with IOs and CSOs during the field mission, the number of women movement increased from 2 to 20 since 2011. Even though not officially recognized, these movements are gathering a lot of support through the social media. Women of all ages are standing up for their rights. There is a momentum to support women organizations and their coalitions. Women movements are indeed gathering in 2 main coalitions, and call for support to build their capacity in order to structure their dialogue with the relevant institutions (inter alia, the Ministry of Social Solidarity and the Ministry of Administrative Development).

While there is a clear need and demand for regional programmes on gender equality, these could be conceived in a way that ensures more time and flexibility to



achieve expected results. This is particularly the case of a regional programme working at the government level and thus requiring serious time-investment and efforts to be spent on political negotiations. Political negotiations have been conducted by the EC and the EU Delegations and are beyond the programme's mandate. Yet, it shall be noted that they have crosscut and borne on all programme activities and to a certain extent impaired on the ability of the programme to deliver in a timely manner.

In addition, working with government actors on delicate issues and in a challenging region implied the need to rely more heavily on the EU Delegations' intermediary. This has been key for the programme. Yet, it has implied additional time investments for all parties and a multiplication of the number of actors and interlocutors involved.

It is thus strongly recommended that future programmes appropriately take into account the time and efforts required by working regionally, with political actors, on the promotion of a delicate issue and in a challenging political context. In this sense, the design of the EGEP programme was over-ambitious and not realistic, as was confirmed during the field missions in both Tunisia and Egypt.

NWM and civil society, are not always familiar with the Euromed partnership and confusions about the nature and scope of the Istanbul and Marrakesh Ministerial Conferences and Conclusions are frequent. In this sense, the nature of the EGEP programme itself, conceived as a support mechanism to the implementation of the Ministerial Conclusions, has often been misunderstood. Some confusion as well on the role and approach of the programme has been reported. Some of the people met during the field missions did participate in the activities funded by the EGEP. Nevertheless, they did not recall that these activities were funded by the EC, nor by this specific programme. In addition, there was no evidence of capitalisation on the programme's results.

Limited face to face encounters with national actors – as foreseen by the TORs of the programme -proved to be a challenge to promote a better understanding and dissemination of the programme at the country level. Except for direct programme partners (mainly NWMs), other key actors have been met at one occasion only (introductory visits). This is in line with the planning of activities of the TORs and Inception Report. Yet, it increased the challenge of the regional programme to root itself in already busy agendas at the country level. For future approaches, it is thus recommended to increase opportunities for face to face encounters with national actors as well as field visits. These should be duly foreseen in the design and TORs of the programme beforehand as an integral strategy and approach to build national ownership.

In the context of the programme, external networking with other actors and initiatives has also been limited. Programme long term experts participated in an average of 22 meetings and events over the course of the programme. Given the trade-off between the time and efforts dedicated to the implementation of activities and the time and efforts dedicated to external networking/visibility, clear guidance was given by the EC to prioritize the implementation of activities and few opportunities for external networking/visibility were addressed.

Considering the need to enhance the visibility and the intelligibility of the Istanbul process itself and consequently of the programme, this proved to be a difficult trade-off. In practice, both dimensions are closely linked and the implementation of activities would have benefited from a better understanding of the Istanbul framework and of the programme.

Finally, to be effective, communication needs to respond to a given momentum. This has implications in terms of the tools and management process selected for/applicable to communication products. Selected tools and processes need to be agile, flexible and able to respond to a fast-changing/emerging reality. In this sense, beforehand systematic validation of all communication products by the EC has not necessarily allowed to address these requirements. The sometimes too long time taken to validate communication products such as newsletters or press releases meant that the information included in these products was either no longer up-to-date either had to be revised and updated before launching. It is therefore recommended for future programmes to define and agree on a "lighter" approval and validation process.

Below the results of the Resulted Monitoring missions undertaken in the framework of this initiatives in 2009 and 2010.																																																			
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>ROM Report SCORES:</th> <th>ROM (19-29-10/2009)</th> <th>ROM (26-30/07/2010)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1. Relevance and quality of design</td> <td>C</td> <td>C</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Efficiency of Implementation to date</td> <td>D</td> <td>C</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Effectiveness to date</td> <td>C</td> <td>C</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Impact prospects</td> <td>C</td> <td>C</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5. Potential sustainability</td> <td>C</td> <td>C</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	ROM Report SCORES:	ROM (19-29-10/2009)	ROM (26-30/07/2010)	1. Relevance and quality of design	C	C	2. Efficiency of Implementation to date	D	C	3. Effectiveness to date	C	C	4. Impact prospects	C	C	5. Potential sustainability	C	C																																
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<b>I.8.2.3 Evidence of progress in the governance and HR due to the implementation of specific regional interventions</b>																																																			
Overall data and info, not related to specific Interventions	<p>The global amount and the kind of intervention financed by the EU have been very limited at the level of the regional programme (<u>9 small projects</u>) corresponding to EUR 0.410 million over the period 2004-2010. This amount represents the <b>0.04%</b> of the overall EC funding for the two ENP regions (EUR 982 million). See I 8.1.2</p> <p>As far as the thematic instruments with regional focus are concerned, the EC financed more numerous interesting initiatives. The ENP East comes out with EUR 12.84 million for <u>23 projects</u>, i.e. 55.6% of the overall EUR 23 million. On the other side the planned amounts for the Southern region equalled EUR 8,47 million for 8 projects (36.7% of the overall funds) and the remaining EUR 1,76 million (7,6%) was addressed to the whole ENP area. See I 8.2.1</p> <p>In the south region efforts have been devoted to the Mediterranean Master's Degree in Human Rights &amp; Democratisation, projects developing synergies between the regional and local human rights work, human rights dialogue at regional level and with civil society, the protection of human rights defenders. In the East the support went to children and minority rights, freedom of expression and association, improving political and democratic participation and education for policy studies.</p> <p><u>Even the thematic programmes with regional dimension are bigger in terms of number of project and amount of financing; however progress in democratic governance linked to the implementation of these programmes are difficult to be trace.</u></p> <p><b>Regional contracts in the area of human rights and democracy - (GEOGRAPHIC see I.8.1.2 AND THEMATIC INSTRUMENTS below)</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Financing Instrument</th> <th>Decision N°</th> <th>Contract year</th> <th>Contract number</th> <th>Status</th> <th>Title</th> <th>Zone benefitting from the action</th> <th>Region Benefitting from the action</th> <th>Contracted</th> <th>Paid</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>DDH</td> <td></td> <td>2004</td> <td>85506</td> <td>Closed</td> <td>Mediterranean Master's Degree in Human Rights &amp; Democratisation</td> <td>Mediterranean Region</td> <td>ENP South</td> <td>712.997</td> <td>712.997</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DDH</td> <td>DDH/2005/017-270</td> <td>2005</td> <td>110127</td> <td>Ongoing</td> <td>Mediterranean Master's Programme in Human Rights and Democratisation</td> <td>Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, West Bank &amp; Gaza Strip, Tunisia</td> <td>ENP South</td> <td>1.488.705</td> <td>1.339.835</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DDH</td> <td>DDH/2004/017-028</td> <td>2005</td> <td>115610</td> <td>Closed</td> <td>Mainstreaming Child rights and promoting non violence</td> <td>Near and Middle East</td> <td>ENP South</td> <td>997.088</td> <td>997.088</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DDH</td> <td>DDH/2004/006-103</td> <td>2005</td> <td>89108</td> <td>Closed</td> <td>Developing synergies between regional and local human rights</td> <td>Mediterranean Region</td> <td>ENP South</td> <td>996.949</td> <td>996.949</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Financing Instrument	Decision N°	Contract year	Contract number	Status	Title	Zone benefitting from the action	Region Benefitting from the action	Contracted	Paid	DDH		2004	85506	Closed	Mediterranean Master's Degree in Human Rights & Democratisation	Mediterranean Region	ENP South	712.997	712.997	DDH	DDH/2005/017-270	2005	110127	Ongoing	Mediterranean Master's Programme in Human Rights and Democratisation	Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, West Bank & Gaza Strip, Tunisia	ENP South	1.488.705	1.339.835	DDH	DDH/2004/017-028	2005	115610	Closed	Mainstreaming Child rights and promoting non violence	Near and Middle East	ENP South	997.088	997.088	DDH	DDH/2004/006-103	2005	89108	Closed	Developing synergies between regional and local human rights	Mediterranean Region	ENP South	996.949	996.949
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						work. The human rights instruments of the Barcelona process as well as the wider Arab world.					
DDH	DDH/2005/017-893	2005	113934	Ongoing	Promoting the democratic process	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Ukraine,	ENP East	780.000	747.911		
DDH		2005	113784		Equal rights and treatment for Roma	Eastern European Region	ENP East	780.000	747.911		
DDH	DDH/2004/006-103	2005	88625	Ongoing	Renforcement des capacités de la société civile en vue d'une participation effective aux transformations démocratiques et à l'élaboration et la mise en œuvre de stratégies nationales pour la promotion des droits de l'homme dans le Monde arabe	Mediterranean Region	ENP South	641.180	423.094		
DDH		2006	126720	Ongoing	Fostering a Culture of Human Rights	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Ukraine,	ENP East	995.000	970.614		
DDH	DDH/2005/017-271	2006	117736	Ongoing	Strengthening dialogue and democratic discourse through freedom of association in the Mediterranean and Middle East region	Egypt, Jordan Tunisia	ENP South	845.342	770.538		
DDH		2006	125301		Network of Schools of Political Studies	Eastern European Region	ENP East	650.000	580.051		
DDH	DDH/2005/017-271	2006	117847	Ongoing	Strengthening the Legal Framework for Citizen Action through Freedom of Association	Southern Caucasus	ENP East	464.328	0		
DDH	DDH/2005/017-271	2006	117813	Ongoing	Monitoring the Freedom of Association in the EuroMed Region	Mediterranean Region	ENP South	431.945	86.440		
DDH	DDH/2005/017-271	2006	117687	Ongoing	Démocratie et syndicalisme. Evolution démocratique du syndicalisme dans les pays du Maghreb et du Mashreq	Algeria, Jordan, Morocco, Tunisia	ENP South	324.085	267.980		
DDH	DDH/2006/018-129	2007	117920	Ongoing	Support and Protection of Human Rights Defenders: National, Regional and International Dimensions	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Ukraine,	ENP East	516.934	220.271		
DDH	DDH/2006/018-129	2007	118051	Ongoing	NGO and Governmental Cooperation Across the South Caucasus to Develop a Joint Response to Trafficking in Women and Children	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia	ENP EAST	480.000	479.633		
EIDHR		2007	142720	Ongoing	Joint Management EC-OSCE/ODIHR: project to promote democratisation and human rights in Eastern Europe	Belarus, Moldova, Ukraine	ENP East	600.000	480.000		
EIDHR		2007	140324	Ongoing	Freedom of expression &	Southern Caucasus	ENP East	450.000	50.000		

					information and freedom of the media in the South Caucasus and Moldova					
EIDHR		2007	140322	Ongoing	Support to free and fair elections in South Caucasus and Moldova	Southern Caucasus	ENP East	450.000	50.000	
EIDHR		2007	140327	Ongoing	SYNOMIA - Setting up of an active network of independent non-judicial H.R. structures (NHRs - ombudsmen and H.R. commissions at nation-wide and sub nation-wide levels	Eastern European Region	ENP East	450.000	411.262	
EIDHR		2007	140326	Ongoing	Adoption and Implementation of a comprehensive strategy for the improvement of the living conditions of the Roma and for their integration into society	Moldova, Ukraine	ENP East	200.000	180.000	
EIDHR	EIDHR/2008/019-722	2008	168721	Ongoing	Network of Schools for Political studies	Neighbourhood Region	ENP (whole region)	1.759.500	1.583.550	
EIDHR	EIDHR/2007/019-376	2008	154301		Soutien et renforcement des capacités des défenseurs des droits de l'Homme dans la région euro-méditerranéenne par le biais d'une assistance financière rapide et stratégique	Mediterranean Region	ENP South	981.513	261.273	
EIDHR	EIDHR/2008/019-722	2008	165700	Ongoing	Combating torture. ill-treatment and impunity	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Moldova, Ukraine	ENP East	950.000	375.000	
EIDHR	EIDHR/2007/019-376	2008	154813	Ongoing	Creation of the South Caucasus Network of Human Rights Defenders	Southern Caucasus	ENP east	698.483	628.635	
EIDHR	EIDHR/2008/019-715	2009	166754	Ongoing	The South Caucasus Mediation & Dialogue Initiative for Reignited Peace Processes	Southern Caucasus	ENP east	1.490.000	386.450	
EIDHR	EIDHR/2008/019-715	2009	167296	Ongoing	Democracy Starts with You! – Improving Political Participation of young people from minority and rural areas in the South Caucasus Region	Southern Caucasus	ENP east	1.470.000	442.565	
EIDHR	EIDHR/2008/019-715	2009	166942		Building the capacity of civil society to promote human rights in the GCC states	Mediterranean Region	ENP SOUTH	500.000	138.280	
DCI-HUM	DCI-HUM/2009/021-149	2010	227210		Regional Children Action for Participation (ReCAP)	Southern Caucasus	ENP EAST	648.038	337.100	
EIDHR	EIDHR/2010/022-199	2010	256575		Promoting freedom, professionalism and pluralism of the media in the	Eastern European Region	ENP East	750.000	0	

						South Caucasus and Moldova				
	EIDHR	EIDHR/2009/021-315	2010	230783		Assistance in the design & implementation of the structured dialogue on civil society's involvement in EC external cooperation on Democracy and Human Rights	Mediterranean Region	ENP SOUTH	163.984	79.970

### JC 8.3 The Commission's regional support has enhanced cooperation and links between relevant justice actors and Institutions across the regions and with the EU

#### I.8.3.1 The EC designed appropriate interventions aiming at reinforcing Judicial cooperation between relevant actors and institutions on criminal, civil & family law matters

Overall data and info, not related to specific Interventions

The support of the EU to the judicial report is done primarily at bilateral level through the action Plan in the different countries. The Sectoral Progress Report on the **Implementation of the European Neighbourhood Policy in 2009** gives a recent overview of the situation. SEC (2010) 513).

Regarding **judicial reform**, ENP partners continued in 2009 to adopt legislation to enhance the capacity and efficiency of the judiciary. Efforts to secure greater judicial independence and impartiality faltered for the second year in succession in several partner countries (*Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine*). *Morocco, Jordan* and the *Palestinian Authority* restated their commitment to reforms in this area. The situation remained substantially unchanged in *Egypt, Lebanon* and *Tunisia*.

*Egypt, Jordan, Morocco*, and the *occupied Palestinian territory* continued to implementing national programmes for the continuing training of judges, prosecutors, court staff and other legal professionals. ENP partners continued efforts to simplify of court administrative procedures, automate case management (*Egypt, Morocco, Moldova, occupied Palestinian territory and Ukraine*) and improve access to justice through provision of legal aid (*Azerbaijan, Egypt and Georgia*). An increase in judicial appointments was noted in *Georgia* and the *occupied Palestinian territory* while increases in remuneration were registered in *Armenia*. A continued political commitment to comprehensive judicial reform is needed in all ENP partner countries in order to secure and enhance public and investor confidence in the impartial administration of justice.

In 2009, *Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Egypt, Moldova, Morocco*, and *Ukraine* made progress, albeit slow, on **penitentiary reform**. Some improvements were seen in detention conditions in prisons (*Azerbaijan*), better access by national and international observers (*Egypt*) and changes to the policy management structures for prisons (*Lebanon* and *Morocco*). Reform advanced in *Jordan* with investment in inmate training and the development of a post-release care programme to prevent recidivism. In contrast, the situation did not substantially change in *Tunisia*. However, as stated in 2008, not much has been done to address overcrowding of prisons, particularly for remand prisoners, ill-treatment and torture, abuse of detainees' human rights and limitations on access to penitentiary facilities for national and international observers.

The use of parole and other alternatives to detention and long-term incarceration needs to be actively explored.

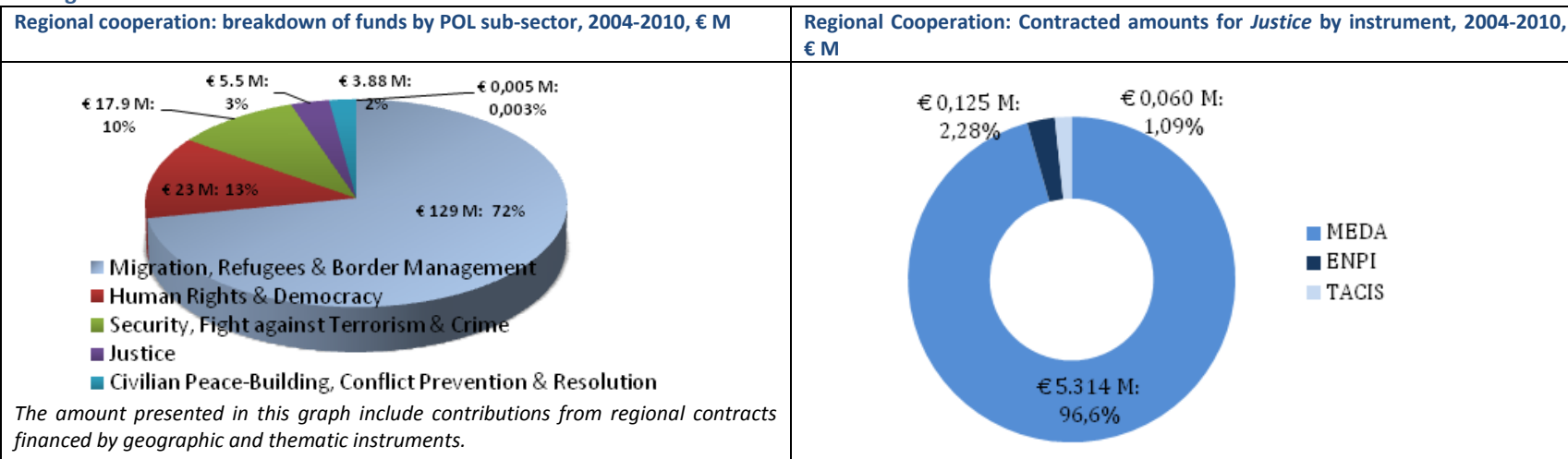
Dialogue in the field of **juvenile justice** continued with *Georgia, Morocco* and *Ukraine* on the development of appropriate protection policies for child and young offenders in the context of a policy commitment to reform. Dialogue has commenced with *Jordan* and *Lebanon*. Appropriate prevention and probation policies need to be developed alongside structural investment in education and rehabilitation activities in pre-detention and correctional facilities in order to prevent recidivism and encourage the social re-integration of young offenders post-release. A restorative juvenile justice system that respects international standards can best be served by defining judicial guidelines to offset the tendency to resort to incarceration and custodial sentences for juvenile offenders.

All partner countries except *Syria* have completed ratification of the 2005 UN Convention against **Corruption**. In 2009, *Israel* and *Ukraine* ratified the Convention and *Lebanon* acceded to it. *Algeria, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, Moldova* and *Tunisia* completed the Self-Assessment Checklist provided for under Resolution 1-2 of the First Conference of State Parties in Amman of December 2006 and submitted it to UNODC in time for the Third Conference of State Parties in Qatar in November 2009. The checklists cover the following areas: prevention; criminalisation and law enforcement;

international cooperation; and asset recovery for the period from December 2007 to August 2009. Signatories to the Convention are encouraged where possible, to make public the relevant 1 1985 UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (Beijing Rules) and the 1990 UN Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (Riyadh Guidelines) 2. Algeria provided an update on its Self Assessment. A State submitting its self-assessment prior to the second Conference of State Parties in 2008 was considered by UNODC as a reporting State also for the third Conference of State Parties in 2009. To complement their international obligations under the above Convention, *Egypt* and *Tunisia* have yet to sign the 2003 African Union Convention on Preventing and Combating Corruption. Cooperation with civil society in the implementation of national anti-corruption plans remained critical in all partner countries in order to fight corruption in both the public and private sectors. In 2009, *Ukraine* ratified the Council of Europe's Criminal Law on Corruption as well as its 2003 Additional Protocol aiming to protect judicial authorities from corruption. The protocol has yet to be signed by *Azerbaijan* and *Georgia*.

In 2009, *Jordan* joined, with the assistance of the Hague Conference, the Judicial Conference on Cross-Frontier Family Law Issues, the so-called 'Malta Process'. This aims to promote expert dialogue on international child protection and **family law** issues. *Algeria*, *Egypt*, *Lebanon*, *Morocco* and *Tunisia* had joined in previous years. There is growing recognition of the relevance of the Malta Process for regional cooperation as a point of reference in deliberating and settling cross-frontier family law disputes.

**The regional sub-sector *Justice*.**



Within the POL sector, the sub-sector *Justice* received **EUR 5.5 million** in the ENP regions, accounting for **3%** of total funding under the POL sector (EUR 179 million – see graph 2)<sup>149</sup> and **0,57%** of the overall EC funding for the two ENP regions (EUR 982 million).

In addition to the EUR 5.55 million, the sub-sector also received contributions through bilateral cooperation extracted through decisions having a regional dimension. Through this cooperation the EC contracted € 2 M (see table below). From the cross-border cooperation it is not possible to come up with a clear estimate of the EC funds deserved to the sub-sector since this cooperation includes various programs for pursuing four different objectives: (i) promoting economic and social development; (ii) enhancing environmental quality; (iii) increasing border efficiency and (iv) supporting people to people cooperation.

<sup>149</sup> The complete list for the contracts for the sub-sector *Human Rights and Democracy* is provided in Annex I.



<b>Bilateral cooperation: Contracted amount for Justice, 2004-2010, € M</b>			
<b>Bilateral cooperation from decisions with regional dimension</b>			
	<b>ENP East</b>	<b>ENP South</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
MEDA	-	494.788,68	701.184,24
TACIS	854.476,68	-	494.788,68
ENPI	373.713,23	327.471,01	854.476,68
<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>1.228.189,91</b>	<b>822.259,69</b>	<b>2.050.449,60</b>

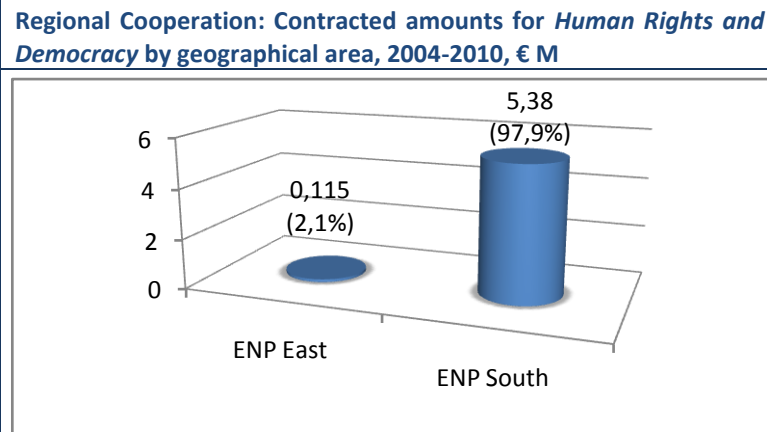
**Source of the funding.** The EC financial contribution for the sub-sector *Justice* came exclusively from the geographic instruments. As indicated by graph 3, the great majority of the funds (96.6%) were contracted through MEDA, while ENPI and TACIS contributed with 2.28% and 1.09% respectively.

**Geographic distribution of the funding and areas of intervention**

From the geographical distribution of the EC regional amounts for the sub-sector *Justice* (graph 4), the ENP South comes out as the main recipient with EUR 5.38 million, i.e. **97,9%** of the overall EUR 5.5 million. On the other side the planned amounts for the Eastern region equalled EUR 0.115 million (**2,1%** of the overall funds).

The importance of the ENP South is linked to the presence of a major program in the area: **EuroMed Justice II<sup>150</sup>**, which absorbs **EUR 5.088 million**, i.e. 94.5% of the

overall funds contracted for the ENP Southern region.



**REGIONAL CONTRACTS IN THE AREA OF JUSTICE (GEOGRAPHIC INSTRUMENTS)**

<sup>150</sup> EuroMed Justice II (January 2008 – March 2011) follows EuroMed Justice I. The beneficiaries of this project are: the People’s Democratic Republic of Algeria, the Arab Republic of Egypt, Israel, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the Republic of Lebanon, the Kingdom of Morocco, the Palestinian Authority, the Syrian Arab Republic and the Republic of Tunisia. This project revolves around 3 main components: Access to justice and legal aid; Resolution of cross-border family conflicts; and Criminal and prison law.

**DRN**

	Financing Instrument	Decision N°	Contract year	Contract number	Status	Title	Region Benefitting from the action	Contracted	Paid
	ENPI	ENPI/2007/019-080	2008	170864	Closed	Identification mission of the new regional project on justice cooperation (ENPI South - 2010-2013)	ENP South	70.326	70.326
	ENPI	ENPI/2009/020-584	2010	247132	Ongoing	EaP Panel fight against corruption - Corruption Component (Panel Support)-Bridge Activities (August - November 2010)	ENP East	30.000	27.000
	ENPI	ENPI/2007/018-913	2007	140408	Closed	Dummy contract for contract 2005/102-885	ENP East	27.226	27.226
	ENPI	ENPI/2008/019-744	2009	217741	Ongoing	Financial audit of Project 2006/101_510_ "Ukrainian European Policy and Legal Advice Center UEPLAC IV"	ENP East	24.956	4.991
	MED	MED/2006/018-266	2007	147388	Ongoing	EuroMed Justice II	ENP South	4.998.800	1.804.305
	MED	MED/2005/017-088	2005	103812	Closed	Relancement de la mission d'identification du programme régional MEDA JAI II	ENP South	188.510	188.510
	MED	MED/2005/017-088	2005	110747	Closed	Programme EuroMed Justice - Interprétation en arabe	ENP South	89.600	89.600
	MED	MED/2005/017-088	2006	125284	Closed	Drafting of Terms of Reference for EuroMed Justice II	ENP South	37.303	37.303
	TACIS	TACIS/2006/017-979	2006	121977	Closed	Impact study of "Training of Judges and Court Administrators" and drafting of ToR of "Training of Judges and Court Administrators II".	ENP East	59.994	59.994
Information pertaining to specific interventions <b>EuroMed Justice (I and II)</b> .	<p>The EC designed and approved specific 2 specific interventions in the field of judicial cooperation in the evaluation period. The one which is analysed in depth by the evaluation is <b>EuroMed Justice II</b>.</p> <p>This 3-year programme was a follow-up of the EuroMed Justice I Programme which was focus on building an <b>interprofessional community of judges</b>, magistrates, court registrars, lawyers serving an open and modern justice, reinforcing the rule of law and the effective implementation of human rights, and creating a Network of dialogue and contact in Justice matters.</p> <p>The project set up working groups, training sessions and "on-the-job study visits" to promote the consolidation of a regional and subregional dynamic in judicial cooperation on civil and criminal matters and the administration of justice through closer dialogue and exchanges of experience and good practices between the EU countries and the Mediterranean partners.</p> <p>It also sought to help the legal systems function in accordance with principles of independence, transparency and good governance; to encourage the implementation of realistic alternatives for resolving cross-border family conflicts in an effective manner; to promote the signing, ratification and application of international conventions on civil, criminal and prison law, plus the setting-up of the structures necessary for their effective implementation. Furthermore, it aimed at creating a network of specialists in judicial matters, an interprofessional community of judges, lawyers and other experts in the Euro-Mediterranean region.</p> <p>The <b>first phase</b>, EuroMed Justice I, also relied on a substantial group of participants, more than 500, who discussed in depth 5 topics covered by during 3 years (12/2004 - 12/2007). The main topic were the following: 1) training in cooperation and international judicial mutual assistance in criminal matters; 2) Terrorism</p>								

and interconnection of criminal networks; 3) International dimension of financial procedures; economic and financial criminality, in particular money laundering; 4) cooperation and international judicial mutual assistance in civil matters; 5) Management and administration of justice: management of procedures, computerisation, etc..

The **second phase** of the programme did not start from scratch but built on the previous achievement and had a budget of 5 million Euros. It was addressed to the 9 Mediterranean partner countries: People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, the Arab Republic of Egypt, Israel, the Kingdom of Jordan, the Lebanese Republic, the Kingdom of Morocco, the Palestinian Authority, the Syrian Arab Republic and the Republic of Tunisia.

The overall objective of the Euro-Med Justice II project was to contribute to the development of a **Euro-Mediterranean area of cooperation on justice**.

The initial duration of the project was 36 months (there were finally 39 months in total. The EC wanted this project to have a very practical approach and to be imbued with Community values and principles and what represents the spirit of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership. In this sense, starting a programme with such features aimed at offering a forum for dialogue based on objectivity, balance and exchange of experiences, whilst showing respect for diversity which is an enriching factor, and without interfering as a matter of fact in the sovereignty of the Mediterranean partners.

The Programme was structured around 3 components, chosen on the basis of Commission strategy papers and the priorities expressed by the beneficiary countries:

- I) Access to justice and legal aid;
- II) Resolution of cross-border family conflicts;
- III) Criminal and prison law.

The most innovative and remarkable feature of the project was the creation of a working group for each of the 3 components, composed of high-level officials, academics and legal professionals from the Mediterranean and EU countries. The aim of each Working Group was to carry out an in-depth analysis of the situation and to draw up specific conclusions about the core issues of each Working Group; the objective was also that the WG should contribute to identify the contents of the training seminars that were developed later on under each component.

Exchanges of information and experiences represented the second pillar of this project. The objective was not limited to transferring knowledge and skills, but we also wanted to achieve two other objectives mentioned hereunder through exchange of experiences and direct knowledge of best practices developed in other countries of the region, both European countries and Mediterranean Partner countries. This was achieved through various methodologies:

- Working groups: as a very practical tool of great value for the improvement of judicial and legal systems and providing know-how in this respect.
- Training seminars: in order to provide the MP with the necessary tools to reproduce the contents of the training in their respective countries.
- Study visits: as the best methodology to get acquainted with the best experiences and good practices available in the Mediterranean partner and EU countries, and the best path to consolidate the networks supported by the Project.
- Technical Assistance Missions: (if requested by the MP) the aim of such missions by EU experts to the MP could have been to provide the MP with any kind of technical assistance.
- Regional Conferences (Launch Conference, Intermediate Conference and Final Conference): the regional conferences served to discuss about the work developed during each phase of the project.
- Webpage: the project webpage was a powerful tool used by professional networks as a platform facilitating communication, dialogue and self-learning, and also ensuring the overall project visibility.
- A number of other visibility initiatives were taken: at the beginning of the implementation phase of the project, an information brochure and a manual on the identity and visibility of the project were produced.

**Specific objectives**

- *Support the development of the Mediterranean partners' institutional and administrative capacity and good governance in the field of justice.*
- *Support the modernisation of justice systems, the simplification/speeding-up of judicial proceedings and improved access to justice.*
- *Develop judicial cooperation in civil matters, in particular through assistance in the field of family law, with emphasis on cross-border family conflicts.*
- *Strengthen judicial cooperation in criminal matters and support initiatives for the reform of criminal and prison law in the Mediterranean partner countries with a view to facilitating the transposition of the relevant international conventions into the domestic law of the beneficiary countries as well as their implementation.*
- *Create an inter-professional community of magistrates and law professionals in order to build an open and modern justice system that will uphold the rule of law and the effective implementation of human rights.*

All activities were carried out according to schedule, with few exceptions. Among them the report indicates "As already mentioned earlier and indicated in the 3rd report to the EC, the Gaza crisis had an impact on the project dynamics and methodology. When the Gaza crisis broke out in January 2009 EuropeAid instructed us to suspend all planned activities as well as the working groups meetings that had already been scheduled. This situation occurred at the beginning of January 2009 and lasted until May 2009. Yet, this suspension has had very important effects. Not only did it affect the activities planned and that had to be implemented during that period, but it also forced the Project Team to make enormous efforts to reschedule the working groups meetings already planned and to reshuffle the number and sequence of activities to be carried out as the suspension of activities covered 5 months."

**The international situation in the region.**

The general situation in the region during the project lifecycle has always been complex and very often conflictive from a political and social point of view.

Follows hereunder a short non-exhaustive list of the developments that took place before the project was launched and during the project lifecycle, which undoubtedly have influenced its smooth development. Considering the overall situation, the EC took some concrete measures with respect to this Project.

The unstable international political situation, in particular in the Middle East, influenced negatively the successful and smooth development of the project activities.

One of the most relevant circumstances in this field was the Gaza crisis. When it broke out in January 2009 EuropeAid instructed us to suspend all planned activities as well as the working groups meetings that had already been scheduled. This situation emerged at the beginning of January and lasted until May 2009. EuropeAid decided and instructed us to hold all the activities in Europe, since this was the only realistic option for implementing the programme with the presence of all MEDA countries (Israel, ANP, etc).

Furthermore, the final implementation period of the project was also marked by the crisis in Tunisia and Egypt.

A very practical and essential consequence of it was the difficult process through which participants coming from the MP have to go in order to obtain the necessary visas to attend any event being held in Europe. A technical visit scheduled to Algeria in the framework of the study report was cancelled for similar reasons.

Problems with mobility and visas: the PT sent in all cases letters of support for the issuance of a visa to all participants attending our activities.

ROM Monitoring report MR-115507.01, 18/11/2009. Pp. 3-4

**Effectiveness to date**

"Overall, while a lot of "spadework" has been done during Phase II, the project is yet to reach its peak and see its fruition during Phase II. [...] Participants in Phase I activities display a high degree of satisfaction and this trend is expected to be confirmed during Phase II.

While Phase I has paved the way for the project climax, at this stage the assessment of effectiveness can only be based on assumptions and expectations. Result 1 (consolidation of a regional dynamic in judicial cooperation) is being largely achieved, mostly thanks to the exchange of experience and increasing knowledge of

the judicial systems of other countries in the Euro-Mediterranean area. Result 2 (judicial systems in beneficiary countries functioning on the basis of common principles) is not yet being achieved, given that training is to take place mostly in 2010. At the same time, all the WG outputs have been marked by consensus, which is an achievement in itself. Result 3 (implementation of realistic alternatives to cross-border family conflict resolution) is not yet being achieved across the board, despite some steps on a bilateral basis. Result 4 (ratification and enforcement of international conventions on civil, criminal and prison law) is being achieved, but mostly thanks to some individual countries' performance. Result 5 (a network of specialists in the Euro-Mediterranean region) is a Phase II task. SOs 1 to 4 are likely to be achieved, even if to a varying degree. This will largely depend on the "number of legislative reforms initiated as a result of project activities" (a key OVI for SOs 2 to 4) The usefulness of exchange of experience and comparative analysis is widely accepted by beneficiaries. In addition, the project team has rightly met the demand for more detailed presentation of Anglo-Saxon law, coming from certain MEDA countries that are likely to be positively influenced and thus proceed to reforms. Personal contacts between beneficiaries and trust building are also contributing to the formation of future networks (SO5), but of course this will be judged against at least one key OVI in the Log Frame (number of individual and institutional members of these networks).

#### **Impact prospects**

Apart from North-South links being developed through this project, there is also a considerable amount of South-South co-operation that deserves to be stressed, as MEDA beneficiaries engage in an intensive exchange amongst themselves. Therefore, the added value of this regional project for Euro-Mediterranean partnership in the field of justice cannot be overstated. The OO ("to contribute to the development of a Euro-Mediterranean area of co-operation on justice") is being achieved to the extent that the contribution is indisputable, not least thanks to a somewhat generic long-term OVI ("stimulate reform processes"). By and large, MEDA beneficiaries are being properly targeted, so that they are decision-makers, legal professionals and trainers in judicial schools. No negative impact has been recorded during Phase I of the project. Some success stories that should be highlighted are as follows: (i) Morocco has drafted a new law on access to justice as a direct project output; (ii) Jordan has recently modified its family law code and expressly recognises that it has benefited from the discussions held within the EuroMed Justice II project; (iii) in 2008, Tunisia adopted a new law on prisons (even if this may not be a direct output of the EuroMed Justice II project, it does demonstrate the relevance and timeliness of the intervention).

It should be noted that due to the lack of reliable statistics in many MEDA countries, it is not clear at present exactly what impact the project may have on the general public. At the same time, there have been a host of EC-supported interventions in the MEDA region in relation to justice, but insufficient understanding of how they all contribute to the creation of a Euro-Mediterranean community in the area of justice. These two considerations, in conjunction with the need for additional project activities, seem to prioritise a study of the combined impact achieved through EC interventions as well as better coordinated communication of this impact.

#### **Potential sustainability**

Given that all the project partners in both EU MSs and MEDA countries are state institutions (MoJs), their financial sustainability is considered assured. Judicial institutions (e.g. courts) should also be stable, though the status of judicial schools varies considerably from country to country. A EuroMed Justice III project, which is currently being considered by the EC, would no doubt boost the sustainability of EuroMed Justice II outputs, just like the ongoing project is using some of the outputs of the previous one. No doubt, the proposals drafted by the WGs or the training curriculum to be produced during Phase II can be used with a multiplier effect in many EC-funded interventions in the MEDA region. [...]

As regards the dissemination or buy-in of WG outputs at national level, some of the MEDA partners are reportedly holding internal discussions after each WG meeting and intend to do the same after training sessions and SVs during Phase II. However, the most convincing sign of ownership would be the commitment of MEDA countries to international conventions. On a regional scale, the prospects of MEDA countries ratifying international conventions are mixed - some are determined to pursue a reform of their judicial systems and others are more hesitant. Tunisia and Morocco are already parties to most of the key international conventions on issues addressed by EuroMed Justice II, but the real test to the policy sustainability of the project's legacy will be the accession of other MEDA countries to these conventions. At the same time, given the close links that have developed between MEDA countries with specific EU MSs, even bilateral agreements could presumably be attributed to the dynamic created by EuroMed Justice II. The bilateral agreement between Morocco and Belgium to establish liaison offices in each other's capitals at the end of EuroMed Justice I is a case in point."

	<p>This was a Euro-Mediterranean project, with a clear regional vocation in order to achieve some objectives in line with the Euro-Mediterranean policy. The project reports underline that joint participation of experts from both shores of the Mediterranean was not only desirable, but also a necessity. Reinforcing European presence in these activities was necessary “per se” in order to make EU best practices known to the MP. Indeed, during the field missions in Tunisia and Egypt the institutional stakeholders underlined the added vale of EUMS experts (magistrates, experts from the judicial administration), and encouraged stronger participation of EUMS experts in future programmes. They also suggested that the management of the programme is not delegated to private consultancies (with little thematic expertise), but – if possible – to EUMS institutions.</p>
<p><b>I.8.3.2 Networks of specialists in judicial matters, including judges, liaisons prosecutors and lawyers are set-up and functioning, collaboration between relevant actors and access to justice for citizens enhanced</b></p>	
<p>Information pertaining to specific interventions <b>EuroMed Justice II.</b></p>	<p>Crating Networks of specialists in judicial matters is the objective of the: <b>EuroMed Justice II.</b></p> <p>The target groups and the direct beneficiaries of this project were magistrates, lawyers, prosecutors, academics, ministerial authorities and others persons involved in the functioning and reform of justice systems, judicial officials and law professionals in the MP, most of them being senior magistrates or high-level officials of the Ministry of Justice in their respective countries (Meda countries).</p> <p>The MP had to send to the different activities of the project, with prior agreement of the EC, personalities drawn from the highest judicial bodies in their respective countries (judges, magistrates, prosecutors, directors general of the Ministry of Justice, etc.), to encourage these persons' contribution to the programme with their practical knowledge and experience.</p> <p>Experts from the EU MS and international organisations have contributed significantly to disseminate the contents and approaches of the international conventions in force. The most relevant international organisations for each of the topics covered were involved within the framework of the project implementation. Their contribution has conferred some cohesion within the international framework on some fundamental topics of each component.</p> <p>There was thus the opportunity to collaborate with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Hague Conference</li> <li>- The Council of Europe</li> <li>- The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)</li> <li>- The CCBE (Council of Bars and Law Societies of Europe)</li> <li>- As well as Eurojust and the European Judicial Network (EJN).</li> </ul> <p>On the other hand, the PT staff, fully aware of the Euro-Mediterranean values and principles, has been undoubtedly an important clustering and cohesive element and has driven forward the planned activities.</p> <p>Before the end of the programme, the PMU produced, in collaboration with relevant external experts that have participated in the project activities, a publication titled “<b>Study on Access to Justice and Legal Aid in the Mediterranean Partner Countries</b>”</p> <p><b>Aspects that have influenced the programme development</b></p> <p>During the whole duration of the project there were constantly important international and regional events (summarised hereunder) taking place which influenced the normal development of the activities as well as the mobility of the participants and/or experts.</p> <p>On the other hand, the norms and procedures as well as the attitude of some countries also had an indirect influence on the project development.</p> <p>Topics. The titles of each of the topics covered by the whole project are as follows:</p>



	<p>Component I : ACCESS TO JUSTICE AND LEGAL AID                  Component II: RESOLUTION OF CROSS-BORDER FAMILY CONFLICTS                  Component III: CRIMINAL AND PRISON LAW</p> <p><b>More than 800 participants from MEDA countries and more than 200 participants from EU countries</b> have attended the meetings and activities organized under this project.</p> <p>The target groups and the direct beneficiaries of this project were magistrates, lawyers, prosecutors, academics, ministerial authorities and others persons involved in the functioning and reform of justice systems, judicial officials and law professionals in the MP, most of them being senior magistrates or high-level officials of the Ministry of Justice in their respective countries (Meda countries).</p> <p>The MP had to send to the different activities of the project, with prior agreement of the EC, personalities drawn from the highest judicial bodies in their respective countries (judges, magistrates, prosecutors, directors general of the Ministry of Justice, etc.) and these persons contributed with their practical knowledge and experience.</p> <p>As a result of these contacts, both professional and personal relations have been established, and these relations are meant to be the seeds of future cooperation links and work in common. The activities developed in the framework of this project have allowed both for professional contacts, and for personal and informal contacts, trying to leave room for dialogue outside the strict framework of the working sessions.</p> <p>In this respect, institutional stakeholders in the field mission in Egypt asked to be more involved in the definition of the cooperation agenda for future programmes. To make this cooperation more concrete and sustainable, they also suggested to jointly identify new areas for cooperation, and to establish a deeper cooperation with fewer interested countries with similar legal traditions and common sensitivity. They also showed a particular interested towards the TAIEX instruments, and EU judicial cooperation (EUROJUST, the European Judicial Network).</p> <p>Overall, the activities developed in an atmosphere of respect, intensive cooperation, dialogue and active participation, particularly among the experts of the MEDA countries and with the speakers that attended the meetings.</p> <p>At the end of each activity (Working groups and seminars, and meetings of the Directors of Judicial Training Centres), final conclusions were presented to the participants and <u>were approved unanimously by all of them.</u></p>
<p><b>I.8.3.3 Evidence that an increased number of international conventions on civil, criminal and prison law have been signed/ratified following EC/EU regional support measure</b></p>	
<p>Information pertaining to specific interventions <b>EuroMed Justice II.</b></p>	<p>In matters of <b>criminal cooperation and in the penitentiary</b> there is more, at least apparent, convergence.</p> <p>Almost all countries have signed and ratified the same international conventions. Almost all share practically completely the objectives of what should be a good cooperation between judicial authorities and between penitentiary authorities.</p> <p>This cooperation is necessary and useful, and more particularly that it is indispensable in fields such as fight against terrorism and transnational organized crime.</p> <p>As time goes by, we can observe more frequent and more complex cases on which our judges and prosecutors have to collaborate with judges, prosecutors and courts of the countries members of the partnership.</p> <p>This creates an advantage, that of a common basis and interest. We could notice some differences only on some points.</p> <p>Some elements hampering cooperation have given rise again and again to comments during the various seminars. These are <u>differences in the catalogue of sentences or sanctions that some laws consider being a limitation or an obstacle to cooperation</u>, the ways in which some sentences are executed or the differences between the penal procedural laws, or even the differences between the domestic penal procedural law and the mechanisms provided for in</p>

	<p>international conventions that govern penal judicial cooperation. <u>Even though this had an impact on the programme, there are cooperation mechanisms, international commitments, reciprocity, limitation clauses, which can work and have been extensively discussed during the implementation of trainings, working groups and conferences.</u></p>
<p><b>JC 8.4 Commission's regional support has improved the capacity and knowledge of justice actors in judicial matters</b></p>	
<p><b>I.8.4.1 Evidence that the capacity building tools chosen have consolidated the knowledge &amp; capacities of judicial authorities and legal specialists on criminal, civil and family law matters</b></p>	
<p>Information pertaining to specific interventions <b>EuroMed Justice II</b></p>	<p><b>Capacity building and training tools</b></p> <p>The main capacity building tools used was training. The most innovative feature of the project was the creation of a working group for each of the 3 components, composed of high-level officials, academics and legal professionals from the Mediterranean and EU countries. The aim of each Working Group was to carry out an in-depth analysis of the situation and to draw up specific conclusions about the core issues of each Working Group; the objective was also to contribute identifying the contents of the training seminars to be developed later on under each component. Exchanges of information and experiences represented the second pillar of this project. The objective was not limited to transferring knowledge and skills, but to achieve two other objectives mentioned hereunder through exchange of experiences and direct knowledge of best practices developed in other countries of the region, both European countries and Mediterranean Partner countries</p> <p>This was carried-out through various methodologies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Working groups: as a very practical tool of great value for the improvement of judicial and legal systems and providing know-how in this respect.</li> <li>• Training seminars: in order to provide the MP with the necessary tools to reproduce the contents of the training in their respective countries.</li> <li>• Study visits: as the best methodology to get acquainted with the best experiences and good practices available in the Mediterranean partner and EU countries, and the best path to consolidate the networks supported by the Project.</li> <li>• Technical Assistance Missions: (if requested by the MP) the aim of such missions by EU experts to the MP was to provide the MP with any kind of technical assistance.</li> <li>• Regional Conferences (Launch Conference, Intermediate Conference and Final Conference): the regional conferences served to discuss about the work developed during each phase of the project.</li> <li>• Webpage: the project webpage was a powerful instrument used by professional networks as a platform allowing for communication, dialogue and self-learning, and also ensuring the overall project visibility.</li> <li>• A number of other visibility initiatives were taken: at the beginning of the implementation phase of the project, an information brochure and a manual on the identity and visibility of the project were produced.</li> </ul> <p>The attitude of the MP participants in the programme activities was overall positive, with active participation in the activities. The debates and the discussion held during seminars, working groups and meetings, were constructive. The conclusions were adopted by consensus during the seminars.</p> <p>On several occasions the participants expressed their appreciation for having the possibility to meet on a regular, constant and periodic basis. They mentioned that otherwise, they could not meet or would have lots of difficulties in meeting. The beneficiary countries do not have any equivalent horizontal mechanism for discussion, debate, knowledge sharing and collective construction in the field of Justice that would allow all of them to sit at the same table. Senior officials during the field mission in Egypt encouraged that for future programmes more trainees benefit from these activities, namely junior official (below 30), which are rightly considered as the "future of the country" and need to be trained.</p>

	<p>On several occasions, experts and participants of countries that are politically seriously opposed to other members of the partnership, have expressed their satisfaction because for many participants the project activities have been the first and only opportunity to sit, to speak and to discuss on given legal issues together with delegations of those other countries.</p> <p>The unstable international political situation, in particular in the Middle East, influenced negatively the successful and smooth development of the project activities.</p>
<p><b>I.8.4.2 The Commission has designed appropriate regional interventions aiming at raising the awareness among justice services of human rights and gender issues and has obtained satisfactory results in these areas (e.g. training courses incorporated international human rights and gender standards, etc.)</b></p>	
<p>Information pertaining to specific interventions</p> <p><b>EuroMED Justice II</b></p>	<p><b>EuroMed Justice II.</b></p> <p>A study on “Access to Justice in the Mediterranean Partner countries” has being carried-out, in order to analyse the current situation and identify the problems faced in the countries involved.</p> <p>The recommendations approved during the first meetings of the Project’s “Access to Justice and Legal Aid” component had shown it was necessary to devise new evaluation mechanisms and to collect statistical information in order to get a real and current picture of the situation regarding access to justice and legal aid in the Mediterranean.</p> <p>This picture would have made it possible to identify the main shortcomings and map the problems encountered in these fields, taking account of the work carried out at European level by institutions such as the Council of Europe’s European Commission for the Efficiency of Justice (CEPEJ).</p> <p>The aim of this study was to collect the relevant data and produce an inventory of the situation in the field of access to justice and legal aid, based on the information gathered through the programme. The information was meant to identify the major problems faced by all countries considered in the study.</p> <p>The findings were discussed with the National Focal Points and two experts per Mediterranean partner country.</p>
<p><b>Indicative Sources of information :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- EC geographical and thematic policy related documents</li> <li>- Commission strategic and programming documents (RSPs, RIPs, CSPs, NIPs)</li> <li>- ENP(I) Action Plans and related documents</li> <li>- Information related to policy dialogue</li> <li>- Commission Internal documents</li> <li>- Inventory of EC projects</li> <li>- Action plans, Financing Agreements, Monitoring and Evaluation reports, mid-term reviews, Annual reports, ROM reports,....</li> <li>- EEAS representatives; DevCo and other Commission representatives, Project Coordinating Units staff, project partners and direct beneficiaries, project implementation partners, other donors relevant sectoral stakeholders</li> </ul>	<p><b>Tools &amp; Methods :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Literature/official documents review</li> <li>- Projects/programme analysis</li> <li>- Field Mission</li> <li>- Interviews</li> <li>- Where possible and needed Focus group</li> <li>- Case studies</li> </ul>

## EVALUATION MATRIX: DATA GRID EQ9

<b>EQ 9</b>	<b>To what extent has the Commission's support to regional cooperation in the two ENP regions contributed to increased socio-cultural collaboration within the ENP regions and between each of the ENP regions and the EU through enhanced cooperation &amp; contacts between Non-State actors?</b>
<b>Evaluation criteria:</b> effectiveness, impact and sustainability	
<b>Key issues:</b> cross-cutting issues, visibility	
<b>JC 9.1: Commission's regional interventions have contributed to the strengthening of the capacity of domestic and regional Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) in the two ENP regions</b>	
I.9.1.1 Mechanisms to promote sharing of best practices, experiences and training among civil society organisations established and functional (e.g. regional platforms, cooperation networks...)	
Overall data and info, not related to specific Interventions	<p>The <b>Barcelona Process</b> formed the basis of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership which has expanded and evolved into the Union for the Mediterranean. It was an innovative alliance based on the principles of joint ownership, dialogue and co-operation, seeking to create a Mediterranean region of peace, security and shared prosperity. The partnership was organised into three main dimensions, one of them if focused on: <u>Social, Cultural and Human Partnership</u>, aimed at promoting understanding and intercultural dialogue between cultures, religions and people, and facilitating exchanges between civil society and ordinary citizens, particularly women and young people.</p> <p>Under the umbrella of each sector, Euro-Mediterranean Ministerial meetings have been held in order to establish the political commitments which drive cooperation and activity across sectors. These meetings are punctuated by periodic meetings of Euro-Mediterranean Ministers of Foreign Affairs which take stock of the partnership, its priorities and the progress made on different initiatives.</p> <p>With the introduction of the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) in 2004, the Barcelona Process essentially became the multilateral forum of dialogue and cooperation between the EU and its Mediterranean partners while complementary bilateral relations are managed mainly under the ENP and through Association Agreements signed with each partner country.</p> <p>In the Barcelona Process: Union for the Mediterranean (2008) context, Heads of State and Government reassert the central importance of the Mediterranean on the political agenda of all countries. They stress the need for better co-ownership by all participants and for more relevance and visibility for the citizens.</p> <p>They share the conviction that this initiative can play an important role in addressing common challenges facing the Euro-Mediterranean region including promoting dialogue between cultures.</p> <p>Since the launch of the <b>Eastern Partnership (EaP) in May 2009 in Prague</b>, significant steps have been taken in its implementation. Relations between the European Union and the partner countries have deepened and developed, with EU integration resting firmly at the core. <i>Platforms are the main tool of the Eastern Partnership (EaP) multilateral track. They reflect 4 main areas of cooperation between the Eastern Partner countries and the EU, namely:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>Democracy, good governance and stability (platform 1);</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Economic integration and convergence with EU policies (platform 2);</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Energy security (platform 3) and</i></li> <li>▪ <i>People to people Contacts (platform 4).</i></li> </ul> <p><i>Meetings are held at least twice a year at the level of senior officials engaged in the reform work in the relevant policy areas. The platforms report to the</i></p>

	<p><i>annual meetings of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the EaP. The work of the platforms may occasionally be promoted through sector-specific Ministerial meetings.</i></p> <p><i>The 2009 Prague Declaration which launched the Eastern Partnership also foresees the possibility of creating panels in the framework of these thematic platforms in order to support work in specific areas. Each platform can establish panels in order to support its work in specific areas to discuss of technical issues under the main topic treated by the platform. The panel on migration has been created in 2011 and the work plan includes technical issues such as asylum status, circular migration, etc...Panel can have also technical studies on the specific issues.</i></p> <p><b>EaP CSF Working Group “Contacts Between People”</b> deals with the main issues on the agenda of EaP Thematic Platform 4 of the same name. The activities of this working group are divided into a number of areas. These include Visa Facilitation, Education, Youth and Culture.</p> <p>The aims of the Working Group include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Promote and disseminate information on EU issues and the opportunities provided by the EU by developing an information society and by enlarging the network of European Information Points.</li> <li>ii. Address specific situations and levels of development of civil society in each EaP countries, in particular through using existing leaders' networks for strengthening common understanding, sharing of values and co-operation between NGOs from EaP and EU states.</li> <li>iii. Offer all EaP countries roadmaps towards visa-free regimes and waive visa fees as soon as possible.</li> <li>iv. Simplify visa procedures and provide multiple-entry long term visas.</li> <li>v. Facilitate non-formal education and increase funding for internships and volunteer opportunities, school exchange programmes and distance learning.</li> <li>vi. Enhance the active participation of young people in decision-making processes at all levels and develop mechanisms for involving them in the achievement of EaP goals.</li> <li>vii. Develop special programmes for peace and intercultural education for young people in post conflict areas.</li> <li>viii. Foster cultural exchanges and co-operation between EU and EaP countries and encourage ratification/fostering implementation of the UNESCO Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions in the 6 EaP.</li> </ol> <p>On the top of the civil society platform there is the <b>Civil Society Forum</b> (created in 2009)</p> <p>Some representatives of the CS Forum are involved Policy dialogue in the framework of the platform 4 and have opportunities to know what is happening at multilateral level.</p> <p>The Prague Summit of 2009 endorsed the idea of establishing a forum which would promote contacts among Civil Society Organisations of EaP and facilitate dialogue with public authorities. It should facilitate the sharing of information and experience on the partner countries' steps toward transition, reform and modernisation.</p> <p>The Eastern Partnership Civil Society Forum (CSF) held its first meeting in November 2009 with more than 200 Civil Society Organisations from the Partner countries and EU Member States.</p> <p>The mandate of the CSF is to influence EU institutions and national governments by presenting the recommendations of the CSF during their decision-making process.</p>
Information pertaining to	<p><b>ANNA LINDH FOUNDATION (ALF)</b></p> <p>As per mandate given by the new Statute of the Anna Lindh Euro-Mediterranean Foundation (ALF) for the Dialogue between Cultures, approved on the</p>

<p>specific interventions</p>	<p>30<sup>th</sup> of November 2004 and lastly amended on the 6<sup>th</sup> of September 2007 by the Ministerial Conference of Foreign Affairs, the overall objective of the Foundation is to promote the dialogue between cultures and contribute to the visibility of the Barcelona Process – Union for the Mediterranean through intellectual, cultural and social exchanges among civil society partners.</p> <p>The Foundation has a political mission, which consists in contributing to peace and stability in the Euro-Med region making use of a diversified and complex set of tools for inter-cultural work.</p> <p>The main challenges of the second operational phase of the Foundation are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Consolidating existing National Networks and implanting them in the new countries of the Euro-Med Partnership;</li> <li>- Improving accountability and effectiveness vis-à-vis of member organizations;</li> <li>- Mobilizing member organizations in inter-cultural actions in line with the Foundation's mission.</li> </ul> <p>In the first phase (till 2008) the network members benefitted of a start-up logistic support (human resources, running costs, purchase of equipment, accommodation and transportation costs related to network meetings).</p> <p>This Network Strategic Development Scheme (originally called "Network Support") does:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Focus logistic support on the weakest Head of Network offices in terms of available resources and facilities, encouraging self-reliance and sustainability for those who dispose of substantial means or governmental support,</li> <li>- Professionalize the advocacy role of Head of Network offices for partnership and capacity building,</li> <li>- Allocate increasing support to common operations designed in the framework of the "network development and actions plans" (see also A.3 - national actions building upon cultural diversity),</li> <li>- Encourage and give a special recognition to the application of new consultation, planning or Head of Network designation practices that inject a new life in the National Networks, and raise the degree of accountability of the Head of Network itself, based upon the principles of democracy, transparency and performance.</li> </ul> <p>These challenges are met according to the following main steps:</p> <p>A2.(a) Providing support to networks to ensure network development and action planning (Network Strategic Development Scheme);</p> <p>A2.(b) Expanding services to networks to upgrade their project development capacities;</p> <p>A2.(c) Developing partnership and exchange tools;</p> <p>A2.(d) Encouraging cross-network initiatives;</p> <p>A2.(e) Associating networks in the planning process and organizing Coordination meetings with Heads of Network.</p> <p><u><i>A2.(a) Providing support to Networks to ensure network development and action planning (Network Strategic Development Scheme)</i></u></p> <p>In the last three years, the Network of Networks has grown considerably. However, the coordinating institutions (Heads of Network) have not been in many cases able to lead the mobilization process with the energy and the commitment required. Recent surveys made by the Foundation indicated that most of the Heads need funds for coordination and action. In light of this situation, the Foundation has activated a Scheme aimed at helping the Heads of Network in building and consolidating their network around a common action and vision. This Scheme gives the Heads the material conditions to deliver essential services to their network and to be actively engaged in the mobilization and development of the network, as well as in the improvement of its cohesion. In exchange of logistic support, Heads must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Deliver services to members, such as: Offering partnership building facilities; Offering training and capacity building services; Organizing</li> </ul>
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coordination meetings; Regularly managing the National Network; Disseminating information to members about the Foundation's and the network's activities, and promoting adequate communication tools;

- Elaborate "network development and action plans" in close cooperation with members, with the objective of developing common projects and initiatives among member organizations of the same network. The results of our last surveys have in fact identified shadows and lights in Heads performance. Though most of them organise between one and two annual meetings with their members and potential new members, less than 1/5 of them promote public events or structured projects involving several member organizations.

A2.(b) Expanding services to networks to upgrade their project development capacities

The improvement of the project development skills of National Network member organizations is a preliminary condition in order to increase their chances of success in Calls for proposals, as well as their ability to promote and organize common activities within the network. The average rate of success in Calls for proposals in the period 2005-08 was for example of 1 out of 3 applications, whereby eight networks never submitted applications, and nine networks submitted less than five applications<sup>151</sup>.

In the first three years of operation, the Foundation developed therefore several skills aimed at offering better conditions for project development. That included:

- Online tools, such as a directory of network members (including their contact details, fields of action, and information on their action modalities) a project proposal advertising space, or a directory on other funding opportunities,
- Training seminars lead by Foundation's staff in National Networks,
- Pilot "Training for Multipliers" seminars lead by Foundation's staff at the regional level, aiming at preparing trainers who can deliver services to National Network members.

Tough 60% of the National Networks benefited from those project development training seminars organized by the Foundation, less than 40% of the Heads of Network have used the expertise of members involved in these seminars, and less than 1/3 organize training courses for their members directly.

A2.(c) Developing partnership and exchange tools

One of the main concerns expressed by civil society organizations in the first operational period has been the difficulty in finding reliable project partners. Furthermore, only 1/3 of the Heads have been regularly informed about their members' activities, so that basic information has not properly circulated among member organizations and *per extenso* among networks - what has reduced the potential for partnership. Now, partnership is a condition to develop projects, and it can enclose a financial dimension.

The Foundation therefore seeks to make partnership building and exchange easier by:

- Improving its mini websites for National Networks, where network members can publish information on their activities and from where Heads can facilitate the contact making,
- Promoting thematic meetings among member organizations of several national networks working in the same field, or regional fairs for inter-cultural project, where civil society organizations can meet, exchange and plan together,
- Developing an advocacy role for Network members with respect to external fundraising, and lobby for Network member fundraising campaigns.

**Cross-border cooperation (CBC)** on the external borders of the EU is a key priority both in the European Neighbourhood Policy (covering the countries of

<sup>151</sup> Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Mauritania, Monaco, Montenegro and Romania are not included in the picture as networks were not available in those countries during the application periods.

Eastern Europe, the Southern Caucasus, and the Southern Mediterranean) and in the EU's Strategic Partnership with Russia. It likewise figures in associated policies such as the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership (Barcelona Process), and the Northern Dimension. The adoption of the European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI) has considerably enhanced the scope for cross-border cooperation, both qualitatively and quantitatively.

The core policy objectives of CBC on the external borders of the Union are to support sustainable development along both sides of the EU's external borders, to help ameliorate differences in living standards across these borders, and to address the challenges and opportunities following on EU enlargement or otherwise arising from the proximity between regions across our land and sea borders.

The CBC is crosscutting among sectors and focuses on the cooperation between local authorities and people of EU and the ENPI 2 regions.

EC would like to keep CBC programmes as independent as possible from governments. The focus is regional development through a decentralised approach. The EC gives the framework (model of objectives) and the local authorities or individual entities prepare the proposal to submit to Commission.

15 CBC programmes (9 land borders, 3 sea crossings and 3 sea basin programmes) have been established along the Eastern and Southern external borders of the European Union with a total funding of 1,118,434 million EUR for the 7-year period 2007-2013. The cross border cooperation is also financed by the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF). 13 projects are running. They have the same structure and are composed by 4 main components:

- Promote social economic development (i.e. exchanges between administration on good practices)
- Address common challenges (notably environment, health, etc...)
- Efficient and secure borders (notably issues relating to make border crossing more efficient, managing and also infrastructures in order to allow legal traffic go faster for instance related to tourists traffic). The limit of the cross border is the territorial aspect restricted to border regions
- People to people contact (all no profit organisations can present proposals i.e. school to school, University to University, ethnic minorities divided by borders, Sami population, youngsters or sports associations).

CBC should be written by local authorities and presented jointly through the mechanism of 1) Call for Proposals or can they can be 2) Large projects mainly for infrastructures. It is the task of the regional and local partners on both sides of the border to analyze their common needs and to identify priorities and actions that are most relevant to their local situation. The management of the programmes is entrusted to a local or national authority jointly selected by all participating countries in a programme.

CBS try to be complementary with thematic instruments, NSA, and the thematic programme for migration and asylum.

**Example of project CBC: Volunteering Without Borders**

Overall objective(s)

- To develop the citizenship skills of the young adults of the target area in order to empower them to initiate and implement new self-supporting economic and civil activities through self-organisation, including in the areas of culture, tourism, environment, nature protection and animal protection;
- To strengthen and promote the role of volunteering in career building. To educate for civil participation;
- To help the Ukrainian and the Hungarian young people to get to know each other, their cultures and traditions, and to value the differences rather than see differences as a disadvantage.

**ROM scores, ROM MR-143702.07, 09/2011**

Relevance and quality of design	B
Efficiency of Implementation to date	B

	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Effectiveness to date</td> <td>A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Impact prospects</td> <td>A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Potential sustainability</td> <td>B</td> </tr> </table>	Effectiveness to date	A	Impact prospects	A	Potential sustainability	B																			
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Impact prospects	A																									
Potential sustainability	B																									
<p><b>TRESMED IIII</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The mutual exchange of experiences in the field of institutionalized social dialogue in order to configure an open area for reciprocal learning to support economic growth and social prosperity with the participation of all the agents involved.</li> <li>• Creation and/or strengthening of the economic and social councils and similar institutions.</li> <li>• Reinforcement of the capacities of civil society organizations and the structures for social dialogue.</li> <li>• Strengthening and promotion of social dialogue via education and awareness-raising in regard to the consultation processes for social stakeholders in democratic societies.</li> <li>• Reflection on the economic and social councils in the north and in the south and on the treatment of subjects of particular interest to social agents (for example, vocational training, social protection systems, collective bargaining, or systems for assessing the representativeness of the organizations).</li> </ul> <p>Bringing the civil societies of the European Union closer to those of neighbouring Mediterranean countries, in order to achieve a better understanding of cultures and civilizations.</p>																										
<p>I.9.1.2 Trends in type of support provided by the above-mentioned mechanisms to enhance the role and voice of the civil society in the ENP countries</p>																										
<p>Overall data and info, not related to specific Interventions</p>	<p><b>Temporal trends (2004-2010).</b></p> <p>In the years 2004-2010 the trend has been discontinuous, with frequent increases, followed by a decline in the funding. From the data it is also possible to calculate the disbursement rate that, over the period considered, has an average of 54.7%.</p>	<p><b>Regional Cooperation: Trend of contracted and disbursed amounts for the SOC sector, 2004-2010, € M</b></p> <table border="1"> <caption>Regional Cooperation: Trend of contracted and disbursed amounts for the SOC sector, 2004-2010, € M</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Contracted amount (€ M)</th> <th>Disbursed amount (€ M)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2004</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2005</td> <td>28</td> <td>0,25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2006</td> <td>10</td> <td>7,62</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2007</td> <td>5</td> <td>4,30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2008</td> <td>50</td> <td>22,82</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2009</td> <td>7</td> <td>2,53</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2010</td> <td>26</td> <td>3,95</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>The amount presented in this graph includes contributions from regional contracts financed by geographic and thematic instruments.</i></p>	Year	Contracted amount (€ M)	Disbursed amount (€ M)	2004	0	0	2005	28	0,25	2006	10	7,62	2007	5	4,30	2008	50	22,82	2009	7	2,53	2010	26	3,95
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	<p><b><u>Geographic distribution of the funding and areas of intervention</u></b></p> <p>If we look at the geographical distribution of the funds for the “Social, cultural and human dimension” we can see that the ENP South was the main recipient of EC funds.</p> <p>In particular, this region received EUR 101 million, i.e. 80.6% of the overall EUR 125 million. On the other side the amount for the Eastern region equalled EUR 19 million (15% of the overall funds) and the remaining EUR 5 million (4.4%) was addressed to the whole ENP area.</p> <p>The trend of the EC assistance is to increase the contribution to civil society especially in the Eastern part that was neglected by the TACIS programme notably in relation to regional programme. This trend is much more explicit after the period of the evaluation following the Arab Springs events, in 2011 the EC created the “Civil society facility” that works also at regional level for both the Southern and Eastern regions. In November 2011 EC launched a regional call for proposal together with the NSA LA thematic line putting the objectives jointly. The proposals are under evaluation.</p> <p>EC should also launch a tender on technical assistance for strengthening the capacity of civil society in the 6 countries of the eastern partnership. The idea is to have an overview of the actors of the CS, organization of multi stakeholder’s consultation. The CS facility takes into account the outcome of the civil society structured dialogue and how to involve the CS in the new delivering method (BS).</p>	<p><b>Regional Cooperation: Contracted amounts for the SOC sector by geographical area, 2004-2010, € M</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Geographical Area</th> <th>Amount (€ M)</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>ENP South</td> <td>101</td> <td>80.6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ENP East</td> <td>19</td> <td>15%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ENP</td> <td>5</td> <td>4.4%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Geographical Area	Amount (€ M)	Percentage	ENP South	101	80.6%	ENP East	19	15%	ENP	5	4.4%
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<p>Information pertaining to specific interventions</p>	<p><b>ALF.</b></p> <p>Co-organisation of initiatives: activities successful and highly visible actions include the ALF Forum in Barcelona, the ALF Report 2010 (based on survey conducted by Gallup, the first of its kind in the region, results to be presented in 40 countries), the Journalist Awards and Calls for Proposals (although its impact is unclear). These represent flagship events with high visibility and capacity to build the ALF brand.</p>													
<p><b>I.9.1.3 Number of civil society organisations that have used services provided by the above-mentioned mechanisms (including where feasible data disaggregated by type of organization e.g. youth, gender)</b></p>														
<p><b><u>EuroMed Youth III (2005-2009)</u></b></p> <p>EuroMed Youth III promotes concrete activities which include <i>Euro-Med Youth Exchanges</i>, bringing together groups of young people from at least four different countries, <i>Euro-Med Voluntary Service</i>, which consists of an unpaid, full-time transnational voluntary activity, and <i>Euro-Med Support Measures</i>, for the development of youth organisations and civil society actors involved in youth work, through cooperation, partnerships, training measures and the exchange of good practices.</p> <p>The services provided through EuroMed Youth III in the Mediterranean countries were <b>used by 2,339 people, most notably: 1,689 young participants (aged between 13 and 25) and 650 youth workers.</b> Source: <a href="http://euromedyouth.net/Euromed-III-Programm-results">http://euromedyouth.net/Euromed-III-Programm-results</a></p> <p><b><u>Anna Lindh Foundation for the dialogue among culture - 2008-2011</u></b></p> <p>The Anna Lindh Foundation (ALF) acts as a network of national networks which brings together civil society organizations members (from across the region for the promotion of dialogue between cultures (NGOs, non-profit foundations, public institutions, universities, research centres, and schools are some examples of the Foundation's partners). Membership has increased rapidly and stands at 3,738, of which 1,180 were actively involved. <b>source ROM report MR-115421.02, 10/2010)</b></p>														

It is calculated that at least 2/3 of the Network members has benefitted from the intervention of the ALF through its partnership, exchange, and capacity building services, or through co organization of events/activities.

The quantifiable estimation of the target groups is based on official statistics. The total population of the 43 Euro Mediterranean countries corresponds to around 773 million, and the total amount of young population aged between 15 and 24 is estimated to be around 117 million, corresponding to one sixth of the total population (source: United Nations and European Commission, 2008). The estimated target of young people who should be reached through the Foundation's activities and grants is between 1.2 million and 1.4 million. At least 40% of these beneficiaries should be women. The estimated target of young people which should be reached using media and information technologies and means, and in cooperation with existing media, has been estimated to at least 10% of the total young population of the Euro-Med region.

Based on this, the main target group is youth. More specific target groups are women and children. ALF large- scale projects in priority fields address researchers and scientists, thinkers and intellectuals, educators and pedagogues, media operators, religious ministers and believers, and cultural operators.

### **TRESMED III – 2008-2010**

TresMed focuses on creating a better understanding of social and economic issues of interest to the Euro-Med collaboration, through visits, regional seminars, debates, information exchange and the production of a dedicated website. The project works towards strengthening links amongst representatives of Economic and Social Councils and Similar Institutions, promoting a greater commitment and encouraging them to participate in the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership.

Over the period 2008-2010, TRESMED has organized 7 seminars (Algeria 2008, Portoroz (2008), Toledo 2009, Jordan 2009, Segovia 2009 & 2010, Madrid, 2010) that were attended by a number of representatives of the target groups of the project (see ROM MR-128883.01, 05/2010), i.e.:

- High-level representatives of the economic and social councils and similar institutions.
- Socio-professional organizations: trades unions, business organizations, cooperatives, the agriculture and fisheries industries and other civil society organizations in 31 Euro Mediterranean countries...
- Representatives of the legal system.
- Experts in sociology and economics, academics specializing in economic and vocational themes, in international relations, particularly within the context of the European Neighbourhood Policy and the Euro-Mediterranean partnership.

However no quantifiable estimation of the target groups is available. The people met during the field mission in Egypt only recall that there was a programme with a top-down approach, where high-level representatives of social parties in the Euro Mediterranean region could network and exchange information. One consultant recalls to have contributed to the programme through her participation to a specific study, but she just received a specific request for inputs and had no feed-back on their follow-up, nor any comprehensive understanding of the overall programme.

### **Volunteering Without Borders (CBC project)**

The services/results of Volunteering Without Borders are based on the creation of a culture and network of volunteers in order to pursue the objectives of the project (i.e.: (i) to develop the citizenship skills of the young adults of the target area in order to empower them to initiate and implement new self-supporting economic and civil activities through self-organizing; (ii) to involve the young adults in the development - in terms of culture, tourism, environment, nature protection and animal protection - of the target area through volunteer activities; (iii) to strengthen the role of volunteering in career building. and; (iv) to help the Ukrainian and the Hungarian young people to get to know each other, their cultures and traditions, and to value the difference rather than see it as a disadvantage.

The project is well-embedded in local structures, implemented as it is by three local NGOs/CSOs with a long track record working with and representing the relevant stakeholders. The planned results are:

- The set-up of 2 volunteer groups in Hungary and 3 in Ukraine with the participation of 60 people
- The participation of 16 people in the animators' training.

- 1000 people are expected to take part in the Festival in Transcarpathia.
- No less than 1500 people are expected to take part in the program in Vasarosnameny.
- The two Summer Youth Universities are planned for 60 participants.
- During the recruitment phase, more than 3000 young people are learning about volunteering.

#### **I.9.1.4 Evidence of increased organisational capacity among domestic and regional CSOs (access to funds, nr. of projects presented, approved etc)**

##### **EuroMed Youth III**

The program is highly relevant in bringing a funding mechanism that is largely absent throughout the region in the sector of youth and non formal education. The call for proposals and grant mechanism allows for local needs to be identified by local actors with a bottom up approach. The beneficiaries' needs in terms of the overall objectives have been met.

However results can be measured in terms of the participants' satisfaction with the activities they have participated in. There is no doubt to the effectiveness and impact this program has on young people in exposing them to different ideals and cultures etc.. The programme is implemented with a decentralised management as of 2007. There is a management Unit within the relevant Ministries in the different countries that manage the national component of the programme and coordinate with partner Institutions in the different MEDA countries. For example, in Tunisia the management Unit is within the Ministry of Youth and Sport. The stakeholders involved in the management and implementation of the program fully understand and are supportive of the overall objectives. The field mission in Tunisia confirmed that this implementation modality is good for reaching the national associations and for the visibility at national level. However in Tunisia the project is not well known in the Universities and in the education sectors. Before 2011 the mechanisms of selection though the call for proposal was influenced by the political situation and the associations that received the grants were those close to the government. After the revolution the political environments changed and now there is much freedom for the civil society and new associations have been created while other try change their position in respect of the government.

**ROM Report MR-10408.02, 08/07/2009** "Effectiveness has increased over the period of the duration. In the 3 countries visited 3 calls for proposals were launched and an appreciable increase in effectiveness can be noted in terms of number of projects applying and funded. This is a result of better organisation and understanding of the needs of the program in reaching out to potential beneficiaries and in understanding the PRAG procedures. Funded Projects themselves have been of a high quality and have been successful in achieving the expected results."

##### **CBC- Joint Operational Programme Hungary/Slovakia/Romania/Ukraine**

###### **Volunteers without borders**

For the target groups, the project has a high degree of relevance: design is strong, being the result of collaboration between the lead partner and two other NGOs, all of which have extensive prior experience of working with the target groups. At activity level, the target groups themselves participate in the design process.

*Impact prospect (From ROM 2006)*

Although the project is at an early stage, the evidence is that this OO will be met, as evidenced by:

- high levels of participation and demand for the services provided, on the part of the target group;
- high incidence of continuation, which we see in cases where project participants go on to be initiators and designers of other/later project actions;
- evidence of social networking, by which is meant the fact that participants take their experiences back to their communities and develop initiatives outside the project.



The project is very flexible, based on the fact that the recipients have an opportunity to feed back into the design and implementation of the project. In practice, this means that participants from one event are able to design, shape or even lead later events.

#### *Potential sustainability*

The level of potential sustainability is high, given that the costs involved in operating projects based upon voluntary services are relatively low and there is therefore no major financial barrier to continuing the actions.

Evidence to date indicates that the trained young participants will continue to provide voluntary services to the end target groups (orphans and elderly), although a limited support and coordination mechanism will be needed to do this.

#### **TRESMED III – 2008-2010, CONCLUSIONS OF THE CLOSING CONFERENCE OF THE TRESMED 3 PROJECT (May 2010)**

- *“The experience of TRESMED shows the possibilities of sharing experiences and of identifying matters of common interest in the Euro-Mediterranean Region.*
- *TRESMED is an example that shows how the European Union carries out important activity in international cooperation, which is of special significance in an area such as the Mediterranean. Factors such as geographical proximity, the existence of common cultural roots, the reality of migratory flows in the Euro-Mediterranean region and the extensive potential for economic activities open up considerable possibilities for cooperation in the region.*
- *The TRESMED experience has shown how important it is to consolidate the role of social and economic agents in the region and in their respective States. For this to be possible there must first be freedom of association, independence from the public authorities and independent capacity for negotiating. The social agents can act in several ways, including social dialogue and institutionalised forms of social dialogue, such as the ESCs themselves. These offer a stable forum for participation and dialogue amongst the social agents, make it possible to offer broad, cross-cutting views of the socio-economic reality and afford the added value of allowing expression of criteria that are shared by the social and economic agents.*
- *The legitimisation, autonomy and capability of the organisations that represent civil society is what makes it possible to establish social dialogue in our societies.*
- *From a more general point of view, TRESMED has shown us how important it is for social agents in the area to share experiences. One of the conclusions of such contacts is their capability for finding subjects of shared interest beyond State frontiers and even beyond the limitations caused by political situations within them.*

#### ***The role of cooperation amongst social partners in the Euro- Mediterranean Region***

*A number of characteristics of the TRESMED 3 Project, noted during the activity, are summarised in these conclusions.*

- *The sharing of experiences and dialogue amongst the social and economic agents of the Euro-Mediterranean Region has positive results: better knowledge of the socio-economic situation of the area and the positions of the social partners regarding this situation; joint analysis of subjects that are of importance for all the countries, and the drafting of criteria for dealing with such subjects. All these activities can be carried out using general formulae for joint work, or can form part of more specific programmes or activities.*
- *TRESMED is also serving for ascertaining the dimensions and possibilities of the notion of the EuroMediterranean Region, as a socio-economic area and as an area in which the social partners can act. TRESMED is very useful for finding out the possibilities of the policy for cooperation in the EuroMediterranean area, for considering its real influence and for guiding possible corrections or new areas of action.*
- *TRESMED 3 and the previous projects have now been seen as useful tools for achieving the objectives of the Barcelona Process: “creating an area of peace and stability based on respect for fundamental rights, creating an area of shared prosperity and contributing to better mutual understanding among the peoples of the region”. However, it is still necessary to evaluate the projects and be self-critical so that we can detect and strengthen the most positive aspects of these programmes and eliminate or at least minimise any negative aspects.*
- *There must therefore be closer links between the ESCs and Similar Institutions on both shores of the Mediterranean. Such closer involvement is key if we are to set up stable, lasting links that will guarantee peace and stability throughout the area.*
- *This capacity of TRESMED to promote work by the social partners, especially the Economic and Social Councils, in the Euro-Mediterranean area, may have very positive effects on the growing role of social agents and or organised civil society in any type of political action in the region.”*

**ROM MR-128883.01, 05/2010, p.3** « Les partenaires sociaux ont pu dans le cadre de TRESMED 3 débattre et arriver à des propositions conjointes sur les questions socio-économiques d'Euromed et de la politique de voisinage (ex. consensus entre les partenaires sociaux marocains et le CNES d'Algérie sur la problématique de la mobilité des personnes). »

#### **I.9.1.5 Mainstreaming of gender & human rights in regional interventions dealing with civil society, cultural and social issues**

##### **EuroMed Youth III**

A large percentage of the 95 projects financed by the call of proposals had focused on the theme of active citizenship (43%) followed by heritage and environment protection (18%), anti-racism (15%), gender equality (5%) and minority rights (4%). At least 12 out of the 85 projects had involved young people with less opportunities or with special needs.

##### *Crosscutting issues*

Gender balance and inclusion of people with fewer opportunities is promoted as cross-cutting issues throughout the programme. In addition thematic priorities are introduced in the calls for proposal. These include: active participation in society; gender balance; fight against racism and xenophobia; minority rights; heritage and environment protection.

“Results have been achieved through the grant funded projects. The results are difficult to quantify as they are very subjective. In areas of greater understanding and awareness of other cultures and enhancement of personnel skills. However results can be measured in terms of the participants satisfaction with the activities they have participated in. There is no doubt to the effectiveness and impact this program has on young people in exposing them to different ideals and cultures etc.” Background conclusion sheet ROM report MR-10408.02, 08/07/2009.

*ROM Report MR-10408.02, 08/07/2009 “Impact is greatest upon the beneficiaries of the program in terms of the expected results of changing attitudes, gender issues, democracy values and enhancing skills. However the impact of the program at the regional level remains limited. The resources available are too small and the actions too disparate to have a great immediate impact at either regional or national level.”*

##### **ALF**

According to the Statute, the ALF has been in particular entrusted with the tasks of:

- i. Promoting knowledge, recognition and mutual respect between cultures, religions and beliefs, and values which prevail in the partners;
- ii. Identify, develop and promote areas of cultural convergence between the Euro-Mediterranean countries and peoples, with the aim in particular of promoting tolerance, cultural understanding and avoiding stereotypes, xenophobia and racism;
- iii. Encourage initiatives which aim at promoting dialogue between religions and beliefs, and at ensuring diversity and pluralism in the Euro-Mediterranean region;
- iv. Promote the human dimension of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership as well as the consolidation of the rule of law and of basic freedoms;
- i. Underline the vital importance of ensuring that all partners encourage the development and deepening of the cultural and human dimension of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership in all its aspects and its various components at bilateral or multilateral level.

##### **Volunteers without borders**

The target groups for the project are young people from groups at risk (defined as those from families with a high incidence of poverty, social exclusion, unemployment and liable to display above average levels of negative social phenomena such as dependency on abusive substances, crime etc.).

#### **I.9.1.6 Evolution in the participation of youth, women and other vulnerable groups in the activities of CSOs**

**See also I 9.1.3**

**ALF**

As far as cross cutting issues are concerned, human rights (especially the right to express oneself and to move freely) are at the heart of the ALF; gender issues are also mainstreamed, as women are considered a specific type of final beneficiaries (beside young people and migrants).

**Specific objective 1**

Assuming its role as *Political Actor*, according to art. II of the ALF Statute. Established as an institution in charge of the third pillar of the Euro- Mediterranean partnership, the Foundation should pursue in its actions the following objectives: Fighting racism and xenophobia as well as all forms of discrimination; Challenging extremism from all sources and origins, whether it be in the North or in the South; Rediscovering common roots and heritage, and develop the idea that we all share a common destiny; Promoting freedom of speech and critical thinking, without underestimating the basic principles of respect of the other's beliefs and human rights.

**ALF**

.ALF activities have been and will be addressed to young people between 14 and 40 years of age (see anyhow indicator I.9.2.3. *infra* for a further insight on this aspect of the programme, where it is underlined that "ALF is not targeting any of the groups directly") . Specific programs or projects can also address children. Given the importance of women empowerment policies in the region, the Foundation will also encourage and support projects addressing women affairs, and it will ensure that a fair gender balance will be reflected among the range of participants in its direct and indirect activities (co-organized events and calls for project proposals). The Foundation will target both women working at the policy making level, in order to favour regional exchanges and actions promoting an advocacy role for women in their society, and women at the grass root level, in order to create common grounds for exchange and understanding around traditional values and universal values.

**TRESMED III – 2008-2010** Tresmed is nourished by transnational thematic workshops based on annual thematic lines raised the main themes addressed by the project are:

- 1- Youth, training and social dialogue;
- 2- Women and social dialogue;
3. Best practices in the countries within the region. Regional cooperation.

**CBC- Joint Operational Programme Hungary/Slovakia/Romania/Ukraine****Volunteers without borders**

The target groups for the project are young people from groups at risk (defined as those from families with a high incidence of poverty, social exclusion, unemployment and liable to display above average levels of negative social phenomena such as dependency on abusive substances, crime etc.). These target groups are located in Hungary and Ukraine: the project works closely with these groups and the level of group participation in project actions indicates that the project is responding to the needs of such groups. For the target groups, the project has a high degree of relevance: design is strong, being the result of collaboration between the lead partner and two other NGOs, all of which have extensive prior experience of working with the target groups. At activity level, the target groups themselves participate in the design process.

**JC 9.2: ENP regional interventions have increased mutual confidence through the participation of CSOs from different countries in joint projects, activities and events within the two ENP regions and between these and the EU**

**I.9.2.1 Number of people-to-people and civil society contacts established through mechanisms promoted by the Commission**

It is not possible to reply to this indicator. Unfortunately, available documents and people interviewed in the field did not provide information on the number of people to people contacts but rather on contacts between organisations as detailed above.

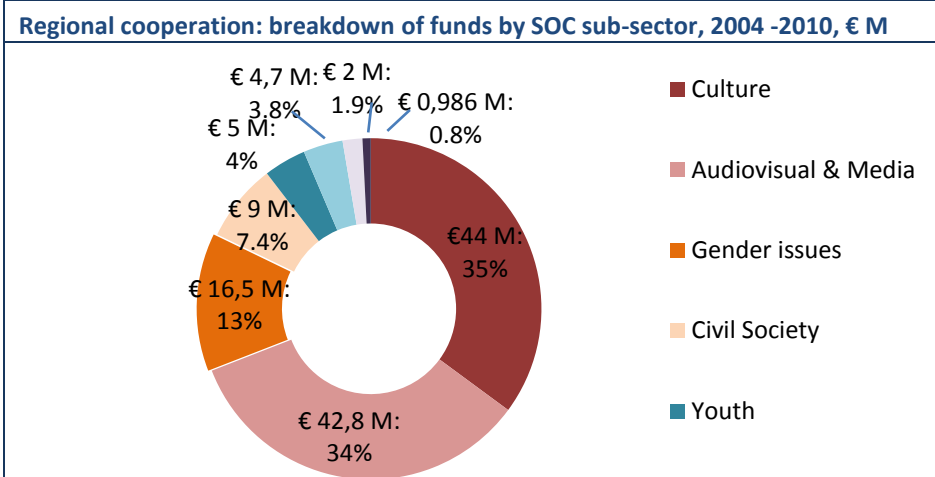
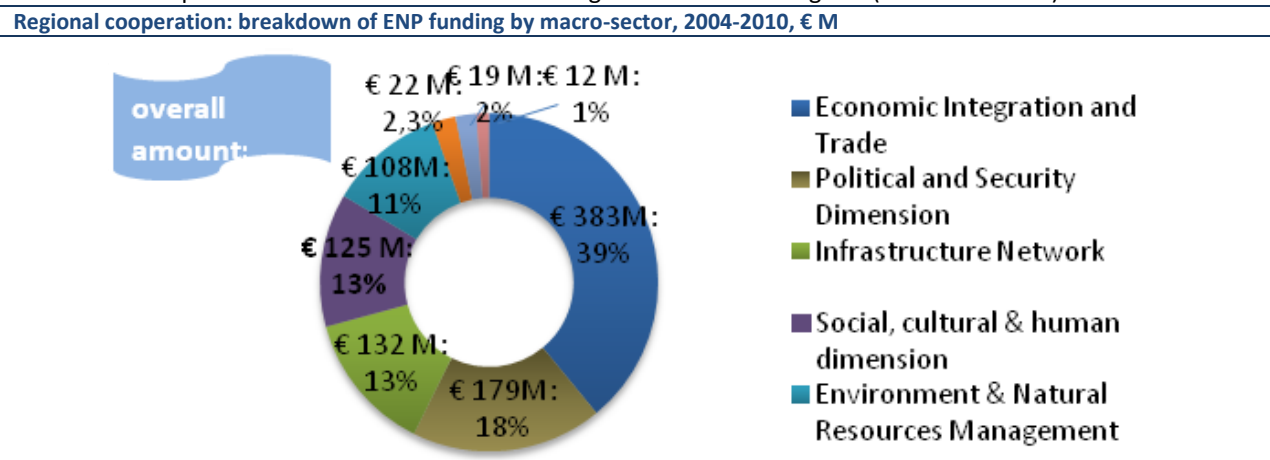
**I.9.2.2 Evolution in the number of joint projects involving civil society representatives (youth, women, mass media, cultural agents...) from more than one partner country**

Over the period 2004-2012 the "Social, cultural and human dimension" sector (SOC sector) received EUR 125 million from both the geographic and the thematic instruments

financing regional programs for the ENP area. Globally this amount corresponds to 13% of the overall EC funding for the two ENP regions (EUR 982 million).

The “Social, cultural and human dimension” is broad in scope and comprises various categories that had been identified on the basis of the indications of the Regional Strategy Papers for the two ENP regions as follows: i) Civil Society; ii) Culture; iii) Local development; iv) Education and Training; v) Gender Issues; vi) Youth; vii) Audiovisual & Media; viii) Health; and ix) Employment.

Within the SOC sector, “Culture” is the sub-sector that received the highest amount of funds from both the geographic and the thematic instruments financing EC regional programs for the ENP area. Globally the sub-sector received **EUR 44 million**, accounting for **35%** of total funding under the SOC sector (graph below)<sup>152</sup>. The second more important area is “Audiovisual and Media” that received nearly EUR 43 M, i.e. 34% of the overall funds.



The amount presented in this graph include contributions from regional contracts financed by geographic and thematic instruments.

In CRIS it is possible to identify **260 contracts that are related to joint projects involving civil society representatives** from more than one partner country. The evolution in their number over the period 2004-2010 is presented in the graph below. The trends show a relevant increase in the first year (2004/2005), when the number passed from 9 contracts to 71 contracts. Afterwards the trend is declining: from 71 contracts to 45 contracts in 2006 and 34 contracts in 2007. In the subsequent years we can observe a U-shaped trend: a low increase in 2008 (41 contracts), a new decline in 2009 (22 contracts) and another increase in 2010 (38 contracts).

<sup>152</sup> The complete list for the contracts for the *Migration, Refugees and Border Management* sub-sector are provided in Volume 3, annex 12.

The average number of contracts in this timeframe is 37.



#### ALF

The Anna Lindh Foundation (ALF) overall aim is of promoting understanding and inter-cultural dialogue in the region. The high relevance of this aim was confirmed during the field missions. The Foundation is the first official common institution jointly established and financed by the Euro-Med partner countries with the aim of playing a pivotal role in the framework of the third chapter of the Barcelona Process. The decision of creating a Euro-Mediterranean Foundation was taken in April 2002 in Valencia. Two years later, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the then twenty-five Member States of the European Union and their ten Mediterranean partners finalized in Dublin (May 2004) and The Hague (November 2004) their agreements, and the Foundation's Headquarters were officially inaugurated in Alexandria in April 2005. The Foundation is in between the 43 Governments of the Euro-Med Space (its governors and, together with the European Commission, its main financial sponsors) and the Civil Society organizations of the same space, for whom and with whom the Foundation works. This structure gives the Foundation a unique character, a specific political strength, and a great added value in what the Foundation does.

The Foundation acts in fact as a *Network of Networks* of the 43 civil societies forming the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership. It is a Facilitator which builds partnerships among organizations and institutions of the Partnership countries, encourage the design of common projects among them, and bring people together.

National networks, which are coordinated by Head of Network institutions, participate in the process of preparation of the Foundation's programme, which is presented by the Executive Director to the Board of Governors for approval. Their role is essential in order to give a concrete shape to Euro-Med human and cultural cooperation.

The **43 networks** are the constituent element of the Foundation and the major actors in the implementation of the programme, which should: Capture the specific needs and requests of their civil society; And reflect them in the development and action plans of the National Networks, in project grant schemes as well as in the regional actions and operations conceived and co-organized by the Foundation. The networks gather almost 2,000 members (**1903 as of October 7, 2008 –3,738 in November 2010 civil society organisation (CSO) source ROM 11/2011**) from the widest civil society, half of them being non-governmental organizations, and the other half non profit public and private foundations, local authorities, or academic institutions. Members are active in several fields such as international relations, youth, gender and education, arts and heritage, democracy and human rights, research, environment and sustainable development, media, and religious affairs.

The Foundation functions as a '**network of networks**' with a national network in each of the 43 member countries. It facilitates and supports the action of civil society in the following priority fields: i) Culture and Creativity; ii) Education and Intercultural Learning; iii) Cities and Spaces of Citizenship; and iv) Media and Public Opinion.

In each priority field, the Foundation develops large-scale programmes in collaboration with international partners, and grants support for projects that bring together members of its 43 Civil Society Networks through its open Calls for Proposals. These projects represent the main instrument to develop intercultural dialogue at different social

levels, targeting youth and students, teachers, children and those more in need of education in diversity, tolerance and intercultural dialogue.

The ALF also assumes a monitoring task on the evolution of values and intercultural trends in the region. It has also created its own annual Journalism Prize and a Euro-Mediterranean Award for Dialogue between Cultures.

**See also I.9.1.4**

### **I.9.2.3. Permanent and sustainable regional/sub-regional networks and networks between the region and the EU established/reinforced beyond EC assistance (merged with I.9.2.4)**

#### **ALF Potential sustainability**

Med partnership countries represent a serious threat to the economic viability and sustainability of the ALF. Without firm budget commitments and a clear schedule of payments, in the future programmes it will be almost impossible for ALF to carry out its mandate in an effective manner. This weakness was confirmed during the field missions in Tunisia and Egypt. The proposed strategy for Phase III is based on a similar budget as originally foreseen for Phase II (EUR 7+7), however, not taking into account that in fact several countries either did not fully honour their pledges or cancelled them altogether. Given the worsening financial crisis and the direct involvement of several of the member states, it is perhaps optimistic to assume that ALF will achieve a similar budget in the next phases. Most of the ALF's efforts in reaching its target groups is indirect (via networks and CFP) and the aim of "promoting intercultural dialogue" implicit in the selected projects. However, the ALF is not targeting any of the groups directly. Taking into consideration that changes in attitude are a long term effort, the targeting of youth as the next generation of leaders is paramount, taking furthermore into consideration that intercultural dialogue is based on the ability to communicate in a non-violent manner and that the latter is a trainable skill (NVC), it would perhaps be worthwhile to consider training workshops or summer camps for youth from different member state countries in such skills. Social media could also be better exploited to improve the outreach of the programme in the field, and gain the interest of the youth, and of those who do not have the possibility to participate to the project's networking activities and events.

Source ROM MR-115421.02; 29/12/2010, pp. 2-3 *"While national CSOs may apply for membership in the networks, the Head of Network (HoN) organisations in each country are selected and nominated by their respective government with a mandate to provide governance to civil society and to perform a filtering mechanism in the selection of members. As far as ALF's mandate to support civil society is concerned, it remains debatable to which extent the mechanism of vertical national networks governed by a government-nominated institution with the mandate and power to filter out potentially undesirable CSOs genuinely reflects a free civil society. The Euro-Med Committee's decision to opt for a centralised, vertical network structure suggests a desire to exert a measure of political control over its civil societies, which is ultimately in contradiction with the very idea of a civil society as being free and independent of any governmental control."* This weakness was confirmed during the field missions both in Tunisia and in Egypt.

Background Conclusion sheet – ROM Report, MR-115421.02, 29/12/2010. *"The role and impact of the networks on strengthening of civil societies and promoting intercultural dialogue strongly depends on the political system and circumstances of the country. This differs significantly between countries in the north and south of the region. During 2009, the majority of project were initiated (and led) by CSO from northern countries, entering into partnership with CSO from southern countries."*

#### **EuroMed Youth III.**

**Project Synopsis**, p. 3 *"Decentralised management for the main Euro-Med Youth III activities.*

*The management of the Euro-Med Youth III programme will be decentralised to the responsible MEDA national authorities. This means that the national authorities will be responsible for the selection, contracting, financial management and monitoring of the projects carried out by their national project promoters. Financial agreements between the EC and the responsible MEDA national authorities will be signed. Each responsible MEDA national authority will call up Euro-Med youth offices (EMYO) for the management of their national programme."*

Interviews with Commission officials confirm that while from an efficiency and ownership perspective this arrangement has proved positive, it remains questionable whether such an arrangement makes sense from a policy perspective or whether it hinders the promotion of an independent civil society.



**Background conclusion sheet ROM report MR-10408.02, 08/07/2009.** "There are real and perceived difficulties for some minority groups in accessing the program a) due to suspicion of national structures i.e. the programme being implemented through national bodies and b) through difficulties in obtaining the required documentation from national bodies which are seen to treat minority groups differently."

**ROM Report MR-10408.02, 08/07/2009** "Sustainability lies in the increased capacity of local organisations that have successfully participated to contribute to the long term development of civil society throughout the region. Regional networks have been created and strengthened as a result of this program. The launching in due time of the 4th phase of the Euro-Med Youth program will be vital in ensuring this continuity and interest in the program. The regional partners must strengthen their links to ensure coherence and sustainability for the regional aspect".

**TRESMED III – 2008-2010, ROM MR-128883.01, 05/2010, pp 3-4**

« En l'absence d'indicateurs, il est délicat de déterminer quel est l'impact des activités en terme de renforcement institutionnel des CES partenaires et de l'ensemble des partenaires économiques et sociaux. Il serait très pertinent d'analyser quel est l'impact ou l'influence des séminaires organisés dans le cadre de TRESMED 3 (telles que les conclusions finales ou les déclarations conjointes) sur les politiques des États bénéficiaires.

Certains facteurs tangibles sont toutefois déjà perceptibles à l'échelle sectorielle: les organisations de défense des consommateurs ont initié la mise en place d'un réseau euro-méditerranéen, émergence de partenariats bilatéraux entre agents économiques et entre mouvements syndicaux, ouverture d'un débat public sur le rôle de la femme dans la vie économique et sociale. De manière générale, l'intervention favorise indirectement la cohésion entre les pays méditerranéens et contribue parallèlement à la résolution de conflits potentiels à un niveau régional, national et international. Ce faisant, elle participe activement à l'amélioration de la politique européenne de voisinage. Au-delà des enjeux sociaux qui constituent le cœur de l'intervention, le projet favorise la construction d'une culture commune entre les partenaires du sud et du nord du bassin méditerranéen. Ce dialogue interculturel pourrait devenir un élément clé dans la relance de l'Union pour la Méditerranée en favorisant l'identification de projets transnationaux.

De plus, les gestionnaires ignorent encore comment exploiter et contextualiser les différents engagements conjoints (notamment la déclaration finale de projet), ainsi que le rapport élaboré par les jeunes portant sur l'intégration des femmes au marché du travail. Néanmoins, le niveau d'appropriation par les CES partenaires des valeurs et du contenu du projet est exceptionnellement élevé.

Les activités entreprises dans le cadre des trois TRESMED et les nombreux échanges avec le Conseil Économique et Social Européen engendreront certainement sur le long terme d'autres initiatives susceptibles d'accélérer l'émergence de la société civile méditerranéenne et d'instituer une gestion démocratique des conflits sociaux. »

**I.9.2.4 Permanent and sustainable networks between the region and the EU established/reinforced beyond EC assistance**

Merged with indicator I.9.2.3, see above

**JC 9.3: The ENP framework has broadened the scope for an increased involvement of non-state actors and local authorities (LA) in multi-country structured initiatives within the two regions and with the EU**

**I.9.3.1 Permanent and sustainable platforms for civil society and LA established between the countries of the two regions and the EU**

Example of Platform/ networks

REF.	Platform/Forum/Network	Website	Objective
EURO-MED YOUTH III	<b>Euro-Med Youth Platform</b>	<a href="http://www.euromedp.org/">HTTP://WWW.EUROMEDP.ORG/</a>	to bring NGOs from the European and Mediterranean regions together in an environment of tolerance and mutual understanding by assisting them in networking and capacity building, increasing their participation and exchanging good practice
EURO-MED YOUTH III	<b>Salto-Youth EuroMed and Good Practise Resource Centre</b>	<a href="http://www.salto-youth.net/about/">HTTP://WWW.SALTO-YOUTH.NET/ABOUT/</a>	Salto-Youth EuroMed and Good Practise Resource Centre is hosted in INJEP (National Institute for Youth and Non-formal Education) since August 2000 and is part of the French National Agency for

**DRN**

	<a href="#">(SALTO STANDS FOR SUPPORT, ADVANCED LEARNING AND TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES WITHIN THE EUROPEAN YOUTH PROGRAMME)</a>		the Youth in Action programme. In cooperation with National Agencies and EuroMed Youth Units, it organises thematic trainings, seminars and conferences on EuroMed Youth priorities. These enable participants to share, to test, to analyse, to transfer and to develop new project ideas, new partnerships and to implement these priorities in their future projects. Moreover, our Resource Centre is also in charge of compilation and dissemination of educational tools and practices in the field of youth and training, to create a common memory.
ANNA LINDH FOUNDATION	<b>Anna Lindh Network</b>	<a href="http://www.euromedalex.org/about">HTTP://WWW.EUROMEDALEX.ORG/ABOUT</a>	The Anna Lindh Network is a meeting point of many hundreds of civil society groups, non-governmental organizations and institutions in search of partners and friends in other Euro-Mediterranean countries. Partnership is developed through the information provided by the Anna Lindh website portal, the participation in training seminars and in regional and thematic meetings, and the development of projects through the grant schemes.
ANNA LINDH FOUNDATION	<b>Anna Lindh Forum 2010</b>	<a href="http://www.euromedalex.org/forum2010/about"> (HTTP://WWW.EUROMEDALEX.ORG/FORUM2010/ABOUT)</a>	The Anna Lindh Forum 2010 is a major civil society gathering for the promotion of intercultural action across the Mediterranean region organised by the Anna Lindh Foundation in partnership with the European Institute of the Mediterranean, Head of the ALF Spanish Network. Taking place in Barcelona from the 4th to 7th of March 2010, the Forum aims to give new momentum to the cooperation among civil society organizations committed to intercultural dialogue in the Union for the Mediterranean region and to enrich the activities of the forty-three National Networks of the Anna Lindh Foundation. The gathering of around 500 representatives of civil society organisations as well as high-profile speakers from the political, cultural and economic field from the entire Union for the Mediterranean region also serves as inspiration for the development of regional cooperation and as a tool to influence policy-making in the field of intercultural dialogue. The programme of the Forum is built on two key pillars: the 'Agora', which is dedicated to plenary debate and workshops with experts on the achievements and challenges of social and cultural cooperation in the regional framework, and the 'Medina', which brings together members of the Anna Lindh Networks and regional partners to share ideas and build new partnerships and initiatives. The Anna Lindh Forum, which has been developed through a series of preparatory meetings with grass-root civil society organizations across the region, will lead to the creation of permanent thematic platforms which will support the Anna Lindh Foundation and its National Networks in the orientation of its future activities.
RELEVANT FOR ALL PROJECTS SOUTH	<b>Euromed Platform</b>	<a href="http://90plan.ovh.net/~euromedp/spip/spip.php?rubrique183">HTTP://90PLAN.OVH.NET/~EUROMEDP/SPIP/SPIP.PHP?RUBRIQUE183</a>	In the margins of the civil forum in Valencia, EuroMed civil society networks and actors engaged in a reflection on their participation in the Civil Forum and more generally on the role of civil society in the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership. Following several meetings between these groups, the EuroMed Non-Governmental Platform was established in February 2003 as an inclusive and open-ended group of active civil society networks and organizations which are independent of public authorities. The Platform has the main purpose of strengthening the role of civil society in the Euro-Med Partnership, reforming the EuroMed civil forum and of establishing a permanent interface between actors from EuroMed civil society and the public authorities. The EuroMed Non-Governmental Platform gathers regional, sub-regional, national and local networks and organisations from the EuroMed region. They represent a diverse range of civil society interests, including the environment, trade unions, human rights, development,

			transparency, culture, women and youth. Members of the Platform adhere to a Platform Charter of common values, objectives and working principles
RELEVANT FOR ALL PROJECTS SOUTH	<b>2008 Euromed Civil Forum</b>	<a href="http://90PLAN.OVH.NET/~EUROME DP/SPIP/SPIP.PHP?RUBRIQUE47">HTTP://90PLAN.OVH.NET/~EUROME DP/SPIP/SPIP.PHP?RUBRIQUE47</a>	<p>The Euro-Mediterranean Civil Forum is a meeting point and a space of dialog for Euromed civil society stakeholders: thematic, regional and sub-regional networks, NGOs, local and national platforms, etc.</p> <p>It constitutes a highly important occasion to share information and ideas, and discuss propositions for action in the sectors of interest to the Euromed Partnership. It is an excellent illustration of civil society's capacity of self organization and vitality</p> <p>The general objective of the 2008 Civil Forum is :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To organize a meeting for civil society's actors around a transversal theme, in this case: actor's mobility and living together in the Euromed space.</li> </ul> <p>The specific objectives are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Create a space of dialog, debate and sharing between the NGOs and active stakeholders of civil society operating in the Euro-Mediterranean space.</li> <li>Develop and build synergies between Euromed civil society's actors to elaborate common political strategies.</li> <li>Lobby and present recommendations to public authorities in charge of the EMP and the new ENP.</li> <li>Raise the visibility and coverage of civil society's action, notably by the press and the media.</li> <li>Help in the emergence of thematic networks: women, youth, migration, etc.</li> </ul>
RELEVANT FOR ALL PROJECTS EAST ENPI	<b>Civil Society Forum Eastern Partnership 2009</b>	<a href="http://www.eap-csf.eu/">HTTP://WWW.EAP-CSF.EU/</a>	<p>The Eastern Partnership Civil Society Forum (CSF) held its first meeting in November 2009 with more than 200 Civil Society Organisations from the Partner countries and EU Member States.</p> <p>The mandate of the CSF is to influence EU institutions and national governments by presenting the recommendations of the CSF during their decision-making process</p>
RELEVANT FOR ALL PROJECTS EAST/SOUTH	<b>ENPI Journalists network</b>	<a href="http://www.journalismnetwork.eu/index.php/en/the_project/context/">HTTP://WWW.JOURNALISMNETWORK.EU/INDEX.PHP/ EN/THE_PROJECT/CONTEXT/</a>	<p>This programme is an activity organized by the European Neighbourhood Journalism Network. It aims to implement an ENPI Regional Information and Communication Programme, designed to raise awareness and understanding within the ENPI beneficiary countries of the origin, purpose and benefits of the ENP. In particular this programme aims at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Raising awareness of the European Union and its relationship with the beneficiary countries, in the countries of the ENPI area (and by extension the EU), by clarifying its policy aims, highlighting its achievements and explaining its benefits to the recipient populations.</li> <li>Supporting the continued development of free and open opinion formation and freedom of expression in the countries of the EMP/ENP area.</li> <li>Contributing towards development of the media sector in the beneficiary countries.</li> </ul>

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<p>RELEVANT FOR ALL PROJECTS EAST ENPI</p>	<p><b>EaP CSF platform &amp; Working Group "Contacts Between People"</b></p>	<p><a href="http://eeas.europa.eu/eastern/platforms/rules_procedure_en.pdf">HTTP://EEAS.EUROPA.EU/EASTERN/PL ATFORMS/RULES_PROCEDURE_EN.PD E</a></p>	<p>Platforms are the main tool of the Eastern Partnership (EaP) multilateral track. They reflect 4 main areas of cooperation between the Eastern Partner countries and the EU, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Democracy, good governance and stability (platform 1);</li> <li>Economic integration and convergence with EU policies (platform 2);</li> <li>Energy security (platform 3) and</li> <li>Contacts between people (platform 4).</li> </ul> <p>Meetings are held at least twice a year at the level of senior officials engaged in the reform work in the relevant policy areas. The platforms report to the annual meetings of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the EaP. The work of the platforms may occasionally be promoted through sector-specific Ministerial meetings. Each platform can establish panels in order to support its work in specific areas.</p>
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**I.9.3.2 Evidence that the established platforms have promoted the sharing of experiences among civil society actors and LA**

The majority of the mechanisms conceived in the frame of regional interventions are informal networks (meetings, fora, seminar, conferences etc.), but they also extend to the creation of more formal platforms and structures (for *Anna Lindh Foundation* more than 3,500 organisations are brought together in the network) or *the Information and Communication Programme* that set up a network of more than 1000 journalists.

Each programme has a definite kind of system, *Anna Lindh Foundation*, for instance acts as a *Network of Networks* of the 43 civil societies forming the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership. The 43 networks are the constituent element of the Foundation and the major actors in the implementation of the programme, which should capture the specific needs and requests of their civil society. The *EuroMed Youth III* programme has its platform, but also *Youth Units* in the Mediterranean countries to guarantee a greater proximity to the final beneficiaries,

The selected projects present different interesting examples of sharing experience and best practices. The experience of *TRESMED 3* should continue in the future as a forum in which the Economic and Social Councils and the social partners in the Euro-Mediterranean Region can share experiences and good practices, identify matters of shared interest and reach agreements on shared criteria regarding them. *EuroMed Youth III* has a specific *Salto-Youth EuroMed* and *Good Practice Resource Centre* which organises thematic trainings, seminars and conferences to enable participants to share, test, transfer and develop new project ideas and new partnerships. Under the framework of *Anna Lindh Foundation* a major *Civil Society Forum* has been organised in 2010 in Barcelona. The Forum gave new momentum to the cooperation among civil society organisations committed to intercultural dialogue to enrich the activities of the forty-three National Networks of the *Anna Lindh Foundation*.

*Anna Lindh Foundation*, like *EuroMed Youth III*, founded several publications that serve the purpose of consolidating and communicating the main achievements of the project, amongst others:

- The “**Anna Lindh Review 2005-2011**”. The publication is organised around the following mains sections:
  - Fields of Action (Education and Youth, Culture and Artistic Mobility, Media and Public Opinion, Migration and Citizenship, Culture of Peace, Religion and Spirituality, Academic Cooperation)
  - Regional Campaigns (1001 Actions for Dialogue Campaign, Restore Trust, Rebuild Bridges Initiative, Dialogue 21 for Youth, Cross Border Arts, Act for Citizenship)
  - Flagship Initiatives (Anna Lindh Forum, Report on Intercultural Trends, EuroMed Civil Society Award, Anna Lindh Journalist Award, Children’s Literature Programme)
  - Resources, Grants and Tools (Anna Lindh Grants Programme, Publications and Handbooks, Website and Online Media Tools)
  - 43 Countries / 43 Networks (Albania, Algeria, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Latvia, Lebanon, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mauritania, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, Palestine, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom)

- Governance, Management and Financing (Governance and Management, Contributions, Allocation of Financial Resources)

**EuroMed Youth III**

Impact is greatest upon the beneficiaries of the program in terms of the expected results of changing attitudes, gender issues, democracy values and enhancing skills. However the impact of the program at the regional level remains limited. The resources available are too small and the actions too disparate to have a great immediate impact at either regional or national level. Impact will only be measured in the long term. ROM MR-10408.02; 07/2009

See also I 9.4.1 for the list and description of the Publication under these 2 Programmes

**I.9.3.3 Evidence that the dialogue platforms inform regional cooperation programmes and are informed on progress in the implementation of programmes**

No evidence has been found in relation to this indicator- Documents reviewed did not point to existence feedback loops between dialogue platforms at a higher level and implementation of programmes, nor did people interviewed point to the existence of such information linkages.

**JC 9.4: : Awareness and understanding of the EU and of its relationship with the neighbourhood countries among civil society has enhanced**

**I.9.4.1. Evidence of Commission-led regional actions aimed at increasing the public knowledge and awareness of ENP-sponsored initiatives in the region (visibility & communication activities, media reportages & articles)**

Overall data and info, not related to specific Interventions

**ENPI Info Centre ([HTTP://WWW.ENPI-INFO.EU/](http://www.enpi-info.eu/))**

The **EU Neighbourhood Info Centre** is an EU-funded communication project that seeks to increase people's knowledge about and awareness of the EU's Euro-Mediterranean cooperation and the EU's Partnership with the East. The **EU Neighbourhood Info Centre** focuses in particular on activities supported by the European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI), the financial instrument through which the EU spends money to turn European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) political decisions into actions on the ground.

This portal is one of the main communication tools of the **ENPI Information and Communication Support Project**, launched by the European Commission in January 2009 to make more known the relationship between the EU and its Neighbours in the Mediterranean and in the East. The project runs until January 2015.

The Project seeks to increase knowledge and raise awareness and understanding of Euro-Mediterranean cooperation on the one hand, and the Eastern and Southern Partnership on the other. Within the portal two specific sections were created in order to provide more specific news and information about EU cooperation with its Eastern and Southern Neighbours (the "EuroMed" and the "EuroEast portals").

The EU Neighbourhood Info Centre produces a wide range of communications material from feature stories to interviews and photos, giving a voice to beneficiaries and a flavour of cooperation on the ground, to publications and press packs simplifying policies and listing available information sources. The Info Centre has also created a user-friendly online database bringing together the key documents that guide EU relations with the ENP and ENPI partner countries (the EU Neighbourhood library). In addition, a selection of these articles can be read in the magazine, entitled '**Projects in Action**', available both for the East (in English and Russian) and the South (in English, French and Arabic).

This material highlights policy issues and cooperation on the ground, and supports the communications and visibility efforts of EU headquarters, Delegations and funded projects active in the Neighbourhood.

Stakeholders from both EUD and CSOs interviewed during the field visits highlighted that, to a certain extent, the target group of some ongoing programmes was not appropriate. To this aim, they suggested to strengthen the reflection on how to better involve the beneficiaries at grassroots level. Stakeholders and beneficiaries also confirmed that there is a risk of dispersion of the funds across a wide range of activities which are not always sustainable, and that there is no capitalisation on the network of experts participating to these activities. To promote wider participation to EU programmes, the experience of the Arab Spring highlighted the opportunity for the relevant stakeholders from CSOs to make progress through the new

<p>Information pertaining to specific interventions ALF</p>	<p>social platforms (eg. facebook, twitter...); to share experiences, promote networking and expand the outreach of the activities in the region.</p> <p><b>ALF</b></p> <p><u>A3.(a) Multi-annual projects in priority fields: Challenging perceptions</u></p> <p>The Paris Summit of Heads of State and Governments for the Mediterranean (July 2008) has recognised the essential political nature of the Foundation's mission in contributing to create a space of peace, stability and mutual comprehension in the Euro-Med region. The Foundation will personify this "political momentum" challenging the construction of misunderstandings, stereotypes and disrespectful paradigms, which undermine the conditions for peaceful coexistence and human cooperation among peoples and communities of the region.</p> <p>To this end, multi-annual priority fields have been identified, aiming at: (a) Understanding how perceptions about "the Other" develop and circulate; (b) Challenging intellectual and emotional mechanisms having an impact on human, social and political relations among peoples of the region; (c) And at creating alliances with those forces which can contribute to improving inter-cultural relations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The core of this concept of priority fields will be the development of the <i>role as an Observatory</i>, which will: (a) Observe and register inter-cultural trends, collective representations, values and behaviours; (b) Analyze and explain the evolutions of inter-cultural relations within the region; (c) And recommend policy options to governmental authorities and opinion makers, and provide the Network of Networks with guidance for action.</li> <li>• The Observatory will address those <i>domains which shape and influence our ways of thinking</i> and therefore our individual and collective behaviours, in particular with respect to the perception of the "difference":             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- (a) The world of ideas and ideologies;</li> <li>- (b) The educational institutions and practices;</li> <li>- (c) The media operators;</li> <li>- (d) And the world of religions and spirituality.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Finally, the Foundation will encourage those best practices and innovative experiences which show concrete ways to prevent or overcome conflicts or divisions on the ground. The objective is to multiply <i>Spaces of coexistence</i>, where a special attention is given to applying culture and cultural tools as means for challenging stereotypes in difficult inter-cultural contexts and experimenting concrete models of peaceful living together.</li> </ul> <p><i>The Observatory:</i></p> <p>In order to meet the objectives of the Observatory role, the Foundation will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Research and collect data on inter-cultural phenomena which deserve to be taken into consideration (<i>Observing and registering</i>). Partner research institutions and relevant stakeholders will be identified. Indicators of measurement of the identified phenomena will be defined. Specific topics could be chosen every year in order to make the work of the Observatory more focussed. An Online Portal collecting data and selected research will be developed; this portal would also enable constructive dialogue in the Euro-Med region with the creation of a relevant e-community;</li> <li>- Launch and stimulate scientific and social debates on the observed phenomena (<i>Analyzing and explaining</i>). These debates will help understanding the evolution of values and socio-cultural trends in the region, as well as raising awareness on the impact of those phenomena across the civil society. The Foundation will work with partners for the design of this phase. The Foundation's Advisory Council also will play an important role in this phase;</li> <li>- Formulate recommendations for governmental authorities, political leaders and opinion makers on how to operate in order to tackle those</li> </ul>
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negative patterns, which are endangering inter-cultural coexistence in the region (*Recommending and guiding*). Guidelines for action for the civil society and the relevant stakeholders will also be proposed. The final result of this process will be the publication of an Annual Report, including relevant law and policy references, cross-disciplinary assessment of the identified phenomena, statistical data and recommendations. Recommendations will specify priority areas of interventions, short- and long- term measures to be taken, and possible barriers. The report will be scrutinized by the Advisory Council.

*Domains influencing our ways of thinking:*

The following domains will be addressed by the work of the Observatory. Furthermore, specific large-scale actions will be designed with the relevant stakeholders of those domains in order to challenge misperceptions about “the Other”:

- ***The world of ideas and ideologies.*** Intellectuals, writers and leading figures in the public opinion contribute to shape mutual perceptions in the region. The objective of this Priority field is to make the point on the failures of the Barcelona Process, to win the intellectual support of publicly exposed characters, and to establish common initiatives such as awareness raising campaigns, coordinated reactions to social and cultural crises, testimonials in ALF activities addressed to Network members. The involvement of these figures could help in changing our mind setting on issues such as immigration and xenophobia, inter-religious prejudices, human rights, or freedom of expression and critical thinking.
- ***The educational institutions and practices.*** The education we receive during our learning life prepares us to either welcome or refuse “the difference”, and shape our intellectual tools for interpreting the reality we live in. The objective of this Priority field is to compare, bring together and federate in a collective endeavour those pedagogical and academic courses and exercises which are educating how to cope with inter-cultural challenges and how to develop learning tools to better understand social, cultural and political complexity. The exchange of identified expertise can be facilitated, and it can contribute to design other ALF actions, including mainstream activities.
- ***The media operators.*** The way how news and information are built has a huge impact on the construction of our opinions. The written and audiovisual media industry in its widest conception, their owners and their operators will be approached to understand how stereotypes and politically or culturally biased pictures of the reality can be avoided. The objective of this Priority field is to build a new ethical dimension of the public information, involving open and sensible media from Europe and the Arab world, but also from other countries having an influence on the public opinions of the region. This exercise could result in launching *ad hoc* broadcast programmes based on a shared deontological code centered on respect and dialogue.
- ***The world of religions and spirituality.*** Finally, the Foundation will explore the most innate spiritual feelings, assessing the factors which transform spiritual identities in tools of political struggle, and encouraging spiritual acts or practices opposing any instrumentalist use of religions. The objective of this Priority field is to connect religious and spiritual experiences which share common values of humanity and brotherhood, showing that religions can unite in social contexts where communities adhering to different faiths live together and that can help with dealing with common social issues. Modalities of religious practice in a laicist context will be explored. This exercise can result in launching ecumenical relevant initiatives on the ground or public appeals between leaders or communities of different faiths.

***Visibility Actions***

In addition to communicating the organisational mission and activities, the Anna Lindh Foundation is working for the visibility of the wider Euro-Mediterranean Partnership, its achievements and opportunities for the people of the region.

Such a visibility will be the result of a complex mix of policies, which includes :

- making the Euro-Med Partnership known in the civil societies of the region;
- gaining public credibility through successfully implementing and supporting its actions;

- working closely with key actors at the institutional level;
- supporting the sustainability of its actions through long-term planning and multiplication of the expected results;
- promoting press and accessing news and media;
- designing image-making initiatives; labelling best practices in inter-cultural dialogue; promoting partnerships with Euro-Med regional networks and institutions; and participating to events in the region.

Aspects of the visibility action are presented through the previous information on programme and communication initiatives and here we elaborate on the four components: image-making initiatives; labelling; strategic partnerships at the regional level; participation at specific events.

#### *A5. (a) Image-making initiatives*

Specific actions can contribute in making the Foundation known and respected.

One approach is through the bestowing of awards and prizes to characters and organizations who distinguish themselves for their inter-cultural work. These characters and organizations would then become vectors for the Foundation's image in the region.

Awards may be provided to target groups such as journalists, network organizations, or intellectuals/writers. Expenses related to awards will be mainly covered through resources allocated to ALF activities. Guidelines on the selection procedures for the attribution of awards will be defined by the Foundation, in cooperation with relevant partners.

Another approach is through the organization of public cultural events such as concerts or shows, addressed to a large public audience. These initiatives can be organized on the occasion of major political events such as Euro-Med political summits or Ministerial meetings, or on the occasion of international dialogue events. Expenses related to these cultural events will be mainly covered through external sponsorship or resources allocated to ALF activities and communication.

#### *A5. (b) Labelling:*

Labelling is a broader concept for providing visibility and supporting initiatives that fall within the framework of the Barcelona Process through inter-cultural and civil society exchanges. In the first operational period, the Foundation, which has adopted a specific logo, which is different from the Euro-Med logo, has been giving its logo not only to granted projects or co-organized events, but also to projects falling within specific campaigns and programmes, such as 1001 Actions for Dialogue, and to partners requesting it for their actions. Heads of Network have also developed specific logos for their networks, thus contributing to further visibility.

In the next operational period, a more defined methodology with the objective of establishing the Anna Lindh Label as a leading regional mark of quality in terms of work for the promotion of dialogue and mutual understanding will be developed, identifying initiatives, best practices and partners which are interested in exposing the Foundation's label. A specific communication strategy aimed at raising the recognition and importance of this label as a mark of quality will be developed.

#### *A5 (c) Strategic Partnerships at the regional level*

The Foundation will develop strategic partnerships at the regional level with objective of raising the overall visibility of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership, its achievements and the opportunities for the people of the region. Through this approach we will build programmes with regional networks.

Developed models such as the agreed partnership with COPPEM for the Euro-Mediterranean Dialogue Night event in local authorities across the region can be built upon through joint communication and visibility programmes. Further collaboration between the Foundation and the Euro-Med Media Task-Force can also be an area to explore with regards to sharing expertise on the involvement and mobilisation of media as well as developing new strategies

for the promotion of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership to the people of the region.

*A5. (d) Participating to events:*

Participating to events in the region will also promote the role and image of the Foundation. This policy will be carried out principally by the President and the Executive Director, and, when required, staff of the headquarters and Network representatives.

As set out in the new policy of communication, the role of the President is essential to the political visibility of the Anna Lindh Foundation and it will be important to ensure the headquarter can support the presence of the President at significant events and with appropriate media coverage at the local, national and regional level. It will also be essential for the headquarters to support the identification of key events which are appropriate to the priority sectors in which the Foundation will launch and develop its large-scale projects and communication initiatives.

ALF

Anna Lindh Foundation website: [HTTP://WWW.EUROMEDALEX.ORG/TRENDS/ANNA-LINDH](http://www.euromedalex.org/trends/anna-lindh)

The website presents general information on the programme (mandate, working as network, values and governance), the priority field of actions (education and youth, culture and arts, cities and migration, media activities), EuroMed intercultural trends (Report, Anna Lindh Digest, Intercultural Library, Press), resources and support (Partner search, Grants scheme, awards and recognition, project ideas), and a section on latest information and public events.

Within the website we can find a Media Centre corner, with sections on latest information, Image Gallery, National Network News, Videos, Newsletter. For instance:

- Examples of events advertised on the Media Centre in 2011 are the following ones:
  - o Anna Lindh Foundation organised the 101 Books Exhibition in Alexandria
  - o VOTE NOW: Choose the winner of the 2011 Euro-Med Dialogue Award
  - o Media Diversity Institute to organise media relations workshop for NGOs from EU States
  - o Blog of the Tunis Exchange Forum
  - o Egyptian NGO wins the Euro-Med Dialogue Award for their work on promotion of citizenship and active participation among youth
  - o 'Diversity and Elections' Training for Egyptian Journalists by Media Diversity Institute
  - o LIVE DEBATE FROM TUNIS EXCHANGE FORUM
  - o The Arab Spring and the EuroMed future presented in Monaco
  - o Anna Lindh Foundation to organize a Promotional Tour for the best Arabic books for Children
- Examples of events presented in the Image gallery:
  - o Arab Children's Literature Programme
  - o Launch of the Anna Lindh Report 2010 on EuroMed Intercultural Trends
  - o 1001 Actions for Dialogue
- Examples of specific materials developed for the press:
  - o the Press kit of the Anna Lindh Report 2010
  - o Press Clippings (such as The Financial Times: Study Charts Values across the Mediterranean - 13/09/2010, Al Arabiya Reportage: Anna Lindh

Report 2010 - 13/09/2010, Euronews: Interview with André Azoulay about Anna Lindh Report - 15/09/2010, Le Soir des Echos - article about the Anna Lindh Report - 16/09/2010)

Visibility is also given to a series of award schemes that were established by the Anna Lindh Foundation in order to raise awareness about the actions of organizations and individuals in favour of a better understanding, dialogue and coexistence. The Award programmes include four editions of the Euro-Med Award for Dialogue between Culture and three editions of the Anna Lindh Journalist Award for Reporting Across Cultures among other prizes and recognitions.

Two additional tools that are used to support the dissemination of the Anna Lindh's initiatives are:

- **Anna Lindh Digest** ([HTTP://WWW.EUROMEDALEX.ORG/TRENDS/ANNA-LINDH-DIGEST](http://www.euromedalex.org/trends/anna-lindh-digest)). The Anna Lindh Digest is a resource for civil society bringing together a selection of news, in depth articles, contextual information and expert analysis on fields which are relevant for intercultural dialogue across the Euro-Mediterranean region.
- **The Anna Lindh Report 2010** ([HTTP://WWW.EUROMEDALEX.ORG/TRENDS/REPORT/2010/MAIN](http://www.euromedalex.org/trends/report/2010/main)). The first Anna Lindh Report, entitled 'EuroMed Intercultural Trends 2010' was launched during an international launch event in Brussels on Wednesday 15th September. Stefan Füle, the European Union's Commissioner for Neighbourhood Policy, and André Azoulay, President of the Anna Lindh Foundation, opened the event, which included a debate involving intercultural experts and media representatives.

It is based on the very first public opinion poll on intercultural trends and values, carried out between August and September 2009, with 13,000 people from 13 countries in Europe and the southern and eastern Mediterranean from across the two shores of the Mediterranean (Bosnia and Herzegovina, France, Egypt, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Lebanon, Morocco, Spain, Sweden, Syria, Turkey and the UK).

26 specific articles on intercultural issues which draw on the Opinion Poll results and 39 good practices and case-studies on intercultural dialogue appear in the Report that contains 170 pages and is divided in four main parts: 'Inside the Opinion Poll' (including quantitative analysis by Gallup); 'Expert Analysis and Good Practices' (including articles by experts); 'Media Thematic Focus' (including national case-studies by media experts) and 'Conclusions' (including proposals for action).

Main Themes: With analysis and proposals for the intercultural dialogue agenda and guidelines for intercultural action at the local and international level from 41 intercultural experts in over 40 countries of the Region, the Report addresses key issues in the public debate including 'Islam, the West and Modernity', 'The Demographic Factor of Cultural Relations', 'Media and Intercultural Perceptions', 'Values in Raising Children in the Southern and Eastern Mediterranean', 'New Ways of Understanding Human Mobility', 'Translation as a Tool for Dialogue' and 'The religious factor in intercultural relations'. The thematic focus of this first edition of the Report is the role of Media in promoting cultural diversity.

Last, latest information on Anna Lindh's initiatives are also available on a number of social networks, including facebook and twitter.

### Youth III

"The EuroMed Youth Programme" website: [WWW.EUROMEDYOUTH.NET](http://www.euromedyouth.net)

This website provide access to basic information on the programme, including the political framework, the objectives and targets, the different projects funded in its context and various publications financed and made available through EuroMed Youth III.

Since its design by a specialist designer at the end of November 2006, the *euromedyouth* website was consulted **47,810** times. There was a sharp increase in the number of visits in the first semester, i.e. up to May 2007, followed by a much slower but regular rise in the following months. Information concerning the Euromed Youth Programme, the Calls for Proposals, the selection results and inputs on the various EuroMed meetings were evidently the most popular visits.

Compendium: ***EuroMed Compendium on Good Practices (2007-08)***

The main aim of the Compendium was to promote the visibility of both Youth Programmes. The Compendium would also be a useful tool for NGOs to identify partners for future projects, in addition to motivating new NGOs to be active

#### Publications

The project has supported the production of a variety of publications presented as reference tools for gathering and disseminating experiences and best practises in the domain of youth, including:

- **EuroMed Youth Projects (2007-2008).** The Regional Capacity Building and Support Unit and Salto-Youth EuroMed Resource Centre with the support of the European Commission, EuropAid and Education and Culture Directorates General, have produced this publication on 2 years of cooperation in the field of Youth in the EuroMed Region. A concrete and detailed description of projects implemented, illustrates with eloquence the nature of the activities which were carried out within the framework of the two programmes YOUTH in ACTION and EUROMED YOUTH III in the past 2007-2008 years.

The aim was: (i) to give an overview of the Euro-Mediterranean cooperation in the field of Youth: the active involvement of Youth organisations in both European programmes and the work done by EuroMed Youth Units and National Agencies to allow these youth organisations to make their projects live, (ii) to give examples and ideas, to encourage future new actors of the EuroMed youth cooperation.

- **Studies on EuroMed Youth Policies in Mediterranean partner countries** (*Subtitle: 7 experts for 10 reports under the EuroMed Youth III programme*). The overall aim of the studies is to be a **reference tool** which would give all stakeholders in the field of youth, as well as youth project organisers, an **overview of the situation of young people and of provisions available** for them in the 10 partner countries. The objectives were to identify whether there was a Youth Policy, legislation or any other national strategy addressing the needs of youth and what kind of provision was made through non-formal education and youth work in the relevant partner countries.
- **Leaflets and practical guide** (e.g. Youth Exchange in EuroMed)
- **Training Kits (T-Kits).** T-Kits are thematic publications written by experienced youth trainers and experts and constitute easy to use handbooks for educational activities. Available at: [HTTP://YOUTH-PARTNERSHIP-EU.COE.INT/YOUTH-PARTNERSHIP/PUBLICATIONS/T-KITS/T\\_KITS](http://youth-partnership-eu.coe.int/youth-partnership/publications/t-kits/t_kits)
  - T-Kit 1 : Organisational Management
    - For trainers, staff and committee members of international youth organisations.
  - T-Kit 2 : Methodology in Language Learning
    - For trainers, language teachers, and language facilitators
  - **T-Kit 3** : Project Management
    - For trainers, youth workers running projects
  - T-Kit 4 : Intercultural Learning
    - For trainers and other youth dealing with intercultural issues
  - T-Kit 5 : International Voluntary Service
    - For trainers and young people interested and/or involved in international voluntary service activities and project
  - T-Kit 6 : Training Essentials
    - All you need to know about Training

- T-Kit 7 : Under Construction...Citizenship, Youth and Europe
  - Reflections and exercises about the evolving concept of European Citizenship
- T-Kit 8 : Social Inclusion
  - For trainers and youth workers committed to work for the inclusion of all
- T-Kit 9 : Funding and Financial Management
  - Comprehensive overview of funding sources and financial and relationship management
- T-Kit 10 : Educational Evaluation in Youth Work
- T-Kit 11 Mosaic : The training kit for Euro-Mediterranean youth work
- **Youth Knowledge Books:** The youth knowledge books are the outcome of research seminars and expert workshops on priority topics of the EU-CoE youth partnership (e.g. [Intercultural learning in non-formal education](#))
- **Publication on 2 years (2007-2008) of Euro-Mediterranean youth Cooperation.** Projects implemented in Euro-Med Youth III: [WWW.SALTO-YOUTH.NET/RC/EUROMED/EMLIBRARY/EMYCOOP0708/](http://WWW.SALTO-YOUTH.NET/RC/EUROMED/EMLIBRARY/EMYCOOP0708/)
- **Seminar report "Youth Policy – Here and now"**. Alexandria, Egypt, 11-14 September 2005. This publication summarizes the outputs of various seminar sessions that provided opportunity for the young people, governmental employees, researchers and NGO representatives from the European and Mediterranean countries to meet and learn from each other, exchange experiences and identify challenges for youth policies.
- **Long-term training course "Training Active Trainers in Euro-Mediterranean Youth Work" (TATEM), November 2004 - November 2006**  
TATEM was organised in close cooperation with the Salto Euro-Med Resource Centre, targeting trainers and multipliers active in Euro-Mediterranean activities, aiming at developing a pool of competent professionals with specific experience and competences related to Euro-Mediterranean youth work. The course was documented by Andreas Karsten in three reports: Initial training seminar (EYCB, Hungary, November 2004), Consolidation and development seminar (Injep, Marly-le-Roi, France, September 2005), Evaluation and follow-up seminar (Essaouira, Morocco, November 2006).

#### TRESMED

"Tresmed 3" website: [HTTP://WWW.CES.ES/TRESMED/TRESMED\\_EN.HTML](http://WWW.CES.ES/TRESMED/TRESMED_EN.HTML)

The website presents various information, ranging from the background, the objectives, Participants/Target Groups, Activities, Duration, funding and management, and Partnerships, Social professional organisations, Euromediterranean Summits of the ESCS, Euromediterranean Ministerial Summits, and previous editions - TRESMED1 (2001-2002) and TRESMED2 (2004-2006).

#### Volunteering Without Borders (CBC project)

"KEEP" website: [HTTP://WWW.TERRITORIALCOOPERATION.EU/FRONTPAGE/SHOW/4909](http://WWW.TERRITORIALCOOPERATION.EU/FRONTPAGE/SHOW/4909),

Compared with the other programmes presented, the project Volunteering Without Borders is quite smaller in scope and this is reflected by the fact that no specific website has been set up for it.

Its activities are presented in the context of the KEEP (Knowledge and Expertise in European Programmes) portal, which is conceived as an online tool and internet portal that utilises, capitalises and ensures the transfer of knowledge of the European Territorial Cooperation programme

In order to make KEEP a relevant tool for a variety of stakeholders, KEEP is structured as an integrated system with 3 elements:

- KEEP Database containing projects' and partners' data sets from the funding periods 2000-2006 and 2007 onwards



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- KEEP Maps displaying the projects' and partners' data in a visualized way (including zooming down to the street level of projects' organisations)</li> <li>- KEEP Statistics and Search functions ensuring individualized search results</li> </ul> <p><b><i>Euromediterranean observatory</i></b></p> <p>The euromediterranean observatory is a space that tries to provide quick and easy access to documentation, announcements, specialist information in the subjects of interest for the Economic and Social Councils of the EuroMediterranean region and the organisations that belong to them:  <a href="http://www.tresmed.es/en/observatorio-euromediterraneo;jsessionid=6BD3054BC23E1859BA8160638AADAF1.CLNODO1">HTTP://WWW.TRESMED.ES/EN/OBSERVATORIO-EUROMEDITERRANEO;JSESSIONID=6BD3054BC23E1859BA8160638AADAF1.CLNODO1</a></p>
<p><b>I.9.4.2. Evolution in the presence and in the representation of ENP/EU related regional programmes in mass media (press, radio, television)</b></p>	
<p>No Data available in documentation reviewed. To be noted that the Information &amp; Communication Programme initially proposed by the team as an intervention to be analysed in-depth was not retained.</p>	
<p><b>I.9.4.3 Evidence of enhanced relations among media and journalists of the regions and with the European ones to build conducive dialogue for mutual understanding</b></p>	
<p>Information pertaining to specific interventions</p>	<p><b>ALF</b></p> <p><b><i>A 4. Development of a communication policy and related tools, including the Foundation's website</i></b></p> <p>The Foundation will put in place a new communication policy for the second operational phase. This policy will be an integral part of the wider organizational strategy, as opposed to an area of work attached at the end of the programming cycle, and will focus on communicating effectively what the Foundation is, what it does and the achievements of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership.</p> <p>The approach to communication centres around three key pillars of action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) <b><i>Press Office</i></b>, which aims to develop a network of journalists and media institutions across the region and amplify the voice of the Foundation through its key actors.</li> <li>(b) <b><i>Institutional Communication</i></b>, which aims to develop a series of communication tools which can promote the profile and activities of the Foundation, as well as increasing internal communication.</li> <li>(c) <b><i>Quality Control</i></b>, which aims to support the harmonization and quality of the Foundation's presentation and key messages through the development of guidelines, training and support.</li> </ul> <p>In addition to the principal pillars of work, the Foundation develops and manages in the framework of Multi-annual projects in Priority fields region-wide communication projects and initiatives aimed at bringing together media professionals to tackle misunderstanding in the Euro-Med space.</p> <p><b>Visibility actions:</b> media coverage has been extensive, methodical and highly professional, providing good levels of visibility for ALF. Media activity has increased by 73% in 2010 (compared to 2009).</p>
<p><b>Indicative Sources of information :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Commission strategic and programming documents (RSPs, RIPs, CSPs, NIPs)</li> <li>- ENP(I) Action Plans and related documents</li> <li>- EC geographical and thematic policy related documents</li> <li>- Information related to policy dialogue</li> <li>- Action plans, Financing Agreements, Monitoring and Evaluation reports, mid-</li> </ul>	<p><b>Tools &amp; Methods :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Literature/official documents review</li> <li>- Projects/programme analysis</li> <li>- Field Mission</li> <li>- Interviews</li> <li>- Where possible and needed Focus group</li> </ul>

**DRN**

- |   |                |
|---|----------------|
| term reviews, Annual reports, ROM reports,....  | - Case studies |
| - Inventory of EC projects  |                |
| - EEAS representatives; DevCo and other Commission representatives, Project Coordinating Units staff, project partners and direct beneficiaries, project implementation partners, other donors relevant sectoral stakeholders |                |

EQ 10

To what extent has the selected mix of financing instruments, aid delivery approaches and implementation modalities ensured the swift and cost-effective implementation of the Commission's support to regional cooperation in the two ENP regions?

**Evaluation criteria:** Relevance, Efficiency, Sustainability

**JC 10.1: The EC's financial commitments and mix of financing instruments reflect the evolution in the EC's regional approach**

**I.10.1.1 Evolution in the mix of financing instruments following the introduction of the ENPI**

Non specific to selected interventions

The analysis of the inventory presented in the table below shows how the distribution of contracted amounts (or commitments) have changed throughout the years (2004-2010) with the introduction of the ENPI (2007). Indeed, from 2007 the ENPI appeared together with various thematic instruments which were not foreseen in the previous period, such as DCI-ENV, NSI, DCI-HUM (tables below). Moreover, EIDHR replaces DDH and DCI-MIGR replaces MIGR. However, under the second period, 2007-2010 there still are contracts financed through MED and TACIS since they were financed under decisions of the previous period. It is worth noting, that overall when looking at commitments under the regional geographical instruments to the ENP regions, the amounts contracted under the ENPI are lower than the combined amounts contracted under MEDA and (43% versus 57%); this is primarily due to the presence of new thematic instruments which finance some contracts previously financed under the regional geographic instruments.

**Geographic instruments - Contracted Amount and N. of contract by year (2004-2010) under the ENP regions**

Financing Instrument	2004-2006		2007-2010		2004-2010		
	N. of contracts	euro	N. of contracts	euro	N. of contracts	euro	%
ENPI	0	0	715	458,495,609	715	458,495,609	43 %
MED	415	301,286,559	181	77,818,342	596	379,104,901	35%
TACIS	303	92,485,362	167	146,724,643	470	239,210,006	22%
<b>Tot Regional Instruments</b>	<b>718</b>	<b>393,771,922</b>	<b>1,063</b>	<b>683,038,595</b>	<b>1,781</b>	<b>1,076,810,516</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Thematic instruments - Contracted Amount and N. of contract by year (2004-2010) under the ENP regions**

Financing Instrument	2004-2006		2007-2010		2004-2010		
	N. of contracts	euro	N. of contracts	euro	N. of contracts	euro	%
MIGR	13	16,095,292	5	9,907,228	18	26,002,520	23%
DCI-MIGR			13	18,608,875	13	18,608,875	16%
DDH	31	12,882,826	2	996,934	33	13,879,760	12%
EIDHR			17	12,534,459	17	12,534,459	11%
DCI-ENV			8	12,048,887	8	12,048,887	11%
NSI			14	10,967,867	14	10,967,867	10%
DCI-GENRE			17	8,527,390	17	8,527,390	7%
IFS			2	7,500,000	2	7,500,000	1%
DCI-NSAPVD			3	2,378,046	3	2,378,046	2%
DCI-HUM			4	1,311,333	4	1,311,333	1%
DCI-NSA			1	476,046	1	476,046	0%
DCI-MULTI			1	99,722	1	99,722	0%
<b>TOT</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>28,978,118</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>77,856,788</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>114,334,905</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Source:** Inventory, own elaboration of data retrieved from CRIS in March 2011.

I.10.1.2 Evidence that the new architecture which followed the ENPI has increased the correspondence between policy objectives and financing instruments	
Information related to overall strategic and programmatic issues	<p>The introduction of ENPI led to a clearer distribution of funds within the financing instruments. Prior to this, all activities were financed through MEDA and TACIS instruments no matter which sectors they belonged to. Indeed, <i>“As from 2007 EC assistance will be provided through a new set of instruments. While the European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI) including both its national and its transnational/regional, cross-border and <u>thematic components</u> will be the new principal tool for providing assistance to the ENP region, certain measures, particularly in the area of conflict prevention and crisis management and resolution, may also be supported under the future <u>Stability Instrument</u>. In addition, nuclear safety will be covered by a dedicated <u>Nuclear Safety Instrument</u>”</i> (p.10 RSP East 2007-2013). Moreover, ENPI has a specific overall objective, which is <i>“to provide assistance aimed at promoting enhanced cooperation and progressive economic integration between the EU and its neighbouring countries and, in particular, supporting the implementation of partnership and cooperation agreements, association agreements or other existing and future agreements. As such, the ENPI provides financial support for the objectives of the Barcelona Process, the Association Agreements, the ENP and the ENP Action Plans”</i> (p. 6 RSP Euromed 2007-2013).</p> <p>The analysis of the inventory shows how the sectoral distribution of funds has been more aligned to the objectives of the financing instruments (see. I 10.1.1). For instance, for the Nuclear sector a new financing instrument has been introduced (NSI) which let to channel all funds for this sector through a thematic instrument instead of a geographic instrument. However, the introduction of thematic instruments for the regional cooperation of the two ENP regions has occurred only in 2010 (see I 10.1.1.). In conclusion, under the regional cooperation there a number of contracts with bilateral dimension (18% of contracted amount) even if they belong to regional decisions. However, 50% of the contracts with a bilateral dimension were under the nuclear sector under TACIS. The remaining funds are mainly technical assistance or publications.</p> <p><b>Sources:</b> RSP/RIP East 2007-2013, RSP/RIP Euromed 2007-2013, RSP/RIP East 2004-2006, RSP/RIP Euromed 2002-2006</p>
JC 10.2 The financing instruments, aid delivery methods and implementation mechanisms have been chosen – and later modified if needed - so as to facilitate the attainment of the objectives pursued	
I.10.2.1 Evidence that different aid delivery method options were analysed in the programming phase (in programming and other documents, in the perceptions of key stakeholders, etc.)	
Information related to overall strategic and programmatic issues	<p>No evidence of analysis of different aid delivery methods in the RSPs and RIPs.</p> <p><b>Sources:</b> RSP/RIP East 2007-2013, RSP/RIP Euromed 2007-2013, RSP/RIP East 2004-2006, RSP/RIP Euromed 2002-2006</p>
Information pertaining to specific interventions	<p>Documentation analysed did not include relevant sections providing information on the reasons which have led to chose a given aid delivery mechanism or implementation mechanism. Despite this, i.e. the case of <b>Euromed Youth III</b> –there is evidence that different implementation mechanisms were considered. Lessons learnt from the implementation of the Euromed Youth II have led to adopt a Decentralised management for the main Euro-Med Youth III activities which in turn has had positive effects on the implementation of the programme. Details below.</p> <p>Project fiche, p.2 Lessons learnt <i>“Concerning the programme management structures, the focal points of the programme (National Co-ordinators) established in the MEDA youth authorities have acquired an adequate level of performance and their role as catalysts is important in achieving a high level of results in the programme. With adequate training measures, the capacities of the Mediterranean partners to promote and enhance participation in the programme have increased significantly during the previous phases of the programme..”</i></p> <p>ROM report, MR-10408.02, dated 08/07/2009, p.2 <i>“The decentralisation process has had a large influence on the implementation of the program. Positive aspects have been that the capacity of the stakeholders has increased visibly throughout the duration of the program. Stakeholders are more accessible for</i></p>

*beneficiaries and have local knowledge that would not have been under the previous centralised system allowing for better quality and relevant projects. The Delegations and the EMYUs have improved their understanding of the needs of the program (for example in promoting the program and trying to reach areas away from the centres) and have become fully supportive and committed to the program."*

**Water Governance in the Western EECCA countries:** The starting principle was that the project would not do work for the beneficiaries to make up for a lack of national resources but would help countries to do things that they were doing or that they wished to do themselves but for which they needed help and technical support. **Source:** Project completion report-final12072010 [CTR829663](#) p.8-2

**EUROMED Aviation II:** Many approaches can be considered to tackle these issues in the beneficiary countries. A bilateral approach is needed for in depth assistance or TWINNING in the field of aviation. This is a preferred option for countries where considerable progress can be made with a view on adherence to the EU acquis. For other countries a regional programme can provide a continuation of the assistance provided under EuroMed Aviation I which could trigger a more proactive attitude throughout the project. In both cases a regional element is crucial for exchanging experiences and for the domains where regional cooperation is essential such as aviation safety, environment and ATM. In any case bilateral and regional efforts should be as much as possible complementary. The project will be implemented under centralised management through a service contract which will be carried out over a 3 years period.

**Source:** ID fiche

**Forest Law Enforcement and Governance (FLEG):** In the Ministerial Declaration, the Partner Governments have requested that "*the World Bank continue its important role by facilitating the implementation of the St. Petersburg Declaration and its indicative list of actions*" (article 26). Indeed, the WB has been very actively involved in the on-going ENA FLEG process. It is therefore proposed that this project be implemented through the World Bank, to be helped in its tasks by the IUCN (World Conservation Union) and the WWF which both have a strong track record of facilitating work by civil society in various regional FLEG processes, as well as useful contacts in the region concerned. **Source:** ID Fiche

#### **Tuisia field visit**

The decentralised modality is considered useful to increase the ownership and the visibility at National level. However, in Tunisia, before the revolution the methods of selection of project to be supported and of participants to the various activities were influenced by the political situation, and were therefore not objective nor transparent. This was a key aspect, notably for supporting independent civil society and HR defenders; indeed, almost all organisations financed were very close to the Government. The EC adopted a very low profile in this regard.

#### **I.10.2.2 The mix of financing instruments, aid delivery methods and implementation mechanisms took into account sector-specific factors and their possible evolution (capacity building, support to sector policy and reform, infrastructure investments, cooperation with civil society, etc.)**

No relevant information was found in the documents analysed. See I. 10.3.1.

#### **I.10.2.3 Evidence that the choice of financing instrument, aid modalities and their mix has been the most appropriate for attaining the intermediate and global objectives pursued in the programmed time span (as reflected from ROM and mid-term and *ex post* evaluation reports, in other documents, etc.)**

Little information was found in the documents analysed.

**Anna Lindh Euro-Mediterranean Foundation for the Dialogue between Cultures II.** MR-115421.02, dated 29/12/2010, p. 3 *As far as ALF's mandate to support civil society is concerned, it remains debatable to which extent the mechanism of vertical national networks governed by a government-nominated institution with the mandate and power to filter out potentially undesirable CSOs genuinely reflects a free civil society. The Euro-Med Committee's decision to opt for a centralised, vertical network structure suggests a desire to exert a measure of political control over its civil societies, which is ultimately in contradiction with the very idea of a civil society as being free and independent of any governmental control.*

An ambiguous attitude of the Commission has been observed in relation to the selected management structure of some programmes vis-à-vis their goal to strengthen

independent non state actors in Mediterranean countries. Concrete examples can be found in two of the projects selected for in-depth study:

the Anna Lindh Foundation (ALF) and Euro-Med Youth III. It is indeed questionable whether the ALF, a "Network of (43 National) networks", where national networks are coordinated by a government-nominated institution with the mandate and power to filter out potentially undesirable CSOs, genuinely reflects the objective to support a free civil society. Opting for a centralised structure suggests in fact a clear will to exert political control over civil societies. The Euro-Med Youth III programme management structure is decentralised to the responsible MEDA national authorities.

This means that the national authorities are responsible for the selection, contracting, financial management and monitoring of the projects carried out by their national project promoters. If under an "efficiency" and "institutional ownership" perspective this arrangement has proved positive, under a policy perspective it is questionable how this mechanism can genuinely strengthen the capacities of civil society in the region.

**JC 10.3: The aid delivery methods and implementation mechanisms have been chosen taking into account the institutional context and the beneficiary capacities**

**I.10.3.1 Evidence of justification in the programming documents (RIPs and FA of selected programmes / projects) of the choice of the aid delivery method and implementation mechanisms in relation to institutional context / beneficiary capacities**

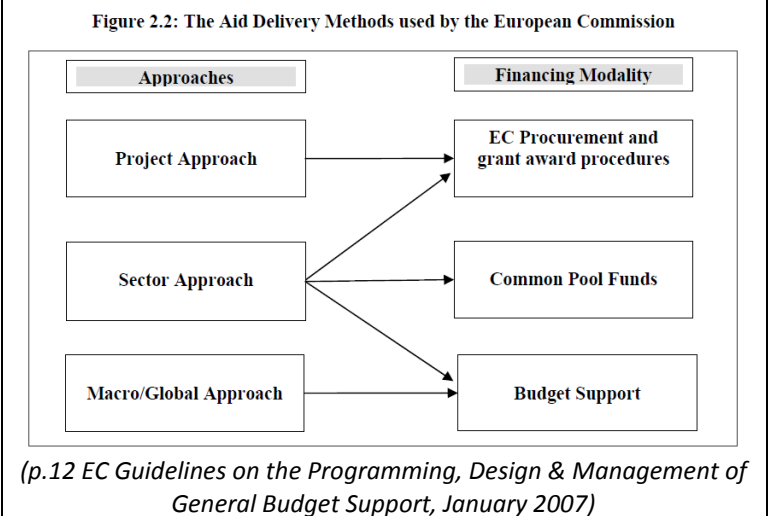
Information related to overall strategic and programmatic issues

The figure 2.2 illustrates which are the aid modalities used by the EC. On the basis of this structure, the analysis of the programming documents does not bring out any particular information on the preferred aid delivery methods in relation to the beneficiary capacities.

However, the analysis on the political and institutional context is analysed in all documents as starting point for the EC intervention strategy and subsequently general indications are provided as for the implementation mechanisms (technical assistance, training, interest rate subsidies, dialogue between institutions) rather than for the aid delivery method.

*"Increasing people-to-people contacts between partner countries and the EU, and between partner countries themselves, is another essential objective of the European Neighbourhood policy. One point which came out very strongly during consultations on this Regional Strategy is that while political level contacts and relationships may be difficult to build between some countries in the region, due to prevailing political conditions, it is often possible to build relationships between state institutions represented at expert level, civil society organisations and individuals across borders. This in turn promotes a long-term, bottom-up improvement in regional cooperation" (p.8 RSP East 2007-2013)*

In relation to Justice, security and migration cooperation: *"Training and technical assistance for police officers will constitute some of the instruments for the achievement of the above objectives". And in relation to Sustainable economic development". Related to this, political and technical assistance support will be provided to achieve free trade agreements between the Mediterranean partners, including through the entry into force of the Agadir Agreement (p.15 RSP South 2007-2013). Moreover, in relation to instruments and means "Interest rate subsidies can leverage investments by international financing institutions in the fields of environment, energy and transport" (p. 19 ENP East RSP 2007-2013) and in relation to development of infrastructure "MEDA should support feasibility studies and preparatory actions for infrastructure projects and technical assistance, notably in co-ordination with the EIB" (p. 20 RSP MEDA 2002-2006).*





Consideration of the country needs and capacities is also evident by the attention given to the Action Plans of each single country and on their continuous monitoring and adjustment to the country needs and the regional situation.

In conclusion, the analysis of the inventory and of projects fiches give a clear picture on the financing modality applied for the regional cooperation through both geographic (GI) and thematic instruments (TI).

The tables that follow show the contracted amounts by contract nature and type of contractor.

Overall the information provided in the tables highlights that under the geographic instruments (MEDA, TACIS and ENPI):

- The dominant aid delivery approach is the project approach, which can be centralised or decentralised<sup>153</sup>;
- The absence of budgetary and sectoral support programmes<sup>154</sup>;
- The relative importance of agreements with the European Investment Bank (BEI), European Training Foundation (ETF), European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), EC Joint Research Centre (JRC) and Galileo<sup>155</sup>;
- The majority of funds are channelled through the private sector, which receives €429M and represents the main heading under services (74%) and supplies (98%), followed by the EU Institutions receiving €373M, which however is the contracting party receiving the highest amount of commitments under capital funds (91%);
- 21% of commitments amounting to €225M are grants, of which 49% cover UN & Multilateral Organizations and 27% NGOs .

**Regional Cooperation (GI) Contracts by funding channel (type of Contractor) and Contract Nature, Contracted Amounts, '000 €**

Type of Contracting party	Contract Nature		Capital Funds		Grants		Supplies		Works		Not Specified		Total Type of Contractor	
	Services		€	%	€	%	€	%	€	%	€	%	€	%
<b>Private Sector</b>	349,240	74%			25,631	11%	43,888	98%	9,087	100%	733	3%	428,579	40%
<b>EU Institutions</b>	60,619	3%	274,600	93%	9,626	4%		0%			28,000	97%	372,846	35%
<b>UN &amp; multilateral organizations</b>	4,252	1%	15,716	5%	109,654	49%		0%				0%	129,622	12%
<b>NGO</b>	22,353	5%			61,154	27%	992	2%				0%	84,499	8%
<b>Universities and research centres</b>	32,495	7%		0%	14,658	7%		0%				0%	47,153	4%
<b>Government and local authorities</b>	5,587	1%	3,998	1%	4,525	2%		0%			2	0%	14,112	1%
<b>Total Contract Nature</b>	<b>474,547</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>294,314</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>225,248</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>44,880</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>9,087</b>		<b>28,735</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,076,811</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>% on Total Contract Nature</b>	<b>44%</b>		<b>27%</b>		<b>21%</b>		<b>4%</b>		<b>1%</b>		<b>3%</b>		<b>100%</b>	

On the other hand, when looking at the thematic instruments (DDH/EIDHR, MIGR/DCI-MIGR, DCI-ENV, DCI-HUM, NSI, DCI-GENRE, IFS, DCI-NSAPVD, DCI-NSA, DCI-MULTI) the table shows that 88% of total commitments are grants accounting for €93M, of which 39% are channeled to UN and Multilateral Organizations and 33% to NGOs. Services only represent 10% of total commitments, of which the majority (97%) is contracted to the private sector.

**Regional Cooperation (TI) Contracts by funding channel (type of Contracting Party) and Contract Nature, 2004-2010, '000€**

<sup>153</sup> This information is supported by documents retrieved from CRIS for all interventions included in the inventory

<sup>154</sup> Identified by the category Z02 of column sub-nature, which belongs to financing agreements, and has not been found in the inventory, nor for that matter have references to this type of programmes been found in the strategic and programming documents.

<sup>155</sup> The Galileo programme is Europe's initiative for a state-of-the-art global satellite navigation system, providing a highly accurate, guaranteed global positioning service under civilian control.

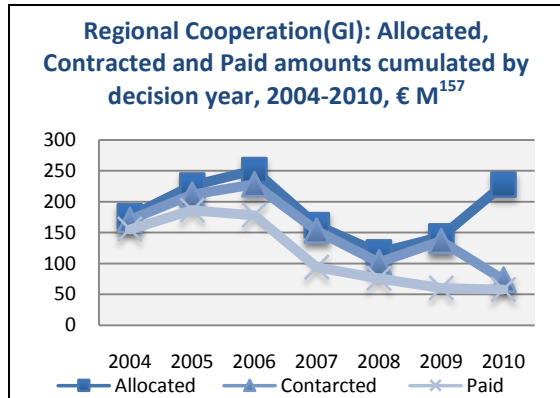
	Contract Nature	Grants		Services		Capital Funds		TOTAL	
		€	%	€	%	€	%	€	%
		Type of contracting party							
	UN & multilateral organizations	36,284	39%			2,000	20%	38,284	33%
	NGO	30,700	33%	332	3%			31,033	27%
	private sector	6,566	7%	10,259	97%			16,825	15%
	EU institutions	11,368	12%			750	7%	12,118	11%
	Universities and research centres	5,971	6%			7,500		13,471	12%
	government and local municipalities	2,603	3%		0%			2,603	2%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>93,493</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>10,592</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>10,250</b>		<b>114,334</b>	<b>100%</b>
	<b>% on Total Contract Nature</b>	<b>82%</b>		<b>9%</b>		<b>9%</b>		<b>100%</b>	
Information pertaining to specific interventions	<p><b>EAST INVEST:</b> The implementation method will be the direct centralised management.</p> <p>One of the many challenges facing this project will be the need to coordinate with existing structures notably the bilateral programmes as well as those to be financed under the ENPI.</p> <p>In order to ensure an effective management of the project, a mechanism will be implemented to ensure an effective collaboration between the programme coordination team, the EC Delegations in the partner countries, the EC Headquarters and the relevant stakeholders from the partner countries. Source: ID Fiche, p.7.</p> <p><b>MED INVEST:</b> The implementation method will be the direct centralised management. In order to ensure an effective management of the project, a coordination between delegation-Headquarters, Partner countries (national focal points) and the working party on Industrial Cooperation will be established. <b>Source:</b> Action Fiche.</p> <p><b>FEMIP:</b> Risk capital and technical assistance operations will be managed by the EIB on behalf of the European Commission under the indirect centralised management mode. <b>Source:</b> Action Fiche</p> <p><b>IBM Flagship Initiative Training Project (EaP IBM FIT):</b> The comprehensive nature of the proposed action and large range of areas to be covered add to the complexity of the venture. For reason of clarity and efficiency the project will be divided into three cross related Components which will be led by ICPMD and expertise will be gathered from all interested EU MS or institutions. Source: Annex I description de l'action (2) 258606, p.5.</p> <p><b>Enhancing Equality between Men and Women in the Euromed Region- 2008-2011:</b> Mise en œuvre en gestion centralisée directe. Des mécanismes d'échanges entre le siège et les délégations sont indispensables afin d'assurer une bonne coordination du programme ainsi qu'un système d'interface entre les délégations intervenant dans la gestion de la mise en œuvre de projets similaires dans ce domaine. Action Fiche <a href="#">DEC458750</a></p> <p><b>Support to Energy Market Integration and Sustainable Energy in the NIS (SEMISE):</b> Centralised management. This type of project can hardly be devolved to any EC Delegation in the region due to the linkages with the EU policy to be established and because it covers both Eastern European and Central Asian countries. Regular liaison between the EC DGs directly or indirectly involved in the follow up of its activities (i.e. EuropeAid, RELEX and TREN) as well as with the EBRD and the EIB, will need to be maintained and this can be achieved more easily in Commission headquarters. Regular exchanges will however be developed with the EC Delegations in the region, especially those taking care of large EC-funded bilateral energy initiatives, such as Ukraine, Azerbaijan and Kazakhstan. Action Fiche</p> <p><b>Forest Law Enforcement and Governance (FLEG):</b> Joint management through the signature of an agreement with an international organisation. The grant will be provided to the WB through a multi-donor trust fund to be established through a specific Administration Agreement with the European Community,</p>								

	<p>represented by the Commission of the European Communities, in accordance with the <i>“Trust Funds and Cofinancing Framework Agreement between the EC and the WB”</i>, Dated November 8, 2001 as amended March 17, 2003 (EC-WB Framework Agreement).</p> <p>The project would be implemented through Joint Management with the WB through a grant contribution agreement. The WB is expected to further coordinate and split some of the activities foreseen with the IUCN and WWF.</p> <p>This project is being developed in coordination with the WB and IUCN because these are the two main non-State actors in the ENA-FLEG process and their on-going collaboration is based on their respective comparative advantages which lead to an effective division of labour and use of funds and avoid duplication of effort. While the World Bank has greater success in involving high level government officials and CEOs of some companies in FLEG processes, IUCN has had similar success in engaging grassroots groups, NGOs, parliamentarians, mid-level government officials and CEOs of different companies. Together, they cover the important groups of stakeholders needed to make the project effective. The WWF activities provide an additional level of complementarity. AF, p.9, ID Fiche DEC180015</p> <p><b>ENPI Mediterranean Environment Programme (ENPI MEP)</b>, Action Fiche  <u>Governance and Support to H2020</u>: Direct centralised management  <u>Development of a sustainable Mediterranean Environment Reporting Mechanism (MERM MED)</u>: Indirect centralised management.  <b>Euromed Motorways of Sea II</b>: Centralised management.  <b>Transport dialogue and networks' interoperability - ENPI2007-19110</b>: Centralised management is envisaged for this regional project. [...] The project will be managed by one EC Delegation in the region. ID fiche; Inception Report September 2009</p>
<p><b>I.10.3.2 Evidence that institutional analysis is used as a tool to assess partner organisations' / beneficiaries' needs in terms of institutional development and capacity to implement and absorb the assistance provided</b></p>	
<p>Information pertaining to specific interventions</p>	<p>With few exceptions there is little evidence in the documentation analysed that institutional analysis has been used as a tool to assess partner organisations' / beneficiaries' needs in terms of institutional development and capacity to implement and absorb the assistance provided</p> <p><b>IBM Flagship Initiative Training Project (EaP IBM FIT)</b>: The methodology for the present proposal has been chosen as to effectively support the achievements of the overall objective of the project. Consequently, the methodology entails various elements of knowledge and know-how transfer, with particular emphasis on sustainability. The methodology to a large extent will seek to follow the state-to-state approach for the thematic areas, since each thematic area will be led by a EU MS (and/or if possible by a EU agency). The active involvement of other MS (or other agencies) to provide expertise for the respective thematic areas (if they will express interest to do so) will be expressly sought, in order to guarantee that those partners with particular interest or expertise in a specific topic will be able to actively share their expertise, especially for those areas where a very specific knowledge is required (e.g. document integrity and security, detection of forgeries and imposter recognition).</p> <p>Source: Annex I description de l'action (2) 258606, p.21.</p> <p><b>Support to Energy Market Integration and Sustainable Energy in the NIS (SEMISE)</b>: This programme covers regulatory, technical and financial aspects through a wide range of projects, supplemented by EC assistance at bilateral level. SEMISE is expected to give an increased emphasis on the institutional side (in conjunction with similar efforts from the INOGATE Technical Secretariat-ITS, with which day-to-day exchanges will be established) and on pre-investment aspects, while developing activities to encourage energy efficiency, demand-side management and diversification of energy sources.</p> <p>This evolution is deemed necessary at this stage of development of energy cooperation in the region, to give more coherence to the overall EC cooperation package, address more significantly certain issues (institutional capacity-building, climate change), and hence increase its sustainability prospects. Source: ID fiche</p>

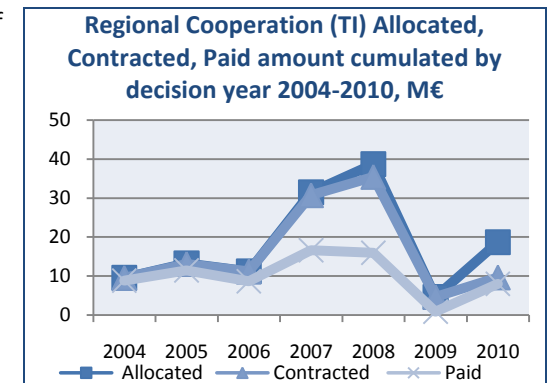
	<p><b>Transport dialogue and networks' interoperability - ENPI2007-19110.</b> The strategy responds to the specific needs of the various TRACECA countries and is designed to improve the regional transport system. The strategy indicates in particular that its implementation implies the development of efficient operational structures for the coordination of TRACECA countries' activities. Source: ID Fiche</p>
<p><b>I.10.3.3 Evidence that the aid delivery methods and implementation mechanisms chosen were justified with regard to the institutional capacities and needs of beneficiaries and implementing agencies (e.g. use of TA services and twinning arrangements were used to build institutional and human resource capacities; decentralized or centralized Project management units were selected on the basis of available administrative capacity, ....)</b></p>	
<p>See I.10.3.1 &amp; I.10.3.2</p> <p><b>Second Phase Agadir Agreement</b> : no evidence found in the available documents Formally, the EC programme is a technical assistance project, but one of its main objectives, the consolidation of a new regional institution, i.e the secretariat of the AA, is of political nature. The EC choice has been to focus its support to the AA process trough TA to ATU (a choice considered relevant by the 2008 evaluation and the 2010 ROM). TA to ATU is the only tangible support the EC has provided to the AA process.</p> <p><b>IBM Flagship Initiative Training Project (EaP IBM FIT):</b> Direct centralised management by means of service contracts and/ or grants. Joint management with an international organisation, the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD), for activities in support of the IBM Flagship Initiative (EUR 2,000,000) under component 1. Source: Annex 9 Action Fiche DEC855820 p.4</p> <p><b>Georgia field visit:</b></p> <p>Institutional instability. The State's administrative organisation is unstable; frequent changes of organisation, high turn-over of departments in Ministries. The institutional framework is still in transition. This is confirmed by fact-finding and interviews with donors. For example, the Georgian National Investment Agency, GNIA, with which GIZ has an export-promotion project, was recently split into two different organisations."</p> <p>In this context of institutional instability, flexibility should be particularly promoted at the implementation level in the region. Outsiders and newly-created institutions should be allowed to participate/ to enter after the start of the project. (Example: Georgia SMEs Association created in 2011 does not participate to East-Invest, so far). See also the case of the FLEG project (see EQ1).</p> <p>Because of the institutional instability in Georgia, institutional analysis is difficult to use. It implies that project implementation should be flexible enough to be able to integrate newcomers.</p>	
<p><b>JC 10.4: Interventions are efficiently carried out within their allocated budget and planned schedule</b></p>	
<p>I.10.4.1 Difference between budgeted amounts and actual costs</p>	
<p>Non specific to selected interventions</p>	<p>Over the evaluation period, the contracted amount under the geographic instruments reaches for both regions more than 80% of the allocated amount, see table that follows. The remaining 20% refer to recent Decisions that have not been contracted within the evaluation period<sup>156</sup>. On the other hand, the paid amount represents 75% of the contracted amount and presents a more positive result in the ENP South region with 80.8%. The paid amount has a stable trend during the period. Indeed, over the years, the paid amount results to be more than 75% of the contracted amount, except for 2009, where it represents 44%.</p>

<sup>156</sup> Among these, Decision number 21935, "Sustainable Water Management and De-Pollution of the Mediterranean" under which € 15 M have been allocated in 2010, although related contracts were signed only in 2011.

Regional cooperation <i>Geographic</i> instrument -allocated, contracted and paid amount by region							
Region	N. of Decisions	%	Allocated amount	Contracted amount	Paid amount	Contracted/Allocated	Paid/Contracted
ENP	9	3.1%	40,875,678	23,193,903	10,846,556	56.7%	46.8%
ENP East	53	38.6%	503,803,102	388,764,788	259,895,104	77.2%	66.9%
ENP South	66	58.3%	762,059,647	664,851,826	537,126,926	87.2%	80.8%
<b>TOT</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,306,738,427</b>	<b>1,076,810,516</b>	<b>807,868,586</b>	<b>82.4%</b>	<b>75.0%</b>



Under the thematic instruments, the contracted amount is 90% of the allocated amount and in detail, for the ENP South region, results as 98% of allocations while for ENP East this proportion lowers to 82%<sup>158</sup> (see table below). Indeed, the figures shows that the trend of contracted amounts follows the trend of allocated amount during the whole evaluation period with the exception of the year 2010 when this proportion lowers to 19% because a number of contracts had not been issued yet. In terms of paid amount, the trend is similar but the percentages are lower, with an overall result of 62%.



Regional cooperation <i>Thematic</i> instrument-allocated, contracted and paid amount by region							
Region	N. of Decisions	%	Allocated amount	Contracted amount	Paid amount	Contracted/Allocated	Paid/Contracted
ENP	2	7%	9,059,500	9,059,274	8,224,109	100%	91%
ENP East	20	54%	69,135,373	56,835,740	34,659,971	82%	61%
ENP South	28	39%	49,309,979	48,439,892	27,787,700	98%	57%
<b>TOT</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>127,504,852</b>	<b>114,334,905</b>	<b>70,671,780</b>	<b>90%</b>	<b>62%</b>

**Sources:** Inventory, own elaboration of data retrieved from CRIS in March 2011.

**Note:** all data have been calculated on the year of the Decision, this means that the contracted/paid amount correspond to the decision year rather than to the contract year. The reason of this choice is due to the necessity to know to what extent the decisions were actually contracted.

<sup>157</sup> In this figure, the year of the contracts refers to the year of the relevant Decisions. This procedure allows to have an immediate picture of the financial status of EC allocations by comparing amounts allocated under the Decisions approved in a given year with the amounts contracted under those same Decisions.

<sup>158</sup> This result is positively influenced by the fact that for the contracts added during the update process, the allocated amount is equal to the contracted amount, see footnote 13.

**I.10.4.2 Trends of planned and actual disbursements (Disbursement rates of Commission support by year relative to programmed disbursement)**

Information related to overall strategic and programmatic issues

The tables below present the contracted and paid / disbursed amounts during the evaluation period to the two ENP regions under the geographic (GI) and thematic instruments (TI). Overall actual disbursements (paid amount) represent 75% and 62% of the planned amount (contracted amount) for the geographic and thematic instruments respectively. The tables indicate (as it is to be expected) a decreasing trend of percentages of the paid amounts on the contracted amount throughout the years: the oldest contracts have been completely paid. Indeed, in 2004 the planned amount has been completely disbursed, the percentage decreases during the years and reaches, in 2010, 53% for the GI and 65% for the TI. However, for the latter the years 2008 and 2009 present the lowest percentages.

**Regional cooperation *geographic* instrument - contracted and paid amount by year**

Year	Contracted	Paid	Paid/contracted
2004	57,823,658	57,799,904	100%
2005	172,288,074	165,321,441	96%
2006	163,660,190	152,503,864	93%
2007	169,932,199	129,878,831	76%
2008	213,699,048	129,737,882	61%
2009	116,280,559	74,696,198	64%
2010	183,126,788	97,930,466	53%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,076,810,516</b>	<b>807,868,586</b>	<b>75%</b>

**Regional cooperation *thematic* instrument - contracted and paid amount by year**

Year	Contracted	Paid	Paid/contracted
2004	712,997	712,997	100%
2005	11,890,266	10,995,585	92%
2006	16,374,854	14,351,643	88%
2007	15,475,382	12,373,069	80%
2008	45,649,327	19,601,142	43%
2009	11,030,297	4,048,598	37%
2010	13,201,782	8,588,746	65%
<b>Total</b>	<b>114,334,905</b>	<b>70,671,780</b>	<b>62%</b>

**Source:** Inventory, own elaboration of data retrieved from CRIS in March 2011. **Note:** all data have been calculated on the year of the contracts.

Information pertaining to specific interventions

**MED INVEST:** Evaluation 2011, p 6 :

*"According to the Interim Activity Report Year 3 & Work Plan Year 4 1st April 2010 – 31 March 2011, last financial report the evaluators received from the PMU Team (the next one was not ready yet); the expenditures from April 18, 2008 to 31 March, 31 2011 amount to around € 10.3M (or 85.9% of the total budget). Final budget allocation foreseen: 99.55% of the total budget would be either spent or committed (and 99.55% of the operational budget). » "The Project "Invest in Med" will use about the entire budget allocation at the end of the Project. In terms of performance this fact is quite positive"*

MR 2009 : *"Year 1 spending, with 33,3% of time elapsed, stands at EUR 2.496.758, or 20,8%. However, there was a surge in Resource utilisation during the fourth quarter to EUR 1.536.499 or 12,8%, which is well over the theoretical 8,25% per each of the twelve quarters. The ongoing fifth quarter again shows above-average utilisation. Chances are good at this rate that full spending will still be realised"*

**Second Phase Agadir Agreement:** MR2010: *"According to financial reporting, under-utilisation of inputs is evident. For the first year (2009), real utilisation is at 60%. In June 2010, it appears that ATU utilised 80% of the 2009 budget. Primary issue here, according to ATU, is lack of staff to conduct all envisaged activities, stressing the need to double the number of technical staff from 4 to 8. »*

**I.10.4.3 Trends of planned and actual schedule of implementation**
**I.10.4.4 Nature of delays (if any) affecting disbursement and implementation**

Information pertaining to specific interventions

**INVEST in MED:** MR 2009 : *"Progress during the three quarters of the start-up year, 2008, was slow due to delayed mobilisation of the Team and short-term experts (STEs), the hiring of which had to be postponed until after Project kick-off."*

**Second Phase Agadir Agreement:** The programme efficiency was very low in the period prior to the establishment of the Agadir Technical Unit. Real implementation was only possible since March 2007, after the publishing of customs circulars of the four member countries and the establishment of the ATU,



with Headquarters based in Amman. Since then, ATU has worked as a catalyst in the implementation of the Agadir Agreement. It has not only provided a framework for political coordination between the partners, but it has also given a clear direction for the promotion activities foreseen through the EC financing. In the period since its establishment the ATU has developed and implemented a programme of activities covering studies, training, and public awareness events.

The recent (08/2010) monitoring report stated notably: *“Project design and orientation of ATU is flexible and ATU responds well to the needs and the priorities of the four governments - some planned activities tend to be postponed due to current limited staffing capacity of ATU. (...) However, the delivery of the project is very good with tangible results and value-adding in unforeseen areas and not highlighted in project design documents.”* ; *“ATU has done very well in coordinating numerous bodies, all with specific roles to play in the implementation of the AA. Structures created seem adequate for the Agadir process and for the ambition to become a free trade area by 2015. Communication among the Focal Points of the member states and with the ATU is good.”*

The official phase 1 was implemented although its direct beneficiary was not yet set up! During more than two years it was developed by a European Consulting firm alone (the Technical Assistance Contractor), which could not be easily managed by the Delegation in Amman, had bad relationships with Member States and delivered rather inadequate technical outputs (Cf evaluation report 2008).

In consequence of the slow design and approval procedures of activities, the ATU had to continue most of the TAC planned activities until 2008 (path-dependency)!

MR 2007: The studies undertaken in July 2005 and presented to the Project Steering Committee (PSC) in April 2006 were not well received and considerable animosity generated between the PSC and the TA Team resulting in the resignation and dismissal of two TA staff members – these two PMU staff members still have not been replaced.

The provision of the staff for the Agadir Technical Unit (ATU), which will be the successor institution to the PMU, from the governments of the four PC has been delayed with their arrival in April 2007, two year after project start-up – due in part to the delayed ratification of the AA by Morocco, the last PC to do so, further delaying the implementation of the project. Both these occurrences reflect the apparent lack of commitment of the four partners and insufficient support from the contractor and have had a major impact on project progress

Evaluation 2008:

*“A common organisational structure, the Agadir Technical Unit (ATU), was foreseen by article 27 of the Agadir Agreement (AA): « The Technical Unit : A technical unit shall be established by virtue of this Agreement to protect its affairs and shall have the power to provide technical consultation and support in all matters related to the implementation of the Agreement in accordance with Annex (III). »*

The ATU was to be set up in 2005. Then the ratification process proceeded more slowly than expected because of the delays encountered before Morocco ratified the AA. As a consequence, the ATU was finally established two years later, in April 2007 [...] In the meantime, it was decided to begin the implementation of the technical assistance contract without waiting for the end of the ratification process and the establishment of the main beneficiary institution. As a result, the project was launched in February 2005 with the establishment of the project team of the Technical Assistance Contractor (TAC) in Amman. According to the Financing Agreement, in the period prior to the set-up of the ATU, the Jordanian Ministry of Industry and Trade undertook the functions of the ATU. Thus, provision of technical assistance started 2 years before the creation of the ATU. The ATU was finally set up in its own offices in April 2007.”

**EuroMedMigration II**, ROM Report MR-115521.02 dated 25/10/2010

*However, project progress has continued to be hindered by several internal and mostly management-related factors, namely: (i) recurrent turnover and changes in the team – departure of the two core experts (Project Coordinator and Course manager) and sick leave of the S/T expert in charge of coordination of the training module on illegal migration; (ii) recurrent disputes among Consortium members; (iii) absence of a log-frame or similar tool to steer the implementation*

*of the project's activities (except for the training road map) and; (iv) absence of a M&E system (except for the questionnaires, which are distributed to participants after the training, and the discussions which were held at the latest regional conference there is no evaluation of the activities). Since January 2010, despite the constraints posed by an overstretched work agenda due to understaffing during long periods, the project made sound progress. p.2*

**EuroMed Justice II, ROM Report, MR-115507.01 dated 18/11/2009**

**Efficiency.** *The financial resources are definitely sufficient, however project expenditure is very low at this stage, due to unexpected circumstances (mainly, the Gaza conflict in late 2008) and lower levels of inputs eventually required during Phase I. At two-thirds of the implementation period (end of 2009), only 30% of resources is expected to be absorbed. Expenditure will rise considerably over the next year thanks to a dense work programme and a number of input-intensive activities.*

*The operational set-up depends exclusively on the National Focal Points (NFPs) appointed at Ministries of Justice (MoJ). While this is sensible in an intergovernmental project, in the case of some MEDA countries NFPs have not always facilitated the flow of information. p.2*

**Enhancing Equality Between Men and Women in the Euromed Region (EGEP), ROM Report MR-115441.02 dated 27/08/2010**

*Progress has been hindered by institutional and management factors, namely: (i) the recurrent turnover of the team and the absence of effective leadership [...]; (ii) changes in the team setup [...]; (iii) changes in the management of the project on the side of both the contractor and the CE; (iv) absence of a formally approved work plan [...] and of a clear framework, to which all stakeholders could adhere; (v) the manifold complexities embedded in the proposed set up of the programme management unit, coupled with inefficient communication methods; (vi) lack of effective knowledge of EC procedures [...]; (viii) recurrent underestimation of workload and resource requirements [...]; (ix) the administrative burden imposed by the numerous M&E mechanisms [...]. To these factors one should add the complexities inherent in the regional dimension and governmental focus of the programme, and the sensitiveness of the both the topic and the context, which definitely have an impact on the implementation pace of programme activities.*

*Despite these setbacks sound progress has been made in the last months and momentum seems to have been regained. p.3*

**Anna Lindh Foundation for the dialogue among culture – 2008-2011: ROM Report MR-115421.02 dated 29/12/2010**

*Despite the various challenges, the ALF has been able to launch an extensive programme of activities during Phase II.*

**Trans Boundary River Management phase II for the Kura River:**

ROM Report, MR-113840.04, dated 12/02/2009

*In general, all Inception Phase activities were implemented without serious deviation: the Contractor's team was quickly mobilised; the regional office established and local expert hired; the project website is now operative (launched at the end of December 2008); good contacts were established with Project Partners, various beneficiaries and experts. The activities within the components as outlined in the work plan have already started. P. 2*

**EuroMed Civil Society:**

The project had some delays due to uncertainties following the Arab Spring and the related restructuring of a more independent civil society in the country. Accordingly, the EC encountered some administrative problems in releasing the funds and that caused difficulties to beneficiaries due to their weak financial capacity. (field visit in Tunisia)

**EuroMed Youth III:**

Tunisia has developed strong links and networks with the EU youth associations, but not very much with the organisations in the MEDA countries. This is more problematic, especially as regards the relations of the organisation with other Implementation Units in the ministries of the MEDA countries. This is due to the different level of project implementation in the other countries. For instance, in Morocco, the project is behind schedule, in Egypt it is blocked because of the situation, and with Israel it is very difficult to cooperate because of the political situation that impedes Arab countries from having official relations with the

ministries that are the counterparts in Israel (field visit in Tunisia)

**EuroMed Transport Motorways of Sea II:**

Some delays were experienced at the beginning of the project because of some difficulties in communication and in establishing standardized procedures with the EC in Brussels (field visit in Morocco)

**Egypt Country field visit**

Absorption capacity of the beneficiaries better in the ENP South than in the East and/or beneficiaries identification easier. The causes of implementation delays are rarely linked to the intervention's overall approach but rather to the beneficiaries' absorption capabilities or to project management deficiencies.

**I.10.4.5 Efficiency scores in ROM reports**

Information related to overall strategic and programmatic issues

The analysis of available ROM reports indicates that during the period 2004-2010, 163 projects have at least 1 monitoring report, for a total of 236 reports. These projects have been divided by type of cooperation (see table below). With specific reference to regional cooperation the monitored projects are 131, of which 114 are financed under the geographic instruments and 27 under the thematic instruments.

Type of cooperation	Monitoring Reports	N. of Projects covered by MR	Corresponding Contracts	Contracted Amount €	N. of contracts in the inventory	% of contracts of the inventory having MR
REG-GI	182	114	153	340.628.084	749	15,2%
CBC	10	6	12	23.532.824	58	10,3%
IRP	16	16	16	11.414.302	35	45,7%
REG-TI	28	27	27	29.486.738	90	31,1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>405.061.948</b>	<b>932</b>	<b>22,4%</b>

With a view to enabling the calculation of average scores, the alphabetical scores (from A to D) attributed by each monitoring report to the different projects and in relation to the 5 DAC criteria (relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability) have been transformed in numerical scores as follows:

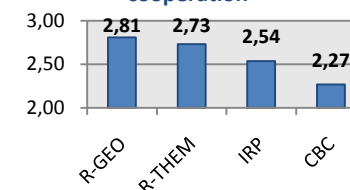
- A: Very good (very good project, fully according to or better than to plan. There is every indication that it will achieve its Purpose and Objectives.) = **4 points**;
- B: Good (good project, broadly progressing as planned. But certain corrective measures might be required if the project is to fully reach its Purpose and Objectives) = **3 points**;
- C: Problems (the project has problems. Without corrective measures it will not meet its Purpose and Objectives) = **2 points**;
- D: Serious deficiencies (Substantial corrective measures, major redesign or termination of the project is necessary.) = **1 point**.

Aggregate results are indicated in the table below.

**Overall five evaluation criteria of ROM by type of cooperation – weighted averages<sup>159</sup>**

	Relevance	Efficiency	Effectiveness	Impact	Sustainability	Overall <sup>160</sup>
REG-GI	2,86	2,75	2,77	2,89	2,78	<b>2,81</b>
REG-TI	2,78	2,73	2,70	2,78	2,68	<b>2,73</b>
IRP	2,54	2,51	2,36	2,65	2,63	<b>2,54</b>
CBC	2,20	2,14	1,90	2,51	2,60	<b>2,27</b>
<b>OVERALL<sup>161</sup></b>	<b>2,65</b>	<b>2,60</b>	<b>2,51</b>	<b>2,76</b>	<b>2,75</b>	<b>2,65</b>

Overall weighted averages by type of cooperation

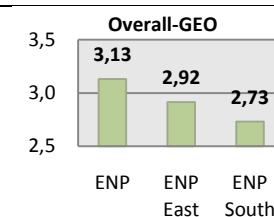


Under the ROM analysis Efficiency presents the lowest score after Effectiveness with 2.60 in terms of weighted average within all contracts falling in the ENP region through the various type of regional cooperation.

When looking at results per region and per geographic instrument, results show that under the regional cooperation through **geographic instruments** the efficiency criterion records the worst score with 2.75, see table above. This overall score hides some marked discrepancies whereby the most efficient project is the “NATP II New Approaches to Telecommunications Policy” (score of 3) under the *Audiovisual & Media* subsector in the Southern region, whereas within the least efficient programmes we find the project “Enhancing Equality between men and women in the Euromed” (€4.5M) that falls under the *Gender Issue* subsector and has a score of 1 under this criterion

**Regional cooperation – GI- Five criteria of ROM by region – weighted average<sup>162</sup>**

Region	N. of projects	N. of ROM	Commit	Relev.	Effic.	Effect.	Impact	Sustain.	Overall <sup>163</sup>
ENP	2	2	8.493.500	3,00	3,65	3,00	3,00	3,00	<b>3,13</b>
ENP East	36	71	126.672.536	2,96	2,88	2,83	3,01	2,89	<b>2,92</b>
ENP South	76	109	205.462.047	2,78	2,62	2,72	2,82	2,70	<b>2,73</b>
<b>Total/ Average<sup>164</sup></b>	<b>114</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>340.628.083</b>	<b>2,86</b>	<b>2,75</b>	<b>2,77</b>	<b>2,89</b>	<b>2,78</b>	<b>2,81</b>



<sup>159</sup> The weighted average has been calculated weighting each score for each evaluation criteria for the project cost and divided by the total value of the amount of the type of cooperation to which each programme belongs.

<sup>160</sup> The overall average is a simple average of the weighted average for the five DAC evaluation criteria.

<sup>161</sup> The overall average is a simple average of the weighted average for the four type of cooperation.

<sup>162</sup> It has been calculated weighting each score for each evaluation criteria for the project cost and divided by the total value of the amount of the region (ENP East, ENP South, ENP) to which each programme belongs.

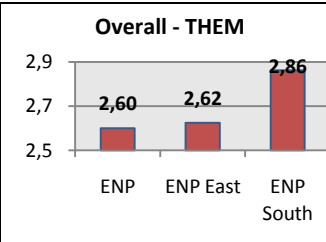
<sup>163</sup> The overall average is a simple average of the weighted average for the five DAC evaluation criteria.

<sup>164</sup> The overall total for the weighted average has been calculated weighting each score for each evaluation criteria for the project cost and divided by the total value of the amount.

Regional cooperation through **thematic instruments** also registers problems in relation to the efficiency criterion with an overall aggregated score of 2.73, see table below.

**REG Thematic instrument - Five criteria of ROM by region – weighted average**<sup>165</sup>

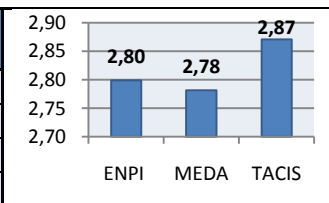
Region	N. of projects	N. of ROM	Commit	Relev.	Effic.	Effect.	Impact	Sustain.	Overall <sup>166</sup>
ENP	1	1	1.300.000	2,00	3,00	2,00	3,00	3,00	<b>2,60</b>
ENP East	12	13	14.571.195	2,67	2,67	2,62	2,65	2,51	<b>2,62</b>
ENP South	14	14	13.615.543	2,97	2,76	2,85	2,89	2,84	<b>2,86</b>
<b>Total/Average<sup>167</sup></b>	<b>27</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>32.050.428</b>	<b>2,78</b>	<b>2,73</b>	<b>2,70</b>	<b>2,78</b>	<b>2,68</b>	<b>2,73</b>



In terms of financing instruments all **geographic instruments** present an overall score for the criterion Efficiency equal or below 3 (3=good), However, TACIS presents the highest score with 2.88.

**Regional cooperation – GI- Five criteria of ROM by instrument – weighted average**<sup>168</sup>

	N. of projects	N. of ROM	Commit	Relev.	Effic.	Effect.	Impact	Sustain.	Overall <sup>169</sup>
ENPI	42	66	142,222,507	2.85	2.70	2.72	2.90	2.82	2.80
MEDA	44	58	119,006,541	2.86	2.72	2.81	2.82	2.70	2.78
TACIS	28	58	79,399,036	2.88	2.88	2.79	2.98	2.83	2.87
<b>Total</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>340,628,083</b>	<b>2.86</b>	<b>2.75</b>	<b>2.77</b>	<b>2.89</b>	<b>2.78</b>	<b>2.81</b>



**Source:** DRN elaboration based on ROM reports

<sup>165</sup> It has been calculated weighting each score for each evaluation criteria for the project cost and divided by the total value of the amount of the region (ENP East, ENP South, ENP) to which each programme belongs.

<sup>166</sup> The overall average is a simple average of the weighted average for the five DAC evaluation criteria.

<sup>167</sup> The overall total for the weighted average has been calculated weighting each score for each evaluation criteria for the project cost and divided by the total value of the amount.

<sup>168</sup> It has been calculated weighting each score for each evaluation criteria for the project cost and divided by the total value of the amount of the instruments (MEDA; TACIS; ENPI) to which each programme belongs.

<sup>169</sup> The overall average is a simple average of the weighted average for the five DAC evaluation criteria.

Information pertaining to specific interventions in the <b>economic sector</b>			
	Title of the project	Score	Sources and information
	MED-Invest	2	
	Second phase of the EC support to the Agadir agreement	2	On the second MR, efficiency results to be limited due to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The scarce utilization of resources until now (totalling only 30% after more than two thirds of projects' duration) shows some viscosity in the projects' implementation. Moreover the expenses are concentrated in fixed costs (30% of the total spent) and public actions (26%)</li> <li>- Donor coordination has not been sufficiently explored by ATU, and opportunities were not sufficiently researched.</li> <li>- Relations with other EC /International organisations / projects have been limited</li> </ul> The project effectiveness has improved in a relatively short period : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 07 2007, Monitoring report : Effectiveness to date = d.</li> <li>- 03 2008, Evaluation report : "A number of objectives were achieved at the time of the evaluation. (..) they might be essential in terms of sustainability "</li> <li>- 05 2010, the Delegation view was that several of the TA project objectives were accomplished</li> <li>- 08 2010, Monitoring report : Effectiveness to date = b;</li> <li>- 03 2011, Delegation positive assessment has been confirmed</li> </ul>
Information pertaining to specific interventions in the <b>areas of migration &amp; security</b>	Title of the project	Score	Comments & Info
	EUROMED MIGRATION II	2.00	On the horizontal MR efficiency results to be limited due to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Recurrent turnover of the Project Team and the absence of effective leadership during several months</li> <li>- Overstretched work agenda due to the understaffing situation faced by the team</li> <li>- Lack of effective involvement of al consortium members</li> <li>- Lack of transparency of the side of GTZ</li> <li>- Lack of effective knowledge od EF procedures</li> <li>- Absence of a manual of procedures or similar document</li> <li>- Absence of an LFM or similar tool</li> </ul>
	Etudes et Dialogue Euro-Méditerranéen en matière de coopération politique et de sécurité	2.00	In the third MR results that "The overall quality of the activities (research, seminars, studies, and website) has improved since 2007 thanks to the management team, despite the "internal power struggle" between them and the Lead and Co-lead institutes. There are serious problems in the management of the project. A strong opacity exists concerning all the accounting. Very serious doubts remain regarding payment procedures. There is no visibility at all, no transparency of accountings under the responsibility of the Portuguese Institute (IEEI)." "The professional negligence and even complete lack of implication of both the Lead and Co-Lead, explain that the partners contribution is by far not what it should be."
	EuroMed Justice II	2.50	First MR which has as score 3



Information pertaining to specific interventions in the areas of good governance & Justice	Title of the project	Score	Comments & Info
	Enhancing Equality between men and women in the Euromed Region	1.50	Second MR: "Progress has been hindered by institutional and management factors, namely: (i) the recurrent turnover of the team and the absence of effective leadership (departure of the two formally appointed team leaders and of the Gender expert (GE) who was replaced only 6 months after resignation); (ii) changes in the team setup (both in terms of new profiles added and of replacement of the GE); (iii) changes in the management of the project on the side of both the contractor and the CE; (iv) absence of a formally approved work plan, in the form of an inception report (IR), which was only validated in May 2010 and of a clear framework, to which all stakeholders could adhere; (v) the manifold complexities embedded in the proposed set up of the programme management unit, coupled with inefficient communication methods; (vi) lack of effective knowledge of EC procedures and the absence of a manual of procedures or similar document which would allow all parties concerned to carry out the activities with a joint understanding, commitment and transparent Date: 27/08/2010 EN Page 3 of 5 monitoring (backstopping by the contractor has been nevertheless ensured); (vii) absence of a logframe or similar tool to steer implementation; (viii) recurrent underestimation of workload and resource requirements (particular as regards S/T assignments) and, (ix) the administrative burden imposed by the numerous M&E mechanisms (IR, monthly fact sheets, weekly work plans, semestrial reports, annual reports, concept notes)"
	Title of the project		Score
	Anna Lindh Euro-Mediterranean Foundation for the Dialogue between Cultures II		2.00
	Title of the project		Score
	Energy Efficiency in Construction Sector-Phase II (MED-ENEC-II)		3.00
	Support for the enhanced integration and the improved security of the Euro-Mediterranean energy market'		2.00
	Support to Energy Market Integration and Sustainable Energy in the NIS (SEMISE)		2.50
	Title of the project		Score
	Forest Law Enforcement and Governance (FLEG)		2.33
ENPI Mediterranean Environment Programme (ENPI MEP)		3.00	
Trans Boundary River Management phase II for the Kura River		3.00	
Water Governance in the Western EECCA countries - Azerbaijan, Armenia, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Russia and Ukraine		3.00	
Title of the project	Score	Comments	
Euromed Civil Aviation Project	4.00		
Motorways of the Sea (MoS) for Black Sea and Caspian Sea	3.00		
Transport dialogue and networks interoperability between the EU and its neighbouring countries and Central Asian countries	3.50	The fourth MR of 2009 outlines that : "In general, all Inception Phase activities were implemented without serious deviation: the Contractor's team was quickly mobilised; the regional office established and local expert	

hired; the project website is now operative (launched at the end of December 2008); good contacts were established with Project Partners, various beneficiaries and experts. The activities within the components as outlined in the work plan have already started."

**JC 10.5: Information provided through the monitoring and evaluation systems provides accurate and useful information on a regular basis that feeds into the implementation process**

**I.10.5.1 Availability of programme / project reports, monitoring reports and evaluation reports**

See Appendix to this EQ for an overview of available documents

**Agadir agreement:** MR 2010: The project lacks well developed management tools such as LFM; it under-reports its achievements and is not familiar with EU PCM and reporting guidelines. MR 2010: The project lacks well developed management tools such as LFM; it under-reports its achievements and is not familiar with EU PCM and reporting guidelines

MR 2007: "The project has limited monitoring capacity since the departure of two TA personnel, thus leaving this task to the remaining TA person. As few interventions have been successfully implemented, little impact – negative or positive – has been felt to date. The half-yearly reports from the PMU are "thin" with only basic factual information available.

**Invest in MED: Evaluation 2011 :**

"The performance indicators as defined in the logframe matrix are not practical to measure the effectiveness of the project at the main objectives level, due to the number and influence of outside factors as already mentioned above." « The reporting system was satisfactory »

MR 2009: " Consistent input management and monitoring is ongoing and quarterly progress reports are produced on time. »

Evaluation 2011: « The reporting system was satisfactory »

**I.10.5.2 Evidence that recommendations issued by monitoring reports/evaluation reports have been taken into account in the implementation of interventions**

Information related to overall strategic and programmatic issues

The analysis of the strategic documents highlights that evaluations of prior programmes have been taken into account in the design of interventions / regional programming documents. Numerous references are found in this regard.

*The experience gained in the Euro-Mediterranean cooperation, in particular the evaluations made of the regional programmes, the analysis made by the UNDP, the World Bank and others, and recent policy orientations, in particular the Valencia Action Plan and the New Neighbourhood Policy have been fully taken into account in the Regional Indicative Programme (p. 4 RSP Euromed 2005-2006)*

*Regional high-level meetings and institutions created under the Barcelona Process should continue to ensure region-wide ownership. In 2005, EuropeAid commissioned an evaluation of MEDA II (The Mid- Term Evaluation of MEDA II, Ecory-Nei, Rotterdam, April 2005) that gives full details of the results of MEDA including MEDA regional cooperation. The report issues 19 recommendations comprising both regional and bilateral cooperation (p. 11 RSP 2007-2013)*

*The new programme will benefit from the evaluation of the current exercise and will endeavour to apply the lessons learned. It will also try and incorporate some of the recommendations made following the "Euromed and the Media" trilogy of conferences/workshops and the follow-up recommendations from the interim working group/task force and national forums/debates (p. 47 RIP South 2007-2010).*

*Recent evaluations have concluded that a lack of ownership by the partners of Regional programmes has also, in some sectors, hindered their effectiveness in terms of impact at regional level. For example, the environment sector has been identified as suffering from a lack of support of partner governments, except with environment ministries themselves, and a lack of political leverage on the part of the EC. Future assistance in this sector should aim to raise the profile of environment issues in order to address this problem (p. 15 RSP East 2007-2013)*

*Some components of the Interstate Programme have been the subject of external evaluations: TRACECA in 1998, INOGATE and environment in 2000. While*

	<p><i>recognizing the high relevance of the issues addressed and of the Community leadership and success in the promotion of regional cooperation, these evaluations stressed the need of a stronger policy framework and an adequate institutional capacity to support project development and implementation and improve effectiveness.</i>(p. 11 RSP East 2004-2006)</p> <p><b>Source:</b> RSP of the Eastern Regional Programme 2007-2013, RSP of TACIS Regional Cooperation 2004-2006; RSP of the Euro Mediterranean Partnership 2007-2013; SP Euro Mediterranean Partnership 2002-2006.</p>		
<p>Information pertaining to specific interventions</p>	<p>Invest in Med: MR 2010 : "A recommendation made by monitor in April 2009 was heeded and a Contract Addendum to clarify the budget was signed on 25/05/2009."</p>		
<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p><b>Sources of information :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Commission strategic and programming documents (RSPs, RIPs, CSPs, NIPs,.....)</li> <li>- ENP(I) Action Plans and related documents</li> <li>- Inventory of Commission funded interventions</li> <li>- Action plans, Financing Agreements, Monitoring and Evaluation reports, mid-term reviews, Annual reports, ROM reports,....</li> <li>- EEAS representatives; DevCo and other Commission representatives, Coordinating Units staff, project partners and direct beneficiaries, project implementation partners, other donors</li> </ul> </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p><b>Tools &amp; Methods :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Document analysis</li> <li>- Inventory and ROM analysis</li> <li>- Country visits / Field Mission</li> <li>- Case studies,</li> <li>- In-depth analysis of selected projects</li> <li>- Interviews</li> </ul> </td> </tr> </table>		<p><b>Sources of information :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Commission strategic and programming documents (RSPs, RIPs, CSPs, NIPs,.....)</li> <li>- ENP(I) Action Plans and related documents</li> <li>- Inventory of Commission funded interventions</li> <li>- Action plans, Financing Agreements, Monitoring and Evaluation reports, mid-term reviews, Annual reports, ROM reports,....</li> <li>- EEAS representatives; DevCo and other Commission representatives, Coordinating Units staff, project partners and direct beneficiaries, project implementation partners, other donors</li> </ul>	<p><b>Tools &amp; Methods :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Document analysis</li> <li>- Inventory and ROM analysis</li> <li>- Country visits / Field Mission</li> <li>- Case studies,</li> <li>- In-depth analysis of selected projects</li> <li>- Interviews</li> </ul>
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## ANNEX 10: COUNTRY NOTES

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## Tunisia Country Note

Country	Timing	Expert(s)	Primary focus
Tunisia	15-22/07/2012	Federica Petrucci	EQs 7, 8, 9: Migration, Democratic Governance / Justice & Civil Society

### 1.1 INTRODUCTION

The Arab Spring had an influence on the cooperation between EU and Tunisia, both for bilateral and regional programmes. The revolution started on January 14<sup>th</sup>, 2011, had a profound impact on several areas in Tunisia. This impact was significant and positive on Tunisian civil society. In the few months following 14<sup>th</sup> January 2011, hundreds of new organisations were created<sup>170</sup>. These organisations are more independent in their majority from the authorities. This is a significant difference compared to the period till 14<sup>th</sup> January 2011, a period during which a large part of civil society organisations were close to the ruling party at the time (RCD).

The impact of the Tunisian Revolution was also significant in the field of human rights. A clear improvement is felt on Civil and Political Rights. Moreover, on October 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2011 the first free and fair elections in the history of Tunisia were held. The period after 14<sup>th</sup> January 2011 also announces a difficult journey towards a more independent judiciary from the executive.

However, this revolution had a negative impact on migration. Following 14 January 2011, the failure of the security forces led to a mass illegal migration<sup>171</sup>. The age of migrants varies generally between 20 and 30 years<sup>172</sup>, which reveals the social and economic difficulties that primarily affect youth in Tunisia.

#### The role of the EUD in Tunisia

In the period of the evaluation, the EUD was not much involved in the implementation and in the monitoring of the regional projects; moreover the EUD was not always informed by the Headquarters in Brussels of the different steps of the regional works. After 2011, the EUD has been more involved in the follow-up of the regional programmes.

The synergy and complementarity with the bilateral programme is very low. The EUD is not consulted for the programming of the regional strategy, for the choice of the priorities and for the design of the various projects/programmes. There are weak links with the bilateral strategy and with the thematic priorities at bilateral level. Even when calls for proposals are part of the regional programmes, the EUD's advice is not taken much into consideration, hence there is not great motivation and interest to follow this process.

Regional programmes are seen more as an opportunity to discuss about problems common to the MEDA countries, but they have not generated much appropriation at national level.

The added value of the regional programme can be seen in the contribution for the societal change in the different countries, an investment for the future, but the priorities should be well selected. So far, the regional programme has not taken advantage of the opportunity of building a regional dynamic in crucial transversal issues, notably in this historical momentum.

#### The counterpart of the EU in Tunisia: Ministry of International cooperation

The timing of this regional evaluation is not well chosen. The new ENPI strategy is under way.

<sup>170</sup> *Between January and November 2011, 301 new associations were created, "301 nouvelles associations depuis la révolution", Agence Tunis Afrique Presse (TAP), 23 novembre 2011, <http://www.tap.info.tn/fr/fr/organisations/13426-301-nouvelles-associations-depuis-la-revolution.html>*

<sup>171</sup> *A total of 25800 tunisian migrants arrived in Italy between January and June 2011, "L'Europe vacille sous la menace de l'invasion tunisienne, Vers une remise en cause du principe de libre circulation dans l'espace Schengen?", GISTI et Anafé, juin 2011.*

<sup>172</sup> *Ben Achour S & Ben Jemia M, « Révolution tunisienne et migration clandestine vers Europe : réactions européennes et tunisiennes », European University institute, Robert Schuman centre for advanced studies, CARIM, [http://cadmus.eui.eu/bitstream/handle/1814/18977/CARIM\\_ASN\\_2011\\_65.pdf?sequence=1](http://cadmus.eui.eu/bitstream/handle/1814/18977/CARIM_ASN_2011_65.pdf?sequence=1).*

At general level, in Tunisia, there is a strong transport and energy component for the regional programme. Tunisia has the Management Unit for the EuroMed transport.

The national countries did not manage the regional programme; the management is centralized in Brussels. The Ministry of International Cooperation has a role only for the bilateral programme.

Usually there is a national point of contact for each regional programme. The Tunisia counterpart would like to have more information from the EC side to have a general outlook of the regional programme situation. A project list and the focal point contacts once a year with the Ministry of International cooperation would be sufficient to have the overall picture.

From the past regional experience, they consider interesting the decentralized cooperation on the model of the EuroMed Youth since this working method is close to the needs of the people and is valuable to increase the ownership. The Ministry hopes for a greater involvement of the less developed regions in Tunisia in this kind of projects.

The Ministry also follow the CBC projects, which are considered an interesting experience. There is a CBC programme between Tunisia and Sicily going on in Italy, but the Tunisian regions have not been well selected and the objectives are a bit general. A more accurate selection of Local Authorities is needed since there is no correspondence between EU and MEDA local administrations.

The CBC experience needs to be improved; it receives a lot of attention in the country and it is useful to launch a dynamic of coordination and dialogue among the various local authorities. The programme works in an independent way from the Government and is appreciated by the civil society.

Fourteen projects have been selected from the 1<sup>st</sup> Call for Proposal of the Italo-Tunisian CBC. However, the amount of financing is still low with respect to the high interest and expectations at local level.

One major problem for the local authorities is represented by the fact that the costs of the proposal preparation are not considered by the EC.

## 1.1 EVIDENCE COLLECTED IN RELATION TO EACH EQ AND HYPOTHESIS VERIFIED

**EQ 7 TO WHAT EXTENT HAS THE COMMISSION'S SUPPORT TO REGIONAL COOPERATION IN THE TWO ENP REGIONS CONTRIBUTED TO THE STRENGTHENING OF REGIONAL CAPACITIES & COOPERATION IN THE FIELD OF MIGRATION MANAGEMENT AND TO THE FOSTERING OF PARTNERSHIPS RELATED TO FOREIGN POLICY & SECURITY ISSUES?**

### Evidence

#### [EuroMedMigration II](#)

Each MEDA country has its own focal point in a relevant Ministry. In the case of Tunisia, the ministry selected as contact point for this programme is the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MAE); the Ministry also has a say in the selection of the persons who should participate in the activities such as training, seminar workshop or study visits. However, this choice is arguable since the MAE is not involved in the definition and implementation of the migration policy in the country. For instance, one official of the MAE who participated in the trainings of the Euro Med Migration is now Ambassador in a foreign country (not closely involved in the migration policy).

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs did not fully ensure the interdisciplinary participation of the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Social affairs and the Ministry of Justice. In addition, the coordination needed among the activities of EuroMed Police and EuroMed Justice in order to avoid overlaps and improve effectiveness has been weak. Direct involvement of all relevant Ministries in the country and of the Agencies is needed as well. In addition, an increased participation of EU Member States (MS) governments is important for the strengthening of capacities of MEDA counterparts.

The Tunisian focal point for EuroMed Migration II was the MAE (Ministry of Foreign Affairs); the Ministry of Interior did not participate as EC counterpart even if primarily interested by the project activities. Moreover, the participation to the trainings, seminars and working groups was difficult due to last minute reception of the requests to participation.

The Ministry of Interior was not consulted for the choice of the themes to be included in the various activities.



The major challenge for this programme lies in having to achieve results at two levels: (i) a multilateral high-level policy framework and (ii) the development of specific and operational recommendations.

On the policy level, the project succeeded to offer a forum for dialogue between MEDA and EU countries on issues of joint interest on migration policies legislation and practices. However, the narrow focus on training and its emphasis on the individual level, coupled with the lack of involvement of MS, poses a major challenge to guarantee concrete outcomes. The participants' selection has not been always accurate and some important and interested stakeholders were not included, such as, for instance, the Ministry of Interior in Tunisia. In fact, the motivation to participate remained low since the people invited were not well selected. The selection was based mainly on personal relations. Weak feedback at national level and no capitalisation of trainings completed the negative outlook. In fact, there was no follow-up (assistance, coaching) of the recommendations and proposals put forward by the participants in the Working Groups on a national, or even sub-regional, level and no replication was foreseen. For EuroMed Migration II, some improvements have been noted in relation to these setbacks.

The Ministry of Interior made some proposals for improving the EuroMed Migration programme:

- Logistical point of view: more time is needed to answer the invitation to participate to workshops, seminars, conference in order to select the more appropriate persons who can be useful for the administration (internal procedure of evaluation) and to let them have time to obtain a visa.
- Participation: allow larger participation; it is important that migration agencies can participate as well to the activities of the programme, and not just Ministry officers. So far, it is only possible to send just one participant. The selection criteria for training sessions and study visits should be reviewed in order to maximize their impact.
- Selection of priorities: a more accurate selection is necessary to respond to the common needs of the countries in the region.
- Management of the project: the organisation that manages the project should have the expertise on migration and should be selected on this basis and not just from a financial and administrative capacity point of view. Police II is a good example.
- Institutions involved: For migration, there are many interested organisations and agencies; the participation to the activities should also include other interested parties with experience, such as IOM or ICMPD.

**EQ 8: To what extent and how has the Commission's support to regional cooperation in the two ENP regions contributed to strengthening good governance in the two regions, notably in the justice sector?**

### EuroMedJustice II

The focal point of the project at the Ministry of Justice is M. Najar (Director of the International Relations Department at the Ministry of Justice). M. Najar is in charge of the selection of participants to workshop and training session and coordinates the programme at national level.

EuroMed Justice II had two phases in Tunisia, one of stability before the revolution and one of transition when the responsible coordinator was replaced.

Before the revolution, the selection of participants was not fully transparent; it was mainly based on personal contacts, rather than on objective criteria: participation to the projects was considered as a kind of reward, and no feedback from the participants was requested nor provided at the end.

Nowadays the process is more transparent and specific experience is required in order to participant. In Tunisia, participation is mainly open to judges. It is difficult to include other legal professions such as lawyers for two main reasons: one is linked to the specificity of the themes treated, and the other is connected to the organisation and coordination with the Tunisian bar association.

With EuroMed Justice III, the participation is more focused and is based on the experience of the participants in the relevant thematic areas. There is also a new methodology that foresees a more analytical reflection and the production of specific reports at national level that can be distributed more widely, and not just the exchange of experiences between the participants of the different MEDA countries and the EU. However, the project finances only the participation of MEDA members, hence the EU should have benefited from following the activities, especially for some themes such as the family law where they are more concerned.

The thematic areas chosen for EuroMedJustice II are considered very important and relevant for the Minister of Justice. One negative point is the limited participation of judges and legal professionals from EU countries. The national participants are willing to understand better the functioning of the justice system and specific procedures in EU countries.

In general, the participation of Tunisian representatives has been very good. Only in the period of the revolution did some internal problems limit the full participation.

In general, the outcomes of the trainings and workshops are not well exploited at the internal level; there is no systematic feedback. The results are at individual level, there is no set-up of platform to connect the participants to other interested persons; at National Level and in Tunisia this is even more difficult since there is no such role as that of a *liaison judge* who can coordinate on a more continuous basis.

There is a website that works very well and the participants have a restricted access to the exchange of information.

All relations with the Commission HQs are managed by the company that carries out the technical assistance; this can have some negative effect when the consultancy has mainly management skills but no expertise in the different technical aspects. Nowadays, the EUD is more involved in the management and in the information processes with national stakeholders.

### Enhancing Equality between Men and Women in the Euromed Region

The main problems faced by this project are related to the political nature linked to the specific situation in the Arab world. The administrative burden from the EC side contributes to a difficult implementation. It appears to have no capitalization of the results side and no feedback from EC on the use of project material after the project's end. No visibility or information has been provided to the local implementing organisation.

The programme had three main purposes:

- Support and reinforce current dynamics that favour both de jure and de facto gender equality and that provide support to the promotion of women's rights in the region.
- Improve understanding and knowledge of the various forms of violence against women.
- Ensure that the Istanbul ministerial conclusions on "Strengthening the role of women in society" are being followed up.

One important element of the project was the strengthening of governments' capacities to address women's equality and facilitate the relations between the government and the civil society. The theme addressed is politically sensitive and implied the understanding of the political reality in the Arab world. The main problems encountered during the implementation were:

- Frequent change of the task managers in charge of the project at the EC 3 task managers changed in Bruxelles during the implementation period.
- The leader of the consortium has administrative and financial capacity but no specific expertise: the EC requires a leader with office in Brussels.
- Communication problems; all relations with EC have to be centralized by the consortium leader

The main results of the projects are the documentation and studies produced in relation to the analysis of the situation of women's human rights and gender equality in the various Arab countries, with an emphasis on legal reforms, participation in decision-making in public and private life and gender-based violence. Moreover, the training material was very useful.

Another positive result was the strengthening of the network of civil society organisations in the various countries and improvement of dialogue with government counterparts. In some countries such as Jordan, Algeria, and Lebanon, there is continuation of the acquis of the project. This is not the case in Tunisia, due to the revolution and to the fact that the representative at the Istanbul Conference was from the MAE and not from the Ministry of Women's Affairs. The other problem in relation to the implementation of the Istanbul recommendation was that on the same day there was another important conference in Bahrain dedicated to the situation of women in the Arab world.

The organisation CATWAR goes on working on the political participation of women and uses the documentation and trainings material produced by this project.

**EQ9: To what extent has the Commission's support to regional cooperation in the two ENP regions contributed to increased socio-cultural collaboration within the ENP regions and between each of the ENP regions and the EU through enhanced cooperation & contacts between Non-State actors?**

### Euro Med youth III

The programme is implemented with a decentralised management from 2007. There is a Management Unit within the relevant ministries in the different countries, responsible for managing the national component of the programme and for coordinating with partner Institutions in the various MEDA countries.

In Tunisia, the management Unit is within the Ministère de la jeunesse et des sports. This implementation modality is good for reaching the national associations and for the visibility at national level. Before 2011 however, the selection mechanisms through the Call for Proposal were influenced by the political situation, and the associations that received the financing were the ones close to the Government. After the revolution, the political environment changed and nowadays there is more freedom for the civil society, and new associations have been created while other try to change their position in respect to the Government. In Tunisia however, the project is not well known in the Universities and in the education sectors.

One issue that needs to be raised is the attitude of the ministry responsible of the EuroMedYouth, which considers that the activities implemented are not linked with the internal policy but related to international cooperation.

The amount for the country available for the project is € 420.000 E. The aim is to support youth associations and relevant institutions. The programme has the following instruments: 1) Exchanges among youngsters 2) Voluntary service 3) Seminars and workshops and 4) trainings.

Trainings aim at fostering the capacity of the various organisations to present projects for funding in relation with national priorities, which, for Tunisia, are as follows: 1) Support to the national electoral process, 2) Support to the employment and 3) Democracy.

In the framework of EuroMed Youth III, 14 associations out of 33 submitting a proposal through the call for proposals have received EC funds. In the framework of EuroMedYouth IV, the Unit has financed 22 associations so far, but a new call is to be launched in November 2012.

The programme has developed a stable network of associations and partner institutions in the country. The network has 250 associations that received trainings and 10 partner institutions that are consulted for the design of the various programme components. Some activities are also financed by the same organisations since the content of the cooperation promoted by EuroMedYouth is very useful to them.

Tunisia has also developed strong links and networks with the EU youth associations, but less so with similar organisations in the MEDA countries. This is more problematic, especially as regards the relations of the organisation with other Implementation Units in the Ministries of the MEDA countries. This is due to the different level of project implementation in the other countries. For instance, in Morocco, the project is behind schedule, in Egypt it is blocked because of the situation, and with Israel it is very difficult to cooperate because of the political situation that impedes Arab countries from having official relations with the Ministries that are their counterparts in Israel. In

the framework of the EuroMedYouth IV, associations from East ENPI countries have also participated in the exchanges and the workshop.

There is a limited role of the Commission, mainly linked to the validation the budget of the various phases of the programme. Sometimes the EUDs participated to the activities and events organized in the countries. The Commission HQs in Brussels are involved in administrative procedures. The URRC in Paris plays a key role in the organisation and in advising on the content of the activities of EuroMed Youth.

The visibility of the project is linked to the website and to social networks such as Facebook. The programme has 1,679 friends. The calls for proposals are published on the web and in the press. However, the programme has limited funds for each country and too much visibility can be counterproductive since it can raise a lot of expectations that cannot be fulfilled.

### Anna Lindh Foundation

There has been a great difference in the management of the programme in Tunisia before and after 2011. Before that date, the network was composed not only by no-profit associations, Universities, etc. but also by individuals and by profit-making companies. In addition, the process to be included in the network was not transparent: the focal point was an official from the Minister of Culture. Before 2011, the network was composed of 110 members, but after that date, the individuals and the profit-making companies have been eliminated and the network was restructured. Nowadays, the network has 49 members and the criteria for the selection are based on the interest and professionalism of the associations. In 2010, only one proposal was presented and information on the call for proposals was kept inside. After 2011, 6 projects were approved. The associations inside the network have received capacity building.

The communication between the Tunisian focal point and the HQs Secretariat of ALF in Egypt is not very effective.

### EuroMed Civil Society

The project (€ 1.5 M) aims to strengthen the capacities of the Southern Mediterranean civil society so as to allow it to make a better contribution to a more democratic debate at national level and within the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership. The project organises regional conferences and national thematic workshops that are more strategic, providing a platform for the exchange of good practices and the drafting of thematic national reports. The themes are related to the economic and social rights, including women's rights, freedom of expression and the media, and the themes linked to the EuroMed dialogue.

The project had some delays due to uncertainties following the Arab Spring and the related restructuring of a more independent civil society in the country. Time was spent to create the national organisations network; this is a sensitive issue and it was difficult to select the right organisations from a changed context. Nowadays, the representativeness of civil society organisations is to be seen in the future perspective; they need time to build an associative consciousness.

There are already 7 country focal points for the regional coordination mechanism.

One difficult part is to facilitate the set-up of dialogue between civil society and governments. After the revolution the perspective of the project changed.

There are administrative problems linked to delays in the release of funds from the EC that create problems for beneficiaries due to their weak financial capacity. Another difficulty is the relation between Arab countries and Israel since public institutions from Arab countries are not allowed to have official relations with Israeli counterparts. This is a common issue for the entire regional programme. However, the relation with civil society from both sides is possible.

The project has a good design and the regional dimension is appropriate and useful to raise common important issues in the Region at a crucial historical period. This dynamic is also important to re-launch the EuroMed dialogue, which was considered by many MEDA countries to be too Eurocentric.

## 1.2 CONCLUSIONS

- In general, regional projects are not very well perceived in Tunisia, both by national stakeholders and by the EUD. The objectives are very ambitious and sometimes general, thus contributing to create a lot of expectations that cannot be fully satisfied with the limited amount of funding at disposal.
- Too many sectors are included in the regional programme, notably to support civil society, to have an impact at national level. The dispersion of limited funds across a wide range of activities and beneficiaries limited the impact of the regional programmes. Priorities and themes need to be more strategically selected in order to increase the impact of the regional programme.
- The decentralised modality is considered useful to increase the ownership and the visibility at National level. However, in Tunisia, before the revolution the methods of selection of project to be supported and of participants to the various activities were influenced by the political situation, and were therefore not objective nor transparent. This was a key aspect, notably for supporting independent civil society and HR defenders; indeed, almost all organisations financed were very close to the Government. The Commission adopted a very low profile in this regard.
- For the EuroMed Migration and EuroMed Justice the fora and networks created in the framework of the different projects contributed to the exchange of practices and knowledge to improve mutual understanding. However, the narrow focus on training and its emphasis on the individual level, coupled with the lack of involvement of MS (notably for EuroMed Migration) poses a major challenge to guarantee concrete outcomes. The participant's selection has not always been accurate and was more based on personal relations than on expertise. In general, the outcomes of the trainings and workshops were not well exploited at the internal level; there was no systematic feedback and capitalisation. The themes selected for Euromed Justice II were appropriate and interesting for all participants. This was not the case for the migration project.
- The knowledge of the various regional ENPI programmes is limited even if the tools and products related to specific projects are well designed and useful; the main visibility tools are specific websites, conferences and publications. There is a tendency to use social networks as well.

## Georgia Country Note

Country	Timing	Expert(s)	Primary focus
Georgia	04-11/08/2012	Marc Lautier, José Carnicer	<b>EQs 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Relevance, coherence / complementarity</li> <li>- Trade and Private sector</li> <li>- Energy</li> <li>- Natural Resources Management</li> <li>- Aid modalities</li> </ul>

### 2.1 INTRODUCTION

#### The role of the EUD in Georgia with regard to regional projects

Over the period of the evaluation, the EUD did not participate in the implementation and the monitoring of the regional projects. Moreover, the EUD was not always involved by the Head Quarters in Brussels in relation to the various steps of the regional cooperation, but was only informed (sometimes indirectly) by means of project reports. Besides, communication channels do not always perform correctly when regional projects, instead of being run directly by the EC in Brussels, are run by external organisations or other EU delegations. Since 2010, the EUD is more involved in the follow-up of the regional programmes.

The synergy and complementarity with the bilateral programmes is low. The EUD is – at times - consulted during the design of different projects/programmes. However, it does not participate to the programming process of the regional strategy and to the choice of the priorities, so that the opportunity of complementing at country level the scope of regional projects by means of auxiliary projects in the framework of bilateral interventions is partially lost. There are weak links with the bilateral strategy and with the thematic priorities at bilateral level. However, there is a significant interest to follow this process, and opportunities to participate more in regional activities would be appreciated.

#### The counterparts of the EU in Georgia

In Georgia, the EU counterpart is the State Ministry for Euro-Atlantic Integration. This Agency is in charge of coordination and monitoring of activities undertaken towards integration of Georgia with the EU and NATO. The ministry was established on February 17, 2004 following Georgia's Joining of ENP on June 14, 2004. That said, usually each programme has a specific counterpart/contact point.

**East-Invest:** The national point of contact in Georgia is the Georgian Chamber of Commerce and Industry ([www.GCCI.GE](http://www.GCCI.GE)). This organisation was established in 1960 and it unites all regional chambers; it has developed a significant network of representatives abroad. It is a full partner of the East-Invest project. The Georgian Employers Association is the second full partner of the project in Georgia. The German local business association (Deutsche Wirtschaftsvereinigung Georgien) is an associate partner. The recently created (2011) Georgian SMEs Association does not participate to the project.

The Georgian counterpart considered that the project was well designed and provided opportunities for Georgian companies to develop business activities both with their neighbours and with the EU. Initial feedback from companies that benefited from training is satisfying. Communication with the organisation of project implementation and efficiency were satisfying as well. The main problems are the reporting obligations and the length of financial reimbursements. They have no information on other EC regional projects active in Georgia.

The dual scope of the project (BSOs + SMEs) is considered relevant to the current status of the Georgian Business community. The two geographical orientations are (within ENP, with the EU) very relevant as well, because Georgian SMEs need to strengthen their trade cooperation with their neighbours and former trade partners (Belarus, Ukraine, included).

However, for the next stage, the project should focus on the core factors of SMEs' international competitiveness, firstly assistance for technology development and finance (access to credit) needed. No clear preference for a Regional or a Bilateral project at this stage.



**FLEG and Environment-related projects:** The formal counterpart is the Ministry of the Environment in Water governance and Kura river projects, in FLEG the formal counterpart is National Programme Advisory Committee (NPAC) integrated in the Ministry of Environment up to 2010, but now in the “air”.

Political and institutional instability seem to dramatically affect the results of the project as many of its outcomes (legislation, enforcement of the law, private participation) are related to a sound institutional structure. Therefore, the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources has been at present deprived of the Natural Resources component (that includes forestry), which has been transferred to the Ministry of Energy, which, in turn, has still not channelled this component. All this has delayed the legislative development, and maybe the philosophy about forestry. The same could be said about other projects like Water Governance in the Western EECCA countries or the Kura River Management, in their components of legislation.

## 2.2 EVIDENCE COLLECTED

**EQ 1: TO WHAT EXTENT DID THE COMMISSION'S SUPPORT TO REGIONAL COOPERATION IN THE TWO ENP REGIONS RESPOND TO THE PRIORITIES AND NEEDS OF THE TWO REGIONS WHILE REFLECTING THE ENP OBJECTIVES, BUILDING ON BEST PRACTICES FROM THE PAST REGIONAL COOPERATION AND TAKING INTO ACCOUNT REGIONAL SPECIFICITIES?**

### Overall level

- Lack of policy dialogue: Policy dialogue could not be implemented for regional programmes because there was no relevant stakeholder for regional projects in the East, nor any regional forum. This is changing with the launch of the Eastern Partnership and its various platforms. For the EUD however, the ENP countries' participation to these fora is not always enthusiastic and their effectiveness remains under question. E.g. there was a need for a regional policy cooperation platform, but it remains to be seen whether the Eastern Partnership does fulfil this function. For instance, the Economic integration platform of the Eastern Partnership is not well performing, because sub-regional integration is clearly not a priority for governments of the ENP East countries. The “top-down” approach is confirmed by EUD project management.
- At EUD field level, the ENP East policy is rather disconnected from ENP South. EUD management does not consider that this lack of connections is inappropriate, because Georgia and the region are so specific and quite different from ENP South.
- At bilateral level, the donors' coordination is good. However, concerning EC regional projects, MS and other donors have apparently no information on what is implemented by the EC.
- NIF availability provides an opportunity to develop a common knowledge on the activities of MS IFIs, because when they apply to Brussels for NIF funds, European IFIs need to check, ex-ante, the complementarity and synergy issues, and the comparative advantage of their project compared to EC other interventions.

**East-Invest.** No coordination with other donors nor with MS (except when they participate in the project, as in the case of credit supply projects). No synergies with other donors' activities. GIZ has implemented a project to promote cooperation between German and Georgian Companies, with some activities similar to East-Invest (to exploit export opportunities, to attract investment, financing of participation to international fairs, etc...) for 2008-2013. But the Head of GIZ, apparently, has no information on East-Invest. At project level, design and implementation are considered as managed top-down from Brussels.

**Energy Saving Initiative in the Building Sector in the Eastern European and Central Asian Countries (ESIB)** As a result of low government interest in these projects, no government funds have been allocated to the project (it was not foreseen either) or, more generally, to organisations dealing with energy efficiency. This regional project is therefore not in line with the government priorities, and as a result policy dialogue on these issues is not pursued neither at regional nor at bilateral level.

**Confirmation of hypotheses, EQ 1:**

Hypothesis	Confirmation?
The contribution of policy dialogue to the regional cooperation monitoring process is limited. A different approach is deployed for the two ENP regions; there is a more "top-down" approach in the East.	<b>Confirmed:</b> Policy dialogue could not be implemented for regional programmes because there was no relevant stakeholder for regional projects in the East, nor any regional forum. This is changing with the launch of the Eastern Partnership and its various platforms. However, for the EUD, the ENP countries' participation to these fora is not always enthusiastic and their effectiveness remains under question
No or little transfer of experience between the two ENP regions during the evaluation period.	<b>Confirmed,</b> At field level, the ENP East policy is rather disconnected from ENP South
Coordination and complementarity between EC regional programmes and MS interventions have not always been actively pursued.	<b>Partially confirmed.</b> GIZ has implemented a programme with a similar B-to-B component to East-Invest. No connection, no information.
More cooperation with other donors in the ENP East than in the South. (...)	<b>Confirmed for IFIs</b> (see infra EQ3) <b>Not confirmed for MS</b>

<b>EQ 2: TO WHAT EXTENT DID THE COMMISSION'S SUPPORT TO REGIONAL COOPERATION IN THE TWO ENP REGIONS ADD VALUE TO - AND COMPLEMENT - BILATERAL, CROSS-BORDER AND INTERREGIONAL COOPERATION?</b>
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**Overall level**

No evidence at field level of coordination mechanism between bilateral and regional projects. The EUD is not aware of CBC projects. They are difficult to trace from the EUD because these projects are often not implemented from Brussels but through a decentralised project approach. "A *website should be set up to inform us*", ask the EUD project managers. Field interviews show that the linkage between bilateral and regional assistance is based on a "division of labour" principle but not on a synergy process: Static complementarities, to avoid duplication, are sought/checked but there is no dynamic interaction generating synergies between the different levels of intervention. For instance in the case of East-Invest, the only contact between the project manager in the EUD and the task manager in Brussels was to avoid any duplication with a new project.

**East invest**

- "East-Invest" has a similar transnational dimension and focuses on international business networks. Its regional dimension is considered as an advantage by beneficiaries because it allows them to develop their business links with neighbouring countries and old economic partners, in addition to the assistance given to expand trade in the EU. In addition to the promotion of business links with the EU, the project contributes to open-up Georgian companies.
- The project has no cooperation, no linkages with Tam-Bas nor other EC Regional Projects. There is no visibility of EU Credit schemes for SMEs (while Georgian counterparts are informed about USAID credit supply projects).

**Kura river basin management.** This project might be an excellent example of the need of a regional approach to address projects not otherwise manageable, and outcomes like training or development of common tools and standards were important assets. Unfortunately, weaknesses of the regional approach arise when it comes to the approval of regulations by the national bodies (in good progress in Armenia but in standby in Georgia and partial progress in Azerbaijan). The lack of complementarities with bilateral programmes and the different priorities of governments are delaying the global results. The same could be said of other project policies oriented like Water Governance in the Western EECCA countries.

**Confirmation of hypotheses, EQ 2:**

Hypothesis	Confirmation?
Challenges and needs addressed through regional projects can be best tackled through the regional	<b>Confirmed:</b> At the level of the different projects; clear value-added of the regional dimension; often well

<p>approach. There is an added value of regional approach: i) Addressing issues that have a transnational dimension, including regional public goods; Acting as a catalyst to enhance the impact of bilateral cooperation; Providing a platform that facilitates mutual understanding and political dialogue</p>	<p>perceived by stakeholders in the country. For instance, East-Invest” has a transnational dimension and its regional dimension is considered as a great asset by beneficiaries. On the other hand, Kura basin management could not have been carried out without this regional dimension.</p>
<p>There are few identified linkages between regional and bilateral interventions. There is no structured coordination mechanism between regional and bilateral programmes. (...). Similar lack of coordination between regional cooperation and activities financed under the other envelopes (inter-regional, cross-border)</p>	<p><b>Confirmed</b>, No evidence at field level of coordination mechanisms or linkages between bilateral and regional projects ; No links with CBC projects</p>

**EQ 3: TO WHAT EXTENT HAS THE COMMISSION'S SUPPORT TO REGIONAL COOPERATION IN THE TWO ENP REGIONS CONTRIBUTED TO ENHANCED REGIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITHIN THE ENP REGIONS AND TO ECONOMIC INTEGRATION BETWEEN EACH OF THE ENP REGIONS AND THE EU?**

## Findings

### Overall level

- The Eastern Partnership economic platform created a specific panel for ‘Small and Medium Enterprises’ (SME panel) that provides a forum for exchange on enterprise policies in the six Eastern partnership countries and in the EU. But interviews at the EUD and local counterpart level do not indicate that it is particularly active.
- Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Areas (DCFTA) negotiations started in January 2012; already two rounds of negotiations have been achieved; Process may end in 2014. It is arguable whether the prospect of DCFTA is an incentive powerful enough to accelerate the economic reform process in Georgia. Georgian stakeholders, both from the private sector and from the Ministry of Economy (Export Dept), do not consider that Georgia is currently facing significant trade barriers (Non-Tariff Barriers / NTB, Sanitary and Phytosanitary / SPS) on EU market. The 2008 DCFTA impact study reached the same conclusion<sup>173</sup>. Already, Georgia benefits from EU GSP+ since 1999 (tariff free for 7200 products). At the bilateral level, trade related issues were among the objectives of EC assistance. The Action Plan in force since November 2006 does contain a number of components on trade relations, customs control, standards, technical regulations, conformity assessment procedures and SPS. Other Donors are involved in assistance in the Trade sector, including GIZ (export-promotion; capacity building in the field of exports and investment attraction) and USAID (EPI project, export-promotion).
- The *SME funding facility* has had a late impact, in reference to the evaluation period (partial guarantee scheme, to compensate the lack of collateral, and increase SMEs access to bank's credit: EC→BERD, BEI→local banks→local SMEs). It was launched at the end of 2010 (signature 22/10/10) and the 1<sup>st</sup> credit in Georgia was provided in February 2012.
- NIF co-financed very recently an agro-finance programme, over the Georgian Micro-finance Sector (3 Micro-Finance institutions involved). The total amount of the project is 9 M €. NIF is contributing 0.6 M € as Technical Assistance (Consultancy) and 0.9 M€ as a so called First Loss Piece (i.e. the Microfinance Organisations will be held harmless for Non Performing Loans up to the 0.9 M€). This is a good example of the flexibility of NIF Funds to be used to attract the private sector. NIF allocated EUR 4 M € TA grant funds to support EBRD's initiative of agricultural lending called GAF (Georgian Agricultural Facility). The Bank allocated 40 M € to support agri lending to four banks – Bank of Georgia, TBC Bank, VTB Bank and ProCreditBank. NIF funds are mainly used

<sup>173</sup> *The Economic Feasibility, General Economic Impact and Implications of Free Trade Agreements between the European Union and Georgia*, CASE network 2008.

for consultants to assist local banks in the assessment of agri projects and development of appropriate monitoring procedures. In the case of the ProcreditBank, it benefited from a 14 M US\$ loan from EBRD in Lari. It was delivered in one single tranche in October 2011 and it targeted the Agro sector (Agriculture and Agro-processing), and SMEs (according to EBRD's definition: less than 500 workers), First Loss Piece scheme. Already 50 % have been disbursed; 100 % envisaged for the end of 2012. The loan was very relevant, because loans in Lari are not frequent enough. They allow the bank to provide credit in Lari to companies having business activities in Lari, eliminating the currency risk for the borrower. In addition, by expanding the credit supply to the PS, such interventions contribute to reduce the interest rate. Its very high level (18-23 %) is a major cause for the reluctance of SMEs to use banks credits.

**East-Invest.** The Georgian Chamber of Commerce and the Georgian Employers Association Members are the two full partners of the project in Georgia. The main objective is to stimulate trade and business cooperation at the SMEs level within the sub-region and with the EU. Two areas of focus: BSO and SMEs. But it was considered necessary to target these two categories of stakeholders for such a project –first wide internationalization support programme- in the Georgian context. Different components of the project already implemented, including twinning between EU-Georgian BSO; training for trainers; preparation of participation to EU fairs,... Georgian stakeholders are satisfied with the quality of the assistance and the communication with the Head Quarter in Brussels, but unable to evaluate any impact on SMEs. For them, a matchmaking mechanism will be implemented: 1) Georgian Company requests a EU Company partnership; 2) The national focal point specifies/adapts the request; 3) Requests sent to Eurochamber in Brussels, 4) Eurochamber seeks an EU partner. The design of the project is considered well adapted to Georgian needs by the stakeholders.

#### Confirmation of hypotheses, EQ 3:

Hypothesis	Confirmation?
In the Eastern region, emphasis is now placed on SME Regional Cooperation; (...). Support to SMEs has gradually become a priority of the EC regional cooperation.	<b>Not Confirmed yet.</b> The priority given to support to SMEs is not so obvious at this stage. Additional information needed.
In the ENP East, trade liberalisation and trade growth have not been priorities of Commission funded regional interventions over the 2004-2010 period. Overall, the promotion of sub-regional integration has not been a major concern in the East.	<b>Both points confirmed.</b>
Non-financial regional projects' direct impact on the private sector is not expected to be high, despite the fact that the network building activities were successful. Direct support to the PS, notably SMEs, was extremely low until the end of the evaluation period.	<b>Confirmed.</b> No evidence of project with a direct impact on the PS.
Credit supply schemes to the PS and SMEs, including NIF-related interventions, have been relevant and effective. Regional cooperation initiatives have contributed to increase access to funding to SMEs in ENP South and have progressively complemented other financial support in the ENP East	<b>Partially confirmed.</b> Additional information and data from the field requested.

#### EQ 5: TO WHAT EXTENT HAS THE COMMISSION'S SUPPORT TO REGIONAL COOPERATION IN THE TWO ENP REGIONS CONTRIBUTED TO THE ENHANCED SAFETY AND SECURITY OF THE ENERGY FLOWS?

##### Inogate/Semise

Most of the recommendations concerning legislation and technical standards provided through the Inogate are still pending and are yet to be introduced and approved (M. of Energy and GSE).

Representatives of the Georgian Oil and Gas Corporation confirm that efforts to improve gas infrastructure have been undertaken and that as a result leakages from pipelines have been dramatically reduced from 2007 onwards; these improvements, however, have been carried out with the support of USAID funds.

Concerning other projects the situation is as follows:

- AGRI (gas transportation from Azerbaijan to Hungary): feasibility study to be carried out at the end of 2012. No funds have yet been allocated by the government and other donors.
- Eurasian Oil Transportation Corridor (from Azerbaijan to Poland and Lithuania): feasibility study completed but additional studies to be yet carried out. Sermatia (US company) is the promoter, but it will be partially financed by EU funds (10M€)

No EU regional programme has been identified in support of the previous projects.

The main project concerning electricity interconnections is the Black Sea Transmission Line, which includes a new line Georgia-Turkey (700 MW) and Azerbaijan-Georgia as well as internal grid rehabilitation. The progress of this project is good and it can reasonably be expected that the infrastructure will be completed this year, and put into service in 2013 (GSE).

This project includes EIA and other studies financed by 8 M€ EU support through NIF, and additional EU support (through NIF) for the rehabilitation of the grid of 70 M€ (the rest is German cooperation).

In addition, through the NIF, support has also taken the form of a 5 M€ technical assistance for the creation of new hydropower plants (ERBD).

No intervention through EC regional programmes has been identified concerning interconnections or oil & gas transportation.

Georgia is going towards a liberalized market, although internal electricity prices are still fixed by the government.

Generation, as well as distribution, is practically 100% privatized, but transmission remains state owned.

Prices are deregulated for hydropower plants under 13 MW and new hydropower plants aimed at exportation.

This structure is compatible with future integration in the European Energy Community, but according to the information provided by the Ministry of Energy, this access might not be interesting for Georgia now, as their main market is Turkey and not Europe.

Concerning the gas market, it is fully liberalized except transportation which remains state owned.

Although EU regional support has been recognized by the organisations met (Ministry and GSE), its impact seems less than expected; on one hand no specific laws have been issued, and on the other hand some specific and basic regulations like a Grid Electrical Code is still missing in the Georgian Legislation, and information provided during the training sessions led by Inogate were in English and still have not been translated, as stated by a GSE representative.

**Energy Saving Initiative in the Building Sector in the Eastern European and Central Asian Countries (ESIB).** The project is not known by the people met (other than EU delegation).

According to the Ministry of Energy, energy efficiency policy is structured in two pillars:

- Prices: a new tariff has been issued in electricity, increasing prices in parallel with consumption, in order to foster energy saving.
- Technology: not enforcing expenditure of citizenship. No insulation is therefore required in the building laws, no labelling of appliances, no efficiency in lamps and other equipment, etc.

This is coherent with the statements of other people met (Regional Energy Centre / REC, Center for Energy, Economic & Environmental Policy / CEEEP) about the lack of interest of the Government.

Indeed, although the creation of the Regional Energy Centre (REC) has been supported through EC bilateral cooperation, it is currently funded by the German cooperation.

Another public body like the Centre for Energy Efficiency and Environmental Protection (CEEEP) is an NGO, funded by Norway cooperation.



No government funds are allocated to these organisations.

The CEEEP has elaborated three drafts of the Energy Efficiency Law with USAID funds, while with the Norwegian funds it has developed and implemented energy audits through revolving funds.

**Support to Kyoto Protocol.** The project is not known by any people met. CDM have not been developed because the liable projects (hydropower plants) do not fit into the rules of the UN (Ministry of Energy). As Georgia (not included in Kyoto protocol) is a net exporter of electricity mainly to Turkey (included in Annex 1 but without target), UN could not attribute emissions rights to any of the countries (REC and Ministry of Energy). It must be pointed out that other projects (forestry, energy efficiency or even small hydro) might be liable if proposed. It does not appear, however, that CDM is a priority of the Government (REC).

**Covenant of majors.** Five out of six major cities in Georgia have signed the Covenant of Majors, a voluntary project initiated under the umbrella of the Commission's regional cooperation to reduce by 20% CO2 emissions of municipally owned installations and buildings by 2020.

According to the city hall representative the action programme for Tbilisi is structured in 5 axes:

- Municipal waste: landfills were closed by 2010 and a new waste treatment organisation is under study.
- Street lighting: was rehabilitated with new lamps in 2009 but a new study will be carried out.
- Transport: a) Public buses have been renewed (with conventional engines, however), b) project for a new tramway c) Control and information systems in traffic lights and bus stations.
- Municipal buildings: a) rehabilitation of 150 kindergartens b) rehabilitation of the six district administrative buildings. It must be stressed that municipality has no ownership of schools, universities, supply and wastewater etc.
- Green areas: increase in the green areas and creation of a green belt around Tbilisi.

The responsibility has been assumed by the municipality, the only support given by the government, has been institutional support to find funding among international donors.

Responsible people of the project consider that the Covenant of Majors project has some shortfalls, namely:

- A parallel financing support to implement actions was expected from Brussels, but it has not been materialized. The council must look for financial support through multilateral institutions, which in some cases requires guarantees from the Government.
- Even if training provided by the project has been well received, local support is needed (could be in the form of a in situ permanent technical assistance) to carry out projects and ensure their follow-up.

#### Confirmation of hypotheses, EQ 5:

Hypothesis	Confirmation?
The Commission's regional interventions have indirectly stimulated and supported reforms in the energy sector through specific regional interventions leading to significant progress in Ukraine and Moldova, but no specific regional intervention aimed at convergent policy has been identified	<b>Confirmed:</b> although regional programmes have supported reforms in the energy sector they have not led to significant outcomes (laws, regulations etc), which are still under study. The Georgian government does not seem keen to adapt its legislation, whatever be the source of the support received (bilateral or regional).
Commission's regional interventions have contributed to a limited extent to the improvement of existing gas infrastructure and to the development of new (...) assess the leverage of loan funding from European Finance Institutions in support of gas and electricity infrastructure (...) evidence collected does not allow to assess the contribution of regional interventions to the improvement of the physical interconnections of electricity	<b>Confirmed,</b> NIF has partially funded the Black Sea Transmission Line (2010-2013) and <u>will</u> participate in the Eurasian Oil Transportation Corridor, but no other meaningful intervention has been identified over the period of evaluation. Even if NIF funded projects include technical assistance it cannot be attributed to EC regional programme.
Reforms in the Energy sector leading to increased	<b>Confirmed,</b> Inogate has contributed to a limited



market integration have been supported through EU regional interventions	extent to the reforms in the energy sector in Georgia, even if the main outcomes (legislation and regulations) have not yet materialized.
The Commission's regional interventions have not directly addressed environmental issues of the energy sector with the exception (...) of those aspects addressing Kyoto protocol through one regional intervention	<b>Confirmed</b> , but the main project concerning the Kyoto protocol has had minimal impact and the Government is not interested in CDM projects at present.
The Commission's regional interventions have supported sustainability of energy supply in both regions, but little - if any - attention has been placed on renewables (...)	<b>Confirmed</b> . Although a project like "Covenant of Majors" seems in development it is founded on a voluntary basis with no direct intervention from the Government (which has only provided institutional support for funding), which has explicitly stated that energy efficiency promotion is not a priority nowadays.

**EQ 6: TO WHAT EXTENT HAS THE COMMISSION'S SUPPORT TO REGIONAL COOPERATION IN THE TWO ENP REGIONS CONTRIBUTED TO THE STRENGTHENING OF THE SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION OF THE NATURAL RESOURCES?**

[Water Governance in the Western EECCA countries - Azerbaijan. Armenia. Belarus. Georgia. Moldova. Russia and Ukraine.](#) Meetings held with the Water Resources Dept. of the Ministry of Environment have confirmed the working hypothesis about the modest results in the legal framework, two of the main outcomes of this project; 1) New system for surface water monitoring, and 2) New water law have not been approved, and prospects are not positive, as competences will be transferred to the Ministry of Energy.

No progress exists in regulations concerning biodiversity and land surface. Concerning maritime waters (Black Sea Information System), no direct action has been reported by this competent department (Ministry of Environment).

In all the cases, the main cause for the lack of success has been attributed to the lack of political will.

Trans Boundary River Management phase II for the Kura River. The project was partially hampered by rivalries stemming from political issues between Armenian and Azerbaijan participants, but on the whole the activities were successful.

The translation of EU water regulations contributed to improve capacities in all the countries, but implementations of the recommendations of the project have been uneven in the countries.

While Armenia and Azerbaijan are implementing monitoring activities, and Armenia is about to approve new regulations, no substantial progress has been reported in Georgia.

The main causes may be the transfer of competences to the Ministry of Energy, but also the reduced interest in environment.

FLEG. Meetings held with FLEG office have confirmed the working hypothesis. The draft of a new Forestry Code initiated in 2010 has been stopped with no fixed date for the renewal, as competences on natural resources have been transferred from the Ministry of Environment to the Ministry of Energy, and since staff has still not been transferred there is little hope that the draft will be approved in the short term.

Private sector is not involved, and there are not reliable data about illegal timbering and vulnerable transboundary areas.

However, the focal points of the project agree that the progress was much greater in 2011-2012 than in 2009-2010, and there is now a Georgian Scheme of Certification (2011).

On the whole, the main cause for the slow progress in Georgia lies in the political instability and the lack of trained specialists.

**Confirmation of hypotheses, EQ 6:**

<b>Hypothesis</b>	<b>Confirmation?</b>
Commission's regional interventions have contributed to the strengthening of capacity of institutions to manage trans-boundary natural resources & shared continental water and sea water resources (...) particularly true in the water sector, while (...) biodiversity and strengthening of civil bodies have been limited. The results have been in general modest although a certain institutional development has been identified (..)	<b>Partially confirmed.</b> Biodiversity has not been taken into account and it is not considered a priority by the Government. The water sector (continental waters) has been reinforced by two main projects, but the results have not been materialized in legislative actions at least in Georgia and in part in Azerbaijan, because of political and institutional instability. In Armenia by contrast the legal framework seems in development according to the recommendations of the projects.
FLEG has contributed, despite the delays in implementation, to the improved management and protection of forests and forestry resources. (...) AP FLEG despite the production of a number of reports and studies little – if any - progress has been identified. (...) some progress has been registered in terms of improved legal framework and governmental competences in some countries (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Moldova and Georgia); (..)	<b>Confirmed.</b> Progress of FLEG in 2011-2012 has been higher than in 2009-2010, so at present Georgia has put in place a Voluntary Licensing Scheme, while other aspects like Databases on Timber Illegal Trade or Vulnerable Areas remain unreliable. It must be noted that one of the critical issues stated by FLEG representatives is, in addition to the political will, the lack of trained specialists.
Commission Regional Interventions have supported (...)activities aimed at the fulfilment of international commitments by ENP countries, but the state of ratification is very modest. Water agreements have been supported (...) with significant success in the East (Black Sea).	<b>To be confirmed</b> in Ukraine. No UNECE representative has been identified in Georgia.
Commission Regional Interventions has strongly supported quality monitoring and improvement of coastal waters through nine regional interventions with coherent results. The support has been provided in a continuous manner throughout the evaluation period, with closed interventions being complemented by new ones.	<b>Not confirmed.</b> Dept. of Water Management in the Ministry of Environment (competent) is not aware of actions in the field of maritime waters.

**EQ 10: TO WHAT EXTENT HAS THE SELECTED MIX OF FINANCING INSTRUMENTS, AID DELIVERY APPROACHES AND IMPLEMENTATION MODALITIES ENSURED THE SWIFT AND COST-EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COMMISSION'S SUPPORT TO REGIONAL COOPERATION IN THE TWO ENP REGIONS?**

**Overall level**

- Institutional instability. The State's administrative organisation is unstable; frequent changes of organisation, high turn-over of departments in Ministries. The institutional framework is still in transition. This is confirmed by fact-finding and interviews with donors. For example, the Georgian National Investment Agency, GNIA, with which GIZ has an export-promotion project, was recently split into two different organisations.
- The EUD faced similar difficulties in other fields. Georgia has no SMEs Development policy. Thus, it not easy for the EC to built an assistance strategy in this sector. Illustrated by the lack of statistics on SMEs, notably SMEs exports.
- In this context of institutional instability, flexibility should be particularly promoted at the implementation level in the region. Outsiders and newly-created institutions should be allowed to participate/ to enter after the start of the project. (Example: Georgia SMEs Association created in 2011 does not participate to East-Invest, so far). See also the case of the FLEG project (see EQ1).

**Confirmation of hypotheses, EQ 10:**

Hypothesis	Confirmation?
The low degree of references to the institutional determinants in the project documents can be explained by the fact that the analysis is already carried out in the strategic documents and/or the choice between a centralised or decentralised project approaches automatically implies an analysis of the institutional context and beneficiary capacities.	<b>Not Confirmed.</b> Interviews at the EUD indicate that relevant and stable institutions are difficult to find. The choice of local partners is limited.
Absorption capacity of the beneficiaries is lower in the ENP East and/or beneficiaries' identification is more difficult.	<b>Confirmed.</b> High institutional instability; lack of maturity of several institutions (BSOs notably)

**2.3 CONCLUSIONS**

- No additional information on transfer of experience from the ENP South identified.
- Field findings do illustrate the value added of regional projects, which comes both from their (technical) transnational nature and from the sub-regional openness they provide.
- The coordination mechanism between bilateral and regional projects is very weak. The only linkage between bilateral and regional assistance is based on a "division of labour" principle but not on a synergy process: Static complementarities, to avoid duplication, are sought/checked but there are no dynamic interactions generating synergies between the different levels of intervention.
- EQ 3: Regional projects in the economic sector are considered quite relevant by Georgian stakeholders. But their effectiveness cannot be appreciated because of their late implementation start.
- EQ 5: Regional interventions have supported the development of energy policies but the final results are not successful because government priorities as well as institutional instability have paralyzed legislative development. No regional support to interconnection and other regional energy flows has been identified, although other EU instruments (NIF, ERDB) have participated (but not as main donors).
- EQ 6: Environment and Water interventions, while supported by regional programmes, have been affected by the same hindrances as energy interventions cited before. In this case biodiversity, land surface protection and even maritime water control have not been considered at all by the Georgian government.
- Because of the institutional instability in Georgia, institutional analysis is difficult to use. It implies that project implementation should be flexible enough to be able to integrate newcomers.

**2.4 APPENDIX 1: REQUESTED INFO/DOC**

- EBRD : information on or list of beneficiaries of SMEs financing scheme
- Procredit : Same
- EUD: Info or doc on pre-2010 bilateral Trade related projects (F Mazzucco / M Jenbon)

## UKRAINE Country Note

Country	Timing	Expert(s)	Primary focus
Ukraine	04-09/09/ 2012 & 17-20/09/2012	Marc Lautier, Vincenzo Comito José Carnicer	<b>EQs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10</b> - Relevance, coherence / complementarity - Trade and Private sector - Transport - Energy - Natural Resources Management - Aid modalities

### 3.1 INTRODUCTION

#### The role of the EUD in Ukraine with regard to regional projects

During the evaluation period, the EUD did not participate in the implementation and in the monitoring of the regional project. But the EUD was informed about the existence of regional programs and EUD sector managers had contacts with some of the regional projects stakeholders. However these connections were limited and did not lead to any involvement of the EUD in the regional projects. For instance, nobody from the EUD participated in the annual meeting of East-Invest, which was organised in Kiev during the month of May 2012.

The same applies to the transport sector whereby regional projects are managed from Brussels (at all levels, policy, administrative and technical) while the role of the EUD has been essentially of coordination between the different projects and exchange of views, without an involvement in operational aspects. This lack of involvement is explained at the EUD by the high number of bilateral programs to manage and by the specific management of regional programs from the Headquarter in Brussels.

Therefore, the principle of a division of labour between Brussels, in charge of regional activities, and the EUD, responsible for the implementation and monitoring of bilateral activities, has been confirmed. As a consequence, coordination and complementarity with the bilateral programmes can be implemented/sought only from Brussels or by national stakeholders themselves.

#### The counterparts of the EU in Ukraine

The central counterpart in Ukraine, for all donors is the “Department for international Technical Assistance and cooperation with International Finance Institutions” at the Ministry of Economy. However, there is a specific body in the Ministry in charge of policy and economic negotiation with the EU, the “Directorate for cooperation with the EU”. This is also the department in charge of the Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Areas (DCFTA) negotiation process; as well as the regional coordinator of the Eastern Partnership Platform 2, “Economic cooperation and convergence with the EU”.

Usually there is also a national point of contact for each regional programme.

**East-Invest.** The national point of contact in Ukraine is the Ukraine Chamber of Commerce and Industry, UCCI. The organisation has about 9000 members. There are 7 other partners of East-Invest in Ukraine (out of a total of 85), including Kiev Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Union of Entrepreneurs of SMEs.

The Ukrainian counterparts considered the project well designed, providing opportunities for Business-support organisations (BSOs) to learn from foreign experiences and to develop contacts in the EU. Initial feedback from companies who benefited from training is satisfying; BSOs staff appreciated the training content as well. Communication with the project implementation organisation is very good.

## 3.2 EVIDENCE COLLECTED

**EQ 1: TO WHAT EXTENT DID THE COMMISSION'S SUPPORT TO REGIONAL COOPERATION IN THE TWO ENP REGIONS RESPOND TO THE PRIORITIES AND NEEDS OF THE TWO REGIONS WHILE REFLECTING THE ENP OBJECTIVES, BUILDING ON BEST PRACTICES FROM THE PAST REGIONAL COOPERATION AND TAKING INTO ACCOUNT REGIONAL SPECIFICITIES?**

### Overall level

- Lack of policy dialogue at the regional level: Initially, policy dialogue could not be implemented for regional programs because there was no relevant stakeholder for regional projects in the East, nor any regional forum. Now, the Eastern Partnership has been launched. The Ukrainian counterpart of the EC, the Ministry of Economy, has coordinated its Economic Cooperation Platform, which has four working groups (WG) on: Trade, Climate, Transport and SMEs issues. According to its representatives, the only effective WG is the one dealing with trade issues, whereas discussions within the WG Transport allowed only to identify priority projects and the WG Climate is viewed as a failure.
- Finally the WG SMEs is deemed ineffective because no one knows what its objectives are aiming at and core cooperation issues apparently are not discussed there. For instance, there has been no assessment of East-Invest activity, nor any discussion about the opportunity and the possible design of an East-Invest 2 program (although SMEs support is a “Flagship” activity at the regional level).
- According to the Ukrainian EC counterpart, regional projects are not designed through a policy dialogue process. They are built and designed through a top-down process from Brussels. Complaints have been raised by the national counterparts in relation to the lack of information on other economic regional projects (EGP-BAS for instance). To be noted, that - in the case of East invest - the Directorate for cooperation with the EU has no info, no contacts, no participation in the project.
- This said, and with reference to the transport sector, national counterparts confirm the strong relevance of the projects (e.g. the TRACECA Motorways of the Sea (MoS) for Black Sea and Caspian Sea and Transport dialogue and networks' interoperability between the EU and its Neighbouring Countries and Central Asian Countries). The transport sector of the Traceca countries is one of the most important components of the social-economic system of the region. Transition of the economy to the intensive type of development and European integration policy compliance requires adoption of the adequate strategic decisions about the long term development of the transport sector.
- The lack of coordination with the national programmes and priorities might be illustrated with the case of the State Agency on Energy Efficiency and Energy Conservation which (according to the information provided by the entity) was not approached by Inogate/Semise to develop the projects concerning Energy Efficiency and Renewables. This entity is the one entitled by the government of Ukraine to carry out activities on these issues.
- However, at the bilateral level the Ukrainian EC counterpart is satisfied by the policy dialogue. Ukraine's priorities are integrated in the cooperation framework with the EC<sup>174</sup>. A clear preference is expressed for bilateral SMEs support projects.
- At the EBRD, EGP-BAS management, no information at all on other Regional projects, nor on SMEs credit supply schemes.
- Other donors have implemented SMEs support projects as well, including Germany (GIZ), USAid and CIDA Canada. No information is available from the EUD or from Ukrainian stakeholders about coordination with them.

### East-Invest:

- At project level, design and implementation are considered as managed top-down from Brussels by local stakeholders and EUD. For instance, local beneficiaries would have appreciated the possibility to choose their EU partners for twinning and other activities. They expect a change in the future.
- No coordination with USAid SMES/private sector promotion programs nor any other foreign project related to SMEs; even when they target the same beneficiaries (Ukrainian Chambers of Commerce).

<sup>174</sup> See, for instance, Ukraine priorities in its negotiation in “Ukraine\_association\_agenda\_2010 “; [HTTP://EC.EUROPA.EU/EXTERNAL\\_RELATIONS/UKRAINE/INDEX\\_EN.HTM](http://ec.europa.eu/external_relations/ukraine/index_en.htm)

**Transport: TRACECA Motorways of the Sea** (MoS) for Black Sea and Caspian Sea and **Transport dialogue and networks' interoperability** between the EU and its Neighbouring Countries and Central Asian Countries.

- The counterpart in Ukraine is the Ministry of Infrastructure and the Ukrainian counterpart considered that the two Projects are inter-connected among them and also with previous ones, and what was innovative for them has been the exchange of information, practices and experiences with other countries and operators for transport.
- The development of the Motorways of the Sea concept in the Traceca region is - according to the National counterpart - extremely relevant: it responds to national priorities, falls within the ENP priorities and is well designed.

The **Transport dialogue and networks' interoperability between the EU and its Neighbouring Countries and Central Asian Countries** project is in line with the Ministerial Conclusions of the Second Ministerial Conference on Transport Cooperation between the EU, Black Sea littoral States and their Neighbours ( Baku initiative), adopted in Sofia in May 2006 by Azerbaijan, Armenia, Belarus, Bulgaria, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Romania, the Russian Federation ( as an observer), Tajikistan, Turkey, Ukraine and Uzbekistan, with representatives of the European Commission. It also in line with the related EC policy as identified in the Action Plans of the European Neighborhood Policy (ENP) and aid effectiveness agenda; the project has been well focused on the implementation of priorities defined in the ENPI Eastern Regional Strategy paper, the Central Asian Strategy Paper 2007-2013 and their related Indicative Programmes.

#### Confirmation of hypotheses, EQ 1:

Hypothesis	Confirmation?
The contribution of policy dialogue to the regional cooperation monitoring process is limited. A different approach is deployed for the two ENP regions; there is a more "top-down" approach in the East.	<b>Confirmed:</b> The effectiveness of the Eastern Partnership as a policy dialogue instrument is not high. Regional programs are designed and implemented through a top-down approach. Despite this, programmes appear to be relevant and to respond to needs, especially in the transport sector.
No or little transfer of experience between the two ENP regions during the evaluation period.	<b>Partially Confirmed,</b> At the field level, no information on transfer of experience from ENP South available, except East-Invest.
Coordination and complementarity between EC regional programmes and MS interventions have not always been actively pursued.	<b>Confirmed.</b> No evidence of any coordination or complementarity between regional and MS interventions. Sometimes quasi-parallel interventions have been found (i.e. Ukraine Energy Efficiency in Buildings and Plan of Energy Efficiency)
More cooperation with other donors in the ENP East than in the South. (...)	<b>Not Confirmed for IFIs</b> <b>Not confirmed for MS</b>

#### EQ2: Coherence

**EQ 2: TO WHAT EXTENT DID THE COMMISSION'S SUPPORT TO REGIONAL COOPERATION IN THE TWO ENP REGIONS ADD VALUE TO - AND COMPLEMENT - BILATERAL, CROSS-BORDER AND INTERREGIONAL COOPERATION?**

**Overall level.** Regional projects are not connected to bilateral cooperation, according to interviews with local stakeholders and EUD staff.

#### East invest

- Interviews with Ukrainian BSOs: "*EUD not involved at all!*".
- Most of the Ukrainian counterparts state that the regional dimension of the project is an advantage. It creates opportunities to promote regional business cooperation: "*Initially, our SMEs were only interested in developing business in the EU. But after training and meetings, they become interested in regional connections and markets*". The two geographical orientations (within ENP



and with the EU) was found to be relevant by the private sector, for which it provides opportunities for benchmarking and for business development in Russian-speaking countries. However they are mainly interested in learning from EU partners and in facilitating business development in the EU.

- Interviews with former and current EUD sector managers lead to conclude that there is no coordination, nor any synergies, between bilateral projects related to SMEs, private sector or investment<sup>175</sup> and East-Invest.

#### **Transport sector:**

- The Ukrainian counterpart- The Ministry of Infrastructure- appears to be satisfied with the management of the two selected projects and in general with the EU regional TA for the Transport Sector, although bilateral co-operation is only partially linked to regional cooperation. There is only some limited coordination between EUD in Ukraine, National counterparts and the EU in Brussels in relation to regional cooperation.
- Most of the Ukrainian counterparts believe that the regional dimension of the projects brings value added to the country- taking advantage from the EU's overall experience in Transport- enlarging the view and opening a new dimension in transport procedures and practices. It has also created opportunities in Ukraine to promote regional transport network cooperation with other countries.

#### **Environment & energy sectors:**

- Regional approach has been acknowledged by all stakeholders. Some projects like those linked to cross-border issues (mainly river basin management) could not have been carried out without this approach. As regards environment policy the hindrances are the same as energy.
- Energy: the benefits of regional approach are not so clear as energy policy remains a national issue.

#### **Confirmation of hypotheses, EQ 2:**

Hypothesis	Confirmation?
Challenges and needs addressed through regional projects can be best tackled through the regional approach. The added value of regional approach comes from: Addressing issues that have a trans-national dimension, including regional public goods; Acting as a catalyst to enhance the impact of bilateral cooperation; Providing a platform that facilitates mutual understanding and political dialogue.	<p><b>Confirmed:</b> At the level of the different projects; clear value-added of the regional dimension; usually well perceived by stakeholders in the country.</p> <p>Transport: at the field level, there is a clear value-added of the regional dimension and appreciation of the know-how of the EU Trans-European Networks experience.</p> <p>Environment: the advantages of the regional approach have been acknowledged by all the stakeholders. Some projects like those linked to cross-border issues (mainly river basin management) couldn't have been carried out without this approach. Concerning environment policy the hindrances are the same as energy.</p> <p>For energy: the benefits of regional approach are not so clear so energy policy remains a national issue.</p>
There are few identified linkages between regional and bilateral interventions. There is no structured coordination mechanism between regional and bilateral programmes. (...). Similar lack of coordination between regional cooperation and activities financed under the other envelopes (inter-regional, cross-border)	<p><b>Confirmed,</b> Very few evidences at field level of coordination mechanism or linkages between bilateral and regional projects.</p> <p>In the Transport sector, there is a partial coordination at the field level between the bilateral TA and the regional one.</p> <p>No coordination between regional/bilateral has been identified in energy and environment sectors.</p>

<sup>175</sup> Including 1,4 M project « Enhancing performance of InvestUkraine» and the 2,5 M project “Support to knowledge based and innovative enterprises and technology transfer to business in Ukraine”

**EQ 3: TO WHAT EXTENT HAS THE COMMISSION'S SUPPORT TO REGIONAL COOPERATION IN THE TWO ENP REGIONS CONTRIBUTED TO ENHANCED REGIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITHIN THE ENP REGIONS AND TO ECONOMIC INTEGRATION BETWEEN EACH OF THE ENP REGIONS AND THE EU?**

### Overall level

- ✓ The Eastern Partnership economic platform created a specific panel for 'Small and Medium Enterprises' (SME panel), to provide a forum for exchange on enterprise policies in the six Eastern partnership countries and in the EU. However, according to the Ukrainian coordinator of this panel, it is not effective: i) strategic direction is not clear; ii) priority projects have not been discussed nor identified; iii) no monitoring/assessment on East-Invest nor exam/discussion on its continuation.
- ✓ *"The market share of MSMEs in GDP of Ukraine is estimated by various sources from 3 to 11% while in EU countries this indicator is in the range of 63% to 67%. This figure for Ukraine does not include FOP (physical persons registered as entrepreneurs) which is numerous."*<sup>176</sup> . But SMEs support projects have been implemented at the bilateral level during TACIS, notably on innovation; the last one ended in 2011. Such activities include a "Support to the Development of Business Capacity of Ukrainian SMEs International Dimension" (2m€; started in 2007), which focuses on policy decision-makers but targets SMEs and BSOs as well<sup>177</sup>; i.e. the same target group as East-Invest. No coordination with East-Invest, according to interviews with the former sector manager<sup>178</sup> and with Ukrainian BSOs.
- ✓ Programme managers at the EUD and the main Ukrainian counterpart, the Ministry of Economy, confirm that EC interventions do not aim at the promotion of sub-regional trade integration.
- ✓ DCFTA negotiations started in March 2007. They have been terminated in July 2012. Because the ratification of the Agreement will take more time (years) before the full Agreement can enter into force the two counterparts have decided to adopt the [EU-UKRAINE ASSOCIATION AGENDA](#). The new agreement envisages among others Political Association and Economic Integration of Ukraine to the EU; it includes an 8 years transition period. A very sensitive issue for Ukraine is the adaptation of the geographical indication framework, firstly for alcohol producers. At the internal level, DCFTA approval and future implementation should stimulate the process of regulation modernisation and convergence with the EU (large part of the regulation still dates back from the USSR period). At the external level, DCFTA achievement indicates that Ukraine's strategic commitment towards the EU has been confirmed and consolidated, despite the pressure from Russia to join its Custom Union with Belarus and Kazakhstan. Reduction of non-tariff barriers (NTB) and Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) barriers with the EU are also expected.
- ✓ At bilateral level, the EC has been providing assistance to Ukraine to implement policy measures to remove technical barriers to trade between the EU and Ukraine through classical technical assistance, twinning and budget support mechanisms. In particular, the sector policy support programme SPSP "Promoting mutual trade by removing technical barriers to trade between Ukraine and the European Union" under the AAP 2008 focus on the reform of the Ukrainian institutional infrastructure for quality and aims at setting up a National Standardisation Body. Other interventions include a budget support program focusing on the removal of trade obstacles (39 m €, "Sector Policy Support Programme "Promoting mutual trade by removing technical barriers to trade between Ukraine and the European Union").
- ✓ Exam of bilateral activities indicates that trade assistance has been a clear priority of the EC cooperation in Ukraine. The EC is the largest donor in the trade-related sector, but not the only one. For instance, the UNDP gave support for a training seminar for SMEs on trade liberalisation and the impact of DCFTA (not the EC).

<sup>176</sup> EU Contribution to the EBRD SME Finance Support to Ukrainian Regional Banks and Banks with Large Regional Branch Network, Final Report, April 2011,

<sup>177</sup> See: <http://www.easternpartnership.org/programmes/support-development-business-capacity-ukrainian-smes-international-dimension>.

<sup>178</sup> The project manager in charge of the SMEs sector at the EUD left during the summer. He has not been replaced. Nobody knows its files at the EUD. A short phone call with him allowed to confirm the main hypothesis.

- ✓ EC has given grants to EBRD to accompany EBRD loans to local banks with a technical assistance component. This assistance has targeted the establishment of micro business lending departments in three partner banks (under the UMLP) during 2008-2009. A "SME Finance Support to Regional Banks" project (under TACIS 2007-2010) has been also implemented. The Programme consisted of 3 tranches of TC funding to be supported by EU. The latter project has achieved overall on-lending of USD 120 million with 995 loans disbursed (as of November 2010). EBRD specifically supported Ukrainian MSME sector throughout the crisis. It established "Financial Sector Institution Building and Crisis Response Framework" under which banks Forum and OTP were the main beneficiaries. The Framework was funded by the EU Neighbourhood Investment Facility (EU NIF).

**East-Invest.** Different components of the project have been already implemented, including:

- "East-invest Academy" in Ukraine in July 2011:
- Project management activity
- Annual partners conference (last one May 2012 in Kiev)
- Trade Academy (for high level BSOs executive)
- Twinning between EU-Ukrainian BSOs
- Exchange of BSOs personnel program
- Train the trainers

Georgian stakeholders are satisfied by the quality of the assistance and of the communication with the Headquarters in Brussels. They are however unable to pinpoint any impact on SMEs at this stage.

After 2 years of implementation, most of the activities carried out have been directed towards BSOs and much less towards SMEs, so far:

- SMEs seminars (2x2days); 33 companies participated in Ukraine; in October 2011 (See East Invest First annual technical report)
- SMEs participation to Fairs in the EU + B to B : Will be implemented from Oct 2012 (to Dec-Jan 2013 ?). 19 Ukrainian companies already selected.

### Confirmation of hypotheses, EQ 3:

Hypothesis	Confirmation?
In the Eastern region, emphasis is now placed on SME Regional Cooperation; (...). Support to SMEs has gradually become a priority of the EC regional cooperation.	<b>Not Confirmed.</b> There is no evidence of a high level of priority given to support to SMEs.
In the ENP East, trade liberalisation and trade growth have not been priorities of Commission funded regional interventions over the 2004-2010 period. Overall, the promotion of sub-regional integration has not been a major concern in the East.	<b>Both points confirmed.</b>
Non-financial regional projects' direct impact on the private sector is not expected to be high, despite the fact that the network building activities were successful. Direct support to the PS, notably SMEs, was extremely low until the end of the evaluation period.	<b>Confirmed.</b> No evidence of project with a direct impact on the PS.
Credit supply schemes to the PS and SMEs, including NIF-related interventions, have been relevant and effective. Regional cooperation initiatives have contributed to increase access to funding to SMEs in ENP South and have progressively complemented other financial support in the ENP East	<b>Confirmation, but not robust.</b> Because of the limited data available on these issue.

**EQ4: TO WHAT EXTENT HAS THE COMMISSION'S SUPPORT TO REGIONAL COOPERATION IN THE TWO ENP REGIONS CONTRIBUTED TO THE STRENGTHENING OF THE REGIONAL TRANSPORT NETWORKS?****Overall level**

Ukraine is one of the countries of the Eastern region who has made more progress in adopting EU norms in the sector in relation to other countries of Traceca and the transport system is relatively well advanced in terms of standards although more actions have to be carried out in the future programmes for a full harmonization with EU rules.

The National Transport Strategy for Transport has already underlined the priorities related to the harmonization of Ukraine's transport legislation and regulations with the European standards, supporting Public-Private Partnerships for selected infrastructures, helping to integrate their roads and railways networks into regional transport corridors linked to the other sub-modes, i.e. maritime infrastructures, airports and logistic centers.

The regional EU TA for Transport has helped Ukraine to define the strategy and major principles for the Transport Strategy up to 2020 which include –among other things-the following:

- To implement rigid anti-monopoly policy.
- To liberalize pricing at transport service markets.
- To operate transport enterprises as self- sufficient companies.
- To focus financial resources on achieving the primary objectives of transport sector development.
- To ensure environmental safety, to enforce environmental standards and regulations in transport sector operations.
- To enhance the development of energy saving and environmentally friendly modes of transport.

Ukraine has recently - helped by the Commission's TA - defined some principal aspects of transport for the national strategy implementation in the country, but also with a regional perspective, through the:

- Development of transport infrastructure, expanding the road network, first of all, highways and bypasses.
- Increasing the traffic capacity of main railways, transport hubs and road connections to sea ports.
- Building and rehabilitating terminals (first of all for containers) in the sea ports.
- Envisaging a logistics center network.
- Preparing the transport network for the 2012 UEFA European Football Championship ( Euro 2012).

The TA provided in the framework of EU Transport Programmes of the EU, has contributed to enhanced economic efficiency and environmental sustainability of the transport system as a whole; the Ukrainian counterpart- The Ministry of Infrastructure- has also considered and evaluated the selected projects as well designed, providing further opportunities for transport operators of Ukraine and of other different countries.

**Traceca Motorways of the Sea (Mos) for Black Sea and Caspian Sea**

- Besides the improvement in the infrastructure of the countries of the region, the project shows, also for Ukraine, that the freight transport market demands efficient logistical services with sound framework conditions; the MoS is an appropriate initiator and facilitation for such improvements.
- The project has shown that the development of an appropriate legislative framework in Ukraine and elsewhere brings improvement of technical standards in line with the international standards and the establishment of intermodal networks constitute important pre-conditions for optimization of cargo flows (import, export, transit) in order to ensure future integration of the CIS countries transport network into Pan- European Transport Corridors (PAN-TC).

**Transport dialogue and networks' interoperability between the EU and its Neighbouring Countries and Central Asian Countries.**

- The project has provided technical and capacity building assistance to the beneficiary countries' transport administrations in the priority sectors of regional transport dialogue, developing transport forecasts, identification of investment needs and promotion of Private-Public Partnerships for the improvement of links with the EU Trans- European Networks.

- The project has helped Ukraine to improve convergence of transport policies, in the framework of the Traceca and Baku Initiative

The EU regional co-operation has achieved some meaningful results in Ukraine in carrying out the selected projects such as for instance:

- Potential improvement of administrative procedures and coordination of inspections have been envisaged, with a trend towards electronic practices instead of paper ones ( see for instance at customs level and not only).
- Increase of the quality of maritime services and intermodal connections (existing and potential) has been tackled.
- Existing and potential services for land and river transport modes and development of intermodal services.
- Closer cooperation with the main shipping and railways companies, analysis of business Plans for existing Rail ferries, Ro-Ro, container and Combi-ships has been provided
- A Road map, specifically for the maritime but also for other sub-modes of transport , has been laid down with concrete proposals for the development of MoS in the Black Sea and Caspian Sea areas.
- Detailed technical proposed pilot projects have been carried out, both in Ukraine and in the region
- Finally the projects carried out have been in line with the related EC policy as identified in the Action Plans of the European Neighborhood Policy (ENP) and aid effectiveness agenda, implementing the priorities defined in the ENPI Eastern Regional Strategy Paper, the Central Asian Strategy Paper 2007-2013 and their Indicative Programs.

The priorities pursued through the regional projects fostered by the EU have targeted issues related to safety, indicators of quality and efficiency of passenger and freight services, energy performance, production-induced pressure on the environment as well as issues of technical re-equipment and upgrading of infrastructure facilities for railways, sea ports and airports- and overall they have met the needs and expectations of the country.

In particular, the two selected Projects: i) Traceca Motorways of the Sea (Mos) for Black Sea and Caspian Sea; and ii) Transport dialogue and networks' interoperability between the EU and its Neighbouring Countries and Central Asian Countries) are deemed to be particularly relevant by national counterparts. The exchange of practices and exchange of information with the other countries of the Traceca has been cited by the Ministry of Infrastructure as particularly valuable.

Some benefits specifically for Ukraine but also for the other countries of the region involved are related to improvement in non-physical barriers, simplifications in customs and other procedures, making them more electronic and standardized in languages and formats.

The Ukrainian counterpart considers as an important result of the regional cooperation for Transport the increase of future maritime flows from Turkey through Ukraine while up to now the main flows are from Russia through Ukraine. One of the most effective services is considered by the Ukrainian counterpart- the Ministry of Infrastructure- to be the Viking Train between Baltic States and Black Sea region, utilizing trains-containers-sea ports. One of the most crucial topics developed by the EU together with national counterpart has been related to the train-sea connections. The importance of these projects for Ukraine has been both political –increasing the relationships of Ukraine with other countries - and economic, because some priority projects have been already identified.

#### Confirmation of hypotheses, EQ 4:

Hypothesis to be confirmed / Data to be gathered	Confirmation?
To measure and update in the field the advancement in the harmonisation/update of International and EU norms and laws concerning the different transport modes in selected countries of the two ENP regions	<b>Confirmation:</b> Ukraine is relatively advanced in this field- in relation to the other Traceca countries- together with Turkey and Georgia.
To identify and to measure the financing plans for some selected priority projects	<b>Confirmation:</b> feasibility studies have been carried out for selected pilot projects and financial plans have been developed accordingly. The quality of these plans are



	appropriate and there is a need to mobilize effectively in the future the related funding Agencies.
To test/update the existing co-operation and mobilisation among the main IFIs involved in the financing priority projects for selected transport	<b>Partial confirmation:</b> the co-operation and mobilization among IFIs has been limited so far and insufficient; there is need for a major and effective efforts and coordination in the future.
To test the feasibility for selected PPP (Public – Private Partnerships) projects	<b>Partial confirmation:</b> to test the feasibility the calculation of the profitability of the selected PPP should be monitored and updated regularly on yearly basis.

**EQ 5: TO WHAT EXTENT HAS THE COMMISSION'S SUPPORT TO REGIONAL COOPERATION IN THE TWO ENP REGIONS CONTRIBUTED TO THE ENHANCED SAFETY AND SECURITY OF THE ENERGY FLOWS?**

**Inogate**

Due to the large number of interventions/projects under the concept of Inogate the conclusions have been classified under different items. The conclusions below are related to Inogate as a concept and regional interventions as a whole.

According to information provided by the EC Delegation, Inogate has not contributed at all neither in the development of infrastructure nor in the development of renewables/energy efficiency (it must be stressed however that the calibration laboratory at Boyarka is part of an infrastructure albeit in a limited way).

Concerning policy/legislation, the main outcomes (modifications of Law of electric energy, Law on renewables in 2005 and recently regulation on Feed in tariff) are mainly due to bilateral cooperation.

It must be pointed out that Inogate had from the beginning administrative problems and was not registered by the government of Ukraine, nor the consultants of the project. Besides, Ukraine administration did not provide an office and other logistic items.

**SEMISE (Methodology of tariff forming for ancillary services market, Main software specifications for balancing market and ancillary services functioning, Treatment of technical losses in the Ukrainian HV system with reference to the EU practice)**

There is no liberalized market of electricity in Ukraine yet: the technical operator (NEC Ukrenergo) is a state owned company and so is the market operator (Energo Rinoc). While the competences of Ukrenergo are clear and compatible with a Technical System Operator (TSO), those of the market operator are not, as the Government fixes tariffs (on a yearly basis) through the regulator (NERG).

In addition, government intervention is also critical in the fixing of the daily prices as 14 out of 17 generation plants are state owned.

Concerning distribution private and state owned companies share 50% of the market.

Until 1995 the state owned the whole electrical system, but from then on the main actors of the electricity market were progressively separated (not privatized).

At present, the electricity scheme in Ukraine is still far from a free market as electricity prices are still subsidized, but changes in the scheme are foreseen.

Even if EC regional Interventions have enhanced the capacities of the actors (see below) they have not participated in the process of restructuring of the sector (made long before the regional interventions started) neither in the strengthening of a true free market through appropriate regulations.

By contrast, technical assistance to the actors of the electricity market has been considered excellent by the Ukrenergo representative and 3 projects particularly: i) Methodology for tariffs forming; ii) Evaluation of technical losses in HV grid; iii) Specifications for hardware and software in LV and HV market.

Technical training and contact with EU TSO has been well appreciated as well.



At present Ukrenergo is involved in 2 major projects (New grid code and Balance of the Market) but not funded by Inogate.

Ukrenergo has been involved as well in the conferences held on the Black Sea Electricity interconnections, but no further information has been provided.

On the other hand there is a Plan of Modernization of Coal Power Plants (included in the Plan of Economic Development) that takes into account the adaptation to the EC Directive on combustion plants.

It must be pointed out that Ukrainian energy strategy assigns an outstanding role to coal (with important resources in the country) given the difficulties with natural gas.

On the whole SEMISE has had an important role in technical cooperation with the main actors in the electricity sector but its impact in fostering free market or energy policy has been only indirect.

It must be stressed that SEMISE as well as other interventions covered by Inogate were hampered by the problems with the national administration of Inogate.

**Capacity building in development of EE and RES projects.** The experience with SEMISE was good and ERST bank is willing to participate in energy efficiency projects and renewable but there are some barriers.

The first drawback is the price of electricity, that is highly subsidized so the cost (based on total invoice) of 1 kwh for domestic purposes (until 150 kwh/month) is 0.28 grivna/kwh (about 0.028 €/kwh). This cost does not allow an efficient promotion of EE

On the other hand and concerning specifically renewable sources, it is not really liberalized. Generation depends on agreements as well as authorizations; environmental impact declarations etc. and they are subject to the good will (and possible corruption) on the side of the government.

The policy of the bank is at present only targeted (with the hindrance stated) towards energy efficiency.

There are funds for energy efficiency (ERBD and other donors) but the framework is not still appropriate.

**Energy Saving Initiative in the Building Sector in the Eastern European and Central Asian Countries (ESIB).** The project is managed by the Ministry of Regional Development and Housing, but no focal point has been identified. It must be stressed that contact with ministries are difficult (further) because of the pending elections.

**Adaptation of the EC energy management legislation for Ukraine.** The project is not known by the beneficiary (State Agency on Energy Efficiency and Energy Conservation) nor by the contact person (Ms. Svitlana Volodymyrivna Karpys'hyna) or her subordinates. They did not apply and even did not have any contact with SEMISE.

The project is classified as completed with code AHEF.60.UA in the data on SEMISE provided by the EC Delegation. Further investigation through Internet and EC Delegation (email to Mr. Gabriel Blanc, and answer from Mrs. Simone Rave seems to clarify this issue, so: *"from the contractor the person that was in charge of the assignment UA60 is no longer working at the agency. Therefore, they included (in the list of projects provided) a contact person that was reflecting to their knowledge the latest change. As this person was in reality not involved in the assignment, it explains why she indicated not being aware"*.

On the other hand, the title of the project AHEF.60.UA was different and appeared to be "Comparison of relevant regulations to the European Union and assistance in training energy managers in compliance with Standard EN 16001" instead of the one stated in the list.

An email was sent to the contact person (Mrs. Svitlana Volodymyrivna from NAER) in order to confirm and clarify this issue but no answer was received.

The content of the project that was finally developed is similar to the project listed but admittedly the governance of SEMISE's projects does not seem as good as it should be expected.

Let alone, the possible misunderstanding in relation to the project title, the meeting with the representatives of the agency provided some information on the current state of energy efficiency in the country. The state agency is the only institution in Ukraine dealing with energy efficiency and renewables.

At present the agency manages the “State Plan on Energy Efficiency 2010-2015” aimed at reducing energy consumption over 9%. This plan is funded with 60 million euros by the Ukrainian government but there are other donors (not SEMISE).

Its current activities cover: a revision of the Ukrainian Energy Strategy up to 2030, and the revision of Ukrainian legislation in view of its adaptation to EU standards.

#### Confirmation of hypotheses, EQ 5:

Hypothesis	Confirmation?
The Commission has stimulated and supported indirectly reforms in the energy sector through specific regional interventions leading to significant progress in Ukraine and Moldova, but no specific regional intervention aimed at convergent policy has been identified	<b>Confirmed:</b> However the implementation of Inogate/Semise has been hampered in Ukraine by administrative problems between EC and the government of Ukraine. So, although cooperation with individual companies (even state owned) could be considered successful, the results have not materialized in specific outcomes (laws, regulations etc) in Ukraine. On the other hand regional interventions concerning policy do not seem to be well accepted by Ukrainian administration according to the information provided.
Commission regional interventions have contributed to a limited extent to the improvement of existing gas infrastructure and to the development of new infrastructure (...) assess the leverage of loan funding from European Finance Institutions in support of gas and electricity infrastructure (...) evidence collected does not allow to assess the contribution of regional interventions to the improvement of the physical interconnections of electricity	<b>Confirmed:</b> Even if regional interventions have supported the existing and new infrastructure (i.e. Boyarka laboratory and studies on security) but no other meaningful intervention has been identified in the period of evaluation. Even if NIF funded projects (like the Black Sea Interconnection line partially) include technical assistance it cannot be attributed to EC regional program.
Reforms in the Energy sector leading to increased market integration have been supported through EU regional interventions	<b>Confirmed:</b> SEMISE has contributed to some extent to the reforms in the energy sector in Ukraine. Although the reform was started formally in 1996, technical assistance provided to the main actors has led to continuous improvements, even if the main outcomes (legislation and regulations) have not been materialized yet, mainly due to the administrative problems between the Government and EC
Commission regional interventions have not directly addressed environmental issues of the energy sector with the exception (...) of those aspects addressing Kyoto protocol through one regional intervention	<b>Confirmed:</b> There are no specific interventions related to environmental issues other than CO2 (like hydropower plants, hydrocarbon spillings etc). However the government of Ukraine has a Plan of Modernisation of Power Plants (included in the Plan of Economic Development 2010) to comply with EU directives on power plants which will obviously include environmental aspects other than CO2. The link with regional interventions is not clear, however.
Commission regional interventions have supported sustainability of energy supply in both regions, but little – if any – attention has been placed on renewables in contrast with EU overall strategies	<b>Confirmed:</b> regional interventions have been focused on energy efficiency (ESIB). The government of Ukraine has drafted a Plan on Energy Efficiency 2010-2015 in charge of the State Agency as well as a Law of Renewables (2005) but there is no apparent relationship with regional interventions. The administrative difficulties found by Inogate and cited before must be taken into account, however.

**EQ 6: TO WHAT EXTENT HAS THE COMMISSION'S SUPPORT TO REGIONAL COOPERATION IN THE TWO ENP REGIONS CONTRIBUTED TO THE STRENGTHENING OF THE SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION OF THE NATURAL RESOURCES?**

**Water Governance in the Western EECCA countries - Azerbaijan, Armenia, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Russia and Ukraine.** The achievement of the main results of this project (mainly oriented towards legal framework) has been hampered by political instability in Ukraine (11 ministers of environment in 10 years).

So, while the Proposed Standards on River Basin Management have been incorporated in the State program of water management (May 2012), the standards for water quality (based on EU directives) are still under study due to the formal opposition of other state institutions and of the current minister (even if they have been supported formally by the Service of Ecological Inspection).

Leaving aside the political aspects, the main outcomes of the project are in use so transboundary management of rivers like Tiszra or Western Bug (affluent of Vistula) started with TACIS, have benefited from the project, as well as cooperation in flood risk issues with Romania and Hungary.

Concerning marine waters they were not included in the project, but the people met suggested the EU funded project called Marinewa and its team leader (Mrs. Elena Palina). However it has been impossible to contact this person by phone and no references were provided through the EC Delegation (Mr. Oleksander Klitko).

**FLEG.** Ukraine together with Russia has been an outstanding achiever in the implementation and development of FLEG in the different areas:

- Legal framework and certification
  - A draft Law on legality of timber in Ukraine has been produced as well as a Study on the impact of EU directive (in force in 2013).
  - It must be pointed out that the law has not been approved due to the opposition of the State Agency on Forestry (owning 65% of forestry of Ukraine) mainly due to the timber tracking system proposed.
  - On the other hand implementation of the law has other administrative problems like necessary agreement of the Ministry of Agriculture, responsible for over 30% of the forest area.
- Timber smuggling and data bases
  - The second edition of the executive summaries includes an analysis of smuggling up to 2010, the results concerning illegal timbering are however still unclear. FLEG nevertheless has participated actively in the training and capacitation of foresters through practical documents (summary of legislation, protocols including practical forms, best practices etc).
  - It has been stressed that some documents are currently in use in the university.
- Private participation and timber trade. A sociological study was carried out with the participation of the Timber Processing Association companies and was based on interviews carried out by experts. Private participation poses a potential conflict, however as at present the category of the timber (in view to its taxation) is not clear and high quality timber may be classified as biomass, which due to the corruption problem in the country is usual, and entails opposed interests.

FLEG as regional project is more efficient than individual national projects: 1) improved communication 2) transfer of knowledge (Russian support has been very valuable in Ukraine) 3) diffusion of information/documents (documents have been produced in Ukrainian language, however) 4) higher efficiency (common seminars, experts, etc).

The focal point of the project agrees that the delay in the project has mainly been due to the bad initial organisation and may not be attributed to the national authorities.

**Confirmation of hypotheses, EQ 6:**

Hypothesis	Confirmation
Commission regional interventions have contributed to the strengthening of capacity of institutions to manage trans-boundary natural resources & shared continental water and sea water resources (...) particularly true in the water sector, while (...) biodiversity and strengthening of civil bodies have been limited. The results have been in general modest although a certain institutional development has been identified (..)	<b>Confirmed.</b> Biodiversity has not been considered. Water Governance in the Western EECCA countries has reinforced the water sector (continental waters), mainly through the river basin management and quality standards, so that river basin management in transboundary areas has been improved as well as cooperation with neighbours as a result of the project. The results, however, have not yet materialized in legislative actions because of political and institutional instability.
FLEG has contributed, despite the delays in implementation, to the improved management and protection of forests and forestry resources. (...) AP FLEGT despite the production of a number of reports and studies little - if any - progress has been identified. (...) some progress has been registered in terms of improved legal framework and governmental competences in some countries (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Moldova and Georgia); (..)	<b>Confirmed.</b> The progress of FLEG in 2011-2012 has been higher than in 2009-2010, due to the bad initial organisation and may not be attributed to the national authorities. A draft Law on legality of timber has been produced as well as many practical documents to help enforcement. The Government is interested in the recommendations (to be introduced in Committee of Reforms) but approval is still under study. Participation of private sector is still poor, and other aspects like databases on Timber Illegal Trade or Vulnerable Areas while produced remain still unreliable. Ukraine together with Russia is one the most active participants in FLEG.
Commission regional interventions have supported (...) cooperation activities aimed at the fulfilment of international commitments by ENP countries, but the state of ratification is very modest. Water agreements have been supported (...) with significant success in the East (Black Sea).	<b>Not confirmed:</b> No UNECE representative has been identified in Georgia.
Commission regional interventions have strongly supported quality monitoring and improvement of coastal waters through 9 regional interventions with coherent results. The support has been provided in a continuous manner throughout the evaluation period, with closed interventions being complemented by new one.	<b>Not confirmed:</b> No representatives of the ministries were available (impending elections) and the team leader of a project has been unavailable, as well as the EC Delegation representative of the sector in charge.

**EQ 10: TO WHAT EXTENT HAS THE SELECTED MIX OF FINANCING INSTRUMENTS, AID DELIVERY APPROACHES AND IMPLEMENTATION MODALITIES ENSURED THE SWIFT AND COST-EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COMMISSION'S SUPPORT TO REGIONAL COOPERATION IN THE TWO ENP REGIONS?**

**East-Invest**

Lack of flexibility: Ukrainian beneficiaries would appreciate more flexibility in the membership rules. Following the signature of the grant agreement, the list of partners cannot be modified, no new potential members can access. Many of the 27 Chambers of commerce in the country would like to become a "partner".

**Transport sector:**

Interviews point to the fact that technical tasks should be more flexible in relation to possible changes which can occur along the implementation of projects, deepening the experience with private transport operators.

**Confirmation of hypotheses, EQ 10:**

Hypothesis	Confirmation?
The low degree of references to the institutional determinants in the project documents can be explained by the fact that the analysis is already carried out in the strategic documents and/or the choice between a centralised or decentralised project approaches automatically implies an analysis of the institutional context and beneficiary capacities.	<b>Not Confirmed.</b> No evidence available.
Absorption capacity of the beneficiaries is lower in the ENP East and/or beneficiaries' identification is more difficult.	<b>Partially Confirmed.</b> Many Institutions still in a transition process.

**3.3 CONCLUSIONS**

- No evidence of any transfer of experience from the ENP South available.
- There is no coordination mechanism between bilateral and regional projects.
- EQ 3: Support provided in the framework of SMEs Regional projects has been more oriented toward the provision of support to intermediate organisations than to private businesses, so far.
- EQ 4: Support of the EU has targeted the transport administrations of the Traceca region, with the objective of progressively strengthening their capabilities essentially through a Long-Term Strategy and its related Action Plans.
- EQ 5: Regional interventions have supported the development of energy policies and market development but the final results are not as successful because of administrative problems of Inogate which hampered communication with institutions as well as institutional instability which paralysed legislative development. No direct regional support to interconnection and other regional energy flows has been identified (other than technical assistance and calibration).
- EQ6: Water interventions while supported by regional programs have been affected by the same administrative hindrances of the above mentioned energy interventions.

## Egypt Country Note

Country	Timing	Expert(s)	Primary focus
Egypt	24-28/09/2012	Marc Lautier, José Carnicer Micol Eminente (replacement of Ms Petrucci)	<b>EQs 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Relevance, coherence / complementarity</li> <li>- Trade and Private sector</li> <li>- Energy</li> <li>- Natural Resources Management</li> <li>- Migration,</li> <li>- Democratic Governance / Justice</li> <li>- Civil Society</li> <li>- Aid modalities</li> </ul>

### 4.1 INTRODUCTION

#### The role of the EUD in Egypt with regard to regional projects

Support for the Enhanced Integration and the Improved Security of the Euro-Mediterranean Energy Market (MED-EMIP) was the only regional intervention with a country based supervision by the EC Delegation. This anomaly is explained by some technical problems encountered during the early stages of implementation of the project (poor performance of the PMU as poor performance of the overall project leading to the change of the PMU and to the transfer of the supervision to the Delegation. EC supervision through its official in charge was able to significantly improve the results of the project adding a political support that ensured its final success. Obviously this case cannot be extrapolated to other projects.

Except in this case, in the period of the evaluation the EUD did not participate in the design and implementation of the regional projects, but it participated sometimes in their monitoring. The EUD is not satisfied with the existing communication channels. Information on regional interventions is not provided in an efficient form. *"We need a mapping of all projects!"*

At the same time, the EUD underlines that it has not enough resources to follow (nor to implement) regional projects. According to interviewees, the synergies and complementarities between regional and bilateral programmes are low.

#### The counterparts of the EU in Egypt

According to donors' views, including the EUD, there has been an excess supply of aid to Egypt, already before the revolution, this in light of the low absorption capacity. Since the Arab Spring, this capacity has diminished because of a lack of policy orientation.

The Ministry of international cooperation under the umbrella of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) is the EU's, and other donors' counterpart in Egypt. The division of labour is as follows: the Ministry of international cooperation is in charge of financing issues, the MFA deals with all projects with a political dimension, including regional projects and there usually is a national point of contact for each regional programme.

Invest in Med counterpart in Egypt is the General Authority for Investment and Free Zones (GAFI). GAFI was established in the late 1970s and, over time, has assumed responsibility for a wide range of investment related activities. In the late 1990s, the Government added to GAFI's mandate the function of investment promotion. A new Ministry of Investment was created in 2004 with a wide range of responsibilities including supervision of GAFI. Last summer, the previous GAFI chairman was promoted as the new Ministry of Investment.

The national counterpart for the EuroMed Migration and EuroMed Justice is the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the institution coordinating EU technical cooperation in the field of Governance, Justice, Migration and Security. In these areas, the EC submits requests for institutional cooperation through the MFA, which receives dispatches and supervises the requests to the relevant line Ministries.

The key Ministries involved in EuroMed Migration have been the Ministry of Manpower and Migration for EuroMed Migration, and the Ministry of Justice for EuroMed Justice.



## 4.2 EVIDENCE COLLECTED

### EQ1: ENP & Regional Priorities

**EQ 1: TO WHAT EXTENT DID THE COMMISSION'S SUPPORT TO REGIONAL COOPERATION IN THE TWO ENP REGIONS RESPOND TO THE PRIORITIES AND NEEDS OF THE TWO REGIONS WHILE REFLECTING THE ENP OBJECTIVES, BUILDING ON BEST PRACTICES FROM THE PAST REGIONAL COOPERATION AND TAKING INTO ACCOUNT REGIONAL SPECIFICITIES?**

#### Overall level

- The ENP South policy is disconnected from ENP East. The only link found is related to the transfer of knowledge between Invest in Med and East invest, whereby the latter was inspired by the success of the former.
- Donors' coordination in Egypt is good (monthly donor meeting at UNDP). EU coordination with MS is complex and complete, based on monthly or bimonthly meetings at the different levels and for the different sectors. However, this strong coordination is mainly related to the country-level programmes and it appears that MS and other donors have little – if any – knowledge / information concerning EU regional projects.

**MED-EMIP and related projects (MED-REG and MED-ENEC).** MED-EMIP and related projects (MED REG and MED ENEC) do respond to regional priorities, in the case of MED-EMIP, it has been strongly supported by the League of Arab States (LAS) which has increased its regional dimension. One of the main outcomes of Medemip, is NEEAPS (Arab energy efficiency guidelines issued from EU directives), which gives country members the right to draft a National Energy Efficiency Plan (already drafted and approved by Lebanon and Tunisia). It must be stated that this project has been supervised directly by the EC Delegation in Egypt.

#### EuroMed Migration and EuroMed Justice

- Even though cooperation on Migration is very relevant in the Euro-Med region, EU and ENP-South agendas are very different, not to say conflicting. More precisely, there is evidence that while Egypt was keen to strengthen the dialogue on “legal migration”, and on “migration and development”, the EU has focused primarily its cooperation with ENP-South partners on “illegal migration”.
- The Egyptian counterparts of both the EuroMed Migration and EuroMed Justice programmes stressed that Euro-Med Cooperation is very relevant in the areas of Migration and Judicial cooperation. To increase ownership, both counterparts expressed their intention to be in the lead of the cooperation process; to have more say in the definition of national and regional priorities; and to propose the main sub-sectors of future EU interventions.

#### **Confirmation of hypotheses, EQ 1:**

Hypothesis	Confirmation?
The contribution of policy dialogue to the regional cooperation monitoring process is limited. No evidence that the selected interventions do respond to the countries' actual priorities.	<b>Partially confirmed.</b> Where the selected interventions do respond to the countries' actual priorities, as is the case for EuroMed Migration, there is a clash in EC and ENP-South countries approaches and agendas. However, when there is already a support from existing regional institutions (like League of Arab States), it improves the regional dimension.
For the ENP Southern region, a more active role is recognized to the partner countries and to collective decision-making processes.	<b>Confirmed.</b> National institutions and stakeholders stressed their intention to be the leaders of the cooperation agenda with the EU.
No or little transfer of experience between the two ENP regions during the evaluation period.	<b>Confirmed.</b> At the field level, the ENP South policy is disconnected from ENP East.
Coordination and complementarity between EC regional programmes and MS interventions are rare and have not always been actively pursued.	<b>Partially confirmed.</b> Some interventions like MED-EMIP (or MED-REG) are fully coordinated with actions promoted by other donors.

**EQ 2: TO WHAT EXTENT DID THE COMMISSION'S SUPPORT TO REGIONAL COOPERATION IN THE TWO ENP REGIONS ADD VALUE TO - AND COMPLEMENT - BILATERAL, CROSS-BORDER AND INTERREGIONAL COOPERATION?**

**Overall level**

- The added value of Regional Project is recognized by both the EUD and local beneficiaries: regional projects are viewed as relevant and effective because they create/facilitate/improve dialogue and cooperation between partners within the South-Med and between the EU and the South-Med partners.
- The “peer to peer” mechanism has been quite successful in many cases in the region. One advantage of the regional projects is the opportunity to target different kinds of beneficiaries, at a different level, than bilateral interventions, because they can in a way “by-pass” the official government to government cooperation channel. This relative degree of freedom allows targeting beneficiaries at a meso or micro level more efficiently. It complements the bilateral approach.
- However, the lack of knowledge on regional interventions reduces the potential for coordination at EUD level.
- EUD is not aware of CBC projects.

**Invest in Med.** A twinning project, “Institutional Strengthening of the General Authority for Investment and Free Zones” was implemented from 2008 to 2010, between GAFI and the Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology (BMW) and Baden Württemberg International (bw-i) and as Junior Partner the Austrian Agency for European Integration and Economic Development (AEI). But, the project had no contacts with Invest in Med. For GAFI, “*It was something completely different*”. In the final report of the project, there is not one reference to Invest in Med. However, both projects seem to have partly targeted similar activities in the field of Investment promotion<sup>179</sup>.

**EuroMed Migration, EuroMed Justice and Anna Lindh Foundation.** EuroMed Migration, EuroMed Justice and Anna Lindh Foundation succeeded in opening-up a dialogue on – respectively - migration, justice and intercultural dialogue, while South-Med partner countries – including Egypt - were not keen to discuss those subjects bilaterally.

**Confirmation of hypotheses, EQ 2:**

Hypothesis	Confirmation?
Challenges and needs addressed through regional projects can be best tackled through the regional approach. There is an added value of regional approach.	<b>Confirmed.</b> In the most sensitive areas (e.g. Governance, Migration, Civil Society), the regional approach was very necessary, as there was no space for bilateral cooperation.
There are few identified linkages between regional and bilateral interventions. There is no structured coordination mechanism between regional and bilateral programmes. (...).	<b>Confirmed.</b>
Similar lack of complementarity and coordination between regional cooperation and activities financed under the inter-regional and the cross-border envelopes	<b>Confirmed</b> : No links with CBC project.

**EQ 3: TO WHAT EXTENT HAS THE COMMISSION'S SUPPORT TO REGIONAL COOPERATION IN THE TWO ENP REGIONS CONTRIBUTED TO ENHANCED REGIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITHIN THE ENP REGIONS AND TO ECONOMIC INTEGRATION BETWEEN EACH OF THE ENP REGIONS AND THE EU?**

**Overall level**

- The EU is Egypt's main trade partner with 35 % of its total trade flows (2010). Following the entry into force in 2004 of the EU-Egypt Association Agreement, the EU has granted a complete dismantling of customs duties on Egyptian industrial products and a list of agricultural products

<sup>179</sup> The twinning project activities list include : “*Benchmarking Egypt against its competitors : A full-fledged benchmarking study for Egypt against its competitor was developed, as well as the methodology for Egypt's strategic positioning within the international market for FDI (...)* ; “*Introduce best practice IPA and PA management operational Manual*”

exported to the EU. Parallel to the dismantling, the Government of Egypt has implemented a gradual abolition of customs duties on European products and some agricultural products. Trade integration advanced in June 2010 with the entry into force of the EU-Egypt agreement on further liberalisation of trade in agricultural, processed agricultural products and fish and fishery products. However, the process towards liberalisation of trade in services has stagnated.

- EC bilateral Trade-related assistance during the evaluation period has contributed to the opening of the Egyptian economy. The main support was through the Trade Enhancement Program (TEP) during 2004-2007 : Its capacity-building component (TEP A) strengthened the Ministry of Trade and facilitated EU-Egypt sectoral regulatory and technical dialogue; The sector budget support (SBS) and customs components (TEP B & C) enhanced the foreign trade facilitation policies and the development of a comprehensive customs reform plan. In addition, two programmes to support implementation of the Association Agreement (SAAP) have been implemented since 2007 and provide support in different areas, notably through twinning operations.
- Egypt trade agreements portfolio include: GAFTA; Agadir FTA; COMESA, with East Africa; bilateral agreements with Turkey, EFTA and MERCOSUR.

### **Invest in Med**

- The beneficiary, GAFI, is satisfied with the quality of the assistance provided, the activities and the communication within the network. GAFI was leader or co-leader of several activities (MedPort, Med Venture, Meda Finance, ...) and it benefited from significant transfer of experience. But it is unable to assess the impact on SMEs.
- Sustainability of the network. Since the end of the project (12/2011) the dialogue has been maintained with Invest in Med partners (Tunisia FIPA, Morocco ANDI; a few EU partners) and transfer of experience implemented (on regional investment mapping with Morocco). GAFI has bilateral agreements with several foreign Investment Promotions Agencies (IPAs) and Egyptian organisations. Recently, GAFI built a consortium to apply for a CBC project with Tunisia, Morocco, Greece,...in the agro-food sector (for dairy products), with members of the Invest in Med network.

### **Support to Agadir**

- For the Ministry of trade, the Agadir FTA is a successful process. The Agadir Technical Unit (ATU) provided a lot of inputs (studies, training on technical issues,...). However data provided by the Ministry on the use of Euromed certificates in Egypt's trade in the region does not confirm an increase in trade under the Agadir framework.
- South-South trade is not at a priority for Egypt, whereas expansion of exports to the EU is a strategic goal. The JICA Transport Masterplan under preparation, that plans transport networks in Egypt for the next 20 years, includes the design of a new train-road transport corridor from the Red Sea to the Mediterranean, to allow Chinese-Asian products to get re-exported to the EU, after final assembling or packaging in Egypt.

### **Support to FEMIP**

- EIB is a slim organisation, without the internal resources to provide the TA that our local counterpart needs to set up and implement the projects. (IFC for instance has an integrated TA department, to accompany its financing interventions). EC "Support to FEMIP" thus is instrumental, because it provides the necessary TA resources to achieve FEMIP projects.
- NIF has the same function – it provides resources for TA. But NIF is more difficult to implement, because the EIB needs another IFI partner. One advantage is to encourage cooperation and synergies between the European IFIs, in a field where cooperation efforts are rare. In addition, NIF gives the possibility to benefit from a subsidy and to offer more competitive interest rates.
- Multiplier effects of EC support to FEMIP are impossible to assess (comparison between the cost of a TA in 100 000 of € and EIB loans in million €) but high.
- Interview among the staff of an Equity fund, in which the EIB has invested (Capital Risk) demonstrates a significant impact on the Fund's capacity to attract investors (demonstration effect) and an effective leverage effect on SMEs growth.

### **Confirmation of hypotheses, EQ 3:**

Hypothesis	Confirmation?
The network building activities were successful.	<b>Confirmed.</b>

However the sustainability of the regional networks is fairly dependant on EC stimulus.	
The overall impact of (non-financial) regional projects in strengthening private sector competitiveness and business cooperation is low. Direct (non-financial) regional support to the PS was extremely low, so far.	<b>Confirmed</b>
Credit supply schemes to the PS and SMEs have been relevant and effective. Regional cooperation initiatives have contributed to increase access to funding to SMEs in ENP South. The inter-regional initiative NIF (both ENP countries), has significantly contributed to increase access to funding by SMEs.	<b>Confirmed</b>
The EC has contributed to a significant extent to increase trade potential within the ENP South region and between ENP South and the EU. However, the extent to which EC support has translated in increased sub-regional trade has been limited.	<b>Confirmed:</b> increase of trade potential between ENP South and the EU <b>Not confirmed:</b> Increase of trade potential between ENP South and the EU. <b>Confirmed:</b> Low impact on sub-regional trade.

**EQ 5: TO WHAT EXTENT HAS THE COMMISSION'S SUPPORT TO REGIONAL COOPERATION IN THE TWO ENP REGIONS CONTRIBUTED TO THE ENHANCED SAFETY AND SECURITY OF THE ENERGY FLOWS?**

**MED-REG II (Energy regulators)**

The project consists basically in a Forum for Mediterranean regulators, which agreed to meet every six months to discuss common issues related to the harmonisation of standards. It must be stated that TSO (Technical System Operators, in charge of dispatching electricity) have different roles in the Southern region than in the EU as in practice there is not a proper free electricity market, so the goals are different.

The agreements made by MED-REG are channelled through MED-EMIP, and as main outcomes of both interventions may be quoted: 1) Normalized rules for contracting 2) Energy banking scheme (electricity produced by independent generators, normally using renewables, is saved in the grid, by means of a balance input/output).

**MED-EMIP - Support for the Enhanced Integration and the Improved Security of the Euro-Mediterranean Energy Market**

The deadline for this intervention was 2010 but the duration was extended by 15 months.

MED-EMIP benefited from the political support of the Arab League, which agreed to its backing because of the technical focus (as opposed to a political focus). As a result, MED-EMIP is the only regional program in the Southern region to actively include Israel.

Following the emergence – at the early stages of implementation - of some non technical problems linked to the PMU as well as its poor performance, the PMU was changed and the supervision of the transferred the supervision to the Delegation (see also section 1.1).

MED-EMIP and MED-ENEC (Energy Efficiency in Construction Sector-Phase) are donors of RECREE (Regional Center of Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency) a think tank funded by the German and the Danish cooperation.

Despite the initial problems (including a bad ROM), MED-EMIP has as main target the country ownership, and has introduced a “demand driven” approach which has proven successful changing philosophy from “top down” to “bottom up”, and in only developing projects relevant to two or more countries.

The “Center for Oil Shale” created by MED-EMIP in Jordan (with large shale resources) also includes Morocco as a stakeholder.

On the other hand another outcome of MED-EMIP like “Updating the electricity Redrig” (issued from data provided by a regional centre sponsored by the Arab League) has been the basis for the Mediterranean Solar Plan.

As regards policy another outcome of MED-EMIP is NEEAPS (Arab energy efficiency guidelines issued from EU directives). All the countries of the League of Arab States (LAS) are entitled to draft a National Energy Efficiency Plan which has been already drafted and approved by Lebanon and Tunisia (Egyptian to be approved very soon). Its approval by the rest of Arab countries is on the way.

As regards the involvement of Israel two main interventions have been carried out: 1) Energy Virtual Office (supporting electricity interconnection between West bank and Gaza to Israel that has not been finally implemented) 2) Solar for peace: includes five projects to electrify villages in the OTP (the largest one covers 300 villages), and partially funded by the World Bank. It must be stated that electrification included funding a power plant located in Israel.

Interviews with representative of LAS showed a certain lack of eagerness in including Israel in a regional program even if it only deals with technical issues. The institution would be more comfortable with a regional program aimed only at Arab States or better at LAS members.

MED-EMIP has also participated as donor in roundtables organized by the World Bank on renewables, and energy efficiency. Although the World Bank is a main funding institution in energy infrastructure (i.e. 140 Mw combined gas natural and solar plant (20 MW); transmission line from Red Sea to Nile, transmission lines from power plants to residential connections, interconnections projected from Tunisia to Italia etc) representative of the WB has stressed that MEDEMIP did not participate in these projects but supported ancillary activities like training and promotion.

#### **MED-ENEC, energy efficiency and the use of solar energy in the construction sector, through capacity building, fiscal and economic instruments and pilot projects**

According to the representative of the League of Arab States, its support of MEDEMIP/MEDENEC, is not exempt of some problems for the institution, the first of them being obviously the presence of Israel. A special project for the area not involving the rest of the countries might be more easily accepted.

On the other hand the limited geographical frame (LAS includes 22 countries but only 8 of them are included in ENPI) also puts some strain on the political support.

In fact, the impact of MED-ENEC/MED-EMIP goes beyond their geographical frame, so Sudan has recently approved its National Energy Efficiency Plan according to NEEAS (see below) but MED-ENEC cannot provide technical assistance because the country is not covered. Mauritania and Yemen are also interested in the guidelines with the same limitation.

MED-ENEC I (followed by MED-ENEC II) main outcomes include:

- Street lighting: improvement of street lighting where MED-ENEC provided only technical assistance but succeeded at obtaining funds from the Ministry of Finances to implement the actions.
- Cogeneration and ESCOs (Energy Services Company<sup>180</sup>): developing feasibility studies, although their implementation has not been very successful (subsidized prices of energy), an indirect outcome has been the creation of ESCOs (7 private enterprises and 9 distribution companies), now working in more than 40 projects related mainly with lighting and boilers (these projects are easier to implement and monitor) with investments accounting for 26 millions LE (3 million euro).
- On the other hand the development of these ESCOs has led to the creation of a "Loan Guarantee Scheme" (funded by German funds) where registered ESCO receive 76% of the investment (the beneficiary must pay for 20%, and the rest is provided by the ESCO).

UNDP is another stakeholder in the current Energy Efficiency scheme and is providing its support to implement similar projects, like those developed by Medenec in Egypt, in other countries.

At present, the main outcome, of this cooperation is the CFL (Compact Fluorescent Lamp) campaign that has distributed over 6 million CFL in Egypt and the implementation of efficient street lighting mobilizing funds from several donors.

<sup>180</sup> ESCOs are, in short, companies that provide energy or energy savings to the customer using the customer's own installations, the basic differences with a maintenance company are that they are usually paid through the energy or energy saving provided and they participate in the investment.



**Confirmation of hypothesis, EQ 5:**

Hypothesis	Confirmation?
The Commission has stimulated and supported indirectly reforms in the energy sector through specific regional interventions leading to significant progress (...) in the Maghreb countries, but no specific regional intervention aimed at convergent policy has been identified (there are however several bilateral interventions)	<b>Confirmed:</b> It must be stressed however that although MED-EMIP (Support for the Euro-Mediterranean Energy Market Integration) is not a policy oriented intervention it has as one of its outstanding outcomes the Arab energy efficiency guidelines which entitles the signatories to develop an Energy efficiency plan framing a future convergent policy.
Commission regional interventions have contributed to a limited extent to the improvement of existing gas infrastructure and to the development of new – safer and more secure-gas infrastructure and interconnections in both regions (...) evidence collected to date does not allow to assess the contribution RI to the improvement of the physical interconnections of electricity and to the progressive integration of the Israeli/Palestinian electricity and gas markets	<b>Partially confirmed.</b> No direct support to infrastructure was provided in the framework of regional cooperation although training and/or TA was provided in connection to projects implemented by other organizations (WB or UNDP) mainly concerning training or technical assistance. Some successful actions like those developed by MEDENEC (notably CFL change or street lighting) will be implemented on large scale in other countries by UNDP. Concerning <u>Israeli/Palestinian energy markets several actions have been actually identified</u> : 1.-Energy Virtual Office (finally not implemented); 2) Solar for peace (on-going and partially funded by the WB). The projects were implicitly accepted by the League of Arab States, which however, does not seem especially keen on it.
Reforms in the Energy sector leading to increased market integration have been supported through EU regional interventions. Clear outcomes in the form of regional agreements leading to market integration have been put in place only in the Maghreb countries (..)	<b>Confirmed:</b> In addition to the Maghreb Energy Market, MED REG has also fostered actions to ease a future market integration (i.e. 1) Normalized rules for contracting 2) Energy banking scheme)
Commission regional interventions have not directly addressed environmental issues of the energy sector (...)	<b>Confirmed:</b> There are not specific interventions related to environmental issues of the energy sector other than, indirectly, renewable and energy efficiency. It must be stressed however that the Southern region is less critical than the Eastern one on the issue as coal plants and hydropower plants are singularities in the region.
Commission regional interventions have supported sustainability of energy supply in both regions (...). Effectiveness has been greater in the Southern region than in the Eastern region (...) the Southern region has made significant progress, particularly Morocco and Egypt, as is to be expected taking into account the large number of interventions in the field	<b>Confirmed:</b> In addition to the interventions cited before, RECREE (supported up to 2012 by MEDEMIP) is at present working on a “National Action Plan for Renewables” for all Arab states to be issued in 2013.

**EQ 6: TO WHAT EXTENT HAS THE COMMISSION'S SUPPORT TO REGIONAL COOPERATION IN THE TWO ENP REGIONS CONTRIBUTED TO THE STRENGTHENING OF THE SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION OF THE NATURAL RESOURCES?**

**Sustainable Water Integrated Management Support Mechanism II**

Neither information nor proper meetings available.

The only meeting related to EQ6 was held with Holding company for Water and Wastewater, which received from 2005-2009, 80 million euro in funds to strengthen the sector.



These funds have been used for: 1) Elaboration of a masterplan for the sector, 2) Technical assistance 3) Mobile labs to be used only in wastewater and water plants.

The holding will apply for H2020 support.

### Horizon 2020

Despite the collaboration of the EUD and the efforts deployed by a consultant recruited with the aim of facilitating the set-up of meetings, the expert has been unable to retrieve the information sought. Efforts are ongoing to contact relevant stakeholders with a view to retrieve relevant information both through the analysis of documentation and through conference calls.

Efforts have been deployed to set-up meetings with the following set of stakeholders: i) Country responsible of ENPI Horizon 2020 Capacity Building/Mediterranean Environment Programme ii) Egyptian Ministry of State For Environmental Affairs iii) Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation iv) EUD Sector Manager in charge of Environment) Country responsible of the project Sustainable Water Integrated Management II (ongoing but resulting from activities carried out during the evaluation period in SWIM I).

Efforts are on-going to contact relevant stakeholders with a view to set-up conference calls.

### **Confirmation of hypothesis, EQ 6:**

<b>Hypothesis</b>	<b>Confirmation</b>
Commission regional interventions have contributed to the strengthening of capacity of institutions to manage trans-boundary natural resources & shared continental water and sea water resources (...) particularly true in the water sector, while (...) biodiversity and strengthening of civil bodies have been limited. The results have been in general modest although some institutional development has been identified (..)	<b>Not Confirmed</b>
Commission regional interventions have supported (...) cooperation activities aimed at the fulfilment of international commitments by ENP countries, but the state of ratification is very modest.	<b>Not confirmed:</b> No UNECE representative has been identified
Commission regional interventions have strongly supported quality monitoring and improvement of coastal waters through 9 regional interventions with coherent results. The support has been provided in a continuous manner throughout the evaluation period, with closed interventions being complemented by new one.	<b>Not confirmed.</b> No representatives of the ministries were available.

### **EQ 7 TO WHAT EXTENT HAS THE COMMISSION'S SUPPORT TO REGIONAL COOPERATION IN THE TWO ENP REGIONS CONTRIBUTED TO THE STRENGTHENING OF REGIONAL CAPACITIES & COOPERATION IN THE FIELD OF MIGRATION MANAGEMENT AND TO THE FOSTERING OF PARTNERSHIPS RELATED TO FOREIGN POLICY & SECURITY ISSUES?**

#### Overall level

- ✓ Under the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership, regional programmes succeeded in opening up a dialogue between the Euro-Mediterranean Partner Countries on political and security issues. This dialogue aimed at building a shared understanding of emerging Security and Migration issues, and at putting the basis for a common area of cooperation. Taking into due consideration the political climate in the ENP South countries, EC regional programmes on Migration and Security had the merit of putting the basis for a political dialogue on these issues.
- ✓ Even though the concrete impact of EC regional programmes on Security and Migration has been low for the final beneficiaries, those programmes had the merit of putting the respective agendas on the table, and launching a more "knowledgeable" debate.

#### EuroMed Migration

- ✓ The official counterpart coordinating Egyptian participation in the programme is the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Other Ministries associated to the programme are: the Ministry of Manpower and Migration; the Ministry of Internal Affairs; the Ministry of Social Solidarity and the Ministry of Defense. The project succeeded to offer a form for dialogue for EU and MEDA countries on issues

of joint interest related to Migration legislation and policies. Nevertheless, the type of activities (working groups and trainings), the level of participation (often based on personal relationships) and the poor follow-up of both meetings and recommendations were an obstacle to the full realization of the project potential. There was little capitalization on the activities, and the sustainability of the network created by the project was low.

- ✓ During the field visit, representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Manpower and Migration; the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Ministry of Social Solidarity expressed at the same time both the overall interest and expectation to still cooperate on Migration, and extremely precise suggestions as to how to improve the ongoing cooperation. The main criticism is due to what is felt as a “clash” in the respective agendas of the EU and Egypt. Nevertheless concrete recommendations for the future have been proposed.
- ✓ On all programmes' components:
  - The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is the programme's *focal point*. Communication has to be channelled via this focal point in order to respect internal coordination procedures.
  - The Egyptian counterpart's perception is that EU tries to impose its own agenda on Security and Migration. It expects to have more say in future programmes and activities, and to launch a new, more comprehensive dialogue on Migration. It does not intend to strengthen the dialogue and technical cooperation on Security.
  - On exchange of expertise, the Egyptian counterpart believes that there is weak EU representation: Egypt appoints its best experts to exchange expertise, but EUMS representation is poor. Participation of EUMS experts (rather than EC programme managers) should be strengthened.
  - On working groups and training activities, the EC has sometimes changed the subjects of the seminars at very short notice, without consulting the Egyptian counterpart. This has created a burden for the participants – who either had to change their presentations or had to be replaced by other experts at the last minute.
  - Project activities have targeted only high officials. More junior officials should also benefit from the programme.
  - “Training the trainers” schemes should be put in place.
  - Equipment should also be provided in future programmes.
- ✓ On the programme's individual components (illegal migration, legal migration, migration and development) and related subjects and activities:
  - EuroMed II focused 85% on illegal migration, and only by 15% on legal migration and development. The Egyptian counterpart understands EU security concerns but is keen to shift the focus of the programme from illegal migration to development and legal migration.
  - The scope of the legal migration component should be broadened. For example, a bilateral agreement has been signed by the Egyptian and Italian Ministries of Labour and Migration, regulating pre-departure training and labour migration schemes. Egypt is keen to develop such schemes at EU level.
  - The scope of the development component should be broadened. For example, more support should be provided to economic development and job creation in Egypt, as well as to asylum.
  - The focus of the development component on remittances is far too restrictive, even though facilitating the transfer of remittances to Egypt is key to foster economic growth and job creation.
  - The transfer of social security rights is also an important issue to be discussed.
  - Social integration of Egyptian migrants in the EU is hard, and migrants are often victims of racism and xenophobia.
- ✓ On logistics:
  - Very often Egyptian officials, as well as officials from the other ENP-South countries, cannot attend the events because of visa restrictions and procedures. Obtaining visas takes a long time and EC invitations - most of the time - are sent out too late. There is no time to comply with the procedures, as 4-6 weeks are required to obtain a visa. EU Ministries of Foreign Affairs are also invited to facilitate the procedures to obtain the visa.
  - Sending invitation letters in due time is also important to comply with internal coordination procedures, as the MFA needs to dispatch invitation letters to the relevant

Ministries. Line Ministries can be copied in the correspondence but the official procedure has to be respected.

- It is necessary to foresee simultaneous interpretation at events, as many of the Egyptian best experts do not speak English and they cannot participate in the project activities if simultaneous interpretation is not provided.
- ✓ On the overall impact of the programme, even though the added value of EuroMed Migration has been to open up a dialogue on Migration, the Egyptian counterpart feels that the number of legal migrants has not increased; concrete results to enhance labour migration and development have not been achieved; and there has been no progress to curb illegal migration.

#### **EUROMESCO – Foreign Policies Institutes**

- ✓ The impact of the programme is low.
- ✓ The people met (EUD, EU MS, National Institutions) only recall that there is a website dedicated to foreign policy institutes in the Euro Mediterranean region, where the relevant institutes can network, share publications on current security issues and exchange information.

#### **Confirmation of hypothesis, EQ 7:**

Hypothesis	Confirmation?
The security and policy dimension in the MEDA/ENP-South-region is sensitive due to the Israeli-Palestinian question, and to asymmetric relations within the MEDA region. Regional programmes have had a limited influence on these dimensions. The difficult relations between Arab countries and Israel on the one hand, and among the Arab ENP-South countries themselves on the other hand, also had an impact on the implementation of EU interventions at regional level.	<b>Confirmed.</b> Political dialogue is crucial to ensure smooth implementation of Euro-Med cooperation in the field of Migration and Security.
The EC interventions in the MEDA/ENP-South region did not aim at strengthening the capacities of Migration Institutions and Agencies, but at networking and exchanging knowledge and practices among MEDA/ENP-South / EU stakeholders, with mixed result. The themes covered by the EC were broad and touched the priorities of the “Global Approach to Migration”. However the impact was very low.	<b>Confirmed.</b> Bilateral programmes would be more appropriate to build the capacities of ENP-South countries in the field of Migration. Security is still a sensitive issues to address in the ENP-South region.
Gender and Human Rights were not systematically integrated in the migration programmes. Only few workshops and activities were carried out on these themes.	<b>Confirmed.</b> In addition, there has been no real capitalization on those programmes’ results.

#### **EQ 8: To what extent and how has the Commission’s support to regional cooperation in the two ENP regions contributed to strengthening good governance in the two regions, notably in the justice sector?**

##### **Overall level**

- ✓ As for Migration and Security, for Governance and Justice the main achievement of the regional programmes has been to open up a dialogue in these areas between Euro-Mediterranean countries. The same cannot be said for Human Rights and Democratisation, on which Euro-Mediterranean cooperation lags behind<sup>181</sup>.
- ✓ Political dialogue (and a common vision) needs to be strengthened in those areas. In particular, synergies with the Arab League shall be explored when programming the next phase of regional cooperation.

<sup>181</sup> In this respect, the clash starts from the level of terminology. The very wording of “democracy” and “human rights” is felt as “imposed” by the EU. A common terminology has to be found when jointly defining the activities (e.g. “equity”, “rights” are considered more appropriate).

- ✓ There has been a demand for sub-regional partnerships (“à la carte”), including one or more EU countries and one or more Mediterranean countries with similar sensitivity and common specific interests (e.g. judicial cooperation on anti-corruption).
- ✓ Bilateral programmes are necessary building blocks for Euro-Med regional cooperation. Strengthening judicial and administrative capacities at local level is a pre-condition for regional cooperation.
- ✓ Local governance also needs to be addressed to improve the condition of women and vulnerable categories in remote and rural areas.
- ✓ The impact of regional programmes in Egypt is low.

### EuroMed Justice

- ✓ Some of the overall and logistical findings summarized under EQ 7 for the EuroMed Migration Programme, are also relevant for the EuroMed Justice Programme:
  - MFA is the *focal point*. Internal coordination mechanisms between MFA and Ministry of Justice are thus the same.
  - Egypt wants to be in the lead and increase its ownership of the programme.
  - Peer EUMS representation in projects activities should be strengthened.
  - Junior officials (under 30) shall be given more space (they are perceived as the real future of the country).
  - “Training the trainers” schemes should be put in place to have a better outreach.
  - Equipment and IT tools are very necessary.
- ✓ More specifically on the programme components:
  - Activities and outputs are grouped together under three components: access to justice; cross-border family disputes and criminal and prison law.
  - The themes were chosen by the EU and, as for EuroMed Migration, the Ministry of Justice is keen to broaden the scope of future cooperation. Specific interest was expressed to foster cooperation on anti-corruption (including ad-hoc judicial cooperation units, asset recovery and witness protection) and organized crime.
  - More broadly, the idea to create deeper partnerships with a selection of Euro-Med countries with similar legal system and sensitivity was expressed.
  - Egyptian participation to EuroMed Justice II has been problematic. Indeed in the past decade, under Mubarak's rule, the Judges Club earned a reputation as an irritating watchdog, persistently confronting the regime over abuses of executive power and threats to the integrity of elections. In May 2005, judges threatened to abdicate their legal obligation to monitor parliamentary elections unless the regime met their demands for electoral reform, crossing a red line that triggered a punishing backlash. This hampered also their participation in the programme's activities. The selection of the participants thus did not become fully transparent. It was mainly based on personal contacts and considered as a reward for “compliant” behaviours. This obviously had a negative impact on the continuity of the programme activities.
  - The management of the action was poor. The consortium implementing the programme is not considered as the most appropriate for this type of action. EUMS institutions would be a more appropriate partner, and would definitely provide added value to the whole management and implementation of the action.
  - More sustainable cooperation is necessary as EuroMed Justice has often been considered as a “shopping-list” of workshops and seminars with limited follow-up and capitalization.
  - The Egyptian counterpart is interested in getting acquainted with EU judicial cooperation mechanisms, and in liaising with EUROJUST and the European Judicial Network.
  - The TAIEX instrument has also been considered a useful tool to further explore in the Justice and Judicial Cooperation set-up in EUMS.

### Enhancing Equality between Men and Women in the Euromed Region (Euro-Med Gender Equality Programme - “EGEP”)

- ✓ The area of gender equality is very relevant for the region and for Egypt. The same goes for the three EGEP components: supporting *de jure* and *de facto* gender equality in the region;

- increasing knowledge on gender-based violence; backing the follow-up to the Istanbul Ministerial Conference on “Strengthening the role of women in society”.
- ✓ Nevertheless, gender equality has a sensitive political nature in the Arab world, and this is reflected in the lack of institutional support to the implementation of the programme, as well as in the general lack of support to gender related interventions both in the region and in Egypt. Political instability does not help in this respect. Indeed, on the one hand, fundamental Islam and its interpretation of the Sharia Law do not favour the situation of women. On the other end, in order to make a clear cut from the Mubarak regime, the current political forces are stepping back on many of the past achievements made to comply with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), and this is further threatening gender equality in Egypt.
  - ✓ On the concrete project outcome, visibility and impact, some of the people met did participate in the activities funded by the EGEP. Nevertheless, they did not recall that these activities were funded by the EC, nor by this specific programme. In addition, there was no evidence of capitalisation on the programme's results. More attention should be provided in the future to follow-up and visibility.
  - ✓ Further to the 2011 Revolution, the number of women's movements increased from 2 to 20. Even though not officially recognized, these movements are gathering a lot of support through the social media. Women of all ages are standing up for their rights, and for the rights of their children. There is a *momentum* to support women organizations and their coalitions. Women's movements are indeed gathering in two main coalitions, and need support to build their capacity in order to structure their dialogue with the relevant institutions (*inter alia*, the Ministry of Social Solidarity and the Ministry of Administrative Development).

#### Confirmation of hypothesis, EQ 8:

Hypothesis	Confirmation ?
Good Governance, Justice, Human Rights, and Democratisation had not been a key objective for regional cooperation in the ENP-South region, nor for bilateral cooperation in Egypt. The main constraint was the sensitiveness of these areas in the region, and more specifically in Egypt under Hosni Mubarak. The EU was not very ambitious and only provided limited funding to regional programmes on Governance, Justice, Human Rights and Democratisation.	<b>Confirmed:</b> the Arab spring in the region, and more specifically the 2011 revolution in Egypt, significantly changed the political scenario. Even though the region, and Egypt, still suffer from political instability, the society is changing. Politicians want to be the owners of their reforms (not only the beneficiaries); the people are still in turmoil and civil society feels that ongoing changes are irreversible. There is thus a new window of opportunities to address the past shortcomings.
There is room for stronger EU support to regional mechanisms in these sectors. Regional dialogue needs to take into consideration individual countries' policies, perspectives and sensitiveness.	<b>Confirmed:</b> Bilateral programmes would be more appropriate to build the capacities of ENP-South countries in the field of governance and justice. Democratisation and human rights are still sensitive issues to address in the ENP-South region. More space should be given to the Egyptian counterparts to increase ownership and sustainability.
The impact in terms of democratization, improved capacity of the beneficiary institutions & compliance with International conventions at country level needs to be further assessed.	The concrete impact of EC regional programmes is rather limited in Egypt.



**EQ9: To what extent has the Commission's support to regional cooperation in the two ENP regions contributed to increased socio-cultural collaboration within the ENP regions and between each of the ENP regions and the EU through enhanced cooperation & contacts between Non-State actors?**

### Overall level

- ✓ EC Euro-Med regional programmes on Civil Society have a top-down approach. The partnership (State and CSOs) is hybrid. In Egypt, before the 2011 Revolution, the State Security had full control over CSOs. These had no freedom and a very limited margin of manoeuvre. The relevant Ministries (e.g. Ministry of Social Solidarity, Ministry of Education) permanently obstructed the registration and the activities of CSOs. Foreign funding was considered suspicious, and mostly forbidden. The context for NGOs is not very different today, even though the 2011 Revolution shows that things are changing as people will continue to stand up for their rights. They badly need support to strengthen their capacities!
- ✓ The people met believe that EU civil society programmes are very relevant. Nevertheless, they all pointed out a number of major shortcomings that should be addressed (cost-free) in order to multiply exponentially the impact of the programmes, and extend their outreach to the whole population rather than to decision-makers only. In particular, they believe that:
  - The top-down approach of those programmes makes them beneficial only for an *élite*.
  - A reasonable effort would be necessary and sufficient to multiply the outreach and make the programme beneficial for the public, including population in remote areas where social and inter-cultural dialogue is most necessary.
  - More strategic thinking on the feedback, capitalization and impact of the individual activities shall be carried out (e.g. follow-up on the events; capitalize on the database of contacts; rationalize the spending of networking events; exploit new social platforms like facebook, etc.). Indeed, it is felt that funding so many seminars, ceremonies and networking events is not cost-effective; there is little follow-up on the activities and no real capitalization on the network.
- ✓ There is a clear *momentum* to support CSOs in Egypt and in the region. Today, the most successful implementing partners who succeed to mediate between State Institutions and CSOs in Egypt are International Organisations (e.g. UN Women, UNDP), which have a better leverage than ordinary foreign donors to carry out a constructive dialogue with Egyptian authorities.
- ✓ Bilateral programmes are necessary building blocks for more structured regional programmes.

### Anna Lindh Foundation for the Dialogue between Cultures:

- ✓ The Anna Lindh Foundation aims at bringing people and organizations of the Euro-Med region closer, and at promoting dialogue through joint work on projects in the field of culture, education, science, human rights, sustainable development, empowerment of women and arts. The Foundation was established and is co-financed by the EU and 43 Euro-Med partner countries (incl. EUMS) to support the implementation of the third pillar of the Barcelona Process, i.e. the "social, cultural and human partnership". The main activities consist in facilitating structured networking and partnership among civil society at national and regional level (so-called "network of networks"); allocating grants (not funded by the EC as ineligible) to support field activities; organizing awareness raising campaigns and events.
- ✓ The Foundation has an interesting mandate; it produces high-quality academic publications aiming at promoting intercultural dialogue; provides small grants to activities promoting intercultural dialogue to be at grass-root level (e.g. micro-grants, projects in local schools); and organizes a number of networking events across the Euro-Med region - whose participation is coordinated at national level by national coordinators.
- ✓ The network consists of national networks of State Institutions and CSOs. If this structure was necessary under the past regime for the existence of the network and the implementation of the activities, the Arab spring civil society turmoil shows that new synergies between State Institutions and CSO have to be explored, and new mechanisms have to be introduced to strengthen the independence and watchdog capacities of CSOs in Egypt and in the region.
- ✓ The main concerns are:



- The cost-effectiveness of the action.
- The hybrid nature of the network, where national coordinators are State representatives (or are selected by State representatives).
- The non-capitalization of the activities (which have no real follow-up).
- The sustainability of the network (where people come and go).
- Last but not least - the target group, which should be shifted from decision-makers to population (grassroots level). Indeed, the approach is top-down thus the impact is low.

#### **TRESMED (Civil Society Dialogue):**

- ✓ TRESMED aims at enhancing the consultative role of economic and social partners, and at giving social and economic agents a framework for an institutional dialogue - through training, study visits, seminars, networking and exchange of experiences.
- ✓ The people met only recall that there was a programme with a top-down approach, where high-level representatives of social parties in the Euro Mediterranean region could network and exchange information. One consultant recalls to have contributed to the programme through her participation to a specific study, but she just received a specific request for inputs and had no feedback on their follow-up, nor any comprehensive understanding of the overall programme.
- ✓ The area is relevant, but the impact and visibility of the programme are low.

#### **Confirmation of hypothesis, EQ 9:**

Hypothesis	Confirmation
The EC regional interventions had a limited impact on capacity development of civil society organizations (CSOs) in Egypt before the 2011 Revolution.	<b>Confirmed.</b>
The <i>fora</i> and networks created in the framework of EC regional programmes contributed to the exchange of practices and knowledge to improve mutual understanding. Awareness of different regional ENPI projects is limited even though tools and products related to specific projects are useful; the main visibility tools are specific websites, conferences and publications. There is now a tendency to use social networks.	<b>Confirmed.</b>
The dispersion of limited funds across a wide range of projects, activities and beneficiaries limited the impact of the regional programmes both in Egypt and in the region.	<b>Confirmed.</b>

#### **EQ 10: TO WHAT EXTENT HAS THE SELECTED MIX OF FINANCING INSTRUMENTS, AID DELIVERY APPROACHES AND IMPLEMENTATION MODALITIES ENSURED THE SWIFT AND COST-EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COMMISSION'S SUPPORT TO REGIONAL COOPERATION IN THE TWO ENP REGIONS?**

##### **Overall level**

- Institutional instability in Egypt is high now: 4 Ministers were nominated at the head of the Ministry of Trade and at the Ministry of Finance in one single year while within the Ministry of Finance 88 new appointments were registered in the last 2 weeks at the MFA. But administration at mid-level has not changed.
- Traditionally Egypt has benefited from more aid from foreign donors that it has been able to deal with, notably at the bilateral level. One major reason was its low absorption capacity. This excess supply of aid has increased since the Arab Spring because of a slower decision-making process and a lack of policy orientation. (During its last meeting with the World Bank, the Ministry of international cooperation proposed 38 priority sectors!)

#### **Confirmation of hypothesis, EQ 10:**

Hypothesis	Confirmation?
The low degree of references to the institutional determinants in the project documents can be explained by the fact that the analysis is already carried out in the strategic documents and/or the choice between a centralised or decentralised project approach automatically implies an analysis of the institutional context and beneficiary capacities.	<b>Not confirmed</b>

Absorption capacity of the beneficiaries better in the ENP South than in the East and/or beneficiaries identification easier.	<b>Not confirmed</b> in the case of Egypt
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#### 4.3 CONCLUSIONS

- ✓ Field findings illustrate the value added of regional projects, which can come from their transnational nature, from the sub-regional openness they provide and from their specific level of intervention (micro, meso).
- ✓ There is no coordination mechanism between bilateral and regional projects.
- ✓ EQ3: There are field evidences that FEMIP and support to FEMIP activities are relevant and effective. At the contrary, it is difficult to find out evidences of the positive impact of the Agadir FTA in Egypt.
- ✓ EQ 5: Regional interventions have supported the development of energy policies and market development. Country based supervision in MEDEMIP has guaranteed political support (from League of Arab States).
- ✓ EQ6: No information provided
- ✓ EQ 7: There is field evidence that Euro-Med political and policy dialogue on Security and Migration is very relevant. Nevertheless, the impact of EU regional programmes is low. A comprehensive debate on those subjects should be re-launched. Egypt is keen to broaden the cooperation on Migration, but not on Security.
- ✓ EQ 8: There is field evidence that Euro-Med political and policy dialogue on Governance and Justice is relevant and should be re-launched. Bilateral programmes are nevertheless necessary building blocks for Euro-Med regional cooperation in those areas. In addition, regional cooperation should be conceived asymmetrically, i.e. include one or more EU countries and one or more Med-countries with similar sensitivity and common interests ("*à la carte*").
- ✓ EQ 9: EC Euro-Med regional programmes on Civil Society have a top-down approach, and limited impact. The areas covered by EU civil society programmes are very relevant, but a number of major shortcomings need to be addressed to extend their outreach to the population

## Morocco Country Note

Country	Timing	Expert(s)	Primary focus
Morocco	16-20/09/2012 & 01-05/10/2012	Vincenzo Comito  Marc Lautier	<b>EQs 1, 2, 3, 4, 10</b> - Relevance, coherence / complementarity - Trade and Private sector - Transport - Aid modalities

### 5.1 INTRODUCTION

#### The role of the EUD in Morocco with regard to regional projects

In the period of the evaluation the EUD did not participate in the implementation and in the monitoring of the regional projects. Regional projects have been (are) managed by Brussels, from the policy, administrative and technical level and the EUD is not involved in operational aspects. Despite this, the EUD in Rabat has a better knowledge of the activities at the regional level than any other EUD visited in the framework of this evaluation (i.e. Egypt, Georgia, Tunisia and Ukraine). It may result from the quality of the communication with Moroccan counterparts and from the presence at the EUD of a project manager who has been there since the mid 2000s. The frequency of the evaluation missions in Morocco and the related flow of information they generate is an additional explanation.

On the other hand, as far as TA for Transport is concerned the regional projects have been managed from Brussels. There is a significant interest to follow these processes and opportunities to participate more in regional activities would be appreciated. However, the synergy and complementarity with the bilateral programmes remains low.

#### The counterparts of the EU in Morocco

Morocco became the first country, in 2008, in the Southern Mediterranean region to be granted the advanced status, marking a phase of privileged and more ambitious relations and an assessment of the reform pace. The absorption capacity of the country has been traditionally high, especially in comparison with other Med countries. Morocco is the largest recipient of European Union funds under the European Neighbourhood Policy. Since 2007, budgetary resources allocated under ENPI were € 654 millions for 2007-2010, making Morocco the main beneficiary of EU assistance in the ENP South. Over the entire period 1995-2006, Morocco received more than €1.6 billion, making it the greatest recipient of the European Union's assistance among all Med partners, of which €812 million under Meda II (2000-2006).

Budget support has become the preferred instrument of co-operation between Morocco and the EU. In 2009 and 2010, 100% of bilateral commitments were in the form of budget support. The Counterpart of the Commission is the Ministry of Economic and Finance (MEF).

The Moroccan Agency for Investment Development (AMDI) has been the successor of the Direction des Investissements (DI), a Department of the MEF, as the counterpart in Morocco of Anima and Invest in Med. AMDI (created in 2009) is a spill over of the former DI (half of its staff comes from the former DI).

### 5.2 EVIDENCE COLLECTED

**EQ 1: TO WHAT EXTENT DID THE COMMISSION'S SUPPORT TO REGIONAL COOPERATION IN THE TWO ENP REGIONS RESPOND TO THE PRIORITIES AND NEEDS OF THE TWO REGIONS WHILE REFLECTING THE ENP OBJECTIVES, BUILDING ON BEST PRACTICES FROM THE PAST REGIONAL COOPERATION AND TAKING INTO ACCOUNT REGIONAL SPECIFICITIES?**

#### Overall level

- ✓ The main instrument of policy dialogue in the Economic sector is the EuroMed Industry committee and, within it, the Working party on Euro-Mediterranean industrial cooperation, which aim is to coordinate industrial cooperation and to monitor the implementation of programmes. It is composed of representatives from public authorities and business associations from EU and Mediterranean partner countries, international organisations and some EU institutions. EU and Mediterranean industry ministers meet every 2 years to discuss future priorities and adopt a 2-year work programme. The Working Group meets twice a year and prepares the Ministers decisions. The attendance rate is high; meetings usually include Turkey and Israel. However, interview with Moroccan institutions shows that the decision-making process is led by the Commission, which submit proposals, usually relevant and

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appreciated by the Med partners. Med partner's initiatives are rarely approved, due to budget limitations or other priorities. Accordingly, this forum has more a consultative role than a decision-making role.

- ✓ For the EUD, there is no East – South transfer of knowledge. The only know-how transfer is through staff internal mobility.
- ✓ No evidence of connections with CBC.
- ✓ At EUD field level, the ENP South policy is disconnected from ENP East.
- ✓ Future possibly relevant Regional Programs mentioned during interviews:
  - Vocational training: Similar issue of young employability in Morocco, Egypt, Algeria (at least) for instance;
  - Support to SMEs internationalisation, through assistance to BSO/AP.

**Invest in Med**

The Moroccan counterpart (DI, then, AMDI) has established a very good working partnership with the PMU, based in Marseille. Whereas, at the project level, design and implementation are considered as managed top-down from Marseille, the privileged status of DI/AMDI in the Anima network since its creation (now Vice President of ANIMA Investment Network), offered significant return in terms of project output internalization.

**Support to Agadir**

The Arab Free-Trade Agreement, known as the "Agadir agreement", was formally negotiated and promoted by the government of Morocco. Whereas it responds to the EU priority to complete the Euro-Med FTA network, it has also been in line with the Moroccan objective to develop exports in the Maghreb.

Strong relevance of the transport sector regional projects. This is true both when looking at South-North relations and when looking at South-South relations. The development of transportation is a pre-requisite for development between the Mediterranean region and Europe and the EuromedTransport Program has fostered it through various actions.

South-North: the development of MEDA countries relies upon international trade, especially with Europe. Tourism arrivals alone should increase substantially in the next coming years and there is a need for efficient infrastructure to handle North/South export/import flows.

South- South: the necessary unification of the South- Mediterranean market (Agadir Agreement) involves a smoothing of South-South commercial flows. There is thus a need for more direct sea and air lines, international roads/railways linking South-Mediterranean countries to each other's.

**Confirmation of hypothesis, EQ 1:**

Hypothesis	Confirmation
Limited contribution of policy dialogue to the regional cooperation monitoring process. No evidence that the selected interventions do respond to the countries' actual priorities, although there is no doubt that interventions focus on critical issues for the partners.	<b>Confirmed</b>  <b>Partially confirmed.</b> In the Economic sector, there is evidence that regional projects respond to the country's priorities. In the transport sector the effectiveness of the regional policy is mainly related to benefits for stakeholders linked to the exchange of experiences and practices in the field among different countries of the Mediterranean region. The programs for transport are designed and implemented thorough a top-down approach; the national stakeholders should be more motivated through more effective participation in achieving results.
For the ENP Southern region, a more active role is recognized to the partner countries and to collective decision-making processes.	<b>Partially confirmed.</b>
No or little transfer of experience between the two ENP regions during the evaluation period.	<b>Confirmed.</b> No information at field level on transfer of experiences from ENP East to South and vice versa
Coordination and complementarity between EC regional programmes and MS interventions are rare and have not always been actively pursued.	<b>Partially confirmed.</b> No evidence of any coordination or complementarity between regional and MS interventions. That said, there appears to be co-operation among IFIs.

**EQ 2: TO WHAT EXTENT DID THE COMMISSION'S SUPPORT TO REGIONAL COOPERATION IN THE TWO ENP REGIONS ADD VALUE TO - AND COMPLEMENT - BILATERAL, CROSS-BORDER AND INTERREGIONAL COOPERATION?**

**Overall level**

- ✓ Interviews with local stakeholders and the EUD highlight that regional programs address relevant issues for the partner countries and that they are often complementary to bilateral interventions. However this complementarity is not sought at the formulation stage and seems to take place more by chance than by programme.
- ✓ For instance, while a regional program – Invest in Med- was aiming at network-building and transfer of experiences between Investment Promotion Agencies (IPA) of Med countries, Morocco benefited from a bilateral program - le programme d'appui aux investissements et aux exportations (PIE) - which included a specific support to AMDI, the Moroccan IPA. In this case, examination of the interventions content shows that they were rather complementary.
- ✓ Value added of the regional programme comes notably from the promotion of dialogue between countries. An additional advantage is the ability of regional activities to target directly and more efficiently stakeholders at micro or meso levels that the bilateral inter-government cooperation. However, the advantage of this specific cooperation channel often creates specific weaknesses as well: (i) Ownership and sustainability of these activities are more difficult to attain because of the lack of involvement of government institutions; (ii) Complementarity and coordination with bilateral assistance are very difficult to organize, because the local EUD is rarely involved in and informed about regional programmes detailed plans. They are difficult to trace from the EUD.

**Invest in Med.** In addition to benchmarking and networks, another benefit of the regional dimension for AMDI is the smaller gap between the different South Med IPAs. It facilitates the process of know-how acquisition, through transfer of experience, lessons learnt, etc... The learning process has been more efficient than with much more advanced organizations.

**Support to Agadir.** Obvious trans-national dimension (Free Trade Zone).

For Transport: at the field level, there is a clear value-added of the regional dimension and appreciation of the know-how of the EU Trans-European Networks experience

**Confirmation of hypothesis, EQ 2:**

Hypothesis	Confirmation
Challenges and needs addressed through regional projects can be best tackled through the regional approach. There is an added value of regional approach	<b>Confirmed.</b> The value-added of the regional dimension is well perceived by stakeholders in the country, including the advantage of learning the experience and benefiting from knowledge transfer from regional partners, relatively close in terms of capabilities and needs. For Transport: at the field level, there is a clear value-added of the regional dimension and appreciation of the knowhow of the EU Trans-European Networks experience
There are few identified linkages between regional and bilateral interventions. There is no structured coordination mechanism between regional and bilateral programmes. (...).	<b>Confirmed.</b> For Transport: partial coordination at the field level between the bilateral TA and the regional one.
Lack of complementarity & coordination between regional cooperation and activities financed under the inter-regional and cross-border envelopes	<b>Confirmed.</b> No links with CBC projects

**EQ 3: TO WHAT EXTENT HAS THE COMMISSION'S SUPPORT TO REGIONAL COOPERATION IN THE TWO ENP REGIONS CONTRIBUTED TO ENHANCED REGIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITHIN THE ENP REGIONS AND TO ECONOMIC INTEGRATION BETWEEN EACH OF THE ENP REGIONS AND THE EU?**

**Overall level**

- ✓ During the evaluation period, bilateral trade with the EU has grown continuously. In 2010, Moroccan exports to the EU increased by 18% and imports from the EU increased by 14%. The EU is the first trade partner of the country. The process of Non-tariff barriers reduction has been in line with the commitments listed in the Association Agreement.
- ✓ EU bilateral assistance has been provided to Morocco in the Economic sector, through several programs, including : *Programme d'appui aux investissements et aux exportations* (PIE; € 60 m of which € 55.5 m

**DRN**

as budget support) since 2009; *Programme d'Appui aux Associations Professionnelles* second tranche 2006 – 2010 (PAAP 2); *Programme d'appui aux entreprises* (PAE), which aimed at the modernization of the Moroccan SMEs.

**Invest in Med**

- ✓ Interviews with the local counterpart of the program and with other Moroccan stakeholders do confirm the quality of the activities implemented, and the inability to estimate the impact on SMEs.
- ✓ Following the end of the program (2011), AMDI has continued to interact with the network HQ in Marseille and a few other IPAs in the region. Several tools of the programme are still in use (MIPO).

**Support to Agadir**

- ✓ In the view of the Ministry of Trade, the Moroccan focal point, the Agadir agreement is not a failure, because intra-regional trade has increased by 30 %.
- ✓ An enlargement of the Free Trade Zone (FTZ) is expected with the entry of Palestine, for which the 4 member states (MS) already gave their agreement.
- ✓ A clear sign of the MS commitment to the Agadir process is the designation of the new chief of the Agadir Technical Unit (ATU) in Amman, an Egyptian who should arrive in June 2013.
- ✓ The history of the Agadir agreement began in 2003-2004. At that time a South-South trade liberalisation had become necessary to attain the Euro-Med free trade area objective. Many South Med countries were unable to launch, or to participate, to such a process: Israel for obvious reasons; Algeria's borders with Morocco were closed; ... Only four countries in the region were able to be voluntary: Morocco, Tunisia, Egypt, Jordan.
- ✓ Trade policies in the MS are far from transparent, with regular protectionist (Non-Tariff Barriers - NTB) measures, notably in Tunisia and sometimes in Egypt as well. Morocco had a trade surplus with other Agadir countries in 2004, then a trade deficit in 2009.

**FEMIP**

- ✓ Interview in an Equity fund, CDG Capital Private Equity, created in 2008 and in which the EIB has invested (Capital Risk) demonstrates an effective leverage effect on SMEs growth. The Fund targets SMEs with a € 3-4 m turnover. Since 2009, the turnover of the 4 initial companies in which the Fund invested has increased from 372 to 1441 Mdhs (x 3,9) and their cumulated employment has increased from 486 to 3320 workers (x 6,8).
- ✓ The EIB investment had been accompanied by a 6 month TA, financed by "Support to FEMIP", that allowed the fund to provide new financial instruments (« mezzanine » = obligations convertibles). The beneficiary has been very satisfied by the quality of the TA.

**Confirmation of hypothesis, EQ 3:**

Hypothesis	Confirmation?
The network building activities were successful. However the sustainability of the regional networks is fairly dependant on EC stimulus.	<b>Confirmed</b>
The overall impact of (non-financial) regional projects in strengthening private sector competitiveness and business cooperation is low. Direct (non-financial) regional support to the PS was extremely low, so far.	<b>Confirmed</b>
Credit supply schemes to the PS and SMEs have been relevant and effective. Regional cooperation initiatives have contributed to increase access to funding to SMEs in ENP South. The inter-regional initiative NIF (both ENP countries), has significantly contributed to increase access to funding by SMEs.	<b>Partially confirmed</b>
The EC has contributed to a significant extent to increase trade potential within the ENP South region and between ENP South and the EU. However, the extent to which EC support has translated in increased sub-regional trade has been limited.	Increase of trade potential between ENP South and the EU, <b>Confirmed</b> . Increase of trade potential between ENP South and the EU, <b>Not confirmed</b> . Low impact on sub-regional trade, <b>Confirmed</b> .



**EQ4: TO WHAT EXTENT HAS THE COMMISSION'S SUPPORT TO REGIONAL COOPERATION IN THE TWO ENP REGIONS CONTRIBUTED TO THE STRENGTHENING OF THE REGIONAL TRANSPORT NETWORKS?****Overall level**

- ✓ In the Mediterranean countries there has been an important work of harmonization in Transport with the EU norms and laws concerning the different sub-modes.
- ✓ Within the above framework there was a need of potential for increase of freight transport flows in connection with TEN-T and Mediterranean corridors
- ✓ Quality of port infrastructures and port services (existing and potential) to be connected in a fast way with Europe needed to be studied, and this is true also for the other transport sub-modes.
- ✓ Potential improvement of administrative procedures and coordination of inspections have been envisaged, with a trend towards electronic practices instead of paper ones (see for instance at customs level and not only).
- ✓ Quality of maritime services and intermodal connections (existing and potential) has been tackled.
- ✓ Support to strengthen regional air traffic management cooperation and harmonization has been carried out together with the provision of support to establish reliable, efficient, integrated and environmentally sustainable maritime and inter-modal door-to-door connections within the broader logistics and supply chain system, linked to the hinterlands.
- ✓ A Road map, specifically for the maritime but also for other sub-modes of transport has been laid down with concrete proposals for the development of Motorway of the Seas (MoS) in the Mediterranean region.
- ✓ Detailed technical proposed pilot projects have been carried out in the region though specific TA, with particular reference to ports and airports
- ✓ The TA at bilateral level has not been complemented appropriately, neither by the EU neither by National Counterparts, with the regional TA of the EU.
- ✓ The interest of the stakeholders involved is to enhance their knowledge and capacity to implement and operate under international and EU aviation and maritime standards with a view on future integration into the EU Common Aviation Area and in the Maritime and Trans-European networks.
- ✓ Problem areas vary from country to country in the region's transport sector; however, some common obstacles and problem areas for intra-regional and inter-regional transport and transit have been identified.
- ✓ International traffic is still hampered by infrastructure impediments and non-technical barriers along the Mediterranean and European corridors (see for instance customs).
- ✓ Most beneficiary countries (and particularly Morocco, Tunisia, Jordan and to some extent Egypt) and National Transport Strategies underline the priorities related to the harmonization of their transport legislation and regulations with the European standards, supporting Public-Private Partnerships for selected infrastructures, helping to integrate their national roads and railways networks into regional transport corridors linked to the other sub-modes, i.e. maritime infrastructures, airports and logistics centres.
- ✓ The beneficiary countries' transport administrations have strengthened their capacity, reinforcing their structures for developing EuroMed Long -Term Strategy and they stay focused on regulatory reforms.
- ✓ For the overall implementation of the training activities envisaged in the TA, local experts have to be engaged.
- ✓ Morocco has contributed in defining some main aspects of transport for the national strategy implementation in the country, but also looking regionally, through the:
  - Development of transport infrastructure, expanding mainly the road network
  - Building/expanding and rehabilitating terminals ( first of all for containers) in the sea ports;
  - Envisaging a logistics centre network linked to the main maritime hubs in Europe, with specific reference also to the Southern Europe (see in particular: Tunisia and Morocco).

**EuroMed Civil Aviation project**

- ✓ The regulatory framework of Morocco has been supported by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), and it has introduced new concepts and technologies in aviation which have brought the country and also other country beneficiaries to adopt, as parameters, European standards of reference, progressively implementing the requisites of the Single European Sky.
- ✓ The fact that Morocco had already an aviation agreement with the EU, has led to positive spin-off effects (e.g. stimulating an increase of traffic for tourism).
- ✓ The added value of the program has been mainly related to the exchange and sharing of best practices and experiences with the EU and other countries of the region.

**EuroMed Transport Motorways of Sea II**

- ✓ Besides the improvement in the infrastructure of the countries of the region, the project shows, particularly for Morocco (see the axis Agadir- Port Vendres in Southern France for the transport mainly of agricultural products for export) - which represents in the field, together with Jordan and Tunisia, a quite advanced experience in the region- that the freight transport market demands efficient logistical services with sound framework conditions. Basically this has brought the transference of transport of cargo from the main roads to maritime routes.
- ✓ The project has shown that the development of an appropriate legislative framework in Morocco and in the Mediterranean countries brings improvement of technical standards in line with the international standards and the establishment of intermodal networks constitute important pre-conditions for optimization of cargo flows (import, export, transit) in order to ensure future integration of the region linked to the network of the Pan- European Transport Corridors (PAN-TC).
- ✓ The two projects have contributed to defining the main steps that need to be taken at regional, sub-regional and national levels, particularly in the aviation and maritime domains. This has included a planning for the gradual implementation towards the Euro- Mediterranean Common Aviation Area (EMCAA) and the increased integration of the Mediterranean Motorways of the Seas into the overall TMT and TEN-T networks.
- ✓ Some key aspects are related to: 1) the promotion of the creation of a MEDA Joint Aviation Authorities based on the JAA model and developing a common regulatory culture between countries, both in the Mediterranean and in Europe; 2) the improvement of the regulatory framework for maritime transport, ports, logistics and trade facilitation, with a particular focus – among other things-on sector reform and environmental systems in ports, supporting the adoption and implementation of port legislation in Morocco and in other countries of the region.
- ✓ The projects have been useful to the national counterparts, particularly for the exchange of practices and exchange of information with the other countries in the related sub-modes, i.e. aviation and maritime.
- ✓ Morocco, together with Tunisia, Jordan and Egypt, has been keen to adapt to EU rules and laws and to develop more links in transport, particularly- but not only- with Europe and within the Mediterranean region.
- ✓ According to the national counterpart in Morocco, Morocco, Jordan, Tunisia and Egypt are countries where the inter-relationship for PPP between public and private has become more intense in the past years, particularly for ports and airports.
- ✓ Some benefits for Morocco and for the other Mediterranean countries derive from improvements in non-physical barriers, simplifying customs and other procedures, fostering efforts towards electronization & standardization of papers documents, as well as for common language(s) & formats.

**Confirmation of hypothesis, EQ 4:**

<b>Hypothesis</b>	<b>Confirmation?</b>
Verify progress in harmonisation / update of International and EU norms and laws concerning the different transport modes in selected countries of the two ENP regions	<b>Confirmed:</b> Morocco is relatively advanced in this field - in relation to the other Mediterranean countries - together with Jordan, Tunisia and Egypt.
To identify and to measure the financing plans for some selected priority projects	<b>Confirmed:</b> feasibility studies have been carried out for selected pilot projects and financial plans have been developed accordingly.
To test/update the existing co-operation and mobilisation among the main IFIs involved in the financing priority projects for selected transport	<b>Partial confirmation:</b> the co-operation and mobilization among IFIs is limited and insufficient in the South as well as in the East regions; there is need for a major and effective effort in the future.

**EQ 10: TO WHAT EXTENT HAS THE SELECTED MIX OF FINANCING INSTRUMENTS, AID DELIVERY APPROACHES AND IMPLEMENTATION MODALITIES ENSURED THE SWIFT AND COST-EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COMMISSION'S SUPPORT TO REGIONAL COOPERATION IN THE TWO ENP REGIONS?**

**Overall level**

- ✓ Absorption capacity high in Morocco with bilateral assistance increasingly concentrated on budget support, to reduce the dispersion of activities

- ✓ Transport: **EuroMed Transport Motorways of Sea II**: Some delays were experienced at the beginning of the project because of some difficulties in communication and in establishing standardized procedures with the EC in Brussels.

#### Confirmation of hypotheses, EQ 10:

Hypothesis	Confirmation?
The low degree of references to the institutional determinants in the project documents can be explained by the fact that the analysis is already carried out in the strategic documents and/or the choice between a centralised or decentralised project approaches automatically implies an analysis of the institutional context and beneficiary capacities.	<b>Not confirmed.</b> No evidence available
Absorption capacity of the beneficiaries better in the ENP South than in the East and/or beneficiaries identification easier.	<b>Confirmed.</b> In the Transport sector the absorption capacity varies from country to country. In Morocco and Jordan there is a relatively higher degree in relation to other countries of the region.

### 5.3 CONCLUSIONS

- ✓ There are no synergy/complementarity mechanisms with the bilateral programmes. However, while not specifically planned, the complementarity between regional and bilateral interventions is good. There is only a partial coordination mechanism between bilateral and regional projects.
- ✓ Field findings do illustrate the value added of regional projects, which comes from their transnational nature, or from the sub-regional openness they provide and the regional dialogue they create.
- ✓ EQ3: i) The Agadir FTZ remains a priority for Morocco; ii) Field findings in Morocco show that EC support to FEMIP has been both relevant and effective.
- ✓ EQ4: Support of the EU has targeted the transport administrations of the Mediterranean region, looking at the strengthening of their capabilities essentially through a Long-Term Strategy and its related Action Plans, linked to the TMT and TEN-T networks.