

# EURO-MEDITERRANEAN PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES: HOLDING THE MEDITERRANEAN TOGETHER

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The aim of this paper is to review the flagship activities carried out in the Mediterranean area in the light of the experts' assessment made through the Euromed Survey 2010.<sup>1</sup> In order to do so, we have structured our reflection in three sections. The first section aims to evaluate the relative impact of the proliferation of institutional structures within the Euro-Mediterranean region on the projects' performance. The second section deals with the substantive evaluation of selected projects and programmes under the authorities of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership and the Union for the Mediterranean. Finally, the third section is intended to exploit the conclusions of the previous sections as well as the lessons drawn from the civic uprisings in the Southern Mediterranean in order to encourage a reflection on how regional programmes are designed and implemented.

## **I. Proliferation of Euro-Mediterranean Institutional Structures: Implications for Implemented Policies**

While regional integration is now considered a global pattern, it was not until 1995 that the Barcelona Process gave birth to the first Mediterranean regional structure.<sup>2</sup> Almost sixteen years later, the institutional outcomes of the integration processes between both shores of the Mediterranean remain uncertain. At present, several coexisting integration rationales cover the same territorial framework while sharing similar objectives.<sup>3</sup> Namely, the EU's relations with Mediterranean non-EU members are structured around the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership (EMP), the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) and, the latest addition, the Union for the Mediterranean (UfM).

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1. The current text does not provide hiperlinks to the official documents and websites referred to. Thus, if interested, we kindly invite you to visit the online edition of the current publication, where each of the references is supported by their respective online documents.

2. It should be noted that previous attempts had already been made by the ECC; namely: the Global Mediterranean Policy (1972) and Renewed Mediterranean Policy (1990). Nonetheless, those attempts can be understood more as commercial policies with its neighbours than truly integration processes.

3. As mentioned in the [2009 Euromed Survey Report](#): "the main debate is centred on the suitability, linking and coherence of the projects and institutions of the UfM in the heart of what some authors have identified as *Greater Barcelona*, that is, the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership (EMP) itself, in terms of the policy of the EU to which the member countries of the south Mediterranean region are closely linked, together with other ongoing strategies such as the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP), the 5+5 Dialogue for the Western Mediterranean, the NATO-Mediterranean Dialogue, the Mediterranean Forum, the EU sectoral strategies, the process of approval of advanced statutes, etc. In all, it is a complex scenario with a risk of dispersion, a high potential for incoherent actions and the coexistence of both a bilateral and multilateral dimension in the relationships between the affected countries."

Accordingly, the total amount of resources allocated to the Euromed area is highly fragmented. In addition, different initiatives managed from different institutions frequently share common financial instruments, therefore increasing the difficulty in identifying the governing authorities. As the 2nd Euromed Survey data shows, connections between the different institutional frameworks are strong to the point of rendering contrasts practically impossible for those who are not familiarised with them.

Thus, this section is expected to identify the institutional and financial structures in the Euro-Mediterranean area in order to evaluate the implications for the implementation of the EMP/UfM projects and programmes.

### 1.1. Institutional Architecture in the MENA Area

In 1995, the Barcelona Conference gave birth to the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership – commonly designated as the Barcelona Process (BP). Its objectives were based on the following three pillars or baskets: “political and economical partnership”, “sustainable socio-economic development” and “reform and education and socio-cultural exchanges” (for further information, see Table 1). The Barcelona Process established the Association Agreements (AAs)<sup>4/5</sup> as the reference framework for the cooperation between the European Union and the Mediterranean Partner Countries (MPCs). This instrument articulates the relations between the European Union and each MPC separately. Thus, because of their bilateral nature, their provisions vary from one Mediterranean Partner to another.<sup>6</sup> In May 2004, another EU bilateral instrument was established: the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP). The ENP is meant to prevent the emergence of dividing lines between the enlarged EU and its neighbourhood.<sup>7</sup> Under the ENP umbrella, the EU offers its partners a privileged association that goes far beyond the relations established within the EMP framework. The deepening of these relations materialises in political association, deeper economic integration, increased mobility and multiplication of people-to-people exchanges according to each partner’s commitment to EU core values (democracy, rule of law, respect for human rights, market economy and sustainable development fundamentals).<sup>8</sup>

With the launching of the UfM in 2008, hybrid multilateralism was introduced in a process which has been essentially governed so far by bilateral dialectics (of the EU vis-à-vis its MPC counterparts). Indeed, the UfM – formally built on the *acquis* of the former BP<sup>9</sup> – was intended to increase co-ownership on the basis of the strictest equality and respect for the sovereignty of all its members. It is necessary to note, however, that the UfM – according to the Paris Declaration of July 2008 – did not put an end to but rather complemented the already existing framework for EU bilateral relations.<sup>10</sup>

4. Replacing the Cooperation Agreements adopted from the 1970s to 1995.

5. As the Agreements have a “mixed” nature (drawing on the European Community and Member States’ competences), after their signing they have to undergo a ratification process by the national parliaments of the EU Member States. For the implementation of Association Agreements, two common institutions were created: the Association Council (Ministerial) and the Association Committee (at Senior Official level).

6. Notwithstanding, they all established provisions regarding trade in goods, services, socio-economic cooperation, cultural cooperation and EU financial cooperation commitments to accomplish the envisioned goals of the AAs.

7. This ENP framework was proposed to 16 of the EU’s closest neighbours: Algeria, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Egypt, Georgia, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Moldova, Morocco, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Syria, Tunisia and Ukraine (for further information, see “[Strategy Paper on the European Neighbourhood Policy](#)”, May 2004). Since no [Action Plans](#) have been agreed for Algeria, Belarus, Libya and Syria, the ENP has not been fully implemented in those countries.

8. The ENP builds on the already existing agreements between the EU and the concerned partner (whether it is a Partnership and Cooperation Agreement – PCA – or Association Agreement – AA –). In addition, the ENP is articulated through bilateral Action Plans which established an agenda for economic and political reforms on a 3 to 5 year basis. Since no Action Plans have been agreed for Algeria, Belarus, Libya and Syria, the ENP has not been fully implemented in those countries.

9. As stated in the Paris Declaration: “a reinforced partnership – The Barcelona Process: Union for the Mediterranean aims to build on that consensus to pursue cooperation, political and socioeconomic reform and modernisation on the basis of equality and mutual respect for each other’s sovereignty.”

10. I.e., the Association Agreements, the European Neighbourhood Policy Action Plans and, in the case of Mauritania, the African Caribbean Pacific framework.

The adoption of the *acquis* derived from the EMP – particularly, the integration of the objectives and four areas of cooperation<sup>11</sup> – is, nonetheless, still uncertain. As of today, the UfM has prioritised the design of six flagship projects of a regional and sub-regional nature that, while benefiting from an increased visibility and marketability, also raises doubts about the future of the organisation in the long run.

## 1.2. The Further Implications of Financial Dependency and Fragmentation on the Establishment of a True Euro-Mediterranean Agenda

It is commonly accepted that the efficient design and implementation of a programme requires its own budget. That is to say, each governing authority should provide its structure with a reliable funding system at its disposal in order to independently design its strategic actions. This is particularly true in organisations pursuing regional integration. Nonetheless, this is not the case of the EMP or the UfM. At present, their programmes and projects strongly rely on the European Union's will to contribute (for further information, see BOX 1 and 2 and Rym Ayadi's document).

The debate over the resources of the EMP/UfM, even if it is primarily linked to establishing Euro-Mediterranean priorities and the performance of the projects and programmes, is also paramount to the wider discussion over the future of regional integration.

Regarding the first concern, the emphasis must be put on independence. Particularly, the possibility of conciliating the divergent interests of Europe – as the main contributor – with the specific development needs of the MPCs. Obviously, almost every programme has a specific interest for the MPCs but it is important to determine if they actually do respond to the essential needs of the beneficiary countries.

In addition to problems linked to the establishment of a truly common agenda, the actual performance of each programme arises as a key matter. Euro-Mediterranean cooperation today faces three main challenges: inadequacy in the allocation of resources, and fragmentation that contributes to the dissemination and duplication of programmes. That is to say, there should be an assessment of whether the resources are allocated in the proper amounts and in the proper place during the proper time period.<sup>12</sup>

### BOX 1. From MEDA Programme to ENPI: the EU's main cooperation instruments in the Mediterranean

Traditionally, cooperation between the two shores was articulated in the framework of bilateral agreements between the EU and each MPC and thus principally financed by the EU's own funds on an individual basis. Even if the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership was not equipped with a regional independent funding structure by the time it was launched, the establishment in 1996 of the MEDA Programme meant a major breakthrough regarding funding envelopes. Indeed, allocations are no longer granted on an individual basis but rather on a programme basis. Its 2007 substitute – the European Neighbourhood Partnership Instrument – operates in a similar way (for further information, see Rym Ayadi's document).

The Euro-Mediterranean Facility for Investment and Partnership (FEMIP) – a funding facility within the European Investment Bank created in 2002 – is the second most important financial instrument for regional cooperation. While the ENPI basically works on a non-returnable basis, the FEMIP works on the principle of loans and discounts, namely:

- Loans for the execution of infrastructure projects
- Loans aimed at the MPCs' private sector (managed through local banks)
- Technical assistance for MPCs (financed through the ENPI)
- Risk capital facilities for Small- and Medium-Sized Enterprises (financed through the ENPI)

11. As stated in the [10th Anniversary Euro-Mediterranean Summit - Five Year Work Programme, Barcelona, 27th and 28th November 2005](#).

12. The most common implementation time frameworks – from three to five years – limit their potentialities for realistic macro impact in accordance with the objectives stated.

The aforementioned concerns give rise to a fundamental question regarding the Euro-Mediterranean ambitions regarding regional integration as a financial commitment required for optimal sustainability of a regional institution, which can be considered as an accurate indicator of good will.

#### **BOX 2. The UfM approach to funding: still an open debate**

While the UfM has adopted a programme-based approach to regional cooperation, it benefits neither from proper resources nor the necessary investments to make it viable. Indeed, the debate around the different systems that could finance the aforementioned projects is still open. Tentatively enough, the [Paris Declaration](#) recalls the following sources:

- Private sector participation
- Contributions from the EU budget
- Sovereign funding
- Contributions from non-UfM countries
- Contribution from international financial institutions and regional entities
- Euro-Mediterranean Investment and Partnership Facility (FEMIP)
- ENPI Euro-Med envelope
- Neighbourhood Investment Facility
- Cross-border cooperation instrument within the ENPI.

It is interesting to note the conspiratorial wink in the founding documents. As a matter of fact, not only can private contributors foster initial cooperation – by palliating budgetary scarcity and overcoming political disagreements – but they can also become necessary partners for the success of the projects.<sup>1</sup>

## **II. EMP and UfM Project Assessment: Unawareness and Disappointment in terms of Indispensable Endeavours**

In addition to the proliferation of regional structures, the EU external action towards its neighbouring countries has also grown more complex and differentiated. This fragmentation and differentiation may have impacts on performance – as we have already noted – but what the Euromed Survey actually assesses is their impact in terms of awareness.

The 2nd IEMed Survey of Experts and Actors clearly shows that many EMP/UfM endeavours are largely unknown even to experts in the field of Euro-Mediterranean policies and politics. For this reason, we have considered it appropriate to compare the experts'<sup>13</sup> perceptions with the actual progress in each of the implemented actions in order to qualify the experts' answers but also to present the projects to those readers unaware of their existence.

We would like to note that the results for each question will not be presented in the order set out in the questionnaire but rather according to the degree of relative importance of each programme – as determined by experts – regarding the accomplishment of the Euromed objectives.

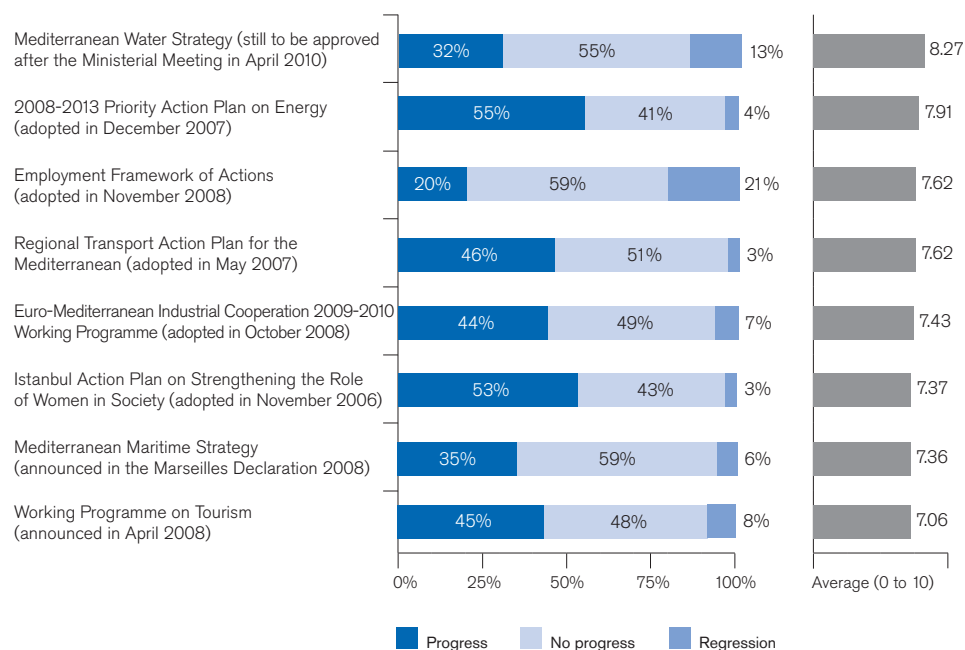
13. In this respect, some public-private consortiums have already been established (e.g., in May 2010, [InfraMed](#), an investment consortium formed by Caisse des Dépôts et Consignation [CDC], Cassa Depositi e Prestiti [Cdp], the European Investment Bank [EIB], the Caisse de Dépôt et de Gestion [CDG] and EFG Hermes, was launched with an initial commitment of €385m).

### 2.1. Experts' Assessment of Euro-Mediterranean Sectoral Strategies and Action Plans

Since the establishment of the EMP, Ministerial Meetings have become the driving force of Euro-Mediterranean cooperation.<sup>14</sup> Ministerial Meetings usually adopt a document of conclusions making general political statements on the agreements reached during the meeting. As such, they are not directly operational and should be further developed, articulated and qualified in a set of specific actions. Therefore, these developments must be materialised into Working Plans, Actions Plans or, in the most ambitious cases, Sectoral Strategies.

The Euromed Survey assesses the sectoral action plans and strategies that have emerged since 2007<sup>15</sup> (Graph 1):

**Graph 1: Assessment of the EMP action plans and sectoral strategies since 2007**



Source: Compiled by the IEMed based on the results of the 2nd Euromed Survey

#### 2.1.1. Mediterranean Water Strategy

[The 3rd Euro-Mediterranean Ministerial Conference on Water](#) – Amman, 22nd December 2008 – requested the Water Expert Group (hereafter, WEG) to develop a Mediterranean Water Strategy (hereafter, MWS). The strategy referred to the integrated management of water resources in the following areas: adaptation measures for climate change, improved intervention in water crisis – flood and droughts –, sustainable demand, protection of water quality and biodiversity and optimisation of resources allocated to water management. Unfortunately, the lack of political agreement on the appropriate denomination of the Palestinian Territories prevented its adoption in April 2010 and, thus, blocked the implantation of many [projects](#) already identified by the WEG (for further information, see Eugenia Ferragina’s document).

14. The Marseilles Declaration foresaw 15 sectoral Conferences. Nonetheless, due to political blockages some of them had never been held.

15. In accordance with the [“Regional Strategy Paper \(2007-2013\) and Regional Indicative Programme \(2007-2010\) for the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership”](#).

According to the experts interviewed, the MWS is considered of paramount importance for the achievement of Euro-Mediterranean objectives. Indeed, the MWS ranked first compared to all other endeavours evaluated (8.27, where 0 stand for no importance and 10 for the utmost importance). Several factors have contributed to the prioritising of the water sector by expert respondents. First of all, water resources in the Mediterranean area are irregularly distributed within territories and seasons and, accordingly, hydric stress is not uncommon. Secondly, the existence of international river basins and common underground basins, which ought to be shared, intensifies the risk of water conflicts (for further information on water dependency in the area, see Table 1). As a result, water can no longer be understood only as a limited resource but also as a geopolitical source of international conflicts.

In a coherent manner, – as the MWS has not been approved mainly due to a terminological problem derived from the Arab-Israeli conflict – only 32% of respondents saw actual progress.

**Table 1: Water in the Southern Mediterranean region, 2000-2008**

	Water resources				Water consumption						
	Nationals	Coming from other countries	Water dependency	Per capita	% population using improved drinking water sources	Total	Per capita	as % of total resources	By sectors		
									Agriculture	Domestic	Industrial
	km <sup>3</sup>	km <sup>3</sup>	%	m <sup>3</sup>	%	km <sup>3</sup>	m <sup>3</sup>	%	%	%	%
2008	2008	2008	2008	2.008	2000/08 <sup>a</sup>	2000/08 <sup>a</sup>	2000/08 <sup>a</sup>	2000/08 <sup>a</sup>	2000/08 <sup>a</sup>	2000/08 <sup>a</sup>	
Turkey	227.1	-13.4	1.0	2,890	99	40.1	549	18.8	74	15	11
Syria	7.1	9.7	72.4	791	89	16.8	817	99.8	88	9	4
Lebanon	4.8	-0.3	0.8	1,074	100	1.3	315	28.1	60	29	11
Jordan	0.7	0.3	27.2	153	96	0.9	158	99.4	65	31	4
Israel	0.8	1.0	57.9	252	100	2.0	282	101.9	58	36	6
Palestinian territories	0.8	0.0	3.0	202	91	0.4	104	49.9	45	48	7
Egypt	1.8	55.5	96.9	703	99	68.3	937	119.2	86	8	6
Libya	0.6	0.0	0.0	95	–	4.3	777	718.0	83	14	3
Tunisia	4.2	0.4	8.7	452	94	2.9	296	61.7	76	13	4
Algeria	11.3	0.4	3.6	340	83	6.1	196	52.7	64	23	14
Morocco	29.0	0.0	0.0	918	81	12.6	427	43.4	87	10	3

Note: **a.** Last data available

Source: Compiled by the IEMed based on FAO Data Sets

### 2.1.2. 2008-2013 Priority Action Plan on Energy

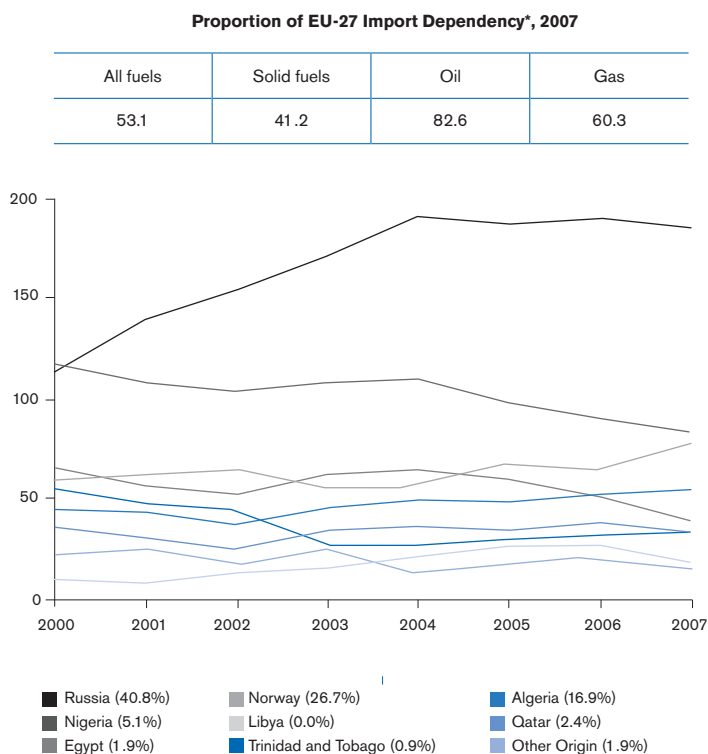
The [Priority Action Plan on Energy](#) was adopted at the 5th Energy Ministerial Conference (Limassol, 17th December, 2007) based on the results of the implementation work over the period 2003-2006. Since then no additional Ministerial Conference has been held. The Limassol Action Plan on the Euro-Mediterranean Energy Partnership mainly referred to energy market reforms and gradual harmonisation of energy policies and regulatory frameworks with a view to creating a common Euro-Mediterranean energy market.<sup>16</sup> Additionally, the plan also foresaw the promotion of sustainability and security<sup>17</sup> and the development of initiatives for infrastructure extension, investment financing and RandD.

16. In this respect, see: [MED-REG I](#) and [II](#), [EAMGM I](#) and [II](#), Electricity market integration regional projects.

17. In this respect, see: [MED-EMIP](#) and [MED-ENEC I](#) and [II](#) regional projects.

As mentioned by the experts interviewed, the activities foreseen in the Limassol Action Plan (LAP) are fundamental for the achievement of Euro-Mediterranean objectives (7.91). Indeed, energy cooperation is of great importance due to specific constraints and comparative advantages related with energy markets on both shores of the Mediterranean. From the EU perspective, the EU suffers from serious shortage of local energy deposits that makes it very dependent on foreign supplies, especially when taking into consideration the growing energy demand and restricted production capacity. This situation has turned into a growing dependence on some unreliable partners (Graph 2). But then several geological and geopolitical advantages made some of the Southern Mediterranean Countries optimal partners for energy trade.<sup>18</sup> From the perspective of MPCs, oil and gas revenues from the EU comprise a substantial proportion of the state income of MPCs and the future implementation of the renewable energy plan forebode an increase in this regard (Table 2). Moreover, cooperation has become a necessary policy for European investors who search for the profitability of their investments and for MPCs which need foreign expertise and capital in order to explore and develop their energy markets.

**Graph 2: EU-27 crude oil imports (in million tonnes), 2007\*\***

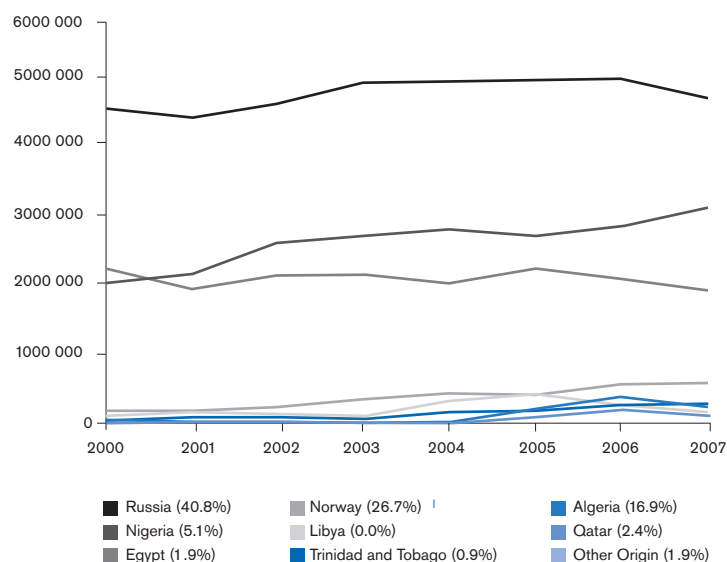


\*Note: Definition: Import Dependency = Net Imports / (Bunkers + Gross Inland Consumption)  
 \*\*Note: Figures between brackets represent the country share in relation to the totality of the EU's imports  
 Source: Compiled by the IEMed based on Eurostat Data, May 2009

18. Namely, we refer to untapped reservoirs of high quality oil and gas and cost-effective shipment of supplies to major consuming regions.

**Graph 3: EU-27 gas imports (in TJ, terajoules), 2007\*\*****Proportion of EU-27 Import Dependency\*, 2007**

All fuels	Solid fuels	Oil	Gas
53.1	41.2	82.6	60.3



\*Note: Definition: Import Dependency = Net Imports / (Bunkers + Gross Inland Consumption)

\*\*Note: Figures between brackets represent the country share in relation to the totality of the EU's imports

Source: Compiled by the IEMed based on Eurostat Data, May 2009

**Table 2: Main indicators on MPC's mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials exportations, 2007**

	<b>GDP at current market prices (Million Euro)</b>	<b>Total Exports as % of GDP</b>	<b>SIT 3 Exports as % of Total Exports*</b>	<b>SIT 3 Exports - all the world - as % of GDP</b>	<b>SIT 3 Exports into the EU as % of GDP</b>
	<b>2007<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>2007<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>2007<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>2007<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>2007<sup>a</sup></b>
Algeria	98,560.38	44.5	98.4	43.8	19.0
Egypt	95,726.50	12.3	52.2	6.4	2.2
Morocco	54,929.49	19.4	3.8	0.7	0.3
Tunisia	28,457.48	38.9	16.2	6.3	5.6
Israel	122,757.81	32.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Jordan	11,388.07	16.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Lebanon	18,282.04	22.9	0.7	0.2	0.0
Occupied Palestinian Territory	3,750.80	10.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Syria	29,486.28	28.6	41.1	11.7	10.2

Note: SITC Rev.3 code = Standard International Trade Classification Section: 3 - Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials which includes 32 - Coal, coke and briquettes, 33 - Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials, 34 - Gas, natural and manufactured, 35 - Electric current

Source: Compiled by the IEMed based on Eurostat Data Sets (2007 data. Lebanon data refers to 2006)



The assessment of the progress made is consistent with the projects that have actually been implemented. The awareness rate is the highest among the rest of the EMP strategies and plans surveyed. This slight difference can be understood considering the progress rate perceived regarding the implementation and performance of the activities foreseen in the LAP. Indeed, with 55% of respondents confirming actual progress in that field, the LAP also ranks highest among EMP strategies and plans surveyed.<sup>19</sup>

### 2.1.3. Employment Framework of Actions

The Employment Framework of Actions (EFA) was first established during the [first Euro-Mediterranean Employment and Labour Ministers Conference in 2008](#). Its key objectives were creating more jobs, enhancing employability and generating decent working conditions. The [Euro-Med Employment and Labour Working Group](#) was entrusted with the follow-up tasks and has been supported by the [Euro-Med Social Dialogue Forum](#) (SDF) – a consultation body aimed at promoting social dialogue in the Euro-Mediterranean countries and region.<sup>20</sup>

The EFA's overall importance for the Euromed objectives is remarkably well-perceived, since it is rated as the third most urgent action. Moreover, a third of the respondents gave the EFA the maximum grade (10 points out of 10). This is not surprising considering that the EFA was intended to mitigate the effects on trade diversion<sup>21</sup> derived from the EMFTA in terms of employment (for further information, see De Wulff's document).

As for progress, other than the fact that 40% of respondents do not have an opinion on the progress made by the EFA, it is especially significant that not only do 59% of respondents think there has been no evolution in implementation but up to 21% consider there has actually been a regression – which is the poorest registered perception when compared to the other EMP programmes. Those assessments are not surprising considering that there has been no project or budget allocation in this regard.

Indeed, results are coherent with facts. The high unemployment rates along with the high share of informal<sup>22</sup> and non-decent work<sup>23</sup> in the South is likely to be the reason why those evaluations were made (Table 3). The comparison between the assessments and the actions and meetings carried out so far emphasises the need to reinforce the dimension and effectiveness of the SDF and implement actions to address human capital development, youth employability and vocational training issues.

19. Here we can mention the remarkable progress made by [the Association of Mediterranean Regulators for Electricity and Gas](#) – a public and private partnership – in the promotion of a transparent, stable and harmonised regulatory framework within MED-REG I and II; the exchange of professional expertise within MED-EMIP; the integration of the gas markets of Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria by the Euro-Arab Mashreq Gas Co-operation Centre within EAMGM I and II and the promotion of sustainability in construction within ENEC I and II (for further information, see Gawdat Bahgat's document).

20. The first meeting of the UfM-SDF was hosted by the Spanish EU Presidency on 11th March 2010 in Barcelona. At this meeting, social partners agreed to focus – as a first concrete step for cooperation under the SDF framework – on an exchange of experts charged with determining the concrete skills demanded by the labour market.

21. Viner, Jacob, *The Customs Union Issue*, New York. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 1950.

22. Usually concealed by low percentages of employed population.

23. [The Decent Work concept](#) was formulated by the ILO's constituents – governments and employers and workers – as a means to identify the Organisation's major priorities. It is based on the understanding that work is a source of personal dignity, family stability, peace in the community, democracies that deliver for people, and economic growth that expands opportunities for productive jobs and enterprise development.

**Table 3: Employment and unemployment main figures, 2007-2009**

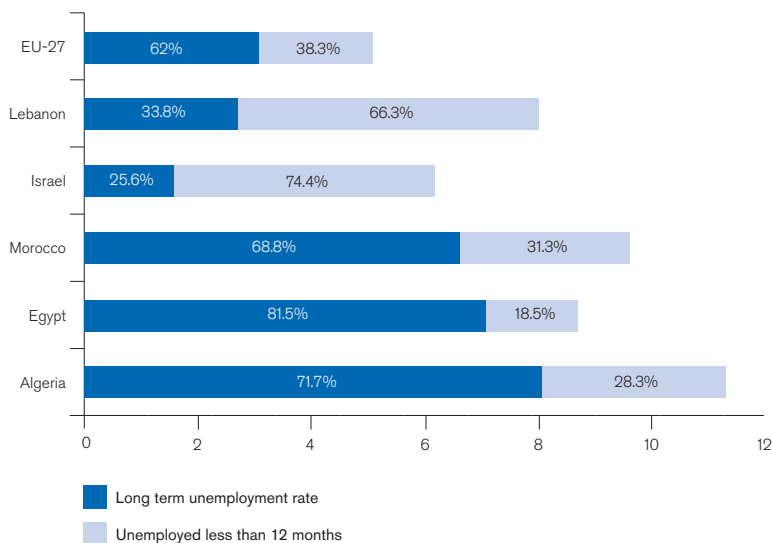
	Employed population		Unemployment rate	
	Employed population	Employment rate	Total	Youth
	Thousands	%	% Labour force	% Labour force aged 15-24
	2007/09 <sup>a</sup>	2009	2007/09 <sup>a</sup>	2007/09 <sup>a</sup>
Turkey	21.276	40.3	14.0	25
Syria	4.945	46.3	8.4	19.0
Lebanon	1.119	42.1	9.0	22.0
Jordan	n.a.	43.1	12.9	26.9
Israel	2.786	52.8	7.6	14.7
Palestine	718	32.4	24.5	46.9
Egypt	22.776	44.1	9.4	24.8
Libya	n.a.	48.2	n.a	n.a.
Tunisia	n.a.	41.1	14.2	31.6
Algeria	9.146	52.0	11.3	24.0
Morocco	9.255	47.5	10.0	21.8
EU Med Countries mean <sup>b</sup>	74.105	<b>50.6</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>22.0</b>
Med-11 mean	72.021	<b>44.5</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>23.4</b>

Note: a. Latest data available from this period. Data unavailable

Note: b. Portugal, Spain, France, Italy, Malta, Cyprus, Greece

Source: Compiled by the IEMed on ILO (data. 2007. Lebanon data refers to 2006)

**Graph 4: Country unemployment 2008 (%) and its long-term unemployment**  
(as % of total unemployment)



Source: Compiled by the IEMed based on Medstat Data

#### 2.1.4. Regional Transport Action Plan for the Mediterranean

The [Regional Transport Action Plan \(hereafter, RTAP\)](#) for the period 2007-2013 was requested by the 1st [Euro-Mediterranean Conference of Transport Ministers](#)<sup>24</sup> at the Transport Forum in order to implement the recommendations included in the Blue Paper “Towards an Integrated Euro-Mediterranean Transport System” and in the Final Report of the High Level Group on “Extension of the Trans-European Transport Priority Axes to Neighbouring Countries”. In particular, the RTAP focuses on regulatory reforms and infrastructure network planning and construction in different transport sectors (maritime, road, railways and civil aviation) with a view to increasing their efficiency while improving the connectivity, security and quality of the overall Mediterranean transport network. Its implementation is coordinated by the Euromed Transport Project with the further technical support provided by other Euro-Mediterranean Regional projects.<sup>25</sup>

Even though accessibility is of paramount importance for the success of trade integration and economic development,<sup>26</sup> Euro-Mediterranean transport policy is still at a premature stage of development mainly due to national constraints of MPCs in terms of infrastructure and regulations (Table 4). Available data seems to confirm that Euromed Survey respondents are aware of this fact by ranking the RTAP at the same level of the Employment Action Plan as for its potential contribution to the overall Euromed achievements. However, it is imperative to note that cooperation schemes on transport are widely unknown: 42% of respondents do not have the information to assess whether or not there has been progress in the transport domain covered by the RTAP – surely due to its highly technical nature. As for the progress made in this field, 46% of those polled considered that there has been actual development.

Table 4: The logistics performance index in the Euromed area, 2010

LPI Rank (out of 155)	Country	LPI	Customs <sup>1</sup>	Infrastructure <sup>2</sup>	International shipments <sup>3</sup>	Logistics competence <sup>4</sup>	Tracking and tracing <sup>5</sup>	Timeliness <sup>6</sup>
–	<b>Mean EU-27</b>	3.49	3.27	3.38	3.30	3.42	3.61	3.96
–	<b>MPC's mean</b>	2.77	2.43	2.54	2.86	2.72	2.58	3.43
31	<b>Israel</b>	3.41	3.12	3.60	3.17	3.50	3.39	3.77
33	<b>Lebanon</b>	3.34	3.27	3.05	2.87	3.73	3.16	3.97
39	<b>Turkey</b>	3.22	2.82	3.08	3.15	3.23	3.09	3.94
61	<b>Tunisia</b>	2.84	2.43	2.56	3.36	2.36	2.56	3.57
80	<b>Syrian Arab Republic</b>	2.74	2.37	2.45	2.87	2.59	2.63	3.45
81	<b>Jordan</b>	2.74	2.31	2.69	3.11	2.49	2.33	3.39
92	<b>Egypt, Arab Rep.</b>	2.61	2.11	2.22	2.56	2.87	2.56	3.31
130	<b>Algeria</b>	2.36	1.97	2.06	2.70	2.24	2.26	2.81
132	<b>Libya</b>	2.33	2.15	2.18	2.28	2.28	2.08	2.98
n.a	<b>Morocco</b>	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a

Note: The Logistic Performance Index is a multidimensional assessment of logistics performance, rated on a scale from 1 (worst) to 5 (best). Feedback from operators is supplemented with quantitative data on the performance of key components of the logistics chain in the country of work (WB, 2010).

1. Efficiency of the customs, 2. Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure, 3 Clearance process, 4. Ease of arranging competitively priced shipments and competence and quality of logistics services, 5. Ability to track and trace consignments, 6. Frequency with which shipments reach the consignee within the scheduled or expected time.

Source: Compiled by the IEMed on Logistics Performance Survey Data, World Bank, 2009

24. Held on the 15th December 2005.

25. In this respect, see EuroMed Aviation – for air transport policies –, Mediterranean Motorways of the Sea – promotion of intermodality and integration between ports and transport services –, GNSS landII – safety boost though Global Navigational Satellite System services – and SAFEMED – maritime safety and prevention of pollution from maritime crafts.

26. World Bank, “[Connecting to Compete: Trade Logistics in the Global Economy](#)”, Washington DC, 2010.

### 2.1.5. Euro-Mediterranean Industrial Cooperation 2009-2010 Work Programme

[The 2009-2010 Work Programme](#) was approved by industry ministers at the [7th Euro-Mediterranean Ministerial Meeting on Industrial Cooperation](#), held in Nice on 5th and 6th November 2008.<sup>27</sup> Euro-Mediterranean Industrial Cooperation is developed within the frameworks of the ENP and the UfM with the main purpose of helping businesses to access global markets. Specifically, it aims to create an environment in which MPCs and EU companies can export, import, invest, build business partnerships and create jobs under the same conditions of efficiency and legal certainty as those prevailing in the European single market through the exchange of information, knowledge, tools and good practices.

In regard to the importance of industrial cooperation for Euromed objectives, the 2-year plan is ranked in fifth place (among the 8 sectoral strategies evaluated) with an average of 7.43. As for the evaluation of its progress, it also remains fifth in the list closely preceded by the RTAP (46%) and the Working Programme on Tourism (45%).

These results also show that 6% consider that there has been no progress on the implementation of these programmes. Again, this last opinion only concerns 33% of the participants in the Survey, since 41% of the responses indicated no knowledge of this particular field. Although the average answers obtained among those who claim to possess an understanding of the Mediterranean area are rather positive, it should be emphasised that the main objectives of the industrial cooperation in the region are still to be achieved (Box 3). In particular, with regards to the implementation of the Euro-Mediterranean Charter for Enterprise<sup>28</sup> – closely linked to the UfM's Mediterranean Business Development Initiative – has a far more optimistic assessment than the actual progress of the initiative could explain, especially since Egypt and Tunisia, two of the best performing countries out of the four that had made notable progress, are now going through deep political reforms. Other activities linked to the work programme 2009-2010 – such as “trade facilitation for industrial products” and “sustainable enterprise development and energy efficiency” – also have positive assessments, while others are considered to be in need of some improvement – i.e., “innovation and technology transfer”, “promoting investment” and, especially, “improving the dialogue on the future of the textile and clothing sector”.

#### **BOX 3: Report on the implementation of the Euro-Mediterranean Charter for Enterprise: key findings**

“(…) From a regional perspective, the assessment shows that most of the MED countries have been relatively successful in developing policy tools to promote enterprise creation, as in the cases of the development of the microfinance industry in Morocco, and the Social Fund for Development in Egypt. A number of good practices have developed in several MED countries that could be extended to other countries in the MED region. This is a good start, but much remains to be done to effectively promote and support entrepreneurship, in particular among women and young graduates, filling the gap in this area in relation to other fast-growing emerging economies.

“The MED region has also been relatively successful in improving company registration procedures, but the MED countries are only starting to tackle administrative barriers to enterprise development. The results are more mixed in relation to support for high-growth enterprises. Skill development is at a very early stage. Innovation policy is also only incipient in most countries. Even in the best performing countries in this policy area (such as Egypt and Tunisia), innovation policy is just now evolving from pilot projects into structured intervention. However, nearly all the MED countries have developed industrial modernisation processes over the years that in most cases have been quite successful, providing the basis for launching more advanced policies.

27. Priorities are defined by Industry Ministers' biannual meetings and are translated into 2-year work programmes on Euro-Mediterranean industrial cooperation. [The 8th Euro-Mediterranean Ministerial Conference on Industrial Cooperation](#), held in Malta on 11th-12th May 2011, has adopted the work plan for the two following years.

28. The main objectives of the Euro-Mediterranean Charter for Enterprise: to play the globalisation card and make the most of the opportunities offered by the opening up of the Euro-Mediterranean economic area, to remain competitive and create a sufficient number of jobs for newcomers to the labour market, strategies to be implemented to create added value and achieve complementary economic development, to foster entrepreneurship and attract foreign investment on a durable basis.

“(…) Having completed this first pilot assessment, the partner organisations and the national Charter coordinators believe that the next step is to address the policy areas where the need for improvement is urgent.”

Source: European Commission (Directorate-General for Enterprise and Industry), Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD-Private Sector Development Division), European Training Foundation, [Report on the implementation of the Euro-Mediterranean Charter for Enterprise, 2008 enterprise policy assessment](#).

### 2.1.6. Mediterranean Maritime Strategy

The final declaration of the Marseilles Euro-Mediterranean Conference, in November 2008, called for the development of a harmonised maritime policy and a Mediterranean maritime strategy (MMS) following the implementation guidelines, priorities and mechanisms established by an ad-hoc group of experts. Since its creation, the Group of Experts on Integrated Maritime Policy in the Mediterranean has met periodically with the participation of the coastal states with the objective of exploring issues related to maritime governance, coastal management, implementation of international agreements or fishing. However, given that the strategy has not been formally approved by the Community institutions, both the project design and the role to be played by the MPCs in a purely European policy are uncertain.<sup>29</sup>

The experts asked about the importance of this strategy in the objectives of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership express a high level of ignorance. More than 24% of respondents feel unable to comment on the importance of the MMS for the development of Euromed objectives, the highest percentage for the plans and strategies asked about in B.6. Among those who do answer, although the average assessment of 7.36 is high, it is comparatively one of the lowest for the question. The high technical component, the lack of visibility and the fact that it is not a media issue probably explain both the lack of knowledge and the importance given to the MMS by respondents.

When asked about the progress made, 44% of respondents point out that they are unable to answer the question. This degree of unawareness undoubtedly affects the respondents' assessment as it shows that it is a little known element and probably many of those who are familiar with it have a very limited knowledge. The percentage of respondents who consider that there has been progress is one of the lowest: 35%. The fact that the progress reflected is at a second level (meetings, technical cooperation projects…) and the lack of Mediterranean co-ownership explain these results.

### 2.1.7. Istanbul Action Plan on Strengthening the Role of Women in Society (adopted in November 2006)

The Istanbul Action Plan on Strengthening the Role of Women in Society (hereafter, IAPSRW), a five year long common Framework of Action, was adopted in the Euro-Mediterranean Ministerial Conference held in Istanbul on 14th-15th November 2006.<sup>30</sup> The IAPSRW articulates its actions in three priority axes: promotion of women's rights as a guarantee of democratic stability and human rights protection, women's access to education and the labour market and mutation of gender perceptions through cultural activities and mass media.<sup>31</sup>

29. The European Commission has issued the communication [“Towards an Integrated Maritime Policy for better governance in the Mediterranean”](#) and has launched a project of technical assistance for maritime cooperation within the framework of the ENPI. Moreover, in collaboration with the European Investment Bank and the International Maritime Organisation (hereafter, IMO) a maritime cooperation project has started based on three main issues: social aspects, maritime security and investments in infrastructures. Meanwhile, the Commission encourages cooperation in fishing (in collaboration with the FAO) or cooperation between coastguards, without forgetting the large-scale projects on maritime security (SAFEMED II in the framework of the ENP), environmental protection (Horizon 2020) or maritime transport (Motorways of the Sea, also in the framework of the ENP) which need the MMS to guarantee their development and coherence.

30. Three years later, on 11th-12th November 2009, a new Conference was held in Marrakech under the umbrella of the UfM.

31. Two projects have been developed within its framework: Enhancing Equality between Men and Women in the Euromed Region and the Role of Women in Economic Life. The former promotes gender equality and the full implementation of the “Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women” (CEDAW) as well as increasing awareness of gender-based violence. Additionally, it also assists with the follow-up of the IAPSRW. The latter – completed in 2008 – was intended to expand opportunities for women to participate in economies of MPCs through their integration into the labour market; specific support for enterprise creation and management, improved access to financial mechanisms and vocational training.

As for the importance given by the respondents to gender equality for the Euromed, the vast majority considered it to be a less urgent topic compared to other plans. Thus, according to the available data, not only should the EMP fight against societies' prejudices but also against Euro-Mediterranean experts' lack of sensibility towards gender. Nevertheless, the EMP seems to have been successful at raising awareness of women's rights: the Istanbul Action Plan is more easily identified than any of its counterparts. These facts should, nonetheless, be qualified in accordance with the respondents' profile. On average, women considered the Istanbul Action Plan to be more important to the accomplishment of Euromed objectives than men (7.48 vs. 7.09) and the difference in their perception of progress was even wider (58% to 51%).

Even if the IAPSRW is ranked last but one regarding Euromed objectives, it is also true that respondents consider that it has been one of the areas where greater progress has been made (56% consider there has been actual progress). Indeed, since 2006, a significant number of initiatives related to law reforms have been undertaken by several countries concerning mainly private matters, such as divorce and child custody within family codes.<sup>32</sup> In addition, many countries have adopted new statutes or national plans to combat violence against women (not only in the domestic and public environments but also in the forms of forced marriage, genital mutilation, honour crimes and human traffic for sexual purposes). As for women's access to employment and educational and economic rights, significant progress has also been made. Notwithstanding, according to the "Multi-Annual Report on Strengthening the Role of Women in Society in the Euro-Mediterranean Region", the fight against violence and fostering women's employability (Table 5) are still of central concern for the vast majority of MPCs and immense efforts have still to be made.

**Table 5: The Gender Inequality Index (GII) in 2011 UNDP Human Development Report to MED-11**

GII Dimensions		Gender Inequality Index <sup>a</sup>		Health		Empowerment			Labour Force	
				Maternal mortality ratio <sup>b</sup>	Adolescent fertility rate <sup>c</sup>	Seats in parliament (%)	Population with at least secondary education (% aged 25 and older)		Labour force participation rate (%)	
						Female	Female	Male	Female	Male
HDI rank	–	Rank	Value	2003–2008 <sup>d</sup>	1990–2008 <sup>d</sup>	2008	2010	2010	2008	2008
<b>VERY HIGH HUMAN DEVELOPMENT</b>										
15	Israel	<b>28</b>	<b>0.332</b>	4	14.3	14.2	78.9	77.2	61.1	70.1
<b>HIGH HUMAN DEVELOPMENT</b>										
53	Libya	<b>52</b>	<b>0.504</b>	97	3.2	7.7	55.6	44.0	25.1	81.1
81	Tunisia	<b>56</b>	<b>0.515</b>	100	6.9	19.9	33.5	48.0	27.7	74.2
82	Jordan	<b>76</b>	<b>0.616</b>	62	24.5	8.5	57.6	73.8	24.7	78.3
83	Turkey	<b>77</b>	<b>0.621</b>	44	38.8	9.1	27.1	46.8	26.9	74.6
84	Algeria	<b>70</b>	<b>0.594</b>	180	7.3	6.5	36.3	49.3	38.2	83.1
<b>MEDIUM HUMAN DEVELOPMENT</b>										
101	Egypt	<b>108</b>	<b>0.714</b>	130	39.0	3.7	43.4	61.1	24.4	76.4
111	Syria	<b>103</b>	<b>0.687</b>	130	61.1	12.4	24.7	24.1	22.0	82.1
114	Morocco	<b>104</b>	<b>0.693</b>	240	18.9	6.2	20.1	36.4	28.7	83.6
<b>OTHER COUNTRIES OR TERRITORIES</b>										
–	Lebanon	–	–	150	16.2	4.7	–	–	24.1	74.8
–	Ocupie Palestinian Territory	–	–	–	78.7	–	–	–	16.7	72.4

Note: <sup>a</sup>"The Gender Inequality Index" is a composite measure reflecting inequality in achievements between women and men in three dimensions: reproductive health, empowerment and the labour market. It varies between zero (when women and men fare equally) and one (when men or women fare poorly compared to the other in all dimensions), (UN, 2010).

Source: Compiled by the IEMed based on the UNDP Human Development Report 2010

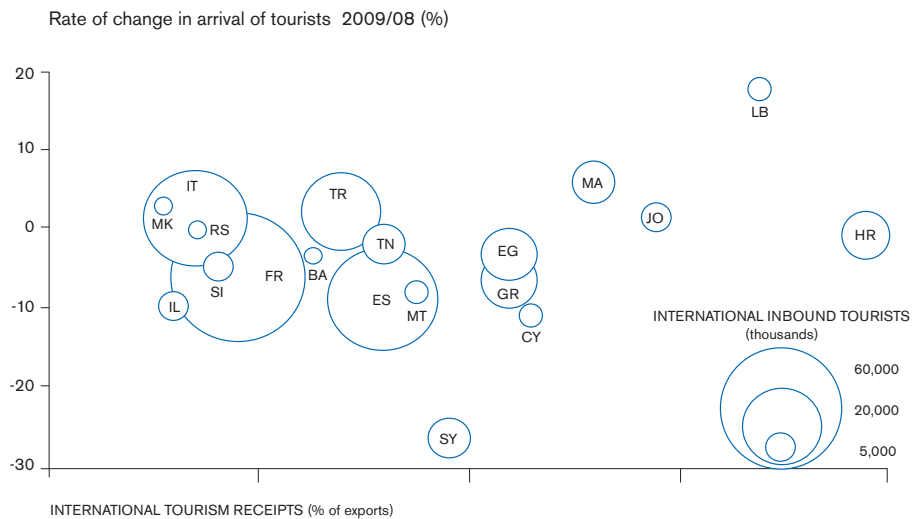
32. Notable in this respect is the Moroccan government's retraction of its former reservations to CEDAW within the Law of Personal Status (the Moroccan Family Code, known as Moudawana) and the adoption of the Optional Protocol of CEDAW by Decree on July 2008 in Tunisia.

### 2.1.8. Working Programme on Tourism

First established in the [Euro-Mediterranean Ministerial Conference on Tourism](#), held in Fez in April 2008, the Working Programme on Tourism aims to enhance the impact of tourism on job creation, infrastructure development and inter-cultural understanding while ensuring environmental sustainability.<sup>33</sup>

With regard to the importance for Euromed objectives, tourism is considered as the least important of the eight different sectoral strategies and action plans assessed in the Survey. This poor sectoral perception is quite surprising since tourism in the region is among the first potential causes for employment creation. (Graph 5) is intended to illustrate this by representing the comparative growth in tourist arrivals in relation to exports for each Mediterranean country.

**Graph 5: Main tourism indicators, 2008-2009**



Source: Compiled by the IEMed based on UNWTO Data Sets

The Working Programme on Tourism is ranked 4th when measuring its progress, even if there are no clear outputs regarding this work programme. To be precise: no regional project is currently financing or assisting economic development in this sector. However, in order to understand these figures, it is important to take into account that two EMP structures – FEMIP and “Invest in Med” – are currently directly or indirectly funding private initiatives related to tourism.<sup>34</sup> In this respect, the Working Programme on Tourism is revealing of one of the key ideas stated in the introduction: connections between the different institutional frameworks are now strong to the point of rendering contrasts practically impossible. However, it is notable that the lack of outputs derived from regional projects may well also be the reason why up to 55% of respondents claim to have a rather negative vision of the progress made so far.

33. Also in 2008, the [“Agenda for a sustainable and competitive European Tourism”](#) was adopted, establishing a medium-to-long term set of actions to be executed by stakeholders in order to promote sustainable practices and competitiveness. Along similar lines, the [2nd Euro-Mediterranean Ministerial Conference on Tourism held in 2010](#) under the UfM framework agreed to further developed sustainable tourism as a source of economic growth and prosperity respectful of the specificities of the Euro-Mediterranean region.

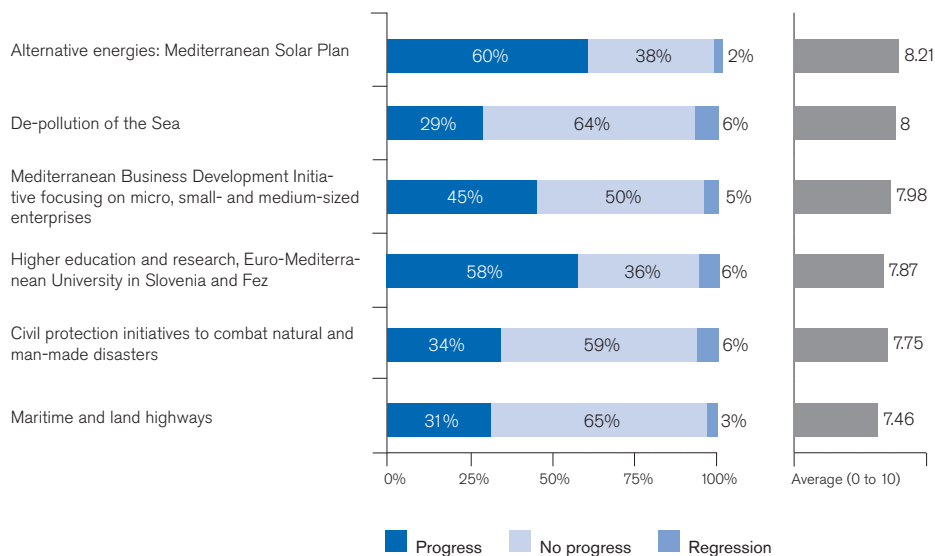
34. [The FEMIP supports tourism](#) by providing long-term loans for large-scale projects. It also provides indirect funding for small- and medium-sized investment projects as well as financial resources in the form of private equity to foster private sector tourism projects. Finally, it assists promoters by providing technical assistance during the different stages of project implementation. “Invest in Med” regional programmes through its initiatives [Euromediterranean Tourist Investment Network \(ETINET\)](#) and [BEST-MED Business Eco-Sustainable Tourism in the Mediterranean area](#) also intends to contribute to the promotion of tourism investments in the Mediterranean by establishing regional partnerships.

## 2.2. Experts' Assessment of UfM Flagship Initiatives

As already mentioned, the 2008 Paris Declaration identified six concrete region-wide projects. However, their final launching has been delayed due to political dissensions and financial difficulties. Indeed, it was not until recently – 8th April 2011 – that Senior Officials formally adopted the [guidelines](#) that will regulate the adoption and execution of UfM projects. Therefore, in their current state, the majority of initiatives are at the pre-feasibility study or project identification stage.

As to the importance for the achievement of Euromed objectives, all the initiatives under the umbrella of the UfM are ranked at the same level (except for the Civil Protection projects, which scored slightly lower). Paradoxically, when considering their relative importance and progression, they all rank above the aforementioned ENP programmes even if there is an obvious thematic overlap between UfM and ENP programmes and the ENP is the only one to have ever produced tangible outcomes (Graph 6). In this respect, the UfM has clearly succeeded in its visibility policy to the point that not only its projects are considered to better contribute to the achievement of the Euromed objectives than those of the ENP, but they have also spread an illusion of progress among the surveyed experts.

Graph 6: Assessment of the UfM initiatives



Source: Compiled by the IEMed based on the results of the 2nd Euromed Survey

### 2.2.1. The Mediterranean Solar Plan

The Mediterranean Solar Plan (hereafter, MSP) is one of the six initial projects foreseen in the Paris Declaration.<sup>35</sup> The MPS is intended to develop 20 GW of additional renewable energy production capacities in the Southern Mediterranean by 2020 while pursuing energy efficiency.<sup>36</sup>

35. Since then, no Ministerial Conference has been held strictly on the matter. Nonetheless, representatives and Ministers of the 43 UfM member states had already gathered during the high-level Conference on the Mediterranean Solar Plan – Valencia, 11th-12th May – convened within the framework of the Spanish Presidency of the EU.

36. The power is meant to be achieved through an energy mix of solar thermal, photovoltaic and wind technologies – in accordance with the particularities of each territory. The intention is to achieve energy self-sufficiency in the MPCs and to obtain a significant surplus that may be marketable with the EU through the appropriate interconnection structures.



The importance of the MSP should be assessed in relation to its inclusion in the UfM. As we have already noted, it is highly ranked not only because of its potential benefits for the regions involved but also for its inclusion under the UfM umbrella.

The relevance for Europe can be understood with regards to the EU's dependency on foreign supplies (see the previous section of this paper) and the commitments foreseen in the [Commission Directive 2009/28/EC](#) on promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources. On the other hand, the MSP meant an opportunity for the MPCs to take advantage of their high potential for generating energy from renewable sources – and cost-efficiently shipping it – while upgrading their national legal and technical framework (Maps 1 and 2).

60% of respondents perceived actual progress in the MSP. Nonetheless, even while rarely being noticed by those surveyed, some difficulties are currently limiting the MSP prospects: precarious funding, financial and institutional unreliability and legal and technical barriers. That is, the lack of sufficient funding<sup>37</sup> – intensified by the economic and financial crisis and the bad investment climate – along with the inexistence of a common regulatory framework and the appropriate infrastructures in terms of electricity interconnections and national grids will make the MSP launching problematic. The uncertain articulation between the MSP and the already existing and much more proficient [DESERTEC Foundation initiative](#) must also be taken into account because of its implications in terms of duplication and lack of coordination.

### *2.2.2. De-pollution of the Mediterranean Sea*

At the UfM, the objective of de-pollution of the Mediterranean Sea mainly focuses on the implementation of the Horizon 2020 initiative, which seeks to remove the sources responsible for 80% of pollution in the Mediterranean (mainly urban waste and industrial emissions).<sup>38</sup>

In keeping with the previous assessments, the experts asked about the importance of the project in the framework of the Euro-Mediterranean objectives point out two aspects: a high degree of knowledge about the existence of the project (only 12% of “Don’t know” responses) and a very high assessment of its importance (8 on average). However, when we analyse the response to the question about the progress achieved by this project, the situation changes considerably. On the one hand, it is the second UfM project whose progress is more unknown by the experts. Around 39% of respondents are unable to answer whether it has progressed or not because of lack of knowledge. On the other hand, among those who assess its evolution, only 29% believes that it has progressed, the lowest percentage for all UfM projects. The reason for these results can be found in the fact that there is no clear perception about what the UfM project itself contributes to the Horizon 2020 initiative in operation and which brings together most Euro-Mediterranean de-pollution projects.<sup>39</sup> Again, we are faced with the fear that the UfM will not only fragment the budgets aimed at de-pollution of the Mediterranean ([Blue Plan](#) and [Horizon 2020](#)) but that in the end it will freeze them. Moreover, this project has

37. [Study on the Financing of Renewable Energy Investment in the Southern and Eastern Mediterranean Region](#), FEMIP, October 2010.<sup>38</sup> The Horizon 2020 initiative was constituted based on previously existing initiatives and projects and operates within the framework of pre-existing policy instruments in support of the implementation of the commitments of the Barcelona Convention. Horizon 2020 has the participation of European institutions (Commission, EIB, EEA) along with national focal points from Euromed countries as well as international bodies, local governments, NGOs and representatives of the private sector. With the UfM, the geographic framework was broadened to the Balkan neighbouring countries. The three components of the initiative (Capacity Building, Investments, and Monitoring and Research) have launched projects funded by the European Commission (Hot Spots Investment Programme [MeHSIP-PPIF]; Shared Environmental Information System [ENPI-SEIS]; and Capacity Building/Mediterranean Environment Programme [H2020 CB/MEP]). Moreover, in the framework of the ENPI the project Sustainable Water Management and De-pollution of the Mediterranean is underway (2009-2013), closely linked to the Horizon 2020 and the MWS objectives.

39. It would be interesting to have the respondents' view on the progress of Horizon 2020, which would allow us to establish a more balanced comparison. Although we lack this information, we do have the assessment of some of the respondents (who are familiar with the issue) on the progress of the programme “[Sustainable Water Management and De-pollution of the Mediterranean](#)”, which supports the implementation of demonstration projects in integrated water management, coastal zone management and Horizon 2020, and receives an average assessment of 5.

been framed within the Water and Environment Division, which has been much more active in terms of issues related to the management of water sources (despite political impediments) than in the approach to de-pollution in the Mediterranean.

### 2.2.3. *Mediterranean Business Development Initiative*

The Mediterranean Business Development Initiative (MBDI) is a UfM project aimed at assisting the entities in partner countries operating in support of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises by assessing their needs, defining policy solutions and providing these entities with resources in the form of technical assistance and financial instruments. The Initiative is based on the principle of co-ownership and its activities are expected to be complementary to those of the existing entities working in the same field. The already established Projects Funding Coordination and Business Development area of the UfM Secretariat has the responsibility of identifying, coordinating and channelling the initiatives relating to business development within the UfM sphere, and can extend and improve the already existing programmes and budgets committed by the EU.<sup>40</sup>

According to the Survey results, this is perceived as the third most important programme of the UfM, almost achieving the same mean (8) as “De-pollution of the Mediterranean Sea”. Up to 67% of the assessments consider this programme to be of very high importance (between 8 and 10). This figure follows the trends of evaluations of other UfM programmes largely due to the fact they are based on expectations and not on implemented actions foreseen by the committed budget.

As for the progress in this area, 55% of respondents did not perceive any progress (50%) and, in some cases, they even indicate a regression (5%). The UfM roadmap for the SMEs was set up in 2011 and puts forward as a primary task the implementation of the Mediterranean Business Development Initiative, which could be an opportunity for improving the way this programme is now perceived.

Again, similarities in the objectives can be found between the MBDI and other initiatives such as the Euro-Mediterranean Charter for Enterprise, previously analysed in the Euro-Mediterranean Industrial Cooperation Work Programme. Attention should be paid to avoiding lack of coordination and potential duplication of actions.

### 2.2.4. *Higher Education and Research, Euro-Mediterranean University in Slovenia and Fez*

During the 1<sup>st</sup> Euro-Mediterranean Ministerial Conference on Higher Education and Scientific Research, held in Cairo on 18th June 2007, the Euromed partners affirmed their commitment to the objective of creating a Euro-Mediterranean area of higher education and research, as well as clearly defined guidelines for future cooperation in this area.

The EMUNI University was established as an international network of universities (141 members from 37 countries in 2010) and is co-funded by the EU. Among its main objectives we can find the creation of a common higher education and research area, the enhancement of intercultural dialogue through its network of member universities and the promotion of quality within higher education. EMUNI also exploits the possibilities offered by higher education cooperation programmes such as Tempus<sup>41</sup> (modernisation of higher education) and Erasmus Mundus<sup>42</sup> (scholarships and academic cooperation between the EU and the rest of the world).

40. Today's existing entities in partner countries operating in support of micro, small- and medium-sized enterprises in Syria, Lebanon, Egypt and Morocco have received €105 million from their respective governments and €262 million from the EU, and have assisted about 19,000 SMEs (Ayady, R., Fanelli, A., 2011). This dynamic could be completed by an extension of the Invest in Med programme, as expressed in the Barcelona Euro-Mediterranean Business Declaration 2010.

41. Tempus IV runs from 2007-2013, with a budget of approximately €35-39 million per year from the European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI), managed by EuropeAid. The Education, Audiovisual and Culture Executive Agency (EACEA) is responsible for its management.

42. Erasmus Mundus – Action 2 Partnerships is being financed with €29 million through the ENPI budget. It is a cooperation and mobility scheme funding partnerships between EU and third countries in the field of higher education, through grants. Its target groups comprise students and academic staff, with particular attention to those in vulnerable situations (e.g., refugees, asylum seekers).

So far, the EMUNI has launched, jointly with partner universities in Italy, Malta, Belgium, Greece, Israel, Lebanon, the UK and Slovenia, four pilot Master Study Programmes and a series of summer schools, doctoral research seminars and international academic conferences. Its mirror institution in the Southern Mediterranean – which, according to the Marseilles Declaration, should be established in Fez (Morocco) – has not yet started its activities.

Higher education and research is also ranked as a priority. Again, more than two thirds of respondents rated it between 8 and 10. Additionally, even if the Southern EMUNI counterpart has not been created yet, the assessment of the progress of this initiative is rather positive: up to 58% of respondents consider that there has been progress. It is the second better evaluated programme, just after the Solar Plan. This could be due to the fact the initiative has already achieved significant visibility through the establishment of its own institution and the expenditures through the TEMPUS and Erasmus Mundus programmes.

#### *2.2.5. Civil Protection Initiatives to Combat Natural and Man-Made Disasters*

Cooperation in terms of civil protection in the Euro-Mediterranean field operates within the framework of the [PPRD South Programme](#), which both the Marseilles Declaration and the UfM Secretariat define within the field of reference of civil protection. However, the PPRD is applied under the authority of the European Neighbourhood Policy and, therefore, of European institutions.<sup>43</sup> The UfM emphasises that projects related to civil protection must strengthen cooperation, and encourage development, prevention, mutual assistance and information for stakeholders without exactly specifying its powers in relation to those of the EU. Thus, again, we see the coexistence of several managing institutions with divergent interests.

In relation to the Survey results, the fact that there have been no major Euro-Mediterranean summits on civil protection and that the programmes underway, although active, are mainly developed at a technical level and do not entail large-scale infrastructures means that the visibility of these programmes is limited. This is reflected in the respondents' answers on this issue. The assessment of its importance in the Euromed objectives, although high, is slightly lower than that of other UfM projects (for further information on natural risks in the PPRD area of influence, see table 6). Moreover, when assessing the progress achieved by this project since 2008, two pieces of relevant data stand out: the low percentage that considers that there has been progress (35% of those who assessed it) and the high percentage of lack of knowledge about it (37% of total respondents are unaware of it). Other aspects seem to be related to the aforementioned poor visibility and are also probably due to the lack of definition itself of the UfM project in comparison with the PPRD, which is much more active and not perceived as belonging to the UfM.

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43. [The PPRD South Programme](#), which seeks to contribute to the strengthening of National Civil Protection Services, has projects underway in five areas: assessment tools; prevention and preparedness; response; information and communication and management of programmes related to natural and man-made disasters.

**Table 6: Human and economic exposure to natural hazards of selected southern PPRD beneficiary countries, 2009**

Hazard type	Cyclone	Drought	Flood	Landslide	Earthquake	Tsunami
Algeria	–	3,763,800	26,738	1,75	1,306,229	–
	–	11.12%	–	–	3.77%	–
	–	18th	58th	48th	18th	–
	–	–	0.07	0.04	30.12	–
Egypt	–	1,123,270	186,346	–	1,116,761	204,376
	–	1.49%	0.25%	–	1.4%	0.25%
	–	50th	17th	–	21st	13th
	–	–	0.33	–	18.00	0.62
Israel	–	358,846	3,504	148	21,056	2,338
	–	5.18%	–	–	–	–
	–	82nd	119th	108th	95th	56th
	–	–	0.13	0.02	4.32	0.02
Jordan	–	484,223	1	–	37,282	–
	–	8.17%	–	–	0.63%	–
	–	72nd	145th	–	78th	–
	–	–	0.00	–	0.64	–
Lebanon	–	357,685	1,274	1,728	22,645	24,261
	–	8.73%	–	–	9.51%	0.61%
	–	83rd	140th	49th	93rd	31st
	–	–	0.01	0.06	1.32	0.18
Morocco	16,29	7,506,710	23,478	874	73,001	–
	–	24.04%	–	–	–	–
	39th	10th	66th	70th	63rd	–
	0.03%	–	0.07	0.01	0.99	–
Occupied Palestinian Territory	–	260,362	221	–	31,063	108
	–	6.48%	–	–	0.7%	–
	–	93rd	154th	–	83rd out of 153	70th
	–	–	0.00	–	0.66	0.00
Syria	–	2,072,540	25,572	456	5,37	3,759
	–	10.4%	–	–	–	–
	–	35th	62nd	86th	107th	53rd
	–	–	0.03	0.01	0.14	0.00
Tunisia	–	782,061	3,748	68	2	–
	–	7.57%	–	–	–	–
	–	56th	116th	119th	152nd	–
	–	–	–	0.01	0.00	–
Turkey	–	4,054,870	82,886	6,378	2,155,233	140,227
	–	5.42%	–	–	2.78%	0.20%
	–	16th	32nd	30th	13th	16th
	–	–	0.32	0.17	57.43	0.06

Legend country: Population exposed\*

Percentage of population exposed

Country ranking on Human Exposure (worldwide)\*\*

% GDP exposed (billions-US\$)\*\*\*

Note: \*Modelled number of people present in hazard zones that are thereby subject to potential losses

\*\*Cyclone (out of 89 countries), drought (out of 184 countries), flood (out of 162), earthquake (out of 153), tsunami (out of 76)

\*\*\*Modelled amount of GDP (Gross Domestic Product) present in hazard zones that are thereby subject to potential losses

Source: Compiled by the IEMed based on the [2009 Global Assessment Report](#)

### 2.2.6. Maritime and Land Highways

The Maritime and Land Highways Initiative, just like the aforementioned plans, was already foreseen in the Paris Declaration. At present, the only Conference within the area covered by the Transport and Urban Development Division (TUDD) of the UfM Secretariat is expected to be held in autumn 2011. In accordance with the declaration, the aim of the initiative is to increase and enhance the circulation of people and goods through the construction of safe and secure coastal and maritime motorways as well as to modernise the trans-Maghreb train. The second UfM working group meetings on both Urban Development and Transport – which took place on 8th and 30th June 2011 – identified the priority areas of action for the UfM and evaluated possible project proposals.

In a similar fashion to the aforementioned projects, the Maritime and Land Highways are highly ranked in regard to the accomplishment of Euromed objectives (the actual mean is set at around 8). On the subject of progress made, the assessment is slightly less optimistic. Indeed, 65% of those interviewed who actually can evaluate the advancements consider that there has been no progress so far. This proportion is significantly higher than the rest of the projects with the exception of “De-pollution of the Mediterranean Sea” – with 64% – and “Civil Protection

Initiatives to Combat Natural and Man-Made Disasters” – with 59%. It is important to note that it was not until 29th April that Mr Yigit Alpogan was appointed Deputy Secretary General for Transport and Urban Development and not until 15th September 2010 that he finally joined his Barcelona Office. The short time that passed between him joining his Office and the Euromed Survey field works – October/December 2010 – can partially explain those results, as the promotion of concrete projects had not yet been started.

### III. Final Considerations

The 2nd IEMed Survey of Experts and Actors clearly shows that many EMP/UfM endeavours are largely unknown even to experts on Euro-Mediterranean policies and politics. Those who are aware of their existence consider them to be very important to the accomplishment of Euro-med objectives. Nonetheless, when asked to match their aspirations with the actual progresses in the field, disappointment emerges. Indeed, few experts consider that there has been actual progress in relation to EMP/UfM projects and programmes. This poor performance originated in the proliferation of regional structures, fragmentation of programmes, as well as institutional blockages caused by stagnant political conflicts in the area and lack of financial commitment from the EMP/UfM partners. The lack of a serious effort to assess the effectiveness of the assistance granted through the main cooperation schemes<sup>44</sup> also needs to be considered, as experts, practitioners and decisions-makers cannot easily redeem their ideas and practices.

Therefore, a rationalisation of Euro-Mediterranean cooperation structures must be considered in the future. At present, there is a need to scale down rhetoric in order to surmount the expectations-performance gap. In this respect, temptations towards macro-objectives that cannot be realistically achieved within the current political and economic context must be abandoned as magnifying the objectives not only jeopardises the accomplishment of the programmes but also spreads disappointment among experts and local stakeholders.

Moreover, there is a need to review the priorities for the cooperation agenda. As the Euromed Survey has shown, criticisms are mainly addressed to performance regardless of the field of cooperation concerned. As some authors in this collection of papers have emphasised, it seems that, prior to the civic upheavals, there has been a disconnection between the priorities set by the highest authorities and the real needs of the populations and territories (for further information, see Annie Cordet's and Dorothee Schmitt's documents). Indeed, few respondents questioned the way the agenda had significantly and recurrently neglected not only occupation and employability activities but also youth and mobility within the EMP/UfM frameworks.

In this respect, the political upheavals and revolutions that are currently taking place in the Southern Mediterranean will surely have a significant effect on cooperation agendas. Hopefully, the instauration of democratic regimes will support the transition of the EMP and UfM not only towards a more rationalised system but also towards a fairer one, which would ideally be more receptive to what is truly important rather than what is merely interesting.

Regardless of the potential changes that the new regimes could have over the already existing institutions, it is also crucial to consider the role that both institutions may have in the success or failure of the political and economic reforms in the Southern Mediterranean. Uncertainty and fragility are the most pressing challenges to be faced by the new regimes. In this context, the EU External Action's long-sustained preference for the preservation of stability in the region at

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44. In the name of academic integrity, we must note that sets of data available for researchers do not allow the conduction of independent and proper research. Neither accurate instruments nor indicators suitable for their evaluation have been developed so far. As a paradigmatic example, see [COM \(2011\) 303, Joint Staff Working Paper: Implementation of the European Neighbourhood Policy in 2010 Sector Progress Report](#).

the expense of democracy and human rights is no longer morally or economically sustainable in its Southern Neighbourhood. The launching of, firstly, the “[Partnership for Democracy and Shared Prosperity with the Southern Mediterranean](#)” on 3rd March and, subsequently, of “[A New Response to a Changing Neighbourhood](#)” on 25th May seem to have incorporated the lessons drawn from the demands of the population.<sup>45</sup>

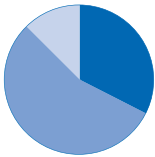
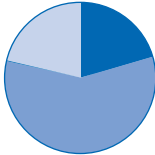
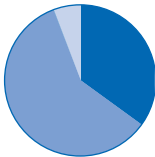
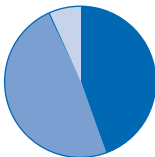
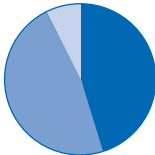
Obviously, those changes will mostly rely on partners' commitment to the region. In the case of the UfM, its success will mostly depend on their commitment to the projects designed by the Secretariat. Nonetheless, the persistent and growing asymmetries within the Euro-Mediterranean area, along with the revival of stagnated conflicts, made such commitments very complicated. In contrast, European policies in the Mediterranean, due to their bilateral nature, are not as sensitive to political conflict as to their own dependency on a rationale that has long given priority to stability and growth in macro-economic terms in spite of social development.

Over the last few months we have witnessed the most extraordinary political changes in North African and Middle Eastern nations since they achieved independence. The result of the call for freedom and self-determination swings now from democratic consolidation to involution towards more repressive regimes. Now it is time for the EU and the UfM to be worthy of this historical moment.

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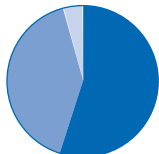
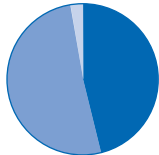
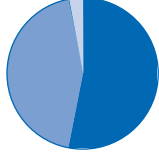
<sup>45</sup> The next round of the IEMed's Survey – expected for 2012 – is intended to analyse the future EMP outcomes and demands in this respect.

**Summary Chart on EMP / UfM Action Plans and Sectoral Strategies, 2007-2011**

	Priorities	Expert's Assessment of Progress
Mediterranean Water Strategy (to be approved)	<p><b>Legal framework:</b> The <a href="#">Mediterranean Water Strategy</a> was intended to be adopted during the 4th Euro-Mediterranean Ministerial Conference on Water. Unfortunately, no agreement was reached.</p> <p><b>Objectives and priorities:</b> To conserve water quality and to balance quantity of used and available water to achieve regional sustainable economic growth, social prosperity, access to water for all and environmental protection and rehabilitation.</p>	<p><b>Assessment of Mediterranean Water Strategy</b></p>  <p>■ Progress ■ No progress ■ Regression</p> <p>Awareness rate: 56% / Importance for Euromed Objectives: 8.27</p>
Employment Framework of Actions (adopted in November 2008)	<p><b>Legal framework:</b> Established at the <a href="#">1st Euro-Mediterranean Employment and Labour Ministers Conference in 2008</a>.</p> <p><b>Objectives and priorities:</b> Create more jobs, enhance employability and generate decent work.</p>	<p><b>Assessment of Employment Framework of Actions</b></p>  <p>■ Progress ■ No progress ■ Regression</p> <p>Awareness rate: 61% / Importance for Euromed Objectives: 7.62</p>
Mediterranean Maritime Strategy (announced in the Marseilles Declaration 2008)	<p><b>Legal framework:</b> Announced in the <a href="#">Marseilles' Declaration</a> and then resumed by Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament "<a href="#">Towards an Integrated Maritime Policy for better governance in the Mediterranean</a>".</p> <p><b>Objectives and priorities:</b> The specificities of the Mediterranean Sea basin and the increasingly trans-boundary nature of maritime activities and related impacts, call for a joint effort to improve maritime governance in the basin.</p>	<p><b>Assessment of Mediterranean Maritime Strategy</b></p>  <p>■ Progress ■ No progress ■ Regression</p> <p>Awareness rate: 54% / Importance for Euromed Objectives: 7.36</p>
Euro-Mediterranean Industrial Cooperation 2009-2010 Working Programme (adopted in October 2008)	<p><b>Legal framework:</b> <a href="#">Euro-Mediterranean industrial cooperation 2009-2010 work programme</a> was developed by the services of the European Commission in consultation with the Working Party on Euro-Mediterranean industrial cooperation and, then, galvanized by the 7th <a href="#">Euro-Mediterranean ministerial meeting on industrial cooperation, 2008</a>.</p> <p><b>Objectives and priorities:</b> Aims to bring industrial policy on both sides of the Mediterranean closer together in order to help business to go international (help them to trade, invest and engage in partnerships at Euro-Mediterranean level).</p>	<p><b>Euro-Mediterranean Industrial Cooperation 2009-2010</b></p>  <p>■ Progress ■ No progress ■ Regression</p> <p>Awareness rate: 59% / Importance for Euromed Objectives: 7.43</p>
Working Programme on Tourism (announced in April 2008)	<p><b>Legal framework:</b> Announced in 2008 and 2010 Euro-Ministerial Conferences has never been finally drafted.</p> <p><b>Objectives and priorities:</b> Cooperate to enhance the impact of tourism on job creation, infrastructure development and inter-cultural understanding while ensuring environmental sustainability.</p>	<p><b>Working Programme on Tourism</b></p>  <p>■ Progress ■ No progress ■ Regression</p> <p>Awareness rate: 58% / Importance for Euromed Objectives: 7.06</p>

Actual progress achieved	
Ministerial Conferences	Main Projects / Activities
<p><a href="#">3rd Euro-Mediterranean Ministerial Conference on Water</a></p> <p>4th Euro-Mediterranean Ministerial Conference on Water, 2010</p>	<p><b>In this field, neither regional projects nor budget allocation have been executed so far.</b></p> <p>Related activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Water Expert group meetings within the UfM</a></li> </ul> <p>EU activities related to water in the MENA area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FEMIP activities regarding water supply and sanitation</li> <li>• EMWIS – Water sector cooperation (2004-2008): €3.3 million (€2 million MEDA, €1.3 million Spain, Italy and France)</li> <li>• MEDA WATER (2003-2008): €40 million (MEDA)</li> <li>• Sustainable Water Management and De-pollution of the Mediterranean (2009-2013): 22 million</li> <li>• SAFEMED - Maritime Safety and Pollution Prevention (2006-2008): €4 million (MEDA)</li> <li>• SAFEMED II – Maritime Safety and Pollution Prevention (2009-2011): €5.5 million</li> <li>• Invest in Med related activities: Med Water – Addressing Med water challenges</li> </ul>
<p><a href="#">1<sup>st</sup> Euro-Med Employment and Labour Ministers Conference, 2008</a></p> <p><a href="#">2<sup>nd</sup> Euro-Med Employment and Labour Ministers Conference, 2010</a></p> <p><a href="#">1<sup>st</sup> meeting of the Union for the Mediterranean-EuroMed Social Dialogue Forum March 2010.</a></p>	<p><b>In this field, neither significant regional projects nor significant budget allocation have been executed for the indicated period.</b></p> <p>Related activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Euro-med Employment and Labour Working Group</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Euro-Med Social Dialogue Forum</a></li> </ul> <p>EU activities related to employment in the MEDA area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">MEDA-ETE - Education and Training for Employment (2004-2007): €5 million (MEDA)</a></li> </ul>
	<p><b>In this field, neither regional projects nor budget allocation have been executed so far.</b></p> <p>EU related activities:</p> <p>Working Group Meeting on <a href="#">Integrated Maritime Policy in the Mediterranean</a></p>
<p><a href="#">7th Euro-Mediterranean ministerial meeting on industrial cooperation, 2008.</a></p> <p><a href="#">8<sup>th</sup> Euro-Mediterranean ministerial meeting on industrial cooperation, 2011, Malta</a></p>	<p><b>In this field, no regional projects have been executed so far. For a list of country-based projects please see. List of activities implemented.</b></p> <p><b>List of implemented actions 2009-2011</b></p> <p>The <b>Working Party on Euro-Mediterranean Industrial Cooperation</b> coordinates industrial cooperation activities and monitors implementation of the work programme</p>
<p>1st Euro-Mediterranean Ministerial Conference, 2008</p> <p>2nd Euro-Mediterranean Ministerial Conference on Tourism, 2010</p>	<p><b>In this field, no specific regional projects on Tourism have been executed so far.</b></p> <p>EU related activities in the MEDA area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Agenda for a sustainable and competitive European tourism, 2007” intends to involve MPCs in the EC tourism-related activities</li> <li>• <a href="#">FEMIP activities related to Tourism.</a></li> <li>• “Invest in Med” regional related to tourism : <a href="#">Euromediterranean Tourist Investment Network</a> (ETINET) and <a href="#">BEST-MED Business Eco-Sustainable Tourism in the Mediterranean area</a></li> </ul>



	Priorities	Expert's Assessment of Progress
2008-2013 Priority Action Plan on Energy (adopted in December 2007)	<p><b>Legal framework:</b>  <a href="#">Ministerial Declaration on The Euro-Mediterranean Energy Partnership Adopted Together with its Annexes by Ministers at the Conference in Limassol, Cyprus on 17 December 2007</a></p> <p><b>Objectives and priorities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensuring the improved harmonization of energy markets and legislations and pursuing the integration of energy markets in the Euro-Mediterranean region</li> <li>Promoting sustainable development in the energy sector</li> <li>Developing initiatives of common interest in key areas, such as infrastructure extension, investment financing and research and development</li> </ul>	<p><b>2008-2013 Priority Action Plan on Energy</b></p>  <p>■ Progress ■ No progress ■ Regression</p> <p>Awareness rate: 64% / Importance for Euromed Objectives: 7.91</p>
Regional Transport Action Plan for the Mediterranean (adopted in May 2007)	<p><b>Legal framework:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Regional Transport Action Plan (RTAP) for the period 2007-2013</a> was solicited by the 1st Euro-Mediterranean Conference of Transport Ministers to the Euro-Mediterranean Transport Forum</li> </ul> <p><b>Objectives and priorities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Intensify cooperation with and within the Mediterranean region in different transport sectors (maritime, road, railways and civil aviation) and target mainly regulatory (institutional) reform and infrastructure network planning and implementation</li> </ul>	<p><b>Regional Transport Action Plan for the Mediterranean</b></p>  <p>■ Progress ■ No progress ■ Regression</p> <p>Awareness rate: 58% / Importance for Euromed Objectives: 7.44</p>
Istanbul Action Plan on Strengthening the Role of Women in Society (adopted in November 2006)	<p><b>Legal framework:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Adopted in Euro-Mediterranean Ministerial Conference held in Istanbul on 14-15, November 2006.</a></li> </ul> <p><b>Objectives and priorities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Women's political and civil rights enforcement</li> <li>Women's social and economic rights enforcement and sustainable development policies</li> <li>Women's rights in the cultural sphere and the role of communications and the mass media</li> </ul>	<p><b>Istanbul Action Plan on Strengthening the Role of Women in Society</b></p>  <p>■ Progress ■ No progress ■ Regression</p> <p>Awareness rate: 64% / Importance for Euromed Objectives: 7.21</p>

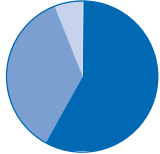
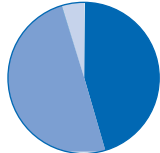
Source: Compiled by IEMed based on the results of the 2nd Euromed Survey

Actual progress achieved	
Ministerial Conferences	Main Projects / Activities
<a href="#">5th Euro-Mediterranean Ministerial Conference on Energy, 2007</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">EAMGM</a> – Euro-Arab Mashreq Gas Market Project (2005-2009: EG, JO, LB, SY): €6 million (MEDA) EC funds + €1 million in kind from MPCs</li> <li>• <a href="#">EAMGM II</a> – Euro-Arab Mashreq Gas Market Project (2010-2013: EG, IQ, JO, LB, SY, TR): €5 million EU contribution</li> <li>• Electricity market integration (2007 – 2010: DZ, MA, TN): €4.9 million (MEDA)</li> <li>• MEDSTAT III – Statistical cooperation (2010-2013: DZ, EG, IL, JO, LB, MA, PS, SY, TN): €7 million</li> </ul> <p>DZ, EG, IL, JO, LB, MA, PS, SY, TN, TR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">MED-EMIP - Energy Cooperation</a> (2007-2010): €4.1 million (MEDA)</li> <li>• <a href="#">MED-ENEC - Energy efficiency in construction</a> (2005-2009): €4 million (MEDA)</li> <li>• <a href="#">MED-ENEC II - Energy efficiency in construction</a> (2009-2013): €5 million</li> <li>• <a href="#">MED-REG – Energy regulators</a> (2008–2009): €0.3 million (MEDA)</li> <li>• <a href="#">MED-REG II– Energy regulators</a> (2010-2012): €919,200</li> </ul>
1st Euro-Mediterranean Ministerial Conference on Transport Marrakech, 15th December 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Euromed Transport Project (2010-2012: DZ, EG, IL, JO, LB, MA, PS, SY, TN): €6 million</li> </ul> <p>DZ, EG, IL, JO, LB, MA, PS, SY, TN, TR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EuroMed Aviation Project (2007-2010): €5 million (MEDA)</li> <li>• GNSS II – Euromed Satellite Navigation (2010-2013): €4.5 million</li> <li>• Mediterranean Motorways of the Sea – Maritime transport connections (2007-2012): €9 million</li> <li>• EuroMed Satellite Navigation (GNSS) / METIS (2006-2009): €4.5 million (MEDA)</li> <li>• Euromed Transport programme (2003-2009): €9.7 million (MEDA)</li> <li>• SAFEMED – Maritime Safety and Pollution Prevention (2006-2008): €4 million (MEDA)</li> <li>• SAFEMED II – Maritime Safety and Pollution Prevention (2009-2011): €5.5 million</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1st Ministerial Conference on Strengthening the Role of Women in Society (November 2006)</li> <li>• 2nd Ministerial Conference on Strengthening the Role of Women in Society (November 2009)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhancing Equality between Men and Women in the Euromed Region (2008-2011: DZ, EG, IL, JO, LB, MA, PS, SY, TN): €4.5 million (ENPI)</li> <li>• Role of Women in Economic Life (2006-2008: DZ, EG, IL, JO, LB, MA, PS, SY, TN, TR): €5 million (MEDA)</li> </ul>

**Summary Chart on UfM Flagship Initiatives, 2008-2011**

	Background	Expert's Assessment of Progress
De-pollution of the Mediterranean Sea	The UfM projects in the environment sector will contribute directly to the implementation of the <a href="#">Horizon 2020 Initiative to De-Pollute the Mediterranean</a> .	<p><b>De-pollution of the Mediterranean Sea</b></p> <p>■ Progress ■ No progress ■ Regression</p> <p>Awareness rate: 61% / Importance for Euromed Objectives: 8</p>
Maritime and land highways	These projects aim to increase the flow and freedom of the movement of people and goods through the development of motorways of the sea, including the connection of ports, as well as the creation of coastal motorways and the modernisation of the trans-Maghreb train.	<p><b>Civil protection initiatives to combat natural and man-made disasters</b></p> <p>■ Progress ■ No progress ■ Regression</p> <p>Awareness rate: 60% / Importance for Euromed Objectives: 7.46</p>
Civil protection initiatives to combat natural and man-made disasters	<p>Civil protection projects envisage the strengthening of cooperation, aimed at providing support to the development, prevention, training, mutual assistance and information to all stakeholders.</p> <p>With the individual as its main focus, the Union for the Mediterranean will, via the implementation of these projects, seek to secure the support of citizens for these projects.</p>	<p><b>Assessment of Mediterranean Maritime Strategy</b></p> <p>■ Progress ■ No progress ■ Regression</p> <p>Awareness rate: 63% / Importance for Euromed Objectives: 7.75</p>
Alternative energies: Mediterranean Solar Plan	<a href="#">Mediterranean Solar Plan</a> (MSP) is a flagship UfM initiative aiming at promoting renewable energies and energy efficiency in UfM countries. One key target is the deployment of an additional 20 GW of renewable energy capacities by 2020.	<p><b>Alternative energies: Mediterranean Solar Plan</b></p> <p>■ Progress ■ No progress ■ Regression</p> <p>Awareness rate: 72% / Importance for Euromed Objectives: 8.21</p>

	Conferences and follow-up in regards to the initiatives
<p>Division: Environment and Water</p> <p>Deputy Secretary General: <a href="#">Dr. Rafiq Husseini</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Appointment:</li> <li>• Incorporation to Secretary Headquarters:</li> </ul>	<p><b>In this field, neither specific project nor budget allocation has been executed so far.</b></p> <p><b>UfM related activities:</b> Water Expert Group (WEG) of the Union for the Mediterranean</p> <p><b>EMP related activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustainable Water Management and De-pollution of the Mediterranean (EMP regional programme)</li> <li>• Horizon 2020: Hot Spots Investment Programme (MeHSIP-PPIF); Shared Environmental Information System (ENPI-SEIS); Capacity Building/Mediterranean Environment Programme (H2020 CB/MEP)</li> </ul> <p><b>UN related activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Blue Plan by United Nations Environment Programme</li> </ul>
<p>Division: Transport and Urban Development</p> <p>Deputy Secretary General: <a href="#">Mr. Yigit Alpogon</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Appointment: 29th April 2010</li> <li>• Incorporation to Secretary Headquarters: 15th September 2010</li> </ul>	<p><b>In this field, neither specific project nor budget allocation has been executed so far.</b></p> <p><b>UfM related activities:</b> II UfM Working Group Meeting on Urban Development and Transport</p> <p><b>EMP related activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regional Transport Action Plan (RTAP) for the period 2007-2013 coordinated by Euromed Transport Project</li> <li>• FEMIP activities related to transport</li> </ul>
<p>Division: Social and Civil Affairs</p> <p>Deputy Secretary General: <a href="#">Ms. Cecilia Attard-Pirota</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Appointment:</li> <li>• Incorporation to Secretary Headquarters:</li> </ul>	<p><b>In this field, neither specific project nor budget allocation has been executed so far.</b></p> <p><b>UfM related activities:</b></p> <p><b>EMP related activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Euro-Mediterranean Programme on Prevention, Preparedness and Response to Natural and Man-Made Disasters</li> </ul>
<p>Division: Energy</p> <p>Deputy Secretary General:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Appointment:</li> <li>• Incorporation to Secretary Headquarters:</li> </ul>	<p><b>In this field, neither specific project nor budget allocation has been executed so far.</b></p> <p><b>UfM related activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1st Joint Committee of National Experts for the Mediterranean Solar Plan</li> <li>• Member states' energy experts for the MSP</li> </ul> <p><b>EMP related activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FEMIP projects related to energy</li> <li>• Invest in Med activities related to renewable energies (Med Energy - Development of renewable energies and Sun for Med-Sustainability)</li> </ul>

	Background	Expert's Assessment of Progress
<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Higher Education and Research, Euro-Mediterranean University in Slovenia and Fez</p>	<p>The programme aims to set up a <a href="#">Euro Mediterranean University (EMUNI)</a>, which will develop postgraduate and research programmes and will help to contribute to the establishment of the <a href="#">Euro-Mediterranean Higher Education, Science and Research Area</a></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Higher Education and Research, Euro-Mediterranean University in Slovenia and Fez</b></p>  <p style="text-align: center;">■ Progress ■ No progress ■ Regression</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Awareness rate: 66% / Importance for Euromed Objectives: 7.87</p>
<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Mediterranean Business Development Initiative focusing on Micro and SMEs</p>	<p>The Mediterranean Business Development Initiative is the UfM project aimed at assisting the existing entities in partner countries operating in support of micro, small- and medium- sized enterprises by assessing the needs of these enterprises, defining policy solutions and providing these entities with resources in the form of technical assistance and financial instruments. Its activities are expected to be complementary to those of the existing entities working in the field.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Mediterranean Business Development Initiative focusing on Micro and SMEs</b></p>  <p style="text-align: center;">■ Progress ■ No progress ■ Regression</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Awareness rate: 66% / Importance for Euromed Objectives: 7.98</p>

Source: Compiled by IEMed based on the results of the 2nd Euromed Survey

	Conferences and follow-up in regards to the initiatives
<p>Division: Higher Education and Research</p> <p>Deputy Secretary General:  <a href="#">Prof. Ilan Chet</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Appointment:</li> <li>• Incorporation to Secretary Headquarters:</li> </ul>	<p><b>In this field, neither specific project nor budget allocation has been executed so far.</b></p> <p><b>EMP related activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1st Euro-Mediterranean Ministerial Conference on Higher Education and Scientific Research, Cairo</li> <li>• Erasmus Mundus II – Action 2 Partnerships (2009-2010): €29 million)</li> <li>• TEMPUS IV for Higher Education (2008-2013): 60 million in 2009, 54.2 million in 2010 and 51.5 million in 2011</li> </ul>
<p>Division: Projects Funding Coordination and Business Development</p> <p>Deputy Secretary General:  <a href="#">Dr. Lino Cardarelli</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Appointment:</li> <li>• Incorporation to Secretary Headquarters:</li> </ul>	<p><b>In this field, neither specific project nor budget allocation has been executed so far.</b></p> <p><b>EMP related activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FEMIP activities related to SMEs</li> <li>• Euro-Mediterranean Charter for Enterprise</li> <li>• Euro-Mediterranean Industrial Cooperation 2009-2010 Work Programme and List of implemented actions 2009-2011</li> <li>• Invest in Med activities regarding reinforcing organisations' capacity in supporting SME development</li> </ul>

# TRANSITION IN THE SOUTHERN MEDITERRANEAN: AN OPPORTUNITY FOR IMPROVED COOPERATION BETWEEN THE TWO SHORES?

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*"Ignoranti quem portus petat nullus ventus suus est"*

(There is no favourable wind for he who knows not where he is heading.)

Seneca

The following thoughts on changes taking place in the Southern Mediterranean bring to mind, in some aspects, the transition of Central European countries in the early 90s. Indeed, they echo the introduction to an article which I wrote with V. Falcoz in 1998. The countries on the southern shore of the Mediterranean, itself an internal sea and trade route, have been subjected for decades to authoritarian (and in some cases dictatorial) systems, but are now in the process of a commitment to democratic models, albeit with transitional periods which are still uncertain for a number of them. With objectives which may be idealised, confused or feared, these countries have only a vague idea of the port to which they are headed; this mysteriously-shaped port is variously described by such words as "democracy", "dignity" or a "reformed market economy". As for favourable winds, these countries, however nautical, struggle to find them, steering them strongly towards the expectation of assistance from all those beyond their borders who were waiting and hoping for such changes. But nobody had really foreseen these changes, these breaks, either within the southern nations or those to the north.

Is it possible to think of a break, feel it as possible, but without knowing when or how to expect it? Few economists (or sociologists) have addressed this issue. The failure to foresee the 2008 financial and economic crisis had already raised a number of questions, and Nassim N. Taieb's book, *Black Swan* contributed for the first time an original analysis of the extreme difficulty, even for experts, in anticipating upheavals. Ryszard Kapuscinski, the journalist who covered countries undergoing revolution, has "recorded" and analysed a large number of them in emerging countries. In the last chapter of his book on the fall of the Shah (*The Shah*), he lists several countries where the political, economic and social situation has reached a pre-revolutionary stage, without knowing, however, when these revolutions will occur. What is it that will ignite the spark?

It is therefore particularly worthwhile studying the responses to the 2010 IEMed Survey, replies that were given in an environment which could be described as pre-revolutionary in the light of events in the Southern Mediterranean since the beginning of 2011. And in examining the results, either generally or specifically, practically nothing stands out as particularly remarkable, no notable departure in comparison to the results from the 2009 Survey, with in some cases even more optimistic comments. Only a handful of respondents revealed greater concerns and surprisingly, they were mostly women. Is that because of feminine intuition or higher female unemployment?

My analysis centres on the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership/Union for the Mediterranean, as observed through the Survey (of which a quantitative breakdown is shown elsewhere in this