2ⁿᵈ Feedback seminar -thematic analysis -
January 27th 2022, Videoconference
10.00 am – 12.00 am GMT Paris, Madrid

Welcome and update on background

A quick reminder on the first call on governance was given. The final version of the programme has been approved by the countries and it is ready to be sent to the Commission. The Terms of References of the 1st call have also been approved. It will be published in February (it will be subject to change if there are any amendments during programme document approval).

The objective of the meeting is to have a return of experience in order to be prepared for the next call on Governance Projects (the applicant seminar is scheduled for 10/02/22). It was reminded that by thematic analysis is understood the identification, as a first step, and reuse of modular projects' results/outputs contributing to thematic specific objectives / missions.

How happened the identification of results/outputs to be taken up to the thematic community or beyond? Have you used specific tools or procedures?

Testimonial Green growth community (GGC):

The community has been composed of altogether 14 modular projects (MP). A major issue was the diversity of topics that caused some homogenization problems. The collection and systematization of the results was a first step. A survey, allowed to select results and to explain them better.
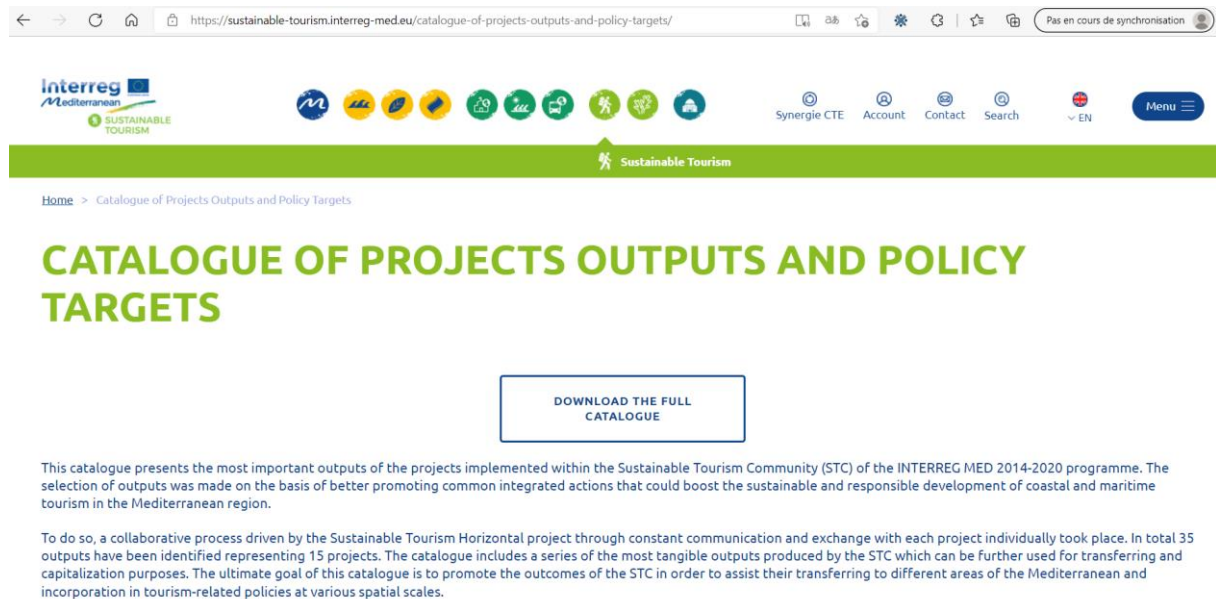
Results' factsheets for each module useful for the transferability of the MP's results including a short presentation of each of them were published. Thus, the user can select the results according to their durability, transferability, replicability, usefulness, clarity and impact of the content (Green Growth (interreg-med.eu).

Testimonial Sustainable Tourism Community (SusTour)

It was highlighted that the catalogue of outputs provides a series of information on each MP output, as well as a mapping of implementation with examples to detect transfer possibilities.

The catalogue was created through a monitoring process. One of the purposes was to select easily transferable results. It focuses e.g. on tools and action plans, easy to

implement and it has been translated into different languages. Currently an improved catalogue including a policy section is under preparation.

Testimonial : [Blue Growth Community](#)

The HP developed 2 factsheets to assess the replicability, level of readiness, level of implementation, final users: Around 20 tools were identified. In a second phase the most transferable results were selected adding availability, readiness to implement and transfer, need for additional elements to implement, availability of technical data as additional criteria. Other priorities are to work on an intercommunity tool, a multicriteria search-tool, as well as the collection of tools produced by the other communities.

Testimonial: Social and creative innovation (SCI) community

The [platform](#) dedicates a specific section to tools, containing 11 tool kits developed by the projects and the community with the final aim to support policymakers by identifying the knowledge that can be extracted from the results and applied to the territories.

The mapping of project results was followed by a process of adaptation and assignation to different thematic areas, innovation phases and categories. So, each identified result comes with a description, an outlook on usability, the respective target groups, the referring categories and thematic areas. Also, policy briefs have been developed based on those identified tools.

As this platform is limited to the results developed by the community, another tool, the "semantic framework" allows also to enlarge the search to the MED community as a whole. The search can be triggered by search words or by a search concept. The semantic framework could be enhanced within as well as contribute to the MED Academy.

A first feedback highlighted the interest of a synthetic toolkit integrating all relevant tools from all thematic communities. The Joint Secretariat (JS) pointed out that currently the access to the programme library via the website can be used as such.

The question of the methodology to select the most promising tools by each Thematic Community was raised. SusTour community added criteria as simplicity, low costs, short time frame for implementation, easily understandable modules, while SCI community proceeded by selecting 3 or 4 outcomes that had already a record of transferability and the subsequent discussion in the framework of the innovation camp provided the common ground for the final selection of major results.

Testimonial Biodiversity Protection Community (MBPC)

MBPC worked with similar methodologies as the other communities. The process of thematic analysis was launched with community building to have a better knowledge on what institutions with what targets are behind the projects. The kind of projects in the scope of this community can be discovered here, the library of resources here .It has to be kept in mind that there are major differences e.g. between the results produced by study projects or by capitalisation projects. In order to deploy the results, they are aligned to the target groups e.g. recompiled according to the needs of the scientific community. As the type of results are very different due to the respective topic or approach of the projects, three types of transferable tools have been identified: 1, monitoring tools, 2 management tools and 3, geo-spatial tools providing geographic information. An observation on mapping results is, that the there is a difference between the knowledge produced and the results of the projects themselves, as e.g. you can have a valid result, but just as a one-off. When launching a policy recommendation e.g. to change an indicator, follow-up steps are to start a common monitoring. So, results can reach out to policy, management practices and even society. With respect of this community the mapping of partners, projects, results lead to a catalogue of tools classified by type of project and in the future the points of capacity building and training have turned out to be very important as well, at least in the area of environmental protection with an ecosystem-based approach. Projects targeting the implementation of results on pilot sites have more measurable results, while studying and the production of scientific papers has a completely different dimension of results. Finally, the territorial component has to be stressed: In this case transferability and impact analysis have to be demand-driven, as the "takers'" needs are decisive, because even a good tool does not have a lot of value, if the taker is not interested in it.

The following feedback interface started with the suggestion for the future governance projects to take up the Panoramed experience to consider the approach to thematic analyses explicitly as bidirectional, as a bridge between

project needs and priorities emerging and the policy context. It has to be considered that the criteria of the analysis can also be impacted by the needs. So, to facilitate this matching, e.g. the member states could agree on a strategy on tools that could be the priority for certain actions. Then Institutional Dialogue and Thematic community projects could concentrate on particular tools for commonly recognized gaps. This may also evolve towards orientations from the governance projects to modular projects and to "hot spots" where new tools would be welcome by policy makers.

JS confirmed, that this is the scope of the governance projects. The five examples show what has been done in terms of processing the results of the projects, particularly the collection, the sorting, the organisation and the accessibility to the results of all projects to increase their outreach. However, the different types of outcomes created by the different communities lead to different applications and communities of practice. Beyond the increase of outreach and dissemination, the selection of results for specific purposes, taking into account their adaptability within and, if appropriate, even beyond the thematic community context, is the strength of the options that the new programme will offer.

Another suggestion for a smoothly interaction among the different types of projects sees institutional dialogue projects in the role to identify the territorial needs and the thematic community projects to take up the knowledge and the tools produced by the modular thematic projects.

More feedback contributions highlighted the need of the evidence of demand, raised the topic of the relevance of experiences gained within other programmes or strategic projects e.g. focusing on policy development or policy action plans.

Directly on the matter of experience renewable energy community contributed by referring to the approach of testing the different tools among the partners, which was also facilitated by the fact that the community consisted of a lower number of projects. As the modular projects were very focused on technical aspects, the experts on board of the HP could help to prepare the mainstreaming of such tools and the tests confirm the actual transferability potential.

Concerning the identification of potential needs renewable energy asks if it could not be already at the core of the modular projects since the beginning and part of the specific objectives of the projects.

JS replies that relevance and context are part of the application process and are criteria for selection. Also the definition of target groups takes up the question of the demand. Concerning the participation of "newcomers", it has to be clarified that they are welcome as it is the experience gained in other programmes. The target of these seminars is to share what has been done, what can be continued and how we can improve also by enlarging the impact of the results to the wider area of the Mediterranean. Partners working in different programmes or with initiatives and strategies in the Mediterranean are also helping to link among programmes particularly within the new governance projects.

The question of the production of and availability to data produced by modular projects was risen linking it to expectations by the programme on that matter for the future programming period.

For the thematic communities MBPC referred to the Biodiversity Protection knowledge platform mentioned before. The idea is to give access and visibility to spatial data produced by the individual projects, so that they could be used in different contexts. Open access to data is not an easy task, especially in the scientific environment that tends to protect the access to data. So, one of the actions is to ensure the interoperability standards, communication among data and visualisation on the platform. A workflow and forms to contribute spatial data have been developed. Furthermore, data collection cannot work without metadata, that means data explaining the collected data.

Still on data platforms, SusTour gave a feedback that they had not foreseen a platform for data collection, also because the community is very large. Instead access has been given to the different tools developed by the projects, first through the catalogue mentioned above and by the umbrella of projects that focused on tourism sustainability creating thus a common ground for data interface.

What is the added-value in developing thematic communities for governance projects?

[Best Med](#) project as governance project has also worked on capitalizing and mainstreaming of tools and wants to know more about the role of capitalizing for future institutional dialogue projects.

JS clarified that it is important to launch the call on governance projects before the one on thematic projects. The definition of the programme and the missions are already based on an analysis of the territory – the opportunities, needs, challenges and the demand. The programme is focused on key policies as the European Green Deal, Territorial agenda, UN SDGs, etc.. The information will be more detailed during the information session for the first call. As it is planned to launch the first call for thematic projects in June, the current horizontal projects will be involved to bring the feedback on board. For further calls the thematic communities of the 21-27 governance projects will take over.

The Programme [Results Amplification Strategy](#) was added as a very important reference to understand the Programme strategy in regards to capitalisation and governance as well as the specific role of governance projects in implementing this strategy.

In the last testimonial MRRFEU Croatia as work package leader for WP5 on coastal and maritime tourism of [PANORAMED](#) pointed out that PANORAMED has tried to define the dissemination objectives in a practical manner - namely by defining the actions and tools allowing PANORAMED's activities to be known, enriched, and expanded by the Member States that were partners in the project. Additionally, roles, goals, and expectations concerning the connection to PANORAMED were defined and resulted, among others, in the contribution to the ToR for the Calls for

Strategic Projects or in the key policy papers produced by the project. A common event focusing on the work of PANORAMED will be held in March.

With this contribution the workshop was closed.