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Summary

The aim of the Task 2.3 is to identify ways to increase synergies among projects funded by different programmes, to improve uptake and valorization of joint research results, favouring positive socio-economic feedbacks on the creation of innovative start-ups as well job opportunities, especially for youth.

The present deliverable summarizes the process that lead EMEG Euro-Mediterranean Experts Group to develop a sound conceptual model and guidelines for research results valorization. The basic idea is that a conceptual model for research results uptake should address the process of development, diffusion and implementation leading to the transfer of research results into practice and viable use.

The model should also address ways and means of participation and involvement of key actors and civil society in research dissemination and results valorization.

1 Background

International cooperation could play an important role in achieving the H2020 main objectives, particularly in addressing major societal challenges. Concrete actions should be identified within these challenges, and their identification should be made by considering the following goals:

- Need to strengthen research and innovation capacity
- Supporting market oriented approach
- International commitments (e.g.: Millennium Development Goals - MDG, EU Sustainability indicators, Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development)
- Need to integrate adequate partnerships to support uptake of research results
- Building on past experience.

An adequate valorization of research results in specific topics / niches relevant to Euro-Mediterranean research cooperation is of utmost importance for achieving the above goals.

Today, the Euro-Mediterranean region is witnessing significant and rapid social, demographic, economic, environmental and political changes (Semeraro et Al., 2013).

The capacity of the system to adapt and respond to these changes in a sustainable way depends on the system resilience. Thus, it becomes imperative to ensure efficient use of resources (including human resources) to guarantee sustainable impact on human well-being. In the Mediterranean, water and energy are the basic resources to ensure availability of food, job creation and human development. On the other hand, good health and welfare are determined by high quality food (high nutritional value) and safe water quality.

To this regard, with reference to the Euro-Mediterranean region, today the literature provides huge information highlighting problems, priorities and urgent actions in the three thematic areas of Resource efficiency, High Quality Affordable Food and Energy (in the following sections these three thematic areas will be referred to as: Water, Food, Energy) (MIRA, 2009-2011; CRIA, 2012; CIHEAM, 2012).

Recent important events conveying a high critical mass of researchers and policy makers have substantially contributed build an Euro-Mediterranean frame of common objectives and actions to be addressed (European Commission, 2012). Thus, it becomes imperative to promote co-ownership (Semeraro et Al., 2013; Attinà, 2003) and participative cooperation and to ensure the efficient use of resources (including human resources) in order to guarantee sustainable impact on human well-being (Hollis, 2012) through the implementation of an Euro-Mediterranean Research Agenda which responds to real needs.

1.1 Resource efficiency / Water

Water is by far seen as the most important but vulnerable resource in the Mediterranean region. The major problems of fresh water resources management in the region arise from the pressure to meet the increasing food and domestic water needs in areas characterized by fast-growing population, water scarcity or limited water availability, exacerbated by extreme climate variability. Increased cost of energy production coupled with water scarcity, deteriorated water quality and overexploitation of resources often results in deficiency in food production, increased pollution threats to both terrestrial and marine environment and leads to non-equitable access to water resources as well as water supply and sanitation services, particularly in the rural and marginal areas. Consequently, it negatively affects health and produces various types of conflicts ranging from social domestic conflicts to sector conflicts (agriculture, urban areas, industry, tourism as well as ecosystem) and trans-boundary conflicts.

Due to its limited availability and the high nexus with healthy society, addressing sustainable water management is vital in the region. According to recommendations of the Euro-Mediterranean water expert and inter-institutional dialogues (European Commission, 2012; CRIA, 2012; MIRA, 2009-2011), most relevant challenges and problems are:

- Mismanagement and poor governance for planning and adaptation to global changes, including lack of engagement of stakeholders and empowerment of civil society
- Un-equitable water allocation and un-sustainable water management
- Still poor holistic vision
- Need to increase competitiveness of research in water quantity management, water use efficiency as well as management of non conventional waters.

1.2 High Quality Affordable Food

Food is strategic for prosperity and well-being of the Mediterranean region, and all forms of sustainable agriculture are necessary to meet the challenge of food quality and security.

The renewed position of food security at recent G8 and G20 Summits is an acknowledgment that a more sophisticated coordination at global level is needed to meet the new challenge of food security, which is an upside-down scenario in comparison to what prevail in the last years of the 20th century, when food seemed relatively plentiful. It is certainly no coincidence that the “Arab Spring” was initially triggered as riots for bread, a social symbol as well as a staple food.

Food security and affordable food quality is a serious emerging problem in the Mediterranean, particularly in rural arid and semi-arid areas, the latter being the most vulnerable regions embedding multiple challenges and strong nexus with water, health, energy, demographic growth, climatic change and environmental threats. Food in the Mediterranean is a political concern, being no longer only a question of self-sufficiency but rather a problem of equal access to food.

In the northern Mediterranean Countries, the local production contributes largely to supplies, whereas in the southern and eastern Mediterranean countries, with the exception of Turkey, supplies are provided to a very large extent through trade and even in some cases food aid. This is no longer sustainable and even when adequate supplies of food are available, this does not necessarily guarantee that every individual has access to food.

In response to the several global socio-economic and environmental pressures there is an increased demand for high quality food products obtained in an ecologically sustainable way, calling for a substantial change of approach to agricultural production in rural areas.

The above conditions must be seen as an opportunity and not only a constraint. It is urgent that Europe and Southern Mediterranean Countries pool together their resources of talent, knowledge and cultural heritage to develop “smart” rural arid and semi-arid areas, providing food job opportunities and competitiveness, for young entrepreneurs and women, while ensuring the recovery and preserving the eco-system.

Specific issues have been identified (European Commission, 2012; CRIA, 2012; CIHEAM, 2012) and need actions:

- Unsustainable food production in terms of ecosystem and nutrition.
- Limited food culture and food sovereignty, calling for better reconciliation between modernity and tradition.
- Lack of access to local and regional markets by farmers.
- Limited links and policy coherence between food and health.

1.3 Energy

Energy has become a very important issue for the human community worldwide. It is almost related to the development of any field in our modern life. The demand for energy is growing rapidly while traditional energy resources are exploited as never before. The development of renewable energy in the Mediterranean region requires a closer cooperation in research and innovation between countries. The demand for food and fresh water tends to increase drastically in a region characterized by water scarcity, leading to increase in demand for intensive energy in water treatment processes. On the other hand, the emissions produced by traditional energy resources based on hydrocarbon and fossil fuel has serious consequences on the level of pollution in the entire region.

The increase of energy consumption in the community creates an impact on both societal and economical levels. Renewable energy is not only playing a very important role in the social development of the community by creating prospect of new jobs and business, but it also enhances the sustainable energy management.

The region is undergoing an increasing energy demand which can hardly be satisfied according to most logical forecast. This trend will trigger a more dramatic scenario in areas of limited water availability and food un-security, as well as in absence of a common regional strategy. Main problems are well known (European Commission, 2012) and need concrete answers:

- Unbalanced policy development between EU and Mediterranean Partner Countries.
- Lack of awareness on need to move towards a sustainable energy sources by new means and technologies in terms of production, storage and transmission.
- Urgent need to reinforce human capital, regional/common policies and sustainable partnerships.

2 The conceptual model: a scheme for dissemination and implementation of research results

Research and Innovation (R&I) might substantially contribute to address many of the above mentioned challenges, in order to ensure the sustainable development of the region.

The EU, through “Horizon 2020” (the new European Research Framework Programme to be launched by the EC at end 2013), recognizes the importance of R&I for competitiveness and growth and calls for a market-driven approach which will reduce the gap between research and market (European Commission, 2012). This approach (model) is pursued by developing more competitive research as well as enhancing partnerships among researchers, private entrepreneurs, civil society and institutions to bring together different knowledge, capacities and resources. International cooperation could play an important role in achieving the H2020 main objectives, particularly in addressing major societal challenges (European Commission, 2013).

The model is graphically presented by a flowchart (Figure 1), showing different steps and stages of the “research valorization chain” from research implementation to results uptake into practice, through a focus on the knowledge transfer and experience exchange (KTE).

As shown in Figure 1, the first dimension to address in the “research valorization chain” (point 1) is normally linked to the identification of **thematic topics (or “niches”)** in water, food and energy in which there is urgent need to valorize research results or achieve results enhancing business opportunities and innovation, including social innovation.

This will help establish specific objectives (aims) and strategy for dissemination highlighted by point 2 in Figure 1.

In this stage it's important to set research plans and dissemination strategies aiming at enhancing innovation through the development of successful:

- Private/public partnerships investing on research results (Economic domain);
- Research-Technology partnerships translating research results into real practice (Technology domain);
- Social partnership, supporting research results uptake through the direct engagement of the civil society (Socio-cultural domain).

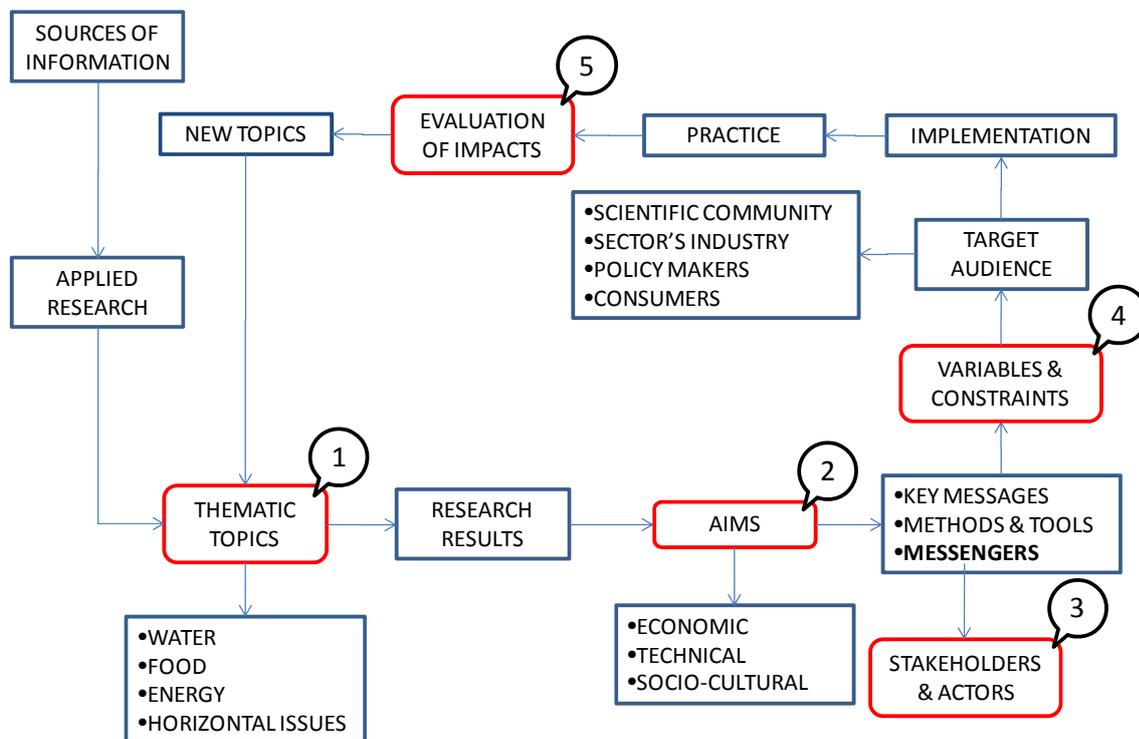


Figure 1 - Dissemination of research findings: the flowchart (The meaning of numbers is explained in the text)

To successfully cope with above challenges dissemination should be tailored to different categories of users (**Target audiences**). People must be reached by an efficient dissemination strategy based on understandable messages, shared knowledge and clear benefits for the society. For all research projects it is crucial to identify and analyze the needs and concerns of different stakeholders particularly when the project aims at supporting decision making in the political process. In order to bridge the gap between research and policy, a stakeholder analysis is normally used to identify different stakes and bridge among research, policy and enterprising.

Different categories of target audience are normally:

- Researchers
- Private Industry and SMEs
- Policy makers
- Consumers / users

A success key for an effective communication is certainly the adaptation of research outcomes to the need and comprehensibility of the stakeholders. Therefore mapping of **target audiences** is a relevant aspect (scientific, technical, business, institutional and governmental audiences) in order to better adapt research outcomes dissemination to needs.

Once target audiences are identified and key messages and dissemination material developed, messengers (or intermediaries) which are perceived as credible by different target audiences will be responsible for dissemination.

According to the conceptual model, the identification and engagement of stakeholders and actors having a role in valorization of research results is the next step highlighted by point 3 of Figure 1.

Several factors or variables influence the results valorization process. This issue is highlighted by the conceptual model in point 4 (Figure 1). Underlining that some variables/factors will have a positive impact while others might be a constraint for the research valorization process.

The way research results are valorized and uptake in the real practices will give indication of the impact that research may have on society. **Research impact** is another important dimension in the conceptual model as highlighted in point 5 of Figure 1. Approaches to measuring the impact of research are widely discussed in literature. Something is sure: impact objectives and indicators should be well defined when designing and evaluating research for public and private funding.

3 Methodological outline

The following chapter aims to briefly depict the methodological path and the main steps leading from the open consultation to the preparation of a true “participated” position paper to support an Euro-Mediterranean research agenda on water, food and energy.

In line with the MedSpring philosophy, in each phase described below, the valuable contribute of Agora (www.agora.medspring.eu) is recognized; it act as a web-based platform able to strengthen and collect voices coming from civil society (citizens as single and organizations, research councils, ministries and policy makers) and web communities.

The Agora make possible the dialogue between society and domain experts (represented by EMEG), such interaction has the aim of developing common paradigms for research and innovation within major topics related to the three societal challenges.

3.1 Open consultation

The **open consultation** is a participative instrument to open the decision-making process to all those willing to get involved. Its main objective is to listen all voices (even these often unheard) and make good use of them. In the MedSpring vision this represents a first step towards a participative democracy in R&I planning.

Researchers, students and members of the scientific community, civil society members (as individuals or consumers organizations, NGOs, associations, web communities), policy makers, RTD managers and entrepreneurs, were contacted via web and joined the Agora community. Part of this communities participated to on-line open consultation.

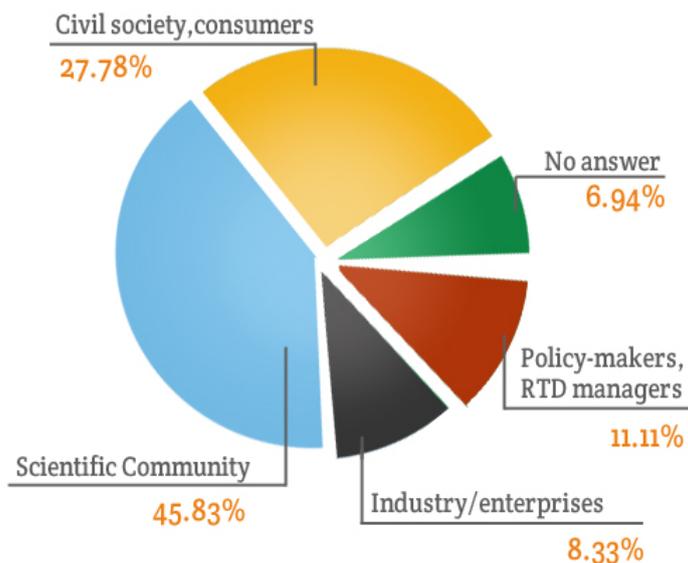


Figure 2 - Breakdown of participants in the on-line open consultation

Concerning the Euro-Mediterranean region and the issues at stake (water, food, and energy), the open consultation allowed building a real participation of groups and individuals often acting independently one from the other.

The practical scope of the open consultation was to channel attention and resources in the most proper way, taking into account the real needs and priorities expressed by the society at large.

The survey was opened from May to July 2013, involving more than 120 participants belonging to different sectors (Figure 2).

Inputs on research topics, barriers and positive factors coming from the on-line open consultation were systematized and prioritized accordingly with the votes received from the participants.

3.2 EMEG activities in Research Results stocktaking

EMEG (Euro-Mediterranean Expert Group) is a permanent structured “think tank”, providing recommendations for actions, with emphasis on enhancing research impacts, effective policies and adequate holistic and sustainability approach in relation to water, food and energy.

EMEG is constituted of more than 45 experts, grouped in the above mentioned three themes (water, food and energy). Experts are from EU Member States and Mediterranean Countries, having different background and representing different stakes: research, innovation, policy, private sector, socio-economics, gender issue and others.

Thanks to its multi-disciplinary composition, EMEG is able to bridge and negotiate among the three main stakes involved: civil society, research and policy makers.

Figure 3 presents the flow chart of tasks / issues developed by EMEG (exchanging opinions with the web community) in developing the conceptual model for research results valorization.

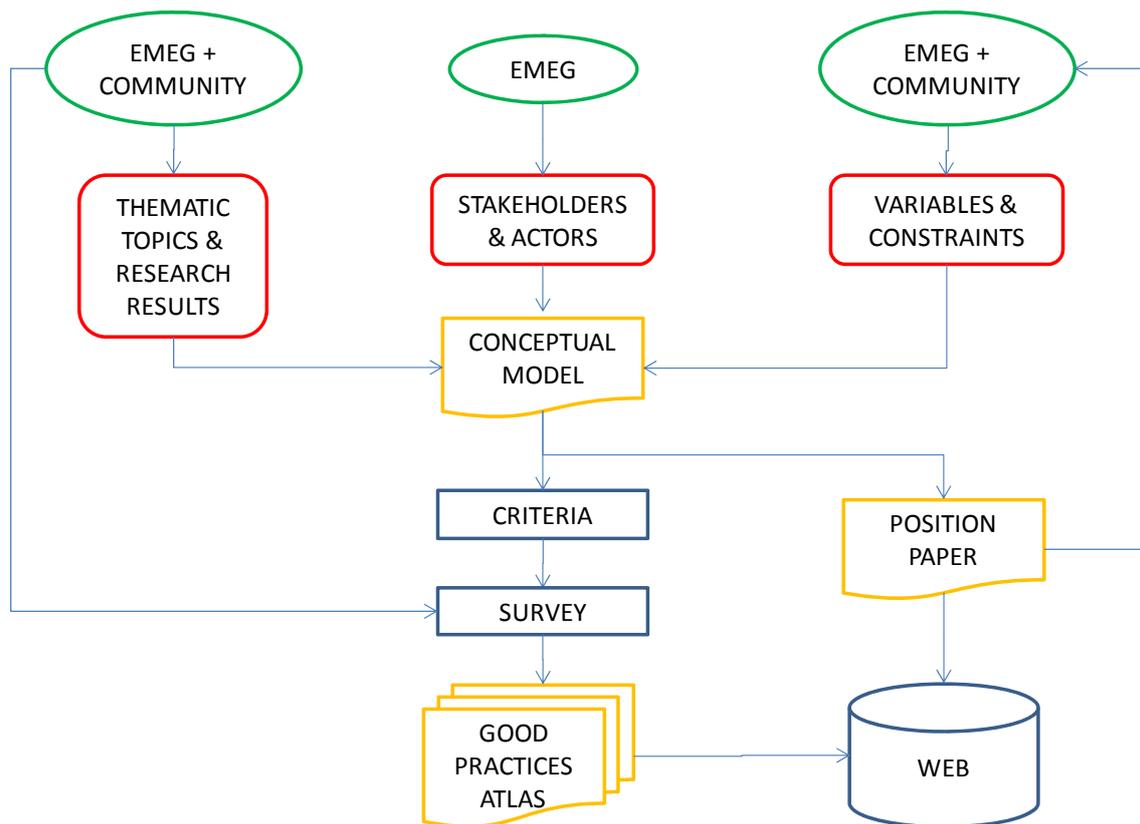


Figure 3 - Flow chart of tasks (red) and outcomes (yellow) in the research valorization chain

3.2.1 Identifying thematic “niches” (or topics) for which conditions for uptake of research results are favourable and needed.

During its first meeting (Lisbon, 20-21 June 2013), EMEG identified research topics and niches that more than others would enhance market opportunities, having potential for new jobs, start-ups and winning public-private-societal partnerships in relation to the above societal challenges.

In this framework, “topics” should be identified for their potential to stimulate competitiveness through public-private partnership, to translate research outcomes into marketable technology, innovative products or processes, to create innovation for a sustainable socio-economic growth.

Experts analyzed the inputs coming from the society and systematized them into a frame of priority research topics and niches in water, food and energy. These topics were prioritized accounting their potential in enhancing market opportunities and new jobs, start-ups and winning public-private-societal partnerships in the Mediterranean region.

3.2.2 Stocktaking of stakeholders and actors having a role in results valorization and dissemination in the Mediterranean and their potential (stake, capacity, knowledge).

EMEG were asked to identify main stakeholders/possible actors to be involved in competitive public-private-societal partnerships to ensure successful uptake of research results and impact (jobs, market and other opportunities) in each topic. These actors will represent the basis to be also engaged in other MedSpring activities (e.g. brokerage workshops, trainings).

3.2.3 Developing a scheme of variables and factors necessary to enhance successful results valorization (results valorization chain).

Another activity of EMEG at the Lisbon meeting was the development of a scheme of variables and factors necessary to enhance successful results valorization (results valorization chain).

The work was carried out accounting for the main barriers and enhancing factors emerged during the open consultation. Such variables were organized in relation to the thematic topics selected for each societal challenge.

Barriers and suggested actions (intended as ways to overcome barriers) for the uptake of research results were provided by the open consultation and discussed and then systematized by EMEG accounting the following main categories:

- i. Networking & Communication,
- ii. Management & Institutional responsibility,
- iii. Resources (financial/human) & Capacity,
- iv. Responsiveness to societal and users' needs.

In classifying the different categories of barriers to be overcome, enhancing factors and possible actions, three different organizational levels (micro – from individual to small research group; meso - research organization and industries/ SMEs; macro - national and regional organization and networks) have also been considered.

3.2.4 Stocktaking of good practices of results valorization in order to identify successfully contributing skills, variables and factors (technical, socio-cultural, economic, governance and institutional).

The activity aims at contributing build an atlas of “good practices”, both in EU and South Mediterranean countries in the three thematic areas (water, food, energy).

Practical examples in disseminating research's results (implemented in EU-Med projects) are going to be collected and validated in accordance with criteria defined in the conceptual model.

A survey sheet (suitable to be fulfilled on-line) was prepared and distributed in order to collect information about **success stories and good practices** of dissemination and uptaking of research results, at EU-Med level, in the frame of the three thematic areas (water, food, energy) (Annex 1).

The following aspects have been considered:

- Aims and objectives (What are the potential areas, where the results, methods can be used? What are the tangible results for the practice?)
- Targets and beneficiaries (Who are the groups connected to society in the water/food/energy sector?)
- How the good practice is tailored to targets and beneficiaries.
- Resources (human, budgetary and time)
- Methods and tools of dissemination
- Evaluation /Lesson learnt.

The web-community (MedSpring Agora) will be involved, when necessary, along the process. Good practices represent a link with other projects EU-Med (e.g. ERA-WIDE).

For practical reasons, a limited number of practices will be chosen for each societal challenge. These will constitute a sort of repository (Atlas) of good practices.

Such document will be integrated as geo-referenced database into the project website.

3.3 Position paper

Based on the inputs provided by the open consultation, EMEG delivered a comprehensive frame of topics and concrete solutions. The outcomes have been substantiated into a position paper which presents the recommendations for the Euro-Mediterranean research agenda (MEDSPRING, 2013).

The position paper was presented and discussed with representatives of the EC in a meeting held in Brussels (July, 4, 2013). In this way the main recommendations of the document will contribute to the process of definition of the next Euro-Mediterranean research cooperation in view of “Horizon 2020”.

In line with this participative approach, web communities (with a special focus on people involved in the open consultation) have been invited to express their comments/suggestions on the position paper, launching an on-line public debate.

The chart below (Figure 4) gives an overview of the whole plan described above.

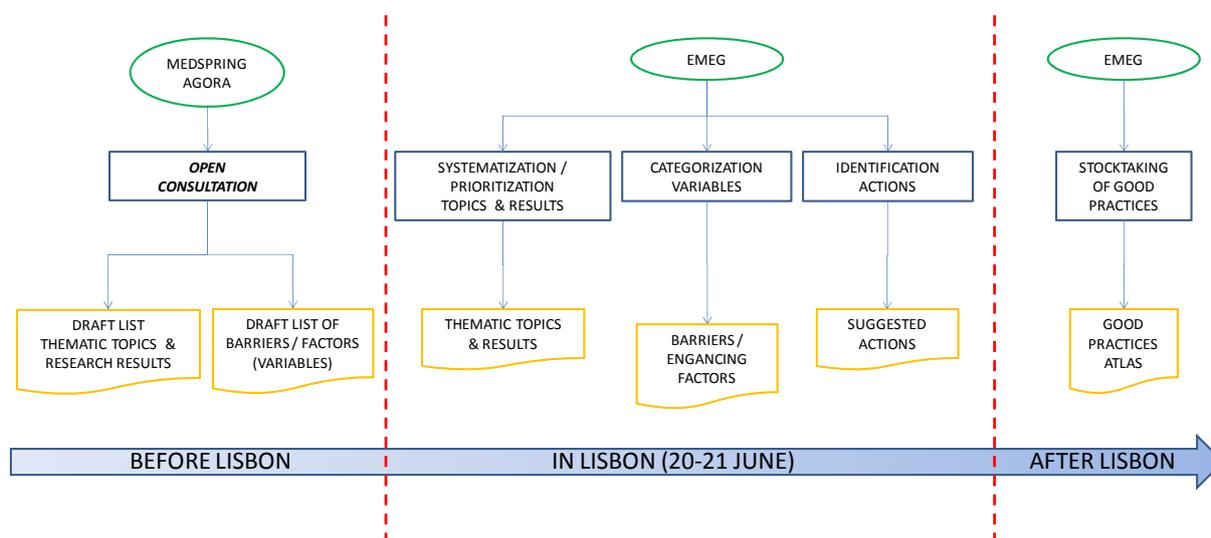


Figure 4 - Overview of the process leading from the Open Consultation to the EMEG work

4 Outcomes and discussion

From the Open Consultation a series of specific research needs in the three mentioned thematic topics were outlined as in the following tables. It's interesting to note how there is a significant correlation between the research needs proposed by survey's participants and those developed by EMEG.

Table 1 – Comparison between most voted research needs coming from the Open Consultation and those identified during the EMEG meeting in Lisbon

Open Consultation	EMEG meeting
Resource efficiency (water)	
Water quality and pollution	Managing water resources under scarcity, pollution and uncertainty
Applied wastewater treatment/reuse (including seawater purification)	Improving agricultural water use efficiency
Water/groundwater management	Non-conventional water treatment and reuse
High Quality Affordable Food	
Organic food and farming (including nutritional value of organic food)	Promoting sustainability in agriculture in the Mediterranean region taking into account traditional agriculture, innovative technologies, organic farming for the empowerment of rural communities.
Policies and governance arrangements for Mediterranean food and nutrition security	Policies and governance to integrate technologies with traditional food production systems, promoting food safety and security.
Annual food crops with improved tolerance to multiple abiotic stress (including GMOs)	Innovation in local Mediterranean food chains.
Energy	
Biofuels (including energy from organic fraction of municipality solid waste)	System integration: system hybridization and integration (renewable energy, decentralized solutions).
Solar energy	Energy efficiency in sustainable and smart communities/districts under Mediterranean climate and uses, including raising awareness and considering sustainable participation/involvement of industry.
Renewable energy efficiency	Solar energy, storage and smart micro grid (CSP, PV, CPV, thermal)

As described in the methodological approach (par. 3.2), one of the activity foreseen by EMEG was the development of a scheme of variables and factors necessary to enhance successful results valorization (results valorization chain).

Since from the Open Consultation, people were asked to indicate the main barriers and enhancing factors able to achieve effective dissemination and results valorization, in relation to the 3 thematic topics selected for each societal challenge. In the course of the Lisbon meeting, barriers and suggested actions (intended as ways to overcome barriers) coming from Open Consultation were discussed and integrated by EMEG experts.

Moreover the above mentioned variables were organized accordingly the following main categories:

- i) Networking & Communication,
- ii) Management & Institutional responsibility,
- iii) Financial/human Resources & Capacity,
- iv) Responsiveness to societal and users' needs

as well as in relation to three different organizational levels (micro, meso and macro) as previously described. In the following tables only the three most voted barriers and related suggested actions have been chosen among several others discussed and identified by EMEG and Open Consultation.

Table 2 – Main barriers and suggested action identified by EMEG, organized accordingly with main categories

Main barriers	Suggested actions
Networking & Communication	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of knowledge and poor accessibility of end users to information/research results. - Use of inappropriate communication methods, media and languages to disseminate research results. - Weak interaction between academia, industry/SMEs and final users. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Creating clusters of research organizations (institutionalized links with end-users, Mediterranean technology platform linked to topics) and thematic workshops. - Promoting staff exchange, mobility programs (intra/inter research institutions), shared laboratory facilities and databases (e.g.: EuroMed Grid). - Increasing technology awareness, communication and dissemination using ICT tools (mobiles, media, WEB) as well as through social campaign. Make WI-FI and internet affordable for all.
Management & Institutional responsibility	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conservative research policies, restrictions, no updated regulations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Decentralizing programs at local level to be closer to the field needs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of integrated financial support to the whole research cycle 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promoting methods for multi-disciplinary stakeholders involvement and ownership (e.g.: participatory planning process, adopted method plans, study cases)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of bridging between policy, research, industry and society 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promoting advocacy addressed to national governments to create a tax system enabling research for SMEs.
Resources (financial/human) & Capacity	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fragmentation of research topics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coaching of young researchers and experts to ensure knowledge share and consultancy services.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Research/project staff not enough trained in research administration. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Providing travel grants for young scientists to prepare collaborative research proposals.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bureaucratic burdens that make project management a difficult and time-consuming exercise. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Providing financial support for development of IP (intellectual property).
Responsiveness to users' needs	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Research is not dealing with concrete problems on the ground, not providing concrete solutions to final users problems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhancing ICT and DSS solutions that respond to transparency and research-society mutual trust in resources management.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lacks of beneficiary and target group involvement in research design. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Facilitating development and empowerment of rural community as well as marginalized groups (e.g.: women) through awareness, support systems, dialogue.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Insufficient demand for utilization of research results from SMEs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Encouraging SMEs in research projects providing ad hoc research modules for start-ups.

Even in this case the most of the main barriers defined from EMEG appears to be very close to those indicated as prevailing in the course of the open consultation as reported below:

1. Lack of resources (financial, human and material)
2. Lack or mismanagement in communication among different stakeholders
3. Institutional (political) responsibility (including political instability, stagnation, corruption and lack of coordination)
4. Poor interaction between research, industry (even SMEs), policy makers and community
5. Research is not dealing with concrete problems on the ground and it is perceived as far from end consumers and civil society.

Furthermore EMEG were asked to identify possible actors to be involved in competitive public-private-societal partnerships to ensure successful uptake of research results and impact (jobs, market and other opportunities) in each topic.

5 Conclusions

- During Task 2 activities EMEG delivered a comprehensive frame of topics and concrete solutions to be pursued within the Euro-Mediterranean research agenda.
- The outcomes of EMEG experts group have been substantiated by the interaction with the Mediterranean civil society (researchers, SMEs, policy makers, Web communities), and the outcomes of the public open consultation were adequately addressed by EMEG.
- The most important outcome from the EMEG meeting was the position note that collect the range of topics and solutions proposed (as previously described) as well as three overarching recommendations (paradigms) for each societal challenge as follows:

Resources efficiency - Water:

“Managing water resources under scarcity, pollution and uncertain conditions while improving agricultural water use efficiency as well as treatment and re-use of non-conventional water”.

High quality affordable food:

“Integrated development and rehabilitation of rural arid and semi-arid areas capitalizing on sustainable agriculture including traditional and organic farming, empowering rural communities and valorizing agricultural resources”.

Energy:

“Capitalizing on local large availability of solar energy, by developing adapted packages of solutions for sustainable remote communities, both in terms of supply and demand, in addition to promoting the well integrated penetration of renewable energy solutions in the inhabited areas, while taking into account local cultural heritage”.

- The outcomes (both from open consultation as well as from the Lisbon meeting) were uploaded on the MedSpring website and on the Agora platform, as full documents and also as info-graphics in order to disseminate contents to the web communities (involved also through other social networks as Twitter, Facebook, LinkedIn) stimulating a public debate on the position paper.

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Annex 1 - GOOD PRACTICE (GP) SURVEY SHEET



**MedSpring – EMEG (Euro-Mediterranean Expert Group)
SURVEY OF GOOD PRACTICES**

Dear EMEG member,

The following survey sheet has been designed to collect Good Practices (GP) of Euro-Mediterranean research cooperation projects in the water, food and energy areas. In particular, it aims at identifying good practices of successful research, leading to research results uptake and valorization and producing effective market opportunities.

These practices will be collected into a Good Practices Atlas and will be brought to the attention of potential investors in the upcoming MedSpring brokerage events on innovation.

The Atlas will consist of a database of knowledge, experiences, innovations collected in the EU-Mediterranean region, taking into account different cultural, political, economical, geographical and social background

The survey sheet is designed to guide EMEG members in the description of one/two **projects in their own country**, focusing on real impacts and factors which have **leads to successful research valorization**.

Each field of the questionnaire is accompanied by suggestions and short instructions. The questionnaire needs to be returned to ladisa@iamb.it by **21 December 2013**.

1. General information

1.1. Main data			
Project/programme title			
Acronym (if any)			
Theme addressed	<input type="checkbox"/> WATER <input type="checkbox"/> FOOD <input type="checkbox"/> ENERGY		
Summary (EN/FR) MAX 300 characters with spaces	Insert a brief description of the initiative focusing on the characteristic that make it recognizable as good practice (main objective, beneficiaries and results)		
TAG	Key words, not more than 3-5 words		
Funding agency			
Total budget	(in Euros)		
Website/social groups			
1.2 Time and long-term durability/effects			
Time duration	From month/year	To month/year (if significant)	Duration (months)
State of implementation	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing <input type="checkbox"/> Completed		
Long-term effects MAX 1000 characters with spaces	Describe how the achievements of the initiatives are planned to be developed after project.		
1.3 Geographical area (indication of the main place of the initiative)			
Main Region		Main Country	
Main town / location		Link to Territorial Information System	(if maps or spatial data describing which practice are available)

2. Partnership

2.1 Partners		
Partner	Official name in English	Contact person (Name, Surname, position, phone, e-mail)
Main partners		

(add as many rows as you need)

3. Description

In each of the following steps the applicant will be asked to fill in with information using different formats.

3.1. The main idea	
TITLE – It should be clear, going to the point and explicitly include the main <i>points of strength as GP in relation to water, food, energy.</i>	
TEXT Describe the information requested using max 1000 character, including spaces	Think about the key words of the initiative and create a short sentence that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - describes the GP. - qualifies it as a GP related to the societal challenges. - avoids redundancy and duplications

3.2 Main innovation developed	
<i>What has been the main innovation developed or to be developed ?</i>	
TEXT Describe the information requested using 1000 character, including spaces	For sure your Initiative has generated more than one innovation on various level (political, technological, economical, cultural, social) . Choose the one that you evaluate more relevant and describe it with simple words , which everybody can understand (please do not use a very specialist language). If significant, explain how the innovation has been useful in order to reach the results of the initiative

3.3 Background and context	
<i>A GP is related to a specific context with a set of particular conditions. You should briefly describe the local context from a geographical, climatic, economical, technological, cultural and social point of view?</i>	
<p>TEXT Describe the information requested using max 1000 character, including spaces</p>	<p>Please indicate the scale of intervention</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly local (villages, towns level) <input type="checkbox"/> From local to national <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly national (country level) <input type="checkbox"/> From national to regional <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly regional (EU-Med level) <p>Please explain the real environmental and human scenario in which the initiative has been developed (positive and/or negative aspects).</p>

3.4 Main results achieved	
<i>The results of the initiative developed have a tangible impacts on people and context. Please describe the tangible results of the initiative in terms of:</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Intercepting market domains</i> - <i>Creating start-up opportunities (especially for young people)</i> - <i>Responding to specific needs coming from a well defined target group</i> 	
<p>TEXT Describe the information requested using max 1000 character, including spaces</p>	<p>Please describe all the relevant results you have achieved through the research.</p>

3.5 Main beneficiaries and needs addressed	
<i>In order to better appreciate the results of your project/programme is necessary to really understand who are the real beneficiaries and the needs you have addressed</i>	
<p>TEXT Describe the information requested using max 1000 character, including spaces</p>	<p>Please indicate the different targets groups who can be defined as beneficiaries of the Project/programme among the follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific Community <input type="checkbox"/> Policy-makers/RTD managers <input type="checkbox"/> Industry/enterprises <input type="checkbox"/> Civil society/consumers <p>Are they the same initially targeted? Yes/no</p> <p>Please describe the specific needs that you have addressed in the Project/programme.</p>

3.6 Main constrains or barriers	
<i>Brief description of the main constrains or barriers that you had to deal with during the design or implementation of the project/programme and how they have been overcome.</i>	
TEXT Describe the information requested using max 1000 character, including spaces	Choose the constrains/barriers you had to overcome to achieve good results. Choose the one that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - endangered the most your project/programme or - pushed you to change your original plan or - gave a specific input to the innovation process. What kind of strategy you have adopted in order to overcome it and to achieve positive results?
3.7 Impacts	
<i>How do the project/programme impact on the target groups?</i>	
TEXT Describe the information requested using max 1000 character, including spaces	For being considered a GP the project/programme needs to have developed a strong attention to the sustainability dimensions (environmental, social, economic, institutional impacts) . Please, provide a description with simple and understandable words (please do not use a very specialist language)
3.8 Transferability and duplicability	
<i>Did your project/programme generate other related initiatives that can be considered the result of knowledge dissemination?</i>	
TEXT Describe the information requested using max 1000 character, including spaces	Describe related significant initiatives by focusing on the reason why they can be considered related to the one you have developed .
Weblink, leaflet, photos	Provide, if available, materials related to the project/programmes described

3.9 Dissemination	
<i>Did you implemented original and innovative methodologies in order to disseminate the main innovations and results achieved by your research project?</i>	
TEXT Describe the information requested using max 1000 character, including spaces	Briefly list the dissemination initiatives you consider being significant , original and have achieved results
Leaflet and significant documents, Links, Videos	Provide all available materials useful to better describe the dissemination activities performed.

Please include max 5 hi-resolution photos able to describe the project/programme. For each photo indicate:

- title
- short description

Or, in alternative, include a short video (max 5'). The clip will be uploaded on www.youtube.com and the related link has to be indicating here. Please provide:

- title
- short description.