



**THEME [INCO.2012-1.3]  
INCONET – Mediterranean Partner Countries**

## **Deliverable N.: D6.2**

**Title:** Analysis report on JPIs relevant Fora and impact  
to MPCs

Funding scheme: Coordination and support action

Project Acronym: MEDSPRING

Project Coordinator: CIHEAM-IAMB, Claudio Bogliotti

Grant Agreement n°: 311780

Author: Marilena Rossano, CNR

Dissemination level: PU (Public)

Coding: MEDSPRING/WP6/D6.2/V1/JPI Analysis Report

Official delivery date: M20

**Project start:** 1 February 2013

**Project duration:** 48 months

## **Table of Contents**

### **1. Summary**

### **2. Analysis of current JPIs: Assess the potential for Mediterranean Partner Countries and provide ideas for concrete actions in the framework of H2020**

- 2.1 Main objective
- 2.2 Methodological outline
- 2.3 Description of Activities
- 2.4 Timetable of the task
- 2.5 Proposed indicators for a roadmap

### **3. Joint Programming Initiatives and MED-SPRING Survey**

- 3.1 Main features of JPIs
- 3.2 Joint Programming Initiatives: activities and perspectives
- 3.3 The MED-SPRING Survey
  - 3.3.1 Role of Associated Countries
  - 3.3.2 Some considerations on the results of the JPI survey

### **4. MPCs' networks, associations and clusters in specific areas of common interest**

### **5. A roadmap to foster euro-med cooperation**

### **6. Conclusions**

### **7. List of Tables and Figures**

### **8. References**

### **9. Annexes**

- 9.1 MED-SPRING JPI Questionnaire.

## **1. Summary**

The aim of the Task 6.2 is to analyze the current Joint Programming Initiatives (JPIs) in order to identify potential involvement of Mediterranean Partner Countries and ways to further develop euro-mediterranean cooperation in Research and Innovation (R&I).

The present deliverable: i) summarizes the state of art of the JPIs; ii) illustrates the results of a survey, realized through the use of a questionnaire sent to all the JPI coordinators; iii) provides information on the ERA-NET co-funded projects in sectors related to the on-going JPIs; iv) provides inputs on clusters and associations of Mediterranean Partner Countries that could be useful to foster the process of integration and involvement in joint trilateral (EU Members States, European Commission and Mediterranean Partner Countries) activities.

Finally, a roadmap has been elaborated as a tool for contributing to a better coordination of policies and strategies in the euro-mediterranean research and innovation area in sectors of main concern and mutual interest.

## 2. Analysis of current JPI: Assess the potential for Mediterranean Partner Countries and provide ideas for concrete actions in the framework of H2020

### 2.1 Main objective

The present document provides an **Analysis of current JPIs to assess the degree of potential involvement and integration of MPCs**, according to one of the main tasks (Task 2) of the “*Work Package 6 – Institutional and funding synergies*” of MED-SPRING, the main general aim of which is to foster an enabling environment to enhance institutional and financial synergies for research and innovation and support trilateral dialogue (EU-MS-MPCs) in selected societal challenges in view of developing joint funding programme level cooperation. The ultimate objective is a “RoadMap” for integration of policies and instruments on specific societal challenges of common interest.

### 2.2 Methodological outline

The analysis takes into account all the current Join Programming Initiatives (hereinafter referred to as JPIs) with a special focus on those dealing, directly or indirectly, with MED-SPRING selected societal challenges: Scarcity of natural resources, Food, Energy.

Joint programming is aimed towards the realization of aligning existing national programs of EU Member States to tackle major societal challenges that, very often, have a global impact. For this reason, the JP process cannot avoid taking into account research policies and prospects of Europe’s neighbouring Countries. This belief was the basis to draft an **ad-hoc Questionnaire** that was sent to all the JPI coordinators in order to assess potentialities of MPCs involvement. The main objective of the Survey is two-fold:

1. To understand if and at what extent the current JPIs involve and/or could involve Mediterranean Partner Countries (MPCs);
2. To increase awareness of JPIs participants and MPC representatives on the benefits they could achieve with mutual acknowledgement and, potentially, integration and cooperation by also involving industry, associations and other relevant stakeholders.

The analysis and its follow up will be useful for the promotion of synergies with other euro-med initiatives and may represent a mobilizing factor to foster the bridging between MED-SPRING MPC participants and their national networks, clusters or other type of entrepreneurial organizations, in the common endeavor of facilitating the interaction between industry and academia. Finally, it may help the identification of priority sectors for the forthcoming activities under FP Horizon2020.

### 2.3 Description of the activities

The Analysis was carried out through the following activities:

1. Assessment of the state of art as of September 2013 of the current JPIs<sup>1</sup>. This was realized on the basis of: JPIs web sites, assessment reports by Experts Groups, governance documents and other relevant information.

2. A Survey based on the results of a questionnaire drafted and submitted by CNR to the current JPI coordinators.

3. Investigation on main networks, initiatives and clusters in Med Countries which are/could be relevant for integration with JPIs specific themes.

The first results of the survey were illustrated during the “Inter-institutional meeting for joint programming” organized in Beirut, on 2013, the 12<sup>th</sup> of July.

On the basis of the results of the desk offices analysis, the outcome of the interviews and questionnaires provided by JPIs reference persons, a **proposal to foster closer involvement/integration** of MPC has been drafted and here reported in the Chapter 5.

## 2.4 Timetable of the task

Please find below the timing of the activities envisaged:

*Table 1 – Timetable of the present work*

	Ma 13	Apr 13	May 13	Ju 13	Jul 13	Au 13	Se 13	Oct 13	Nov 13	De 13	Jan 14	Feb 14	Mar 14	Apr 14	Ma 14	Jun 14
Draft Questionnaire		•														
Send Quest. and collect results		•			•											
Interviews																
Analysis of the Survey																
Collection of JPI Relevant information																
MPC demand /clusters/etc																
Roadmap														x	•	

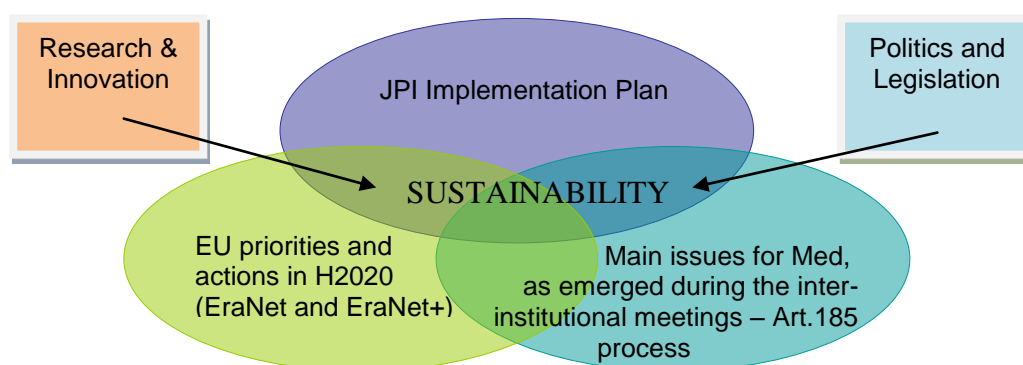
*Legenda: • Milestones; x First Draft Available*

<sup>1</sup> See paragraph 2.4 and Table 1

## 2.5 Proposed indicators for a roadmap

The Figure 1 shows the main activities on going in Europe and in MPCs that foster coordination of research policies and activities: JPI activities, EU MS and MPCs policies and actions, ERANET and ERANET+ launched by the European Commission in the FP7 and Horizon 2020.

*Fig.1 – Coordination of R&I policies and activities*



With reference to the scenario illustrated above, some proposed indicators for achieving more coordination of actions and strategies are the following:

- The number of meetings on policy issues and common areas of interest involving both the partners of JPIs and policy makers of MPCs;
- The amount and the number of co-funded activities in sectors that are fully integrated in JPI Strategic Research and Innovation Agenda;
- The number of ERANET joint calls in which a clear coordination and synergetic effect is showed with on-going actions and policies as emerged by Euro-Med inter-institutional meetings (Art.185 process) and recommendations from the Euro-Mediterranean Senior Official Meetings (ex-MoCo);
- The number of “citations” of MPCs institutions, organisations, stakeholders in rules/ procedures/ activities of JPIs;
- The involvement of public and private funding in joint EU-MPC actions;
- Specific actions by European Commission to foster internationalization processes in JPIs.

## 3. Joint Programming Initiatives and MED-SPRING Survey

### 3.1 Main features of JPIs

The overall aim of the Joint Programming process is to pool national research efforts in order to make better use of Europe's precious public R&D resources and to tackle common European

challenges more effectively in a few key areas<sup>2</sup>. Various options are available to both the EU Commission and Member States to engage in Public-Public Partnerships in order to optimise research priorities and research programmes, including, for example, ERA-NETs, ERA-NET Plus, Article 185 and the Joint programming Initiatives, which constitute the object of the present analysis.

The objectives span from reinforcing cross-border cooperation to improve coordination and better alignment of publicly funded research programmes in Member States (MSs) while contributing to the structuring of the European Research Area (ERA)<sup>3</sup>. The rationale is that by combining national research programmes, which account for approximately 88%<sup>3</sup> of the public funding available for research, and which are still programmed, financed, monitored and evaluated at the national level, better use will be made of Europe's limited public resources. Additionally, the research effort will be optimally structured<sup>4</sup>.

In a JPI, Member States agree, on a voluntary basis and in a partnership approach, on common visions and Strategic Research and Innovation Agendas (SRIA) to address major societal challenges. In the JPI decision flow, the decision-makers have to first address the priorities for the society, through a foresight and think tank strategy, then to establish which actors they rely on. These should include relevant stakeholders, from research to industry and public authorities, which will supervise the development of above mentioned SRIA<sup>5</sup>. On a variable geometry basis, Member States (MS) commit to Joint Programming Initiatives where they implement joint Strategic Research and Innovation Agendas.

### 3.2. Joint Programming Initiatives: activities and perspectives

To date, since 2009, ten JPIs have been launched, each addressing a specific societal challenges. They are the following:

[Alzheimer and other Neurodegenerative Diseases \(JPND\)](#)

[Agriculture, Food Security and Climate Change \(FACCE\)](#)

[A Healthy Diet for a Healthy Life \(HDHL\)](#)

[Cultural Heritage and Global Change: A New Challenge for Europe \(JPI-CH\)](#)

[Urban Europe - Global Urban Challenges, Joint European Solutions \(URBAN\)](#)

[Connecting Climate Knowledge for Europe \(CliK'EU\)](#)

[More Years, Better Lives - The Potential and Challenges of Demographic Change \(MYBL\)](#)

[Antimicrobial Resistance- The Microbial Challenge - An Emerging Threat to Human Health](#)

[Water Challenges for a Changing World \(WATER\)](#)

[Healthy and Productive Seas and Oceans \(OCEANS\)](#)

<sup>2</sup> [http://ec.europa.eu/research/era/what-joint-programming\\_en.html](http://ec.europa.eu/research/era/what-joint-programming_en.html)

<sup>3</sup> Based on Lisbon Treaty and European Council Conclusions, ERA is a unified research area open to the world based on the Internal Market, in which researchers, scientific knowledge and technology circulate freely and through which the Union and its Member States strengthen their scientific and technological bases, their competitiveness and their capacity to collectively address grand challenges. See also [http://ec.europa.eu/research/era/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/research/era/index_en.htm)

<sup>4</sup> Final report on JPI Expert Group, October 2012

<sup>5</sup> <http://www.dta.cnr.it/content/view/7577/304/lang,it/>

The expected benefits of Joint Programming are numerous and significant, and include: eliminating wasteful duplication, developing scale and scope, promoting scientific excellence, pooling data and expertise.

JPI are, by nature, a MS initiative. International cooperation with non EU Countries has been pursued in different ways, and in different steps, according to the objectives of each JPI and their governance structures.

The **Table 2** shows the main features of JPIs and progress information, updated to **August/September 2013**. The date of formal launch, the number of Countries, the adoption of a common vision or Strategic Research and Innovation Agenda, are hence reported. Moreover, the possibility to benefit from a Support Action co-funded by European Commission, together with the main joint actions and calls launched by partners are mentioned.

The analysis has been drafted taking into account:

1. Information from their web-site
2. The Assessment Report by an Expert Group, dated October 2012<sup>6</sup>
3. The results of the JPI Conference held in Dublin in 2013, on February 28<sup>th</sup> and March 1<sup>st</sup><sup>7</sup>.

*Table 2 – JPI Main features, sectors and perspectives*

Title of JPI	Main info	Progress	Third Countries <sup>8</sup> involved/Industry representatives
<b>1. Alzheimer's and neurodegenerative diseases (JPND)</b>	-Launched by Council in December 2009. -25 countries. -Governance structure in place. <b>-Strategic Research Agenda (SRA), adopted in 2011.</b>  Five <u>research priorities</u> : i) Origin of neurodegenerative diseases; ii) Disease mechanisms and models; iii) Disease definition and diagnosis; iv) Developing therapies, preventive strategies and interventions; v) Health care and social care	<b>CSA:</b> A €2m EC-funded <b>coordination action</b> JUMPAHEAD: 5 work packages including the SRA implementation.  <b>Joint calls and activities:</b> 2011 (optimization of biomarkers) – 16 Ml €; Centre Excellence Neuro-degeneration: 6Ml €; 2012-13 for 29Ml € (genetic /health care) 2013-14 Two calls: one on preventive strategies; one on cross-diseases analysis of pathways related to Neuro-degenerative diseases.	CANADA, maybe USA
<b>2. Connecting Climate</b>	-Launched in December 2011. -13 countries. <b>-SRA adopted in 2011</b>	<b>CSA:</b> JPI Climate Coordination and Support Action has been funded to	Involvement in meetings : 1) Seasonal to decadal predictability of regional

<sup>6</sup> H.Acheson et al – Review of the Joint Programming Process – Final Report of the Expert Group, October 2012  
<http://ec.europa.eu/.../jp-expert-group-22102012-report..>

<sup>7</sup> Report by Evelina Santa-Kahle with contribution of J.Lock, S.Csuzdi; V.Enache, S.Kastsanevas, L. Almejo, P. Boekholt, P.de Pauw, A. Hunter.

<sup>8</sup> eg. no EU Member States nor Associated countries to FP



<b>Change Knowledge for Europe (Clik'EU)</b>	Main <u>sectors</u> : climate mitigation and climate adaptation.	support JPI implementation.  <b>Joint calls</b> (funds around 12 mil €) : 1. Societal Transformation in the Face of Climate Change 2. Topic 2 : Russian Arctic & Boreal Systems.	climate for decision making (India, Oct. 2013) with participants from: Japan, USA, Argentina, Brazil, South Africa , Senegal. Discussion on themes for future calls. 2) Participation to Workshop on Science Practice (Bonn, 29/1/2014)
<b>3. Agriculture, Food security and Climate Change (FACCE)</b>	-Launched in October 2010. -21 countries. - <b>Permanent Governance</b> structure (adopted on 09.02. 2012). - <b>SRA</b> adopted in <b>2012</b>  - Five <u>core themes</u> identified: i) Sustainable food security under climate change; ii) Environmentally sustainable growth and intensification of agriculture; iii) Trade-offs between food supply, biodiversity and ecosystem services; iv) Adaptation to Climate Change; v) Mitigation of Climate Change.	<b>CSA</b> -€2m CSA contract • <b>"Knowledge Hub" FACCE MACSURE</b> to integrate models of climate change and address uncertain ties in climate change scenarios with regard to agriculture, economics and trade. Launched by 17 Countries. Estimated cost: 15 mil €. • <b>Joint calls: Mitigation</b> (2013). About € 9.9 mil. ; <i>Food Security and Land Use Change</i> - FACCE-JPI countries have earmarked € 5.25 mil. • <b>Planning for an ERA-NET+ and for a joint call</b> (with BiodivERsA ERANet) on <i>"Promoting synergies and reducing trade-offs between food supply, biodiversity and ecosystem services"</i> .	
<b>4. Health, Food and the Prevention of Diet-related Diseases (HDHL)</b>	-Launched in October 2010. -22 Countries . - <b>SRA</b> adopted in <b>2012</b> - Three the <u>sectors</u> for joint actions: i) Determinants of Diet and Physical Activity Choice; ii) European Nutrition Phenotype Data Sharing; iii) Initiative Bio-markers for Health Claim.	<b>CSA</b> : A FP7 CSA supported the JPI HDHL (2011-2013). A request for one year extension is in progress.	CANADA as observer.  Industry members as member of the Scientific Advisory Board <sup>9</sup>
<b>5. Cultural Heritage and Global Change (JPICH)</b>	-Launched in October 2010. -25 countries. -Governing and Executive Board established. -Scientific Committee, Stakeholder Board, National Consultation Panels set up. Three challenges: a) Cultural Heritage (CH) and climate change; b) Conservation and	<b>CSA</b> : JHEP supports the implementation of the JPI.  'Heritage Portal' developed  JHEP Pilot Call for Proposals - Funding of Research Projects in Cultural Heritage	For consultation EGYPT, TUNISIA, ALGERIA. Other countries (Japan, Brazil, India, China, South Africa) representatives were invited to attend international workshop. Information on structure/ governance of CH in their countries asked.

<sup>9</sup> Michael DINGES, Susanne MEYER - Briefing Paper for the Workshop on Funding Modalities and Peer Review for Joint Programming Initiatives- 14-15 March 2013

	<p>security of CH; c) Transformational challenge of CH.</p> <p><u>Priority areas:</u> i) Developing a reflective society; ii) Connecting people to heritage; iii) Creating knowledge; iv) Safeguarding the CH resource.</p>		
<p><b>6. More Years, Better Lives - Potentials and Challenges of Demographic Change (JPI MYBL)</b></p>	<p>-Launched in September 2011.</p> <p>-14 countries involved and 3 observing.</p> <p>- Governance structure settled + 5 Working Groups on specific themes</p> <p>- Vision document with five main societal themes, in parallel with a “mapping” analysis of relevant national programs.</p>	<p><b>CSA:</b> JAge approved.</p> <p>The fast-track data project is the first joint activity aimed at mapping the range of data sources on ageing at the European, national and more local level, examine data gaps, find ways of improving the relevance of standard data sources.</p>	
<p><b>7. Water Challenges for a Changing World (JPI Water)</b></p>	<p>-Launched in December 2011.</p> <p>-21 countries.</p> <p>-Governing structure settled.</p> <p>- SRIA available</p> <p>Five the <u>Challenges</u> i) Ecosystem Sustainability; ii) Safe water systems; iii) Competitiveness in the water industry; iv) Water-wise bio-based economy; v) Closing water cycle gap.</p>	<p><b>CSA:</b> WATEUR to support the implementation of the JPI.</p> <p>Twelve organizations of 11 countries participating in the WATER JPI have decided to fund <b>transnational projects</b> on the theme “<i>Emerging water contaminants – anthropogenic pollutants and pathogens</i>”.</p>	<p>As far as Third Countries are concerned, explicit mention in the SRA is to countries and initiatives of BONUS and Art.185 for Mediterranean under preparation.</p> <p>Industry members as member of the Scientific Advisory Board<sup>10</sup>.</p>
<p><b>8. The microbial challenge – an emerging threat to human health / JPI Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR)</b></p>	<p>- Launched in December 2011.</p> <p>- 18 countries.</p> <p>-Governance structure adopted</p> <p>- National Expert Panels</p> <p>- TOR and Vision with three main research areas.</p> <p>- <b>SRIA</b> adopted in December 2013</p> <p>Six <u>priority areas:</u> a) Novel antibiotics and alternatives for antibiotics; b) Treatment and prevention of infections by new diagnostics; c) Standardisation and extension of surveillance systems to establish a global surveillance program on antibiotic resistance and antibiotic use; d) Transmission dynamics; e) The role of the environment; f) Designing and testing interventions to pre-vent acquisition, transmission, infection caused by AMR</p>	<p><b>CSA:</b> approved to implement JPI</p> <p>First transnational call for research projects: <i>InnovaResistance: Innovative approaches to address antibacterial resistance.</i></p>	<p>CANADA</p> <p>Industry members as member of the Scientific Advisory Board</p>
<p><b>9. URBAN Europe</b></p>	<p>-Launched in December 2011.</p> <p>- 18 countries.</p> <p>-Governance structure in place, with stakeholder engagement</p>	<p><b>CSA:</b> expected to be launched in 2014.</p> <p>10 projects co-funded by 6</p>	

<sup>10</sup> Ref. previous footnote

	through Urban Europe Forum. - Common Mission and Vision adopted. -Pilot phase with 6 action lines, national stakeholder processes and foresight analysis. - <b>SRIA</b> under implementation. Three <u>research issues</u> : Urban megatrends; Urban networks and connectivity; Socio-ecological sustainability of city systems.	countries with a call launched in 2012, total budget: > 9 mil €.	
<b>10. Healthy and Productive Seas and Oceans</b> <b>(JPI Oceans)</b>	-Launched in December 2011. -17 countries. -Management Board, Executive Committee, Strategic Advisory Board established -Common Vision adopted - SRIA in development Main aims: Enabling knowledge based maritime economy, maximizing its value in a sustainable way; Ensuring good environment status of the seas and optimizing the planning of activities; Better responding to climate change and mitigating human impacts on marine environment.	<b>CSA:</b> approved  <b>Pilot actions</b> (limited in time and scope): 1. Multi-use of infrastructures for monitoring; 2. Ecological aspects of micro-plastics in the marine environment; Ecological aspects of Deep-Sea Mining.	

As we can see by the Table 2, a wide range of activities have been undertaken so far by the JPIs. All the JPIs agreed on a **Common Vision** and identified main sectors and activities. Most of them adopted a **Strategic Research and Innovation Agenda**, following a wide stakeholder consultation. Most JPIs had a Support Action project already approved by EC to favour the implementation of the initiative. Sub-subsequent steps for all JPIs will certainly be: to enlarge the partnership as well as the number of stakeholders involved, strengthen links with funding schemes developed at national, bilateral, regional and multinational level, ensure a clear positioning and communication strategy<sup>11</sup>.

As stated by Helene Acheson, Chair of the JPI Expert Group<sup>12</sup>, the future of JPIs will be more and more concerned with the following needs:

- Ensure that SRA is not merely an **aggregations of existing national research programmes**;
- Further explore use of **Article 185**, when the necessary level of trust has been achieved;
- **highlight and promote JPI achievements** to the national and EU level policy makers in order to demonstrate impact;
- Provide better access to and make more use of **existing research infrastructures**;

<sup>11</sup> Paul Boyle, President, Science Europe, Joint Programming as a Response to Societal Challenges, Dublin, 28.02.2013

<sup>12</sup> Helene Acheson, JPI Expert Group, Review of the Joint Programming Process, Dublin, February 2013 - Plenary Session 1

- Improve **transparency, dialogue and synergies**;
- Favour dialogue and links with EC and H2020 Programme.

There is a general consensus upon the idea to encourage the participation of **industry** representatives as well as to enhance the **international dimension** of JPIs. As shown in the third column of Table 2, only few JPIs involve non European Union Member States. This is unreasonable when we consider that they face global issues and not only European societal challenges. Improving dialogue, coordination and/or involvement of non EU partners could be really useful to reach some of the main objectives of most JPIs.

### 3.3 The MED-SPRING Survey

Following the MED-SPRING Concept Note IR3 “Analysis of current JPI to assess opportunities for MPCs integration”, a Questionnaire was drafted and sent to the ten JPIs’ coordinators (see annex 1). The purpose of the questionnaire was to investigate the potential interest in integration of Mediterranean Partner Countries (MPCs)<sup>13</sup> in current Joint Programme Initiatives, possible obstacles, future sectors of common interest, potential impact as well as the opportunities to further promote S&T cooperation among Member States and Associated Countries with MPCs.

The key informants included coordinators, chairs, governing board partners, managing board from N. 10 Joint Programme initiatives .

In some cases, where more information were needed, the questionnaire was supplemented by interviews.

The questionnaire focused on 3-4 main questions:

1. Does the JPI under your coordination involve one or more MPC? If “**Not**”, future activities with/towards MPCs may be envisaged? In this case, please provide priority issues and main expected results and/or sectors/disciplines where MPC involvement could be useful to contribute to fulfil the objectives of your JPI
2. Explain main ADVANTAGES in addressing or involving Mediterranean Partner Countries and main CONSTRAINTS/BARRIERS

With reference to the first issue, only JPICH - **Cultural Heritage and Global Change** reported to have acted to involve Mediterranean Partner Countries, even if only for consultation.

As reported in Table 2, **JPICH** is trying to create synergies with advanced economies (USA, Japan, Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa) and with neighbourhood Mediterranean countries (Algeria, Egypt, Tunisia), with the aim of extending cooperation at a global level. Representatives of these countries were invited to attend an international workshop to identify and discuss priorities and opportunities in Cultural Heritage. Unfortunately the experts invited were unable to attend the workshop but they did participate via e-mail, by filling in some questionnaires, to provide information on the structure/governance of Cultural Heritage in their country while contributing to the identification of some priority areas. For the activities spurring cooperation with non EU Countries a budget of around 40,000 € has been envisaged.

According to JPICH coordinator, these actions can provide an opportunity to explore areas for collaboration and raise awareness of the JPI within these countries.

<sup>13</sup> Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Syria, Tunisia.

All the other informants reported that their JPI does NOT involve any of the Mediterranean Partner Countries concerned, often due to either lack of interest based on different research priorities, lack of knowledge on MPC capacities in the specific research priority issues of their concern as well as lack of appropriate collaboration and debate opportunities.

**Water, Climate** and **FACCE** were the most willing to explore MPC cooperation. Advantages and priority issues have been pointed out also by MYBL, JPIAMR, as illustrated in Table 3, where possible advantages and priority issues of cooperation with MPC have been drafted and some suggestions and constraints are reported.

Table 3 – **JPIs Survey**: comments on advantages, priorities, constraints in involving MPCs

JPI	Possible advantages/ Priority issues	Barriers/ Constraints	Suggestions
<b>CULTURAL HERITAGE</b>	<u>Advantages</u> in addressing or involving MPC can be summed up in three main issues: Raising the profile and impact of the JPI across Europe and strengthen implementation at European level, Sharing information on best practises and methods, developing networks, Obtaining a wider view on CH.	Find proper contacts. Willingness to be involved but ability to do so and the priorities of each country are very different . Other constraints would be government policy and funding availability.	More opportunities for dialogue and more resources to do it.
<b>WATER</b>	The JPI aims at achieving sustainable water systems for a sustainable economy in Europe and abroad through a multidisciplinary approach. The main <u>advantage</u> is addressing together <b>global challenges</b> . The MPCs are a close and important neighbour for the Water JPI southern European partners.	---	
<b>FACCE</b>	<u>Advantages</u> : Critical mass <u>Priority issues</u> : -Mediterranean <b>crop yields</b> in the face of climate change; -Resilience of <b>regional food system to climate change</b> , -Climate change induced natural disasters reduction with regards to the food chain, - <b>Water management</b> for agriculture and Precision water management in crop production at farm and catchment scale - <b>Urban agriculture</b> that combines the aims of production and social policy targets such as education, social cohesion, care farms, - <b>Precision agriculture</b> -Developing <b>renewable</b> crop-livestock-renewable energy -Multi-component agriculture -Adaptation of <b>livestock</b> to heat	Difficulties for MPC to integrate already existing and functioning structure/governance mechanisms.	

<b>CLIMATE (Click'EU)</b>	<u>Advantages:</u> Cooperation on some topics  <u>Priority issues:</u> <b>Climate impact</b> research, Regional management strategies for <b>water scarcity</b> .	Perception of low R&I capacities in some specific focus of JPI	Increase work relations in specific areas. Once these become relevant to the JPI countries, they might pave way to more integration.
<b>MYBL</b>	Some issues to be taken into consideration for synergies in future: <b>migration and tourism</b>	Limited space for the focus JPI to different social context. Lack of research on JPI specific themes	
<b>JPIAMR</b>	At this early stage of JPIAMR, there is no budget to be allocated and the strategic research agenda that all activities will be based on, is not yet finalized.  However, one of our identified <b>priority topics</b> is global <b>surveillance</b> of antimicrobial resistance (i.e. mainly antibiotic resistant bacteria). This will include interactions with basically all countries on earth and not the least MPC, given their proximity to Europe.	Possibly limitations in molecular biology diagnostics capability	
<b>HDHL</b>	<u>Advantages:</u> Welcome the opportunities and encourages involvement of non EU Countries on the basis of mutual interest.  <u>Priority:</u> Decided case by case.	A standardised method needs to be developed within JPI before enlarging to other Countries.	
<b>URBAN</b>	<u>Advantages:</u> MPCs would bring in different scale of urban development, a higher dynamic of urban development and other needs and problems . They can be useful in assessing concepts and models, broadening the understanding of urbanization.  <u>Priority issues:</u> There is potential to include MPCs in JPI Urban Europe since urbanisation is a highly relevant topic for most of the mentioned countries. Using these urban areas as test cases, improve the understanding of those cities, according to topics that could cover: - <b>sustainability,</b> - <b>migration,</b> - <b>social integration,</b> - <b>urban infrastructure,</b> - <b>new urban management and governance.</b>	Cons : Increase complexity regarding research priorities due to different needs and different approaches.  There might be constraints regarding joint calls due to different legal frameworks. Moreover, there might be financial constraints.	To overcome <b>potential financial constraints</b> , JPI fosters instruments based on in-kind contribution that might allow other countries to join in and jointly take first steps of cooperation.
<b>JPND</b>	Welcome in case of mutual future interest	---	
<b>OCEANS</b>	Defining the SRIA. <u>Advantages:</u> Welcome the opportunities and encourages involvement of non EU Countries on	---	

	the basis of mutual interest. <u>Priority</u> : Decided case by case.		
--	--	--	--

### 3.3.1 Role of Associated Countries

In Table 4, the involvement of the Associated Countries to the Framework Programme belonging to Mediterranean Area is reported for each JPI.

As we can see, Turkey's representatives take part in eight JPIs and Israel in four.

Associated Countries may have an important role in implementing actions with high impact at regional level. In the frame of some JPIs there are fields and specific sectors that could be of common interest to both the Associated Countries concerned (namely Israel and Turkey) and some MPCs. For example, in the frame of MYBL-JPI fields such as healthcare, housing, environment and mobility, could be a shared priority.

At the same time, most JPI representatives agree that the ACs are not in a position to have a role in the process of more involvement / integration of MPCs.

*Table 4 - Involvement of Israel or Turkey (Med Countries but associated to FP)*

JPI	Associated Country	Programs
CH	Israel	Only for consultation
JPND	Israel, Turkey	Governance, Joint programme, joint calls
HDHL	Turkey	Governance, Joint programme, joint calls
WATER	Israel, Turkey	Governance, Joint programme
MYBL	Turkey	Governance
Click'EU	Turkey	Governance
FACCE	Israel, Turkey	Governance, Joint programme, joint calls, for consultation
AMR	Turkey	Full member: governance, Joint programme, joint calls
URBAN	Turkey	Full member: governance, Joint programme, joint calls
OCEANS	-----	-----

### 3.3.2 Some considerations on the results of the JPI survey

If we compare Table 2 and Table 3 providing, respectively, the main features of current JPIs and main results from the Survey with comments on advantages and priorities in involving Mediterranean Partner Countries, it is clear that most of the replies need to be put in relation with the state of implementation of each JPI. It is easier to investigate possible interconnection, dialogue and involvement of other countries for those JPIs in which partners for 1-2 years have

shared a common Strategic Research and Innovation Agenda. When questionnaires were sent and collected, for example, both JPI URBAN and JPI Oceans had not yet a definitive SRIA.

Another issue to be taken into account is the “EU funded actions” in related sectors. In some cases, such as FACCE and WATER JPI, the dialogue with MPC has been facilitated by the ERA-NET ARIMNET, already involving Mediterranean Countries (see Table 5).

Finally, for their scope and challenges CLIMATE and CH were more predisposed to ask for consultation on governance and priorities of non EU countries when compared, for example with JPND or MYBL JPI.

Notwithstanding the will to collaborate in some specific topics such as regional food system, crop production, climate and agriculture, most of times JPIs respondents showed a general interest towards a region that would want to know better and closer.

*Table 5 – JPIs and ERANETs<sup>14</sup>*

<b>JPI</b>	<b>ERANETs</b>
<b>CH</b>	BIODIVERSA 2, NORFACE+, SKEP, NET-HERITAGE, DC-NET, ERNEST, FORSOCIETY
<b>JPND</b>	ERA AGE2, E-RARE 2, ERA-ENVHEALTH, AAL, NEURON, ERANET-RUS
<b>HDHL</b>	CORE ORGANIC II; ERA-AGE2; SAFE FOOD ERA; MARIFISH
<b>WATER</b>	CIRCLE2, SPLASH EUWI ERANET, SNOWMAN, CRUE, SEAS-ERA, NEW-INDIGO
<b>MYBL</b>	ERA-AGE2, AAL, SAFE FOOD ERA, NEW OSH ERA
<b>Click'EU</b>	BONUS 169, CIRCLE2, CRUE, PV-ERANET 2, SKEP, SNOWMAN, BIO-ENERGY, IWRM.Net-CA, NET-BIOME, SPLASH EUWI ERANET, ERANET RUS
<b>FACCE</b>	CIRCLE2, BIODIVERSA 2, CORE ORGANIC II, CRUE, ARD II, EUPHRESKO, EUROTRANSBIO, FENCO, MARTEC II, PV-ERANET 2, SKEP, SNOWMAN, ERA-IB, ARIMNET, RURAGRI, EMIDA, ICT-AGRI, SAFEFOODERA, MARIFISH, BIOENERGY, HY-CO, NET-BIOME, EUWI ERA-NET, ERA-PG, SEE-ERANET
<b>AMR</b>	E-RARE 2, ERA-ENVHEALTH, CORE-ORGANIC II, EMIDA, HIVERA, EUROCOURSE, ERA AGE2
<b>URBAN</b>	ERACOBUILD, ERANET ROAD II, ERANET TRANSPORT II, EU-SEC II, FENCO, NORFACE+, SMARTGRIDS, INNER, URBAN-NET
<b>OCEANS</b>	BONUS 169, CIRCLE2, CRUE, ECORD, MARTEC II, SEAS-ERA, BS.ERANET

<sup>14</sup> The list of ERANET is updated to May 2013. Era-Net under Horizontal International Cooperation Activities have been included in the analysis only when the launched calls could be directly related to main issues of the current JPIs.



## **4. MPCs' networks, associations and clusters in specific areas of common interest**

By building on the main outcomes of the analysis on JPIs while matching them with the selected societal challenges addressed by MED-SPRING project, the following thematic areas/topics seem to have the higher potential of MPCs integration:

- Water
- Agro-food
- Climate change
- Healthy diet

Therefore, on the basis of such topics, a screening on networks, initiatives and clusters involving MPCs has been carried out to assess potential synergies for JPIs.

As far as the networks are concerned, here follows a short outline of some main initiatives:

### **1. Global Water Partnership Mediterranean**

**Type:** Non-profit network

**Area:** Mediterranean

**Theme:** Water (sustainable management of water resources)

**Short description:** Global Water Partnership – Mediterranean (GWP Med), is a regional no-profit action network and a multi-stakeholder platform that brings together competent organizations advocating, facilitating and supporting change processes for the sustainable management of water resources in the Mediterranean Region, including Southeastern Europe. GWP-Med is one of the thirteen Regional Water Partnerships of the Global Water Partnership (GWP) intergovernmental organization. Further to its capacities in the region, GWP Med has access to resources and expertise that is available to the international organization as well as to the other GWP Regional Water Partnerships with which it collaborates.

**Website:** [www.gwp.org/en/GWP-Mediterranean/](http://www.gwp.org/en/GWP-Mediterranean/)

### **2. Friends of the Earth Middle East**

**Type:** NGO

**Area:** Middle East

**Theme:** Environment

**Short description:** Friends of the Earth Middle East (FoEME) is a unique organization that brings together Jordanian, Palestinian, and Israeli environmentalists. The primary objective is the promotion of cooperative efforts to protect a shared environmental heritage. In so doing, they seek to advance both sustainable regional development and the creation of necessary conditions for lasting peace in the region. FoEME has offices in Amman, Bethlehem, and Tel-Aviv. FoEME is a member of Friends of the Earth International, the largest grassroots environmental organization in the world.

**Website:** <http://www.foeme.org/www/?module=home>

### **3. DESERTEC Foundation and DESERTEC Network of Universities**

**Type:** Non-profit foundation

**Area:** Europe/Mediterranean

**Theme:** Research for sustainable development

**Short description:** The DESERTEC Foundation is a global civil society initiative aiming to shape a sustainable future. It was established on 20 January 2009 as a non-profit foundation that grew out of a network of scientists, politicians and economists from around the Mediterranean, who together developed the DESERTEC Concept. The DESERTEC Foundation, in cooperation with the Tunisian National Advisory Council for Scientific Research and Technology, has founded a platform for scientific cooperation for DESERTEC. Founding members besides the non-profit DESERTEC Foundation are 18 universities and research facilities from North Africa and the Middle East. Additional institutes from Europe complement the network and promote knowledge transfer.

**Website:** <http://www.desertec.org/>

#### **4. International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA)**

**Type:** Intergovernmental organization

**Area:** worldwide (with members from the Mediterranean)

**Theme:** Renewable energy

**Short description:** The International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) is an intergovernmental organisation that supports countries in their transition to a sustainable energy future, and serves as the principal platform for international cooperation, a centre of excellence, and a repository of policy, technology, resource and financial knowledge on renewable energy. IRENA promotes the widespread adoption and sustainable use of all forms of renewable energy, including bio-energy, geothermal, hydropower, ocean, solar and wind energy in the pursuit of sustainable development, energy access, energy security and low-carbon economic growth and prosperity.

**Website:** <http://www.irena.org/home/index.aspx?PriMenuID=12&mnu=Pri>

#### **5. Climate Action Network (CAN)**

**Type:** Network of NGOs

**Area:** worldwide (with members from the Mediterranean)

**Theme:** Climate change

**Short description:** The Climate Action Network (CAN) is a worldwide network of over 850 Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in more than 100 countries, working to promote government and individual action to limit human-induced climate change to ecologically sustainable levels. CAN members work to achieve this goal through information exchange and the coordinated development of NGO strategy on international, regional, and national climate issues. CAN's vision is to protect the atmosphere while allowing for sustainable and equitable development worldwide.

**Website:** <http://www.climatenetwork.org/>

#### **6. Association of Agricultural Research Institutions in the Near East and North Africa (AARINENA)**

**Type:** Association

**Area:** Near East and North Africa

**Theme:** Agriculture

**Short description:** The Association of Agricultural Research Institutions in the Near East and North Africa (AARINENA) was established in 1985 to strengthen cooperation among national, regional and international research institutions and centres through the dissemination and exchange of information, experiences and research results. Its mission is to contribute to the enhancement of agricultural and rural development in the WANA Region.

**Website:** <http://aarinena.org/>

**7. Arab Countries Water Utilities Association (ACWUA)****Type:** Association**Area:** Near East and North Africa**Theme:** Water

**Short description:** The decision to establish the Arab Countries Water Utilities Association (ACWUA) was taken in April 2007. The official launching of ACWUA secretariat in Amman was in July 2009. It is a regional centre of excellence and a platform for exchange of knowledge and best practice amongst member experts and professionals. Among the objectives: bringing together active water experts and utilities in the Arab region; promotion of common technical managerial, legal, scientific and economic interest of water utilities in the Arab region; dissemination and exchange of information on technologies and best practices in the water and sanitation industries; Capacity development of water utilities staff members and other professionals in various water science and management fields; Conducting studies and provision of advice and consultation in water legislation, policies, sector management and reform; Providing performance monitoring and benchmarking of water utilities.

**Website:** <http://acwua.org/>**8. Arab World Association of Young Scientists (ArabWAYS)****Type:** Association**Area:** Near East and North Africa**Theme:** Environment/Engineering/Social Sciences

**Short description:** ArabWAYS is an association since summer 2012 whose objective is to contribute towards strengthening the capacity of young Arab researchers to conduct relevant and high quality research that covers science and technology, environment, and their inter-linkages, and to advance science and enhance the situation of young scientists throughout the Arab world.

**Website:** <http://arabways.org/>**9. Sahara Solar Bread (SSB)****Type:** Association**Area:** North Africa**Theme:** Sustainable Energy

**Short description:** SSB is a foundation with partners from Japan, Algeria and Tunisia whose aims is to face the growing need of energy, when combined to environmental issues and climate change, through new paradigms in energy production/transport system.

**Website:** <http://www.ssb-foundation.com>

---

Another aspect that deserves to be mentioned is the implementation, for the sector concerned, of some clusters in MPC. In the clusters, research institutions and industry representative collaborate to face specific issues and may be the “reservoir” for specific actions of international cooperation as well as for dialogue on common subject-matters.

In the MPCs, the clusters cover a broad variety of topics and technology fields, as emerges from the analysis carried out under the task 5.2<sup>15</sup>. Most of the clusters are in the field of ICT, with general electronics & microelectronics and energy & environment following close. Energy, Environment and agro-business are also important.

<sup>15</sup> Med-Spring MEDSPRING/WP5/D5.2/Cluster - Report on cluster Analysis

It is a fact that the fields targeted by the Mediterranean clusters and local technology initiatives address the societal challenges targeted by MED-SPRING: Resource efficiency (with clusters in fields like energy/ environment and marine resources), High Quality Affordable Food (clusters in agro business) and energy (with clusters in energy/ environment and renewable energies).

Table 6 lists names, websites and sectors of some clusters in MPCs, as provided by MED-SPRING partners.

*Table 6 – Some clusters in MPC in MED-SPRING sectors*

<b>Name of Institution</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Core sectors of the cluster</b>	<b>Composition of the cluster</b>	<b>Web site</b>
<b>Centre National des Technologie de Production plus Propre</b>	Algeria	Energy and Environment	National Ministries, local industries	<a href="http://www.cntppdz.com">http://www.cntppdz.com</a>
<b>The City of Scientific Research and Technological Applications</b>	Egypt	Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology; Informatics ; Advanced Technology and New Materials ; Arid Lands Cultivation.	R&D institutes Local industries Local and European Universities	<a href="http://mucsat.org/index.php">http://mucsat.org/index.php</a>
<b>El Hassan Science City</b>	Jordan	Energy; Environment; Water resources; Bio technology	Higher Council for Science and Technology; Royal Scientific Society ; Princes Sumaya University for Technology	<a href="http://ehsc.jo/Main_e.aspx">http://ehsc.jo/Main_e.aspx</a>
<b>Meknes Agro-pole Olivier</b>	Morocco	Olive oil production, research and commercialization	Local companies ; Local and European Univers.; EU olive oil companies	<a href="http://www.agropoleolivier.com/">http://www.agropoleolivier.com/</a>
<b>Techno pole d'Oujda</b>	Morocco	Kyoto Park et Clean Tech: Industries non pollutants (solar and wind power research and equipment production); Infrastructure for local SME	Local administration and Commerce chamber Local SME International green power company	<a href="http://www.ccis-oujda.ma/technopoleoujda.html">http://www.ccis-oujda.ma/technopoleoujda.html</a>
<b>OceanPole</b>	Morocco	Aquaculture; Marine product and fisheries ; Marine Engineering ; Coastal and maritime management economy; Study of energy production from the sea	Local/European companies R&D local and international institution Local Universities	<a href="http://www.oceanopole.tan.ma/index.php">http://www.oceanopole.tan.ma/index.php</a>
<b>Agrotechnologies Du Souss Massa Drâa (Agrotech SMD)</b>	Morocco	Water resources ; Management and infrastructure Local product management and development Development of legume pathway for local production	Regional Council for development ; Local Research and training institution; Regional dept for agriculture development; Professional organization of local producer of legumes and fruit	<a href="http://www.agrotech.ma">www.agrotech.ma</a>
<b>Agropole de Berkane</b>	Morocco	Agro food production, transformation and commercialization; R&D in quality control ; Packaging production and design	Local ministries for agriculture and commerce; Local administration; Local agrofood companies	<a href="http://www.oriental.ma">www.oriental.ma</a>

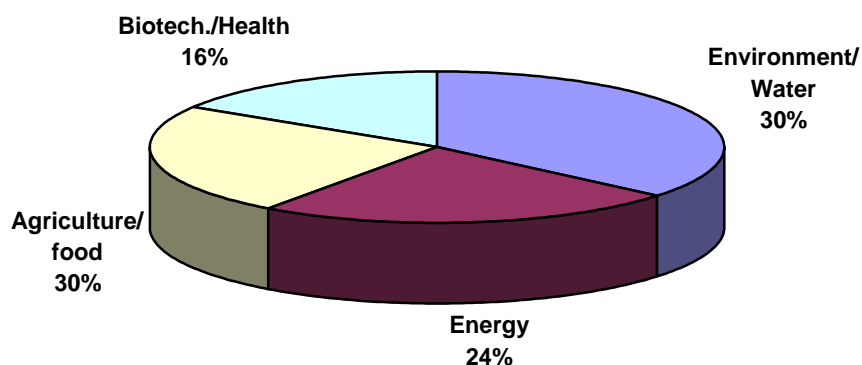
<b>Morocco Incubation and Spin off Network</b>	Morocco (different locations)	ICT Industrial Technologies Energy	National/international research institutions; Local Universities; Ministries of University; National Commerce Chamber; National agency for enterprise creation	<a href="http://www.rmie.ma">http://www.rmie.ma</a>
<b>Biotech Sidi Thabet</b>	Tunisia	Bio Bank - Genomics - Genetic Diagnosis; Therapeutic proteins; Biologically active molecules (medicinal plants fauna, flora); Antibodies and vaccines; Bio equivalence-Clinical trials.	Pharmaceutical Industries Local administration Local and international investors ; Local Union of Industry; National commerce chamber; Research institutions	<a href="http://www.biotechpole.rnu.tn">http://www.biotechpole.rnu.tn</a>
<b>Technopark of Borj Cedria</b>	Tunisia	Renewable energy; Water and environment and plant; Biotechnology	Local research Institute on Environment S&T; Computer Science Technological Studies; National ministries; Local and international industries; Research Centre on Water techn.; Research Centre on Energy Techn.; Research Centre on Biotechnologies.	<a href="http://www.ecopark.rnrt.tn">www.ecopark.rnrt.tn</a>
<b>Agrofood Technopole of Bizerte</b>	Tunisia	Agro food sector ; Horticulture; Fruit export; Fish industries; Olive oil chain; Tomatoes production and conservation; Wine production & technology research	National ministries Local agro food companies; International investors and companies	<a href="http://www.pole-competitivitebizerte.com.tn">http://www.pole-competitivitebizerte.com.tn</a>
<b>BeryTech Mohafazat Beyrouth</b>	Lebanon	Health Care; ICT; SME Enterprises incubator; Visual Effects and animation.	Local Universities; Ministry of Education and Research; National/international research institutions; National / international SMEs and larger companies; Arab and international Investment banks	<a href="http://www.berytech.org">www.berytech.org</a>

Clusters have been developed mostly in Morocco and Tunisia<sup>16</sup>, but also Jordan, Lebanon, Egypt show an increasing implementation of clusters in specific sectors of science and technology.

Taking into account the MED-SPRING main scientific areas and related issues (biotechnologies, impact on health) the percentage of the activities of networks and clusters provided by MPCs partners of the project concerned, show very similar results for Water, Environment and Food (they represent about 30% of the total), as illustrated in Figure 2. Enhancing a better management and use of energy and new technologies for renewable energy production is a sector showing high dynamism in MPCs and an increased interest of policy makers. Moreover, an improved cooperation in bio-technology and health related issue could be the starting point for developing common data-bases and sharing some relevant infrastructures.

<sup>16</sup> See also MEDSPRING/WP5/D5.2/Cluster – “Report on cluster Analysis”






Fig.2 - Networks and clusters in MED-SPRING main sectors



## 5. A road map to foster euro-med cooperation

In order to draft a Roadmap for possible involvement/integration of MPCs in JPIs it is important to underline some common issues in relation with its main paths, as indicated in the Table 7.

Table 7 – Roadmap paths and common issues

ROADMAP PATHS	COMMON	ISSUES
<b>1-Identification of bottlenecks and gaps</b>	 Different stages of JPIs +  Lack of reciprocal Knowledge +	“Designed by EU Member States – Added value for Europe”  No MPC in the Managing Board
<b>2- Ways and tools to foster integration/cooperation</b>	  Fostering reciprocal Knowledge	 Inviting policy makers to some relevant fora of JPIs
<b>3 – Agreement of a common frame (EU, MPCs, EC)</b>	 Discuss initiatives of reciprocal interest	Use the Art.185 process to foster more integration and dialogue
<b>4 – Implementation of joint strategies/actions</b>	Co-funding initiatives of reciprocal interest	Share research and innovation agenda in specific societal challenges

From the analysis and the survey emerge that in designing a common roadmap for integration of MPCs in JPIs, some premises and mechanisms that could have negative impacts are the following: no MPC is on board in JPIs and, notwithstanding the will to better integrate efforts in some R&I fields, nothing more than some half-hearted attempts have been done both from EU Member States and from Mediterranean Partner Countries. European Member States are often convinced that the actions they take at EU level do not have a relevant impact on Neighbouring Countries or that these latter can only marginally contribute to achieving their aims and scope. On the other hand, R&I policy makers of Mediterranean Partner Countries are so much engaged in developing their own S&T strategies at national and regional level that they may lose the opportunities coming from cooperation with EU Member States, be this cooperation with or without the financial contribution of European Commission.

Therefore, in order to develop a more useful approach towards this objective, it is strongly recommended the take advantage of any opportunity to foster reciprocal knowledge.

This can be done very soon, for those themes and JPIs where a clear interest has been expressed.

It is the case of FACCE JPI, where the new challenges to face Climate Change while improving sustainable development of agriculture and food related issues are in line with some priorities emerged during the Art.185 for MEDITERANEAN process and where there is a certain degree of experience in co-funding joint initiatives in Research and Innovation through ARIMNET 1 and ARIMNET 2.

Main topics such as: a) Mediterranean crop yields in the face of climate change, b) Resilience of regional food system to climate change, c) Precision water management ; d) Urban agriculture combining production and social policy issues, could be the arguments to start an in-depth discussion between policy makers (representing both the Research and Innovation and Agriculture Ministries), stakeholders, managers of existing projects and JPI representatives.

Other topics include climate change and adaptation of livestock; developing renewable crop-livestock-renewable energy. Hence, it is fact that also Energy, Urban governance and Coastal management may be issues on which more than one JPI (FACCE-URBAN-OCEANS) could be interested in fostering integration with MPCs.

They can profit by synergies with other initiatives, such as the joint calls for enhancing Capacity Building and Innovation in the frame of the ERANET-MED project and the actions of the Art.185 of TFEU under implementation, namely P.R.I.M.A. - *Partnership in Research and Innovation in the Mediterranean Area*. This convergence could help bring new impetus in euro-med research and innovation area, favouring the development of common actions and integration of policies, while showing, in concrete terms, that a common Euro-Mediterranean Research and Innovation Area is more beneficial than a European one.

Using the indicators identified in the paragraph 2.5 it may be possible - by the end of MED-SPRING project - to check if progress has been achieved over time to increase reciprocal knowledge, coordination of policies and a better integration of MPC policies and actions in JPIs and other initiatives undertaken at EU level.

The inheritance further initiatives may have from MED-SPRING is a concrete background for the implementation of new and jointly co-funded actions and the sharing of Research and Innovation agenda in specific societal challenges.

## 6. Conclusions

A convergence on main interest exists, in particular, in water, food and energy sectors.

Apart the above mentioned and analyzed JPIs, the implementation of public-private initiatives<sup>17</sup> under Horizon 2020 may provide further input for joint/common initiatives. It is the case of the PPP Fuel Cells and Hydrogen (<http://www.fch-ju.eu>) and other platforms that deal with Climate change.

JPIs show different stages of implementation and this may have important repercussions on the ways to foster integration and coordination with Mediterranean Partner Countries. Nevertheless for all of them, the involvement of international partners and stakeholders from the Neighbouring Countries will be a key factor for their success at global level.

It is a matter of fact that the good deal of associations and clusters operating in relevant sectors of MPCs may help coordination and integration of policies and activities and policy makers from both the sides of Mediterranean to see these “realities” with new “eyes”, because there is no science progress without the full participation of society.

Starting joint initiatives that may gather JPI representatives, MPC policy makers, clusters and associations representatives, industry stakeholders on common topics such as those indicated in this report could allow more coordination of actions and even full integration in the future.

## 7. List of Tables and Figures

Table 1 *Timetable of the present work*

Table 2 *JPI Main features, sectors and perspectives*

Table 3 *JPIs Survey: comments on advantages, priorities, constraints in involving MPCs.*

Table 4 *Involvement of Israel or Turkey (Med Countries but associated to FP)*

Table 5 *JPIs and ERANETs*

Table 6 *Some Clusters in MPC in MED-SPRING sectors*

Table 7 *Roadmap paths and common issues*

Figure 1 *Coordination of R&I policies and activities*

Figure 2 *Networks and clusters in MED-SPRING main sectors*

<sup>17</sup> In public-private partnerships (PPP) the partners concerned commit to support the development of research and innovation activities of strategic importance to the Union's competitiveness and industrial leadership or to address specific societal challenges. PPP are based on the following criteria - added value at Union level; - impact on industrial competitiveness and sustainable growth; - long-term commitment; - leverage additional investments in R&I; - a clear definition of roles.



## 8. References

*Evelina Santa-Kahle with contribution of J.Lock, S.Csuzdi; V.Enache, S.Kastsanevas, L. Almejo, P. Boekholt, P.de Pauw, A. Hunter - REPORT on the Joint Programming Conference “Agenda for the future & Achievements to date” 28th Feb – 1st March 2013, Dublin*

*Paul Boyle, President, Science Europe, Joint Programming as a Response to Societal Challenges, Dublin, 28.02.2013*

*MED-SPRING/WP5/D5.2/Cluster - Report on cluster Analysis*

EU European Research Area Committee – High Level Group for Joint Programming “Biennial Report” – ERAC-GPC 1301/13 2012 - Brussels, 2 February 2013

*Helen Acheson et al – Review of the Joint Programming Process – Final Report of the Expert Group, October 2012 <http://ec.europa.eu/.../jp-expert-group-22102012-report..>*

EU European Research Area Committee – High Level Group for Joint Programming - High Level Group for Joint Programming – “Recommendation on ways to involve industry” – ERAC-GPC 1301/12 - Brussels, 16 March 2012

EU European Research Area Committee – High Level Group for Joint Programming “Joint Programming in research 2008-2010 and beyond” – ERAC-GPC 1311/10 - Brussels, 12 November 2010

European Research Area Committee –“Voluntary Guidelines on Framework Conditions for Joint Programming in Research 2010” in Publications Office of the European Union 2011 - ISBN 978-92-79-18490-1

[http://ec.europa.eu/research/era/joint-programming-initiatives\\_en.html](http://ec.europa.eu/research/era/joint-programming-initiatives_en.html)

<http://www.neurodegenerationresearch.eu/>

<http://www.faccejpi.com/>

<https://www.healthydietforhealthylife.eu/>

<http://www.jpi-culturalheritage.eu/>

<http://www.jpi-urbaneurope.eu/>

<http://www.jpi-climate.eu/>

<http://www.jp-demographic.eu/>

<http://www.jpamr.eu/>

<http://www.waterjpi.eu/water-jpi/>

<http://www.jpi-oceans.eu/>

<http://www.jpc2013.com/programme/available-jpc-2013-presentations/>

<http://www.fch-ju.eu>

[http://ec.europa.eu/energy/technology/set\\_plan/set\\_plan\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/energy/technology/set_plan/set_plan_en.htm)

<http://www.e2b-ei.eu/default.php>