



**European Committee  
of the Regions**

**Commission for  
Citizenship, Governance,  
Institutional and External Affairs**

**CIVEX**

# **EU financial assistance available to local and regional authorities in Mediterranean partner countries**



EU financial assistance available to  
local and regional authorities in  
Mediterranean partner countries

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**It does not represent the official views of the European Committee  
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# Introduction

This brochure provides information on the European Union (EU) financial assistance available to local and regional authorities (LRAs) in Mediterranean partner countries (Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, occupied Palestinian territory [henceforth: Palestine],<sup>1</sup> Syria,<sup>2</sup> and Tunisia) and is an updated and extended revision of the 2013 Committee of Regions (CoR) publication ‘The EU funds available for Local and Regional Authorities from the Southern and Eastern Mediterranean Countries: information guide’. It focuses on the key priorities outlined in the Revised European Neighbourhood Policy<sup>3</sup> and endorsed during the second Regional Forum of the Union for the Mediterranean (UfM) that took place in Barcelona on 23-25 January 2017, such as addressing the challenges brought about by irregular migration, supporting good governance and rule of law, and promoting sustainable socio-economic development in the region.<sup>4</sup>

At the same time, as funding for the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) originates predominantly from the European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI), this brochure takes into account the Mid-Term Review of ENI Assistance 2014-2017, published in April 2018.<sup>5</sup> With a total budget of around EUR 15.4 billion (for the period 2014-2020)—out of which between EUR 7.7 and EUR 9.2 billion is foreseen for the Southern Neighbourhood, the ENI funds concrete initiatives and supports mutually agreed objectives such as thematic programmes for civil society organisations (CSOs) or cross-border cooperation (CBC) across the ENP.<sup>6</sup> However, conditions and eligibility criteria are defined on an individual instrument-by-instrument basis, depending on the peculiarities of the tool or programme at stake. Importantly, the 2018 ENI Mid-Term Review emphasises the importance of political stabilisation and the ‘more for more’ conditionality in providing funds, which means that greater political stability allows better access to funds.

This edition of the brochure provides a comprehensive guide to the multiple new possibilities of financial assistance to LRAs in the Mediterranean region discussed during the Euro-Mediterranean Regional and Local Assembly (ARLEM) meetings that have taken place since the publication of the 2013 edition. Newly created or opened programmes for Mediterranean partner countries on research and innovation (Horizon2020) or addressing irregular migration challenges (the EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis) go hand in hand with the priorities endorsed during the 2017 Barcelona UfM meeting. These new opportunities should be carefully explored by LRAs not only because the role of local authorities is crucial to the multi-level governance of well-functioning democratic states, but also because LRAs are the most effective in responding to local citizens’ needs. Indeed, supporting regional

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<sup>1</sup> This designation shall not be construed as recognition of a State of Palestine and is without prejudice to the individual positions of the Member States on this issue.

<sup>2</sup> Presently, cooperation between the EU and Syria is under suspension due to the political situation in the latter. Unfreezing of the activities is conditional upon improvement of the situation in Syria. See more: <https://www.euneighbours.eu/en/south/eu-in-action/syria>

<sup>3</sup> See more: [http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release\\_IP-17-1334\\_en.pdf](http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-17-1334_en.pdf)

<sup>4</sup> See more: [https://ec.europa.eu/research/iscp/pdf/policy/med\\_roadmap\\_2017.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/research/iscp/pdf/policy/med_roadmap_2017.pdf)

<sup>5</sup> See more: [https://ec.europa.eu/info/publications/mid-term-review-eni-assistance-2014-2017\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/info/publications/mid-term-review-eni-assistance-2014-2017_en)

<sup>6</sup> See more: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2014:077:0027:0043:EN:PDF>



and sub-regional cooperation is set out as one of the key objectives in the Regional South Strategy Paper (2014-2020).<sup>7</sup>

Financial and technical assistance is one of the most powerful tools that can be used to promote the EU's vision of decentralised, long-term regional development among its partners. To help LRAs in the Mediterranean region navigate the available financing possibilities and to support their assessment of needs and eligibility for assistance within the different EU financial instruments, this brochure divides the available assistance into regional, bilateral, and thematic programmes (see Table 1), which are covered in Section 2 of the brochure. Some projects of a bilateral nature which are crucial for the region are also summarised in a country-specific overview (Section 3). Additionally, technical and financial opportunities provided by the European Investment Bank (EIB) and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) are presented in Section 4.

*Table 1* Overview of EU financial instruments available to LRAs in the Mediterranean partner countries

Dimension	Programme / Instrument
<b>Regional</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cross-Border Cooperation (CBC) Programmes</li> <li>• Covenant of Mayors (CoM)</li> <li>• Sustainable Urban Demonstration Projects (SUDeP)</li> <li>• European Neighbourhood Programme for Agriculture and Rural Development (ENPARD)</li> <li>• Neighbourhood Investment Facility (NIF)</li> <li>• Switching to more sustainable consumption and production in the Mediterranean (SwitchMed)</li> <li>• Cleaner and Energy Saving - Mediterranean Cities (CES-MED)</li> <li>• The Middle East and North Africa - Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (MENA-OECD) Initiative on Governance and Competitiveness for Development</li> <li>• EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis</li> <li>• The EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa</li> </ul>
<b>Bilateral</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Single Support Frameworks</li> </ul>
<b>Thematic</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR)</li> <li>• Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace (IcSP)</li> <li>• Civil Society Organisations and Local Authorities (CSO-LA) (under the Instrument for Development Cooperation (DCI))</li> <li>• Human Development and Migration &amp; Asylum</li> <li>• Creative Europe</li> <li>• Erasmus+</li> <li>• Horizon2020</li> <li>• Support for Improvement in Governance and Management (Sigma)</li> <li>• Technical Assistance and Information Exchange (TAIEX)</li> </ul>

<sup>7</sup> See more: [http://eeas.europa.eu/archives/docs/enp/pdf/financing-the-enp/regional\\_south\\_strategy\\_paper\\_2014\\_2020\\_and\\_multiannual\\_indicative\\_programme\\_2014\\_2017\\_en.pdf](http://eeas.europa.eu/archives/docs/enp/pdf/financing-the-enp/regional_south_strategy_paper_2014_2020_and_multiannual_indicative_programme_2014_2017_en.pdf)

# EU financial assistance available to local and regional authorities in Mediterranean partner countries

## Regional instruments

### Cross-Border Cooperation Programme

European CBC is a key priority of the ENI, supporting cooperation between bordering regions from at least two different countries and aiming to tackle mutually agreed upon common challenges in order to reinforce the regions' steady growth potential, while enhancing the cooperation process for the purposes of the overall development of the EU and its neighbourhood.<sup>8</sup> The ENI CBC supports projects with partner countries along the external land and sea borders, taking the best practices from the previously used European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI) CBC that has finished with the previous financial perspective. A comprehensive list of successful projects and a search engine of partners are available on the programme website.<sup>9</sup>

### Objectives:

CBC aims to promote economic and social development in border areas, address the most pressing common challenges in the fields of environment, public health, safety, and security, and to put in place better conditions for persons, goods, and capital mobility.

### Budget:

Funding of over EUR 209 million has been granted by the EU to the ENI CBC Mediterranean Sea Basin Programme for the period 2014-2020. According to the Programming document, a fifth of the financial allocation for CBC under the ENI total budget—EUR 1 billion—is dedicated to the Mediterranean Sea Basin Programme. From a financial perspective, this initiative is by far the most significant out of 16 other programmes predestined for partners from the South and East of the EU's external borders.<sup>10</sup>

### Contact point:

- Joint Managing Authority  
+39 070 606 7504 or [enpi.med@regione.sardegna.it](mailto:enpi.med@regione.sardegna.it)

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<sup>8</sup> See more: [http://ec.europa.eu/regional\\_policy/en/policy/cooperation/european-territorial/cross-border/#4](http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/en/policy/cooperation/european-territorial/cross-border/#4)

<sup>9</sup> See more: <http://www.enpicbcmed.eu/enicbcmed-2014-2020/project-ideas-and-partner-search>

<sup>10</sup> See more on the planned changes: <https://www.euneighbours.eu/en/south/stay-informed/news/eus-enpi-cbc-med-programme-unveils-its-final-results-cairo>  
<https://www.euneighbours.eu/en/south/stay-informed/news/eus-external-action-cross-border-cooperation-component-undergo-major>

**BOX 1: Example of a project successfully funded in a Mediterranean partner country: Jordan**

**Smart Transportation System (STS)**

EU contribution: EUR 2 million

Beneficiaries: Aqaba Special Economic Zone Authority (ASEZA)

Description: Sustainable transportation development helped in reducing downtown traffic by 18%, CO<sub>2</sub> emissions reduction by 20%, and increased public transportation ridership by 10,000 passengers per day.

See: <http://www.enpicbmed.eu/enicbmed-2014-2020/project-ideas-and-partner-search/smart-transportation-system-sts>

**Covenant of Mayors (CoM)**

The 2020 EU Climate and Energy Package—adopted in 2008—prompted the European Commission (EC) to endorse and support the efforts deployed by the LRAs in the implementation of sustainable and energy efficiency (EE) policies by launching the Covenant of Mayors (CoM) initiative. The CoM is a unique bottom-up movement focused on reinforcing wider national efforts in carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) reduction which has resulted in a great number of local and regional climate change mitigation projects and green investments.

**Objectives:**

Cities which decided to take part in the initiative are expected to support implementation of the EU greenhouse gas-reduction target of 40% by 2030. They do so by submitting specific action plans called Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plans (SECAPs) within two years following the date of the local council decision. The documents present the selection of actions the signatories want to introduce, plan, and fit into a joint CoM approach tackling climate change.<sup>11</sup>

**Budget:**

The budget through 2020 is EUR 7.7 million.

**Contact point:**

- Covenant of Mayors Office  
+32 26468424 or [info@eumayors.eu](mailto:info@eumayors.eu)

**Sustainable Urban Demonstration Projects (SUDeP) South Support Mechanism**

In 2013, the EC announced a new programme to help cities in the Southern Mediterranean region in coming up with their tailored working tools and own implementation models of actions leading to energy savings thanks to EE and a greater use of renewable energy sources at the city level. The mechanism officially kicked off in early 2015 covering 12 cities in 6 countries of the Southern Mediterranean.

**Objectives:**

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<sup>11</sup> See more: <https://www.covenantofmayors.eu/about/covenant-initiative/objectives-and-scope.html>

The objective of the Sustainable Urban Demonstration Projects (SUDeP) Programme is to assist LRAs in addressing local sustainable development challenges such as EE, energy supply security, and sustainable economic growth by helping them with the implementation of the measures incorporated in their sustainable action plans targeting sustainable urban development.<sup>12</sup>

### **Budget:**

Through the end of 2018, the budget available for SUDeP South is EUR 2.25 million.

### **Contact point:**

- SUDeP South Office  
+32 2 229 2790 of [info@sudepsouth.eu](mailto:info@sudepsouth.eu)

### **BOX 2: Example of a project successfully funded in a Mediterranean partner country: Jordan**

#### ***Making Sahab city green***

EU contribution: EUR 719,000

Beneficiaries: Sahab municipality

Description: This was a pilot project for the LRAs in ENPI South partner countries showing how to tackle local sustainable development challenges related to energy in a sustainable and efficient manner. The initiative included creation of SECAPs for the period of ten years in order to meet the requirements and eventually join the CoM initiative.

See: <http://www.sudepsouth.eu/posts/jordan-sahab>

### **European Neighbourhood Programme for Agriculture and Rural Development (ENPARD SOUTH)**

The European Neighbourhood Programme for Agriculture and Rural Development (ENPARD) is a policy initiative that is part of the EU's commitment to inclusive growth and stability in its neighbourhood, aiming to create economic and social opportunities for people beyond agricultural activities. The programme recognises the importance of agriculture in terms of food security, sustainable production, and rural employment. The ENPARD South programme was founded in March 2011<sup>13</sup> with a new phase that began in July 2015.

### **Objectives:**

ENPARD focuses on the current state and future development of Local Action Groups (LAGs), particularly in rural areas. It uses an already proven successful European approach to rural development—the LAG/LEADER model. Within this model, it is the energy and resources of the local people that contribute to the rural development process by forming partnerships at the lowest possible level between the private, public, and possibly also civil sectors. As the LEADER approach is associated with local empowerment through local strategy development and appropriate resource allocation, the main tool for the application of this bottom-up approach to sustainable development in the region is involving local representatives

<sup>12</sup> See more: <https://www.euneighbours.eu/en/south/eu-in-action/projects/sudep-sustainable-urban-demonstration-projects-south-support-mechanism>

<sup>13</sup> See more: <https://www.euneighbours.eu/en/south/eu-in-action/projects/enpard-south-european-neighbourhood-programme-agriculture-and-rural>

in the decision-making process.<sup>14</sup> Ultimately, ENPARD's expected results include the strengthening of cooperation among small farmers and the improved performance of the local institutions engaged in agriculture. The levels of food production and the index of rural poverty are used as the key indicators of progress.

### **Budget:**

The total budget for the ENPARD South demonstrations amounts to EUR 6.8 million plus up to EUR 63 million for comprehensive pilot programmes in Algeria, Egypt, Morocco, and Tunisia.<sup>15</sup>

### **Contact points:**

- Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development  
+32 22991111 or +32 2293249
- Centre International de Hautes Etudes Agronomiques Méditerranéennes  
+33 (0)467046000 and [enpard@iamm.fr](mailto:enpard@iamm.fr)

### **BOX 3: Example of a project successfully funded in a Mediterranean partner country: Algeria**

#### ***Pilot Action Programme***

EU contribution: EUR 10 million

Beneficiaries: Rural and agricultural municipalities

Description: The main goal of this pilot project was to improve living conditions in rural municipalities by further diversifying the local economy so that new jobs and opportunities arise for the predominantly agricultural communities. Such an approach is indeed recently favoured by the Algerian government as it meets the objectives of the Association Agreement (AA) with the EU.

See: <https://www.enpardmed.org/launching-seminar-pap-algeria>

### **Neighbourhood Investment Facility (NIF)**

The Neighbourhood Investment Facility (NIF),<sup>16</sup> one of the tools introduced in the framework of the ENP to support critical infrastructure projects in the transport, energy, financial, social, and environmental sectors by combining EU grant resources with loans from other international financial institutions (IFIs), became an integral part of the European Fund for Sustainable Development (EFSD) as the Neighbourhood Investment Platform (AIP) in September 2017. The EFSD is the first pillar of the EU's External Investment Plan (EIP).<sup>17</sup>

### **Objectives:**

The NIF's main objective is to maximise the impact of EU funding and loans. The facility aims to provide a comprehensive package of instruments designed to help not only local and national authorities, but also companies to make the most of the opportunities arising from closer economic ties with the EU.

### **Budget:**

<sup>14</sup> See more: [https://enrd.ec.europa.eu/leader-clld\\_en](https://enrd.ec.europa.eu/leader-clld_en)

<sup>15</sup> See more: [https://docs.wixstatic.com/ugd/a4c13c\\_8828afb9a97f423b96c3d2fa95ca4303.pdf](https://docs.wixstatic.com/ugd/a4c13c_8828afb9a97f423b96c3d2fa95ca4303.pdf)

<sup>16</sup> See more: [http://eeas.europa.eu/archives/docs/enp/pdf/ares-2014-3801629-strategic-orientations-2014-2020\\_en.pdf](http://eeas.europa.eu/archives/docs/enp/pdf/ares-2014-3801629-strategic-orientations-2014-2020_en.pdf)

<sup>17</sup> See more: [https://ec.europa.eu/commission/eu-external-investment-plan\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/eu-external-investment-plan_en)

The new EIP is expected to attract EUR 44 billion of investment through an initial EU input of EUR 4.1 billion by 2020.<sup>18</sup>

**Contact point:**

- European Commission, Directorate-General for Neighbourhood and Enlargement Negotiations  
[NEAR-NIF@ec.europa.eu](mailto:NEAR-NIF@ec.europa.eu)

**BOX 4: Example of a project successfully funded in a Mediterranean partner country: Tunisia**

**Public transport upgrade in Tunis city centre**

EU contribution: EUR 6.2 million for technical assistance (out of EUR 89.1 million in total)

Beneficiaries: City of Tunis

Description: The main goal of this project was to reconstruct the central loop of the light rail network, the Métro léger, improving intermodal connections and renovating public spaces in and around Place de Barcelone so that the quality of life of the local community is improved. Moreover, an affordable and safe public transport system in the city resulted in lowering social disparities and helping women to engage in public and economic life.

See: [https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/sites/near/files/nif-oar2016\\_en\\_200617\\_web\\_version.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/sites/near/files/nif-oar2016_en_200617_web_version.pdf)

**Switching to more sustainable consumption and production in the Mediterranean (SwitchMed)**

This programme has been created to promote sustainable consumption and production patterns in Mediterranean partner countries through demonstration and dissemination projects showcasing the importance of EE and improved resource management. This will ultimately lead towards a green economy, including low-emission development. The initiative is implemented by the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO), the UN Environment's Economy Division, and the UN Environment Mediterranean Action Plan and its Regional Activity Centre for Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP/RAC).<sup>19</sup>

**Objectives:**

The project's aim is to integrate natural capital and the environment in the core businesses of Mediterranean non-state partners and to promote sustainable consumption and production (SCP) practices, preserving the environment and, at the same time, creating public momentum for SCP practices across the region.

**Budget:**

The budget available between 2012 and 2018 is at least EUR 20 million.

**Contact point:**<sup>20</sup>

- Burcu Tunçer, Team Leader SwitchMed Networking Facility

<sup>18</sup> See more: [https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/policies/financing-development/eip\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/policies/financing-development/eip_en)

<sup>19</sup> See more: <https://www.switchmed.eu/en/about-us>

<sup>20</sup> Please note that personal email addresses may change; for the most up-to-date list of contact points, please visit: <https://www.switchmed.eu/en/contact>

+34 93 5538782 or [btuncer@scprac.org](mailto:btuncer@scprac.org)

### **Cleaner and Energy Saving - Mediterranean Cities (CES-MED)**

The CES-MED regional initiative provides training and technical assistance support to local and national authorities in the southern Mediterranean region to help them to pursue more ambitious sustainable policy challenges which are in accordance with the targets and objectives set by the CoM, such as 20% CO<sub>2</sub> emissions reduction, EE endeavours, and the ever-growing use of renewables.<sup>21</sup>

#### **Objectives:**

The programme has four key objectives. It aims to: educate the central government on the importance of local actions; demonstrate to LRAs how to respond in a timely manner to climate-related challenges; help municipalities in formulating and implementing more region-targeted policies and action plans; and provide the necessary technical assistance to LRAs in the process of preparing SECAPs, and support for eventually joining the CoM.

#### **Budget:**

The budget for the 2013-2018 period is EUR 6.82 million.

#### **Contact points:<sup>22</sup>**

- Mr. Naguib Amin, Team Leader, ex-officio Key Expert for Local Development in Mashreq  
+961 13 27 283 or [naguib.amin@hd.ces-med.eu](mailto:naguib.amin@hd.ces-med.eu)
- Mr. Pierre Couté, Local Development Expert Maghreb  
+212 537708746 or [pierre.coute@hd.ces-med.eu](mailto:pierre.coute@hd.ces-med.eu)
- Ms. Myriam Makdissi, Communication Expert  
[myriam.makdissi@hd.ces-med.eu](mailto:myriam.makdissi@hd.ces-med.eu)
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- Project office in Rabat, Morocco  
+ 212 5 37 708 746 or [fatima-zahra.elghabi@hd.ces-med.eu](mailto:fatima-zahra.elghabi@hd.ces-med.eu)

### **BOX 5: Example of a project successfully funded in a Mediterranean partner country: Morocco**

#### ***Training of Trainers Workshops in the city of Rabat in Morocco***

**Beneficiaries:** 15 Moroccan LRAs

**Description:** The main goal was to provide a holistic training to 15 Moroccan municipalities in order to better prepare the elaboration of the SECAP approach in Morocco. Additionally, the meetings enhanced the presentation of other methods and energy planning tools already implemented in the country, including national energy strategies.

<sup>21</sup> See more: <http://ces-med.eu> and <https://www.euneighbours.eu/en/south/stay-informed/news/ces-med-launches-new-training-seaps-batna-algeria>

<sup>22</sup> Please note that personal email addresses may change; for the most up-to-date list of contact points, please visit: <http://www.ces-med.eu/contact>

See: <http://www.ces-med.eu/news/ces-med-held-three-day-training-trainers-workshop-city-rabat-morocco>

### **The MENA-OECD Initiative on Governance and Competitiveness for Development**

This initiative provides a know-how exchange platform between the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) countries to stimulate sustainable and inclusive growth across the region. Specific priorities, including women and youth empowerment through the creation of jobs and their participation in public life, are also covered. Targeted actions are inspired by proven work methods of policy dialogue and reform implementation processes.

The MENA-OECD Competitiveness Programme fosters cooperation between national governments, LRAs, CSOs, national and international organisations, and the private sector to support sustainable growth in the countries at stake and improve the livelihoods of their citizens.<sup>23</sup> This component also supports reforms aiming at promoting entrepreneurial culture, mobilising all types of investments, and private sector development.<sup>24</sup>

The MENA-OECD Governance Programme component offers support to LRAs in becoming 'transparent, accountable, and accessible' and empowering them for the benefit of their local communities.<sup>25</sup> As a result, five working groups dealing with concrete and more narrow issues from the LRAs' perspective have been created and are currently active. Additionally, in order to train civil servants from the target countries, in September 2012, the MENA-OECD Governance Programme Centre of Caserta was established with help of the Italian National School of Administration (SNA). The initiative was developed to ensure good governance and to implement best practices across the public sector.<sup>26</sup>

#### **Contact point:**

- Ms. Miriam Allam, Head of Programme, MENA-OECD Governance Programme  
[Miriam.Allam@oecd.org](mailto:Miriam.Allam@oecd.org)
- MENA-OECD Competitiveness Programme  
[MENA.Competitiveness@oecd.org](mailto:MENA.Competitiveness@oecd.org)
- MENA-OECD Governance Programme [MENA.Governance@oecd.org](mailto:MENA.Governance@oecd.org)

#### **BOX 6: Example of a project successfully funded in a Mediterranean partner country: Tunisia and Morocco**

##### ***Projects in support of local governance in Morocco and Tunisia - Joint study visits to the Federal Republic of Germany***

Beneficiaries: LRAs from both countries

Description: Study visits were organised to the German Federal Chancellery, the Ministry of the Interior, the Federal Council, the Parliament, and select

<sup>23</sup> See more: <http://www.oecd.org/mena/competitiveness/MENA-Competitiveness-brochure-2018-Eng.pdf>

<sup>24</sup> See more: <https://www.oecd.org/mena/competitiveness/>

<sup>25</sup> See more: <http://www.oecd.org/mena/governance/mena-oecd-governance-programme-2017.pdf>

<sup>26</sup> See more: <http://www.oecd.org/mena/governance/aboutthemenaoecd-governance-programme.htm>



municipalities and related representative associations. Such diversity helped delegations gain know-how from their hosts on issues such as public service delivery and the implementation of inclusive public policies at the local level.  
See: <https://www.oecd.org/mena/governance/local-governance-germany-2016.pdf>

### **EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis (the 'Madad Fund')**

Established in December 2014 in response to the ongoing refugee crisis in the Mediterranean region caused by the civil war in Syria, the Madad Fund focuses on supporting projects in the fields of education, health, water and waste infrastructure, livelihood, and socio-economic support conducted for the benefit of Syrian refugees residing in their neighbouring countries.<sup>27</sup> While LRAs from Mediterranean partner countries are eligible to take part in the action calls of the programme, as of 20 April 2018, they have not been partners to any of the 46 awarded projects conducted thus far.<sup>28</sup>

#### **Objectives:**

The Trust Fund objective is to secure quality education for the most vulnerable refugee children in host countries 'contributing to the goal of No Lost Generation'.<sup>29</sup> Reducing pressure on the countries and administrations hosting refugees is equally important and is being achieved by targeted projects spanning from water and sanitation to social needs and cohesion, longer-term education, and health.

#### **Budget:**

With contributions and pledges from 22 EU Member States and Turkey, amounting to more than EUR 150 million, and contributions from various EU instruments, the Fund has reached a total volume of around EUR 1.5 billion.<sup>30</sup>

#### **Contact point:**

- EU Trust Fund team in DG NEAR, EC  
[NEAR-EUTF-SYRIA@ec.europa.eu](mailto:NEAR-EUTF-SYRIA@ec.europa.eu)

### **The EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa (EUTF for Africa)**

The EU Emergency Trust Fund for stability and addressing root causes of irregular migration and displaced persons in Africa (EUTF for Africa)<sup>31</sup> has been set to solve the issues related to migration from three regions covered by the fund (Horn of Africa, North of Africa, and Sahel and Lake Chad). This holistic approach to tackling irregular migration, forced displacement, and migration caused by environmental changes, among others, is implemented by a number of partners. Apart from the EU and its MS, private sector actors as well as different CSOs and UN agencies are actively involved thus far.

#### **Objectives:**

The objectives vary depending on the region at stake; however, some indicators of success are common. The fund focuses on projects related to: conflict prevention

<sup>27</sup> See more: [https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/neighbourhood/countries/syria/madad\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/neighbourhood/countries/syria/madad_en)

<sup>28</sup> See more: [https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/sites/near/files/madad\\_fund\\_signed\\_contracts\\_20\\_april\\_2018.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/sites/near/files/madad_fund_signed_contracts_20_april_2018.pdf)

<sup>29</sup> See more: [https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/sites/near/files/eutf\\_syria\\_factsheet-english.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/sites/near/files/eutf_syria_factsheet-english.pdf)

<sup>30</sup> Ibid.

<sup>31</sup> See more: [https://ec.europa.eu/trustfundforafrica/content/homepage\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/trustfundforafrica/content/homepage_en)

and reduction; economic growth and job creation; improved migration management; and the strengthened resilience of the most vulnerable societal groups.<sup>32</sup>

### Budget:

Current resources amount to EUR 3.94 billion (EUR 3.5 billion from EU resources plus an additional EUR 439 million from MS, Switzerland, and Norway). Given its nature, the fund's budget is updated on a regular basis.<sup>33</sup>

### Contact points:

- Sahel and Lake Chad region of the EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa: [EuropeAid-EUTF-SAHEL@ec.europa.eu](mailto:EuropeAid-EUTF-SAHEL@ec.europa.eu)
- Horn of Africa region of the EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa: [DEVCO-EUTF-HOA@ec.europa.eu](mailto:DEVCO-EUTF-HOA@ec.europa.eu)
- EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa: [EuropeAid-EUTF-AFRICA@ec.europa.eu](mailto:EuropeAid-EUTF-AFRICA@ec.europa.eu)

### **BOX 7: Example of a project successfully funded in a Mediterranean partner country: Algeria, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia**

#### ***Mediterranean City-to-City Migration (MC2CM) – Phase II***

**Beneficiaries:** Selected cities from Algeria, Libya, Morocco, and Tunisia

**Description:** This initiative was created to present the best practices on migration governance from the European perspective to 16 cities in the MENA region. This was achieved through intensified dialogue between the cities and all relevant actors: central government bodies, the private sector, and select CSOs. Additionally, the deliverables such as detailed data on migration and the impact of migration routes at the local level were produced.

See: <https://ec.europa.eu/trustfundforafrica/node/423>

## Bilateral programmes

Bilateral assistance is offered to Mediterranean partner countries through the ENI.<sup>34</sup> Single Support Frameworks (SSF) 2017-2020, outlining the details of bilateral programmes, are currently available for Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, and Tunisia. For Palestine, the European Joint Strategy in support of Palestine for the period 2017-2020 was adopted. For Algeria, Partnership Priorities 2017-2020 were adopted at the Association Council that took place in March 2017<sup>35</sup> and adoption of the SSF 2018-2020 was announced in May 2018.<sup>36</sup> Discussions on new Partnership Priorities with Israel and Morocco will be undertaken in 2018.<sup>37</sup> For the latter, the SSF 2018-2020 is also planned to be adopted by the end of 2018.

<sup>32</sup> See more: [https://ec.europa.eu/trustfundforafrica/content/strategy\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/trustfundforafrica/content/strategy_en)

<sup>33</sup> See more: [https://ec.europa.eu/trustfundforafrica/content/trust-fund-financials\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/trustfundforafrica/content/trust-fund-financials_en)

<sup>34</sup> See more: [https://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/libya/8410/financing-enp\\_en](https://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/libya/8410/financing-enp_en)

<sup>35</sup> See more: <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2017/03/13/eu-algeria/>

<sup>36</sup> See more: <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/pl/press/press-releases/2018/05/14/eu-algeria-association-council-joint-declaration-14-may-2018/>

<sup>37</sup> See more: [https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/management-plan-near-2018\\_en.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/management-plan-near-2018_en.pdf)

Table 2 Overview of specific Objectives and Partnership Priorities for Mediterranean partner countries and indicative allocations

<b>Algeria</b>	Indicative allocation for 2014-2017: EUR 121-148 million*	<b>Egypt</b>	Indicative allocation for 2017-2020: EUR 432-528 million*
	<p>Sectors of Intervention:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ‘political dialogue, governance, the rule of law, and the promotion of fundamental rights</li> <li>• cooperation, socio-economic development, including trade, and access to the European single market</li> <li>• energy, the environment, and sustainable development</li> <li>• strategic and security dialogue</li> <li>• the human dimension, including cultural and inter-religious dialogue, migration, and mobility’<sup>38</sup></li> </ul>		<p>Sectors of Intervention:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ‘economic modernisation, energy sustainability, and environment</li> <li>• social development and social protection</li> <li>• governance, enhancing stability; and modern democratic state’<sup>39</sup></li> </ul>
<b>Israel</b>	<p>Indicative allocation for 2014-2020: Due to being an advanced economy, Israel and its LRAs are eligible to receive only limited funding under the ENI; for the period 2014-2020, EUR 2 million was allocated for twinning projects.</p>	<b>Jordan</b>	Indicative allocation for 2017-2020: EUR 335.5-410.1 million*
	<p>There is no SSF for Israel. As such, Sectors of Intervention are presented as outlined in the EU-Israel Action Plan from 1 May 2004:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• political dialogue and co-operation</li> <li>• economic dialogue and integration with the EU</li> <li>• migration</li> <li>• organised crime</li> <li>• transport, energy, and telecom networks</li> <li>• environment</li> <li>• ‘people-to-people’ cooperation<sup>40</sup></li> </ul>		<p>Sectors of Intervention:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• social and economic development</li> <li>• rule of law</li> <li>• border management upgrade</li> <li>• violent extremism prevention<sup>41</sup></li> </ul>

<sup>38</sup> <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2017/03/13/eu-algeria/>

<sup>39</sup> See more: [https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/sites/near/files/single-support-framework-2017-2020-decision\\_and\\_annex\\_egypt.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/sites/near/files/single-support-framework-2017-2020-decision_and_annex_egypt.pdf)

<sup>40</sup> See more: [https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/neighbourhood/countries/israel\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/neighbourhood/countries/israel_en) and [https://library.euneighbours.eu/sites/default/files/attachments/israel\\_enp\\_ap\\_final\\_en.pdf](https://library.euneighbours.eu/sites/default/files/attachments/israel_enp_ap_final_en.pdf)

<sup>41</sup> See more: [https://eeas.europa.eu/sites/eeas/files/jordan\\_c\\_2017\\_7350\\_annex\\_en.pdf](https://eeas.europa.eu/sites/eeas/files/jordan_c_2017_7350_annex_en.pdf)

<b>Lebanon</b>	Indicative allocation for 2017-2020: EUR 186.5-227.9 million*	<b>Libya</b>	The EU continues to support stabilisation processes through the implementation of 37 projects worth nearly EUR 120 million.
	Sectors of Intervention: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• growth and job creation</li> <li>• local governance and socio-economic development</li> <li>• rule of law and enhancing security<sup>42</sup></li> </ul>		Sectors of Intervention: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• civil society</li> <li>• governance</li> <li>• health</li> <li>• youth and education</li> <li>• migration and protection</li> <li>• support to the political process, security, and mediation<sup>43</sup></li> </ul>
<b>Morocco</b>	Indicative allocation for 2014-2017: EUR 728-890 million*	<b>Palestine</b>	List of Indicative Multi-Annual Financial Allocations by donor country 2017-2020 is available here: <a href="https://eeas.europa.eu/sites/eeas/files/palestine_c_2017_7838_annex_en.pdf">https://eeas.europa.eu/sites/eeas/files/palestine_c_2017_7838_annex_en.pdf</a>
	Sectors of Intervention: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• social services</li> <li>• rule of law, democratic governance, and mobility</li> <li>• employment and sustainable and inclusive growth<sup>44</sup></li> </ul>		Sectors of Intervention: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 'governance reform, fiscal consolidation, and policy</li> <li>• rule of law, justice, citizen safety, and human rights</li> <li>• sustainable service delivery</li> <li>• access to self-sufficient water and energy services</li> <li>• sustainable economic development<sup>45</sup></li> </ul>
<b>Syria</b>	Currently, EU cooperation with Syria is under suspension because of the political situation in the country. Resuming ENI activities in the country is conditional upon the change of this situation. <sup>46</sup>	<b>Tunisia</b>	Indicative allocation for 2017-2020: EUR 504-616 million*  Sectors of Intervention: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• good governance and rule of law</li> <li>• sustainable economic growth and job generation</li> <li>• social cohesion<sup>47</sup></li> </ul>

\* Additional financing may be provided under the umbrella programmes, conditional on the progress of democratic reform implementation.

<sup>42</sup> See more: [http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release\\_IP-17-5290\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-17-5290_en.htm) and [https://eeas.europa.eu/sites/eeas/files/lebanon\\_c\\_2017\\_7179\\_annex\\_en.pdf](https://eeas.europa.eu/sites/eeas/files/lebanon_c_2017_7179_annex_en.pdf)

<sup>43</sup> See more: [https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage\\_en/19163/EU-Libya%20relations](https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage_en/19163/EU-Libya%20relations)

<sup>44</sup> See more: [https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/neighbourhood/countries/morocco\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/neighbourhood/countries/morocco_en) and [http://eeas.europa.eu/archives/docs/enp/pdf/financing-the-enp/morocco\\_2014\\_2017\\_programming\\_document\\_en.pdf](http://eeas.europa.eu/archives/docs/enp/pdf/financing-the-enp/morocco_2014_2017_programming_document_en.pdf)

<sup>45</sup> See more: <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2017/03/13/eu-algeria/> and [https://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/palestine-occupied-palestinian-territory-west-bank-and-gaza-strip/1887/west-bank-and-gaza-strip-unrwa-and-eu\\_en](https://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/palestine-occupied-palestinian-territory-west-bank-and-gaza-strip/1887/west-bank-and-gaza-strip-unrwa-and-eu_en)

<sup>46</sup> See more: <https://www.euneighbours.eu/en/south/eu-in-action/syria>

<sup>47</sup> See more: [https://eeas.europa.eu/sites/eeas/files/tunisia\\_c\\_2017\\_5637\\_annex\\_fr.pdf](https://eeas.europa.eu/sites/eeas/files/tunisia_c_2017_5637_annex_fr.pdf)

## Thematic programmes

### European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR)

The European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR)<sup>48</sup> addresses sensitive political issues and provides flexible assistance in the context of deteriorating protection for democracy and human rights and increasingly complex geopolitical situations, which often extend beyond national borders. This instrument is designed to support Non-State Actors (NSAs) to become an effective force for political reform and the defence of human rights.

#### Objectives:

To support democracy, the key instruments and processes of human rights, as well as the defenders of human rights in situations where they are most at risk, such as, for example, by creating EU Election Observation Missions (EOMs).

#### Budget:

The budget for the current EIDHR amounts to EUR 1,332.75 million for the period 2014-2020, which is an increase of approximately 21% compared to the 2007-2013 budget.

While the LRAs from the Mediterranean countries are eligible to apply, no single recent project with their participation has been identified.

#### Contact point:

- To receive information about the EIDHR, contact your local EU Delegation.

### Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace (IcSP)

The Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace (IcSP)<sup>49</sup> is one of the key external assistance instruments that enables the EU to support projects in the areas of crisis response, conflict prevention, peace building, and crisis preparedness, as well as in addressing global and trans-regional threats.

#### Objectives:

- Enhancement of the EU's capacity for crisis preparedness, conflict prevention, and peace building in cooperation with international organisations (IOs), MS, LRAs, and CSOs;
- Crisis response in cases of natural disasters or political conflicts; and
- Capacity building to address global and trans-regional security threats, such as terrorism, climate change, piracy, and organised crime.<sup>50</sup>

#### Budget:

The budget for 2014-2020 is EUR 2.3 billion.

#### Contact point:

- To receive information about the IcSP, contact your local EU Delegation.

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<sup>48</sup> See more: [https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/how/finance/eidhr\\_en.htm\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/how/finance/eidhr_en.htm_en)

<sup>49</sup> See more: [http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/fpi/what-we-do/instrument\\_contributing\\_to\\_stability\\_and\\_peace\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/fpi/what-we-do/instrument_contributing_to_stability_and_peace_en.htm)

<sup>50</sup> See more: [https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/funding/funding-instruments-programming/funding-instruments/instrument-contributing-stability-and\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/funding/funding-instruments-programming/funding-instruments/instrument-contributing-stability-and_en)

- Contact the Service for Foreign Policy Instruments  
+32 25841111 or contact form  
[http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/fpi/about/contact\\_us\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/fpi/about/contact_us_en.htm)

**BOX 8: Example of a project successfully funded in a Mediterranean partner country: Syria**

***Local Agreements in Syrian Cities***

EU contribution: EUR 1,920,000

Beneficiaries: Syrian cities

Description: This IcSP intervention, launched in August 2015, focused on coming up with innovative tools enhancing local ceasefires which linked local peace building and stabilisation efforts to wider processes of dialogue. These included the strengthening of local urban professional networks in public and private entities.

See: [https://icspmap.eu/pdf/?format=single&contract\\_number=361012](https://icspmap.eu/pdf/?format=single&contract_number=361012)

**Civil Society Organisations and Local Authorities (CSO-LA)**

The Civil Society Organisations and Local Authorities (CSO-LA)<sup>51</sup> programme is open to civil society and local authorities in all countries, going beyond the identified partner countries under the geographic instrument of the Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI). This is because these actors' roles in the accountability system are seen as crucial in the 'Communication on the Future approach to EU budget support to third countries', which proposes to facilitate the role of NSAs as a budget controller in countries where the EU provides significant budget support. In this respect, various events, trainings, and webinars aiming at sharing best practices from the previous rounds of CSO-LA grant applications are being organised across the ENP region on a regular basis. While the LRAs from the Mediterranean countries are eligible to apply, no single recent project with their participation has been identified.

**Objectives:**

The main objective is to reinforce LRAs in their role as creators of local public spaces, sustainable growth, and public services. Ultimately, it is to pilot, develop, and implement initiatives fostering citizen's awareness of the role of LRAs.

**Budget:**

The budget of EUR 1.907 billion is planned to be divided among the programme priorities as follows:

- Focusing on country-level CSO-LA developments—approximately 70% allocation;
- Supporting CSO and LRA networks globally—approximately 15% allocation;
- Creating education and awareness initiatives—approximately 10% allocation; and
- Supporting measures—approximately 5% allocation.

As there is no cap on the country envelopes, distribution depends on the needs of the country at stake.

**Contact point:**

- +32 22991111 or [EuropeAid-NSA-LA@ec.europa.eu](mailto:EuropeAid-NSA-LA@ec.europa.eu)

<sup>51</sup> See more: [https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/tags/civil-society-organisations-and-local-authorities-cso-la\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/tags/civil-society-organisations-and-local-authorities-cso-la_en)

## Human Development and Migration & Asylum

Apart from CSO-LA programme, under the DCI offers funding under second category of its thematic programmes, 'Global public good and challenges'. Within that category, human development and migration & asylum are of the key challenges addressed.<sup>52</sup>

### Objectives:

The overall objective is to support human development in the countries eligible for funding in the fields of i) health, ii) 'education, knowledge and skills', iii) 'gender equality, women empowerment and protection of women's and girls' rights', iv) welfare of children and young people, v) non-discrimination, vi) 'employment, skills, social protection and social inclusion', vii) culture, and viii) 'growth, jobs and private sector engagement'.<sup>53</sup> In the field of migration of asylum, the key goal is facilitating human mobility and promoting its positive influence on human development.

### Budget:

Out of EUR 5.101 billion dedicated to the Global Public Goods and Challenges category, approx. 25% is dedicated to Human Development and 7% to Migration and Asylum.

### Contact point:

- DG for International Cooperation and Development  
+32 2 299 11 11
- To receive information about the HDMA, contact your local EU Delegation.

## Creative Europe

Creative Europe supports cross-border exchange and cooperation in (creative) arts. To apply for funding opportunities such as European Networks, Cooperation Projects, and European Platforms as part of the Culture sub-programme, the applicant is required to work with partners from other participating countries.<sup>54</sup> Thus far, only Tunisian LRAs are eligible to apply, but the list of potential partner countries is constantly growing.<sup>55</sup>

### Contact points:<sup>56</sup>

- Creative Europe Desk Tunisia (Culture Sub-Programme)  
+216 23291788 or [cedculture.tunisia@cnci.tn](mailto:cedculture.tunisia@cnci.tn)  
Creative Europe Desk Tunisia (Media Sub-Programme)  
+216 23290591 or [cedmedia.tunisia@cnci.tn](mailto:cedmedia.tunisia@cnci.tn)

## Erasmus+

The Erasmus+ programme is the EU's largest programme supporting activities in the fields of education, training, youth, and sport. All Mediterranean partners fall into the Region 3 category. Although programme countries are eligible for all actions of

<sup>52</sup> See more: [https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/how/finance/dci\\_en.htm\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/how/finance/dci_en.htm_en)

<sup>53</sup> See more: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX%3A32014R0233&rid=1>

<sup>54</sup> See more: [https://eacea.ec.europa.eu/creative-europe\\_en](https://eacea.ec.europa.eu/creative-europe_en)

<sup>55</sup> See more: [https://eacea.ec.europa.eu/sites/eacea-site/files/22032018-eligible-countries\\_en.pdf](https://eacea.ec.europa.eu/sites/eacea-site/files/22032018-eligible-countries_en.pdf)

<sup>56</sup> Note that the personal email addresses may change; for the most up-to-date list of country contact points please visit: [https://ec.europa.eu/programmes/creative-europe/contact/creative-europe-desks\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/programmes/creative-europe/contact/creative-europe-desks_en)

Erasmus+, partner countries, including those representing Region 3, can only take part in some, and are subject to specific conditions.<sup>57</sup>

**Contact point:**

Education Audiovisual & Culture Executive Agency  
Avenue du Bourget 1  
J59 BE-1049 Brussels

**Horizon2020 (H2020)**

Horizon2020 (H2020) is the EU's largest research and innovation programme to-date, with nearly EUR 80 billion of funding available over seven years between 2014 and 2020. Additionally, this money will bring in private investment across the continent. Such a financial boost promises more breakthroughs, discoveries, and world-firsts by bringing academic and lab ideas to the market.<sup>58</sup>

H2020 funding (in the sum of EUR 220 million) is contributing to the financing of the Partnership for Research and Innovation in the Mediterranean Area (PRIMA)<sup>59</sup> (a further EUR 247 million is provided by the participating countries). Launched in August 2017, the programme aims to develop sustainable solutions for water and agro-food system management in the Mediterranean region. Participating countries currently include Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, and Tunisia, as well as 11 EU Member States and Turkey. Calls for proposal under the programme are available at the project website: <http://prima-med.org/calls-for-proposals/>

**Contact points:**

- An up-to-date list of national contact points is available at [http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/portal/desktop/en/support/national\\_contact\\_points.html](http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/portal/desktop/en/support/national_contact_points.html)
  - PRIMA: [info@prima-med.org](mailto:info@prima-med.org)

**BOX 9: Example of a project successfully funded in a Mediterranean partner country: Jordan**

***Congestion Reduction in Europe: Advancing Transport Efficiency (CREATE)***

**Beneficiaries:** City of Amman (among others)

**Description:** The project's objective was to come up with tools and methodologies analysing ways in which car usage across the city can be reduced. Additionally, relevant 'Place Making infrastructure and measures' depending on their specificities, such as geographic location and landform, among others, have been produced.

See: <https://ec.europa.eu/inea/en/horizon-2020/projects/h2020-transport/urban-mobility/create>

See: <http://www.create-mobility.eu>

**Support for Improvement in Governance and Management (SIGMA)**

The Support for Improvement in Governance and Management (SIGMA) is a joint initiative of the EU and the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), principally financed by the EU. SIGMA was initiated in 1992 and since then

<sup>57</sup> See more: [https://ec.europa.eu/programmes/erasmus-plus/about/who-can-take-part\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/programmes/erasmus-plus/about/who-can-take-part_en)

<sup>58</sup> See more: <https://ec.europa.eu/programmes/horizon2020/en/what-horizon-2020>

<sup>59</sup> See more: <http://prima-med.org/>



it has accumulated 25+ years of experience advising countries in transition on various public policy reforms and developed long-term relationships with several in-country partners. SIGMA relies on experts from EU national public administrations and provides practitioner-to-practitioner support within projects of great flexibility in terms of design and implementation. It also supports and oftentimes complements other EU institution building instruments.<sup>60</sup>

**Contact point:**

- SIGMA Office  
+33 (0)1 45 24 82 00 or [sigmaweb@oecd.org](mailto:sigmaweb@oecd.org)

**Technical Assistance and Information Exchange (TAIEX)**

TAIEX is the Technical Assistance and Information Exchange instrument of the EC. It is a demand driven-tool supporting the approximation, application, and enforcement of EU legislation as well as facilitating the sharing of EU know-how and best practices. Since 1996, TAIEX shares the expertise of EU MS public officials with beneficiary countries to fill the knowledge gap and deliver appropriate tailor-made expertise to address issues in beneficiary countries at short notice via workshops, expert missions, and study visits.<sup>61</sup>

**Contact point:**

- European Commission, DG Neighbourhood and Enlargement Negotiations  
[NEAR-Taiex@ec.europa.eu](mailto:NEAR-Taiex@ec.europa.eu)

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<sup>60</sup> See more: <http://www.sigmaweb.org>

<sup>61</sup> See more: <http://taiex.ec.europa.eu>

# Overview of financial instruments available to LRAs by country

Table 3 Overview of financial instruments available to LRAs in all Mediterranean partner countries apart from Syria<sup>62</sup>

<b>Regional:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Covenant of Mayors (CoM)</li> <li>• Neighbourhood Investment Facility (NIF)</li> <li>• Switching to more sustainable consumption and production in the Mediterranean (SwitchMed)</li> </ul>
<b>Bilateral:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Single Support Frameworks</li> </ul>
<b>Thematic:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR)</li> <li>• Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace (IcSP)</li> <li>• Civil Society Organisations and Local Authorities (CSO-LA) (under the Instrument for Development Cooperation (DCI))</li> <li>• Human Development and Migration &amp; Asylum (under the Instrument for Development Cooperation (DCI))<sup>63</sup></li> <li>• Erasmus+<sup>64</sup></li> <li>• Technical Assistance and Information Exchange (TAIEX)</li> </ul>

Table 4 Overview of financial instruments available to LRAs in selected Mediterranean partner countries

Programme:	Open to:
<b>Regional</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cross-Border Cooperation (CBC) Programmes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Egypt,</li> <li>• Israel,</li> <li>• Jordan,</li> <li>• Lebanon,</li> <li>• Palestine,</li> <li>• Tunisia</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustainable Urban Demonstration Projects (SUDeP)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Israel,</li> <li>• Jordan,</li> <li>• Lebanon,</li> <li>• Morocco,</li> <li>• Palestine,</li> <li>• Tunisia</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• European Neighbourhood Programme for Agriculture and Rural Development (ENPARD)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Algeria,</li> <li>• Egypt,</li> <li>• Israel,</li> <li>• Jordan,</li> </ul>

<sup>62</sup> As it has already been noted, cooperation between the EU and Syria is currently under suspension due to the political situation in the latter. Unfreezing of the activities is conditional upon improvement of the situation in Syria. See more: <https://www.euneighbours.eu/en/south/eu-in-action/syria>

<sup>63</sup> Eligibility dependent on individual strands of financing.

<sup>64</sup> For certain actions, see full description of the programme.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lebanon,</li> <li>• Morocco,</li> <li>• Palestine,</li> <li>• Tunisia</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cleaner and Energy Saving - Mediterranean Cities (CES-MED)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Algeria,</li> <li>• Egypt,</li> <li>• Israel,</li> <li>• Jordan,</li> <li>• Lebanon,</li> <li>• Morocco,</li> <li>• Palestine,</li> <li>• Tunisia</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The MENA-OECD Initiative on Governance and Competitiveness for Development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Algeria,</li> <li>• Egypt,</li> <li>• Jordan,</li> <li>• Lebanon,</li> <li>• Libya</li> <li>• Morocco,</li> <li>• Palestine,</li> <li>• Tunisia</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Egypt,</li> <li>• Jordan,</li> <li>• Lebanon</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Algeria,</li> <li>• Egypt,</li> <li>• Libya,</li> <li>• Morocco,</li> <li>• Tunisia</li> </ul>
<b>Thematic</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Creative Europe</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tunisia</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Horizon2020</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Algeria,</li> <li>• Egypt,</li> <li>• Israel,</li> <li>• Jordan,</li> <li>• Lebanon,</li> <li>• Morocco,</li> <li>• Tunisia</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support for Improvement in Governance and Management (Sigma)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Algeria,</li> <li>• Egypt,</li> <li>• Jordan,</li> <li>• Lebanon,</li> <li>• Morocco,</li> <li>• Tunisia</li> </ul>

# Financing through the European Investment Bank and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development

## The European Investment Bank (EIB)

### Institutional overview

The EIB is the bank of the EU and its shareholders are the 28 EU MS. Founded in 1958 under the Treaty of Rome, the EIB is a natural financing partner for EU institutions and operates both in the EU and in more than 160 other countries. Thanks to financial autonomy, steadily growing subscribed capital, and its AAA credit rating, the EIB can borrow at the best possible rates. The benefits of this funding situation are passed on to project promoters through competitive lending terms with long loan tenors which are adapted to the long-term investment projects supported by the EIB.

The EIB has a long history of operating outside the EU, with operations in partner countries since 1963. Through these operations, the EIB's objective is to support the EU's external policy by providing clients with:

- Lending and other forms of financing;
- Access to blending mechanisms; and
- Advisory services, including technical assistance.

In 2017, the EIB signed loans amounting to EUR 69.9 billion to support investment across Europe and around the world, also in the Mediterranean region, where the EIB's activities are particularly focused on promoting growth and employment and intra-regional trade, while helping to protect the environment and possibly mitigate climate change by supporting low carbon and climate resilient growth. In order to bring financing opportunities closer to LRAs and Small- and Medium-Sized Enterprises (SMEs), alongside their headquarters in Luxembourg, the EIB has a number of local offices which allow it to offer better support to its clients throughout all project stages; in the region at stake, these can be found in Egypt, Morocco, and Tunisia.<sup>65</sup>

Moreover, across the region, the Facility for Euro-Mediterranean Investment and Partnership (FEMIP) Trust Fund (FTF) supports the EIB's activities by financing technical assistance, capacity building support, upstream studies, and risk capital operations.<sup>66</sup> The FTF, where Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Palestine, and Tunisia are eligible to apply and cross-border or regional projects are equally treated, is thus an instrument that complements the more conventional EIB activities. Established in 2004, this multi-donor, multi-purpose, and multi-sector fund between 2014 and 2020 is targeting four priority sectors:

- Infrastructure;

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<sup>65</sup> See more: <http://www.eib.org/infocentre/contact/offices/index.htm>

<sup>66</sup> See more: [http://www.eib.org/attachments/country/femip\\_trust\\_fund\\_annual\\_report\\_2015\\_en.pdf](http://www.eib.org/attachments/country/femip_trust_fund_annual_report_2015_en.pdf)

- Finance and SMEs;
- Human capital and research, development, and innovation; and
- Environment.<sup>67</sup>

The environmental component is delivered via CAMENA—Climate Action in the Middle East and North Africa. This climate action envelope within the FTF has two very specific objectives:

- Preparation of proposals for climate action investment projects which could also be eligible for EIB financing; and
- Broader fund-seeking for actions targeting potential public and private investors.<sup>68</sup>

Last but not least, two special initiatives have been created for the region. Following a call from the European Council, the EIB came up with the Economic Resilience Initiative (ERI) which aims at mobilising additional financing in support of the capacity of the economies in the Southern Neighbourhood and Western Balkans. The rationale behind creating yet another initiative was directly linked to the recurring shocks occurring across the region, such as the Syrian conflict. It is therefore of the utmost importance to support economic resilience in these regions by stimulating sustainable, job-oriented growth, which indirectly helps in fighting the causes of migration. In this respect, the ERI led by the EIB is complementary to the EU EIP.<sup>69</sup>

At the same time, the Mediterranean Hotspot Investment Programme (MeHSIP) has been launched to enhance the preparation of investment project plans, most of all in the water and environmental sectors of the Southern Mediterranean countries: Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Palestine, and Tunisia.<sup>70</sup> Although MeHSIP is part of the EU's contribution to the H2020 programme targeting the main sources of pollution entering the Mediterranean Sea, its operations are led by the EIB with support from other relevant European financial institutions.

### **Policy context and objectives**

The EIB focuses on four areas: innovation, small businesses, climate, and infrastructure. At the same time, the combined expertise of in-house and seconded financial analysts, economists, climate specialists, and engineers ensures the success of the EIB's projects.<sup>71</sup> The situation is no different for projects outside the EU, where the EIB operates mainly under the External Lending Mandate (ELM), given to it by the EU, and supports projects that contribute to economic development in countries that have signed various bilateral agreements with the EU. The new ELM for 2014-2020, as well as a number of additional facilities at the EIB's own risk—targeting in particular private sector investment and climate action—started in July 2014.

### **Results measurement**

EIB project requirements focus on three pillars: eligibility that is consistent with EU priorities; technical quality and economic soundness; and financial viability and

<sup>67</sup> See more: [http://www.eib.org/attachments/country/ftf\\_strategic\\_orientations\\_and\\_operational\\_plan\\_2014\\_2020\\_en.pdf](http://www.eib.org/attachments/country/ftf_strategic_orientations_and_operational_plan_2014_2020_en.pdf)

<sup>68</sup> See more: [http://www.eib.org/attachments/country/camena\\_climate\\_action\\_en.pdf](http://www.eib.org/attachments/country/camena_climate_action_en.pdf)

<sup>69</sup> See more: <http://www.eib.org/en/projects/initiatives/resilience-initiative/index.htm>

<sup>70</sup> See more: [http://www.eib.org/attachments/country/femip\\_mehsip\\_en.pdf](http://www.eib.org/attachments/country/femip_mehsip_en.pdf)

<sup>71</sup> See more: [http://www.eib.org/attachments/general/the\\_eib\\_at\\_a\\_glance\\_en.pdf](http://www.eib.org/attachments/general/the_eib_at_a_glance_en.pdf)

adequate security. The projects and therefore their assessments need to comply with procurement and environmental protection regulations. The EIB uses the Results Measurement (ReM) Framework for its outside-EU projects to ensure these standards. The measurements have also been further harmonised with those of other financial institutions and development agencies in order to simplify the reporting process in the case of blending projects and other co-financed operations.

## Financial instruments

### *Lending*

Lending is by far the EIB's principal activity consisting of 90% of its total financial commitment. At the same time, the EIB stays committed to financially supporting investment projects presented by other partners, private and public promoters, including LRAs. This is reflected in loans that might be individual, multi-sector, and multi-component. The bank also provides guarantees (trade financing) and equity participation (investment funds) to meet all the client's and partner's expectations.

For investments in the public sector, lending is possible to:

- The state;
- A regional or local authority; and
- A public enterprise or institution.

Loans can be made either directly to the relevant authority, or indirectly as a credit line which the EIB channels to LRAs for infrastructure investment, for instance in partnership with a national ministry or a local intermediary financial institution. Between 2014 and 2020, close to EUR 10 billion has been envisaged by the EIB for lending-oriented actions in the Mediterranean partner countries.<sup>72</sup>

### *Blending*

This blending instrument allows clients to combine EIB financing with additional investment and that is why it has become widely used in international development programming and financing. The blending of grant resources with EIB lending facilitates the development of projects which, while economically viable, require additional support from other financial institutions or development agencies to reach the implementation stage. The Risk Capital Facility for the Southern Neighbourhood has been set up to help SMEs from the Mediterranean partner countries in securing resources and equity for creating new jobs, sustainable growth, and more general company development. Launched by the EIB and the EC, the initiative is a successor of the ENPI-FEMIP Risk Capital from the 2007-2013 financial perspective, which proved to be successful despite the geopolitical shocks that occurred across the region.<sup>73</sup>

### *Advising*

Advisory services complement the EIB's core lending activity and form an integral part of their 'Lending, Blending, and Advising Strategy'. Here, the Public-Private Partnership Project Preparation in the Southern and Eastern Mediterranean (MED 5P) should be mentioned. The initiative has been created to support public authorities in Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, and Tunisia with legal, technical,

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<sup>72</sup> See more: [http://www.eib.org/attachments/country/eib\\_activity\\_in\\_the\\_mediterranean\\_en.pdf](http://www.eib.org/attachments/country/eib_activity_in_the_mediterranean_en.pdf)

<sup>73</sup> See more: <http://www.eib.org/products/blending/rcfsn/index.htm>

and financial advisory services for the preparation of specific Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs). At the same time, it eases obtaining some external consultancy for the initiatives financed by the grants of MED 5P, particularly when it comes to technical assistance on procurement activities.<sup>74</sup>

Another advisory initiative, the Deauville Partnership MENA Transition Fund, is available particularly in the context of projects aiming to strengthen governance for transparent, accountable governments and/or providing policy recommendations and targeted programmes for sustainable and inclusive growth. The Fund, a joint commitment of G7 members, the Gulf countries, and international and financial institutions, focuses mostly on cross-cutting, multi-year initiatives, such as economic governance, sustainable growth financing, enhancing regional competitiveness, and the creation of new employment opportunities.<sup>75</sup>

Last but not least, the European Local Energy Assistance (ELENA)—a joint initiative of the EC and the EIB under the H2020 programme—should be mentioned too. Its main aim is to provide technical assistance in the form of grants for activities focused around energy efficiency, distributed renewable energy, and urban transport. Funding is available for projects costing more than EUR 30 million (smaller on a case-by-case basis, if integrated into larger ones), and up to 90% of eligible costs can be covered under the scheme. The implementation period of the project must not exceed three years for EE projects and four years for urban transport and mobility. Support is available to LRAs (and other public and private entities such as transport authorities or social housing operators) in the EU, but also in ENP countries like Israel or Tunisia.<sup>76</sup>

### Some project examples

#### *Wind Farm – Gulf of Suez<sup>77</sup>*

In March 2017, a loan agreement worth EUR 115 million was signed so that the construction of an onshore wind farm 400 kilometres south-east of Cairo could begin. The project, located in the municipalities covering the west bank of the Gulf of Suez, was in line with Egypt's long-term energy strategy to diversify country's energy mix by utilising its enormous renewable energy potential with 12% of its electricity consumption being covered by the wind energy by 2020 at the latest. Equally important from the LRAs' perspective, this massive infrastructural project of up to 100 wind turbines and with a total capacity of 200 MW had a direct impact on creation of new, high-skilled jobs.

#### *Integrated Pollution Reduction for Lake Bizerte<sup>78</sup>*

Given its pollution levels, Bizerte, the northern Tunisian lake connected to the Mediterranean Sea, has been set a top priority destination for the depollution actions of the Tunisian government as well as the within the framework of the Euro-Mediterranean H2020 initiative—MeHSIP. The EIB, which leads the initiative, allocated EUR 40 million in the form of a loan to support this major project in the

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<sup>74</sup> See more: [http://www.eib.org/attachments/country/femip\\_med\\_5p\\_en.pdf](http://www.eib.org/attachments/country/femip_med_5p_en.pdf)

<sup>75</sup> See more: <https://www.menatransitionfund.org/overview/objective-and-scope>

<sup>76</sup> See more: <http://www.eib.org/products/advising/elena/index.htm>

<sup>77</sup> See more: <http://www.eib.org/en/infocentre/press/releases/all/2017/2017-084-strong-eib-commitment-in-support-of-renewable-energy-new-eur-115-million-financing-for-a-windfarm-in-egypt.htm>

<sup>78</sup> See more: <http://www.eib.org/en/infocentre/press/releases/all/2013/2013-246-tunisie-90-meur-de-financement-nouveaux-en-soutien-au-developpement-durable.htm?lang=en>

Lake Bizerte neighbouring municipalities, effectively reinvigorating the whole area. The loan was spent principally on actions related to health and quality of life improvements of the port workers, fishermen, and wider local communities by significantly reducing industrial pollution and at the same time extending the urban sewerage network. The project was comprised of four equally important components: reduction in emissions of liquid and airborne pollutants from industrial units in the communities' proximity, rehabilitation of wastewater networks and wastewater treatment plants, coastal infrastructure works (fishing port extension and urban management that enabled the area in the promotion of tourism-oriented activities), and remediation measures on the uncontrolled urban solid waste landfill site of Menzel Bourguiba. In addition to the EUR 40 million loan, the project benefited from the EIB's technical expertise. A further EUR 15 million loan was financed by the NIF, along with EUR 20 million from the EBRD.

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### The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)

The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) was established to help build a new, post-Cold War era in Central and Eastern Europe. It has since played a historic role and gained unique expertise in fostering change in the region. The EBRD is committed to furthering progress towards 'market-oriented economies and the promotion of private and entrepreneurial initiative'. This has been its guiding principle since its creation at the beginning of the 1990s. The EBRD is active in almost 40 economies, operating largely through financial investments, business services, and involvement in high-level policy reforms. Financial products include loans (direct or through financial intermediaries), equity investments, and guarantees to promote trade.

The EBRD supports six economies in the Southern and Eastern Mediterranean (SEMED) region: Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, Tunisia, and—as of 2017—Lebanon and the West Bank and Gaza.<sup>79</sup> In 2017 alone, it invested in 60 projects worth more than EUR 2.1 billion and its total financing over all sectors in the region amounted to EUR 9.7 billion, up from EUR 9.4 billion in 2016. The overall investment in SEMED since the beginning of EBRD's operations in the region in 2012 equalled over EUR 7.8 billion (179 projects), on top of EUR 250 million in technical assistance (including through policy dialogue and capacity building) provided by the EBRD and financed by various donors and stakeholders.

The priority areas for investment are in line with the EBRD's Green Economy Transition Approach—that is, supporting energy efficiency and renewable energy, expending infrastructure and municipal services, supporting SMEs, enhancing banking services, establishing local capital markets, and promoting agribusiness.<sup>80</sup>

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<sup>79</sup> See more: <https://www.ebrd.com/where-we-are.html>

<sup>80</sup> See more: <https://www.ebrd.com/cs/Satellite?c=Content&cid=1395271200976&d=Mobile&pagename=EBRD%2FContent%2FContentLayout>



The EBRD's activities in the region are supported by financing from the SEMED Multi-Donor Account, provided by Australia, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Taipei China, and the United Kingdom.<sup>81</sup>

Both the EBRD and EIB, alongside the EC and nine Supporting States,\* are also members of the Steering Committee of the Global Concessional Financing Facility (GCFF), launched to assist Jordan and Lebanon to deal with the implications of the refugee crisis. Under the GCFF, first initiated in 2015 by the World Bank Group, host countries can benefit from low-cost financing thanks to pledges from donor countries and institutions. In 2016, pledges from the EC and Supporting Countries amounted to USD 370 million (the goal of the fund is to reach USD 1 billion to Jordan and Lebanon and USD 0.5 billion to other middle-income, refugee-hosting countries). Projects supported thus far include, among others, the Jordan and Lebanon Emergency Health Projects, the Lebanon Roads and Employment Project, and the Ain Ghazal Wastewater Project in Jordan.

\*Canada, Denmark, Germany, Japan, Norway, the Netherlands, Sweden, United Kingdom and the United States.

See more: <https://globalcff.org/about-us/> and [https://globalcff.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/GCFF-Annual%20Report\\_FINAL\\_DIGITAL.pdf](https://globalcff.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/GCFF-Annual%20Report_FINAL_DIGITAL.pdf)

### Examples of projects in Mediterranean countries

#### *Cairo Metro Line II Purchase of trains (Egypt)*<sup>82</sup>

The project is the first one developed under EBRD's integrated approach (IA), under which the EBRD aims to address various challenges related to urban mobility. In this particular case, thanks to an 18-year sovereign loan from the EBRD, Egypt's capital city, Cairo, is to purchase 104 air conditioned train wagons (13 train sets) that will be operated on the second line of Cairo's metro system. Additionally, the loan will partially cover the costs of the outsourced long-term maintenance of all wagons used on Line II. In the long term, the project will increase the line's daily ridership capacity by approximately 23%, helping to alleviate the city's traffic and congestion problems.

The total cost of the project is estimated at EUR 341 million, out of which EUR 100 million was lent by the EBRD (with a possibility of an additional EUR 75 million being lent) and the remaining sum is to be co-financed by another IFI.

#### *ONEE Water Supply (Morocco)*<sup>83</sup>

Under the project, the EBRD is providing a loan to Moroccan state-owned water and electricity company Office National de l'Électricité et de l'Eau potable (ONEE) in order to facilitate access to drinking water to over 480,000 residents from three medium-sized cities and 260 rural communities from three targeted regions of the country (Ouarzazate, Azilal, and Benguerir). The loan is also to contribute to finalisation of the third phase of Morocco's Performance Improvement Programme, under which since 1995 the government secured access to drinking water for 90% of the country's rural population.

<sup>81</sup> See more: <https://www.ebrd.com/who-we-are/our-donors/multi-donor-funds.html#semmed>

<sup>82</sup> See more: <https://www.ebrd.com/work-with-us/projects/psd/cairo-metro.html>

<sup>83</sup> See more: <https://www.ebrd.com/work-with-us/projects/psd/onee-water-supply.html>

The total cost of the project is estimated at EUR 81 million, out of which up to EUR 65 million will be financed through a sovereign-guaranteed loan from the EBRD.

*MR3: West Irbid Wastewater Project (Jordan)<sup>84</sup>*

This project is part of the EBRD's wider cooperation with Water Authority Jordan (WAJ) under the EBRD's Municipal Resilience Refugee Response Framework (within the GCFF) addressing issues related to Jordan's wastewater infrastructure, strained by an increase in the numbers of both the native population and the Syrian refugees residing in the country.

Under the project, outdated wastewater networks in 15 towns in the West Irbid region will be constructed and rehabilitated, allowing the targeted towns to connect to existing wastewater treatment plants and other elements of existing wastewater networks. The end goal of the project is to provide better sanitation to the residents of the West Irbid region, which in turn will help avoid potential health hazards and address the related socio-economic needs of the local communities.

The total cost of the project is estimated at EUR 38 million, out of which up to EUR 19 million will be financed through a loan from the EBRD. A further EUR 19 million is to be secured from the GCFF and other IFIs.

*Other recent examples of EBRD Municipal and Environment Infrastructure projects under signing, development, and/or review:*

- Egypt – Kitchener Drain Depollution - Drain Rehabilitation: a sovereign loan of up to EUR 131 million to finance improvement of the infrastructure of the main drain that passes through three governorates in the Delta region, one of the most polluted agricultural drains in the country.<sup>85</sup>
- Lebanon – Industrial Zones Infrastructure: a sovereign loan of up to USD 36.7 million to finance the first phase of development of three industrial zones in the country, as a part of the Lebanese Ministry of Industry's and UNIDO's broader country development visions and the Lebanese National Investment Plan.<sup>86</sup>
- Tunisia – Small Cities Sanitation Programme: a EUR 66.5 million sovereign-guaranteed loan to finance improvement of sanitation networks in up to 25 under 10,000-inhabitants' cities in Tunisia as a part of the Country's Strategic Plan 'Tunisia 2016-20'.<sup>87</sup>

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<sup>84</sup> See more: <https://www.ebrd.com/work-with-us/projects/psd/mr3-west-irbid-wastewater-project.html>

<sup>85</sup> See more: <https://www.ebrd.com/work-with-us/projects/psd/kitchener-drain-depollution-drain-rehabilitation.html>

<sup>86</sup> See more: <https://www.ebrd.com/work-with-us/projects/psd/industrial-zones-infrastructure.html>

<sup>87</sup> See more: <https://www.ebrd.com/work-with-us/projects/psd/small-cities-sanitation-programme.html>



# Abbreviations

AA	Association Agreement
ARLEM	Euro-Mediterranean Regional and Local Assembly
CBC	Cross-Border Cooperation
CoM	Covenant of Mayors
CoR	Committee of the Regions
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CSO-LA	Civil Society Organisations and Local Authorities Programme
DCI	Development Cooperation Instrument
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EC	European Commission
EE	Energy Efficiency
EFSD	European Fund for Sustainable Development
EIB	European Investment Bank
EIP	External Investment Plan
ELENA	European Local Energy Assistance
ELM	External Lending Mandate
ENI	European Neighbourhood Instrument
ENP	European Neighbourhood Policy
ENPI	European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument
EOMs	Election Observation Missions
ERI	Economic Resilience Initiative
EU	European Union
GCFF	Global Concessional Financing Facility
H2020	Horizon2020
IA	Integrated Approach
IFI	International Financial Institution
IO	International Organisation
LRAs	Local and Regional Authorities
MED 5P	Public-Private Partnership Project Preparation in the Southern and Eastern Mediterranean
MeHSIP	Mediterranean Hotspot Investment Programme
MENA	Middle East and North Africa region
MS	Member States
NSA	Non-State Actor
NSA-LA	Non-State Actors-Local Authorities
SCP	Sustainable Consumption and Production
SECAPs	Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plans
SMEs	Small- and Medium-Sized Enterprises
SNA	Italian National School of Administration
SUDeP	Sustainable Urban Demonstration Projects
UfM	Union for the Mediterranean
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organisation
WAJ	Water Authority Jordan



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**European Committee  
of the Regions**

Created in 1994 following the signing of the Maastricht Treaty,  
the European Committee of the Regions is the EU's assembly of 350 regional and  
local representatives from all 28 Member States, representing over 507 million Europeans.

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