



**ENPI  
CBCMED**  
CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION  
IN THE MEDITERRANEAN



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# **ANNEX J**

## **GLOSSARY**

### **FIRST CALL FOR STRATEGIC PROJECTS**

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## Valid for all strategic topics

**Organisation:** Any legal entity indicated under article 14 of the Regulation (EC) No. 1638/2006 (ENPI Regulation) and according to the national legislations of Mediterranean Partner Countries, which is provided with juridical, economic, technical and human capacities committed by the legal person as a whole. These conditions must result from supporting documents (such as statutes, registration papers and/or other official documents) proving the capacity to undertake legal obligations (signing contracts), to assume financial liability and to manage the resources for the achievement of stated purposes. (i.e. Public administrations or Universities will be considered as ONE organisation represented by ONLY ONE legal person despite the functional independence of their departments or units). The participation of each organisation will be checked under stage 1 (Concept Note) on the basis of its national registration number (e.g. VAT, fiscal, national code, social security etc.)

## Agro food industry

**Agro-biodiversity:** All the components of biological diversity as well biophysical resources relevant to food and agriculture, and refers to interactions between agricultural management practices and farmers' resource endowments which are necessary to sustain key functions of the agro-system, its structure, and processes in support of food production. It has a unique place within the biological diversity and is essential to satisfy basic human needs for food and livelihood security.

**Cluster:** a geographically proximate group of companies and associated institutions in a particular field, linked by commonalities and complementarities.

**Cluster-Based Economic Approach:** Development model based on clusters and geographical proximity with ability to create interdependent local multi-sectoral networks linked with crafts, technologies and common know-how.

**Disadvantaged rural areas:** Rural areas where public authorities provide financial support to encourage the maintenance, diversification or development of economic activities to stop or reduce rural-urban migration and its agricultural and ecological consequences.

**Food Consumption Model (FCM):** Technical, nutritional, economic, social and cultural characteristics of the way man organize society to get and eat selected foods. Foods are classified under 10 agro-nutritional categories (Cereals, Roots and Tubers, Leguminous plants, Fruits and

Vegetables, Vegetable Oils, Animal Fat, Meat and Eggs, Dairy products, Fish and Seafood, Sugar and Honey)

**Livelihood:** It comprises the capabilities, assets, and activities required for a means of living. It is deemed sustainable when it can cope with and recover from stresses and shocks and maintain or enhance its capabilities, assets, and activities both now and in the future, while not undermining the natural resource base.

**Localized Agrofood Systems Approach (SYAL):** Production and service organisations (agricultural and agrifood production units, marketing, services and gastronomic enterprises, etc.) linked by their characteristics and operational ways to a specific territory. The environment, products, people and their institutions, know-how, feeding behaviour and relationship networks get together within a territory to produce a type of agricultural and food organisation in a given spatial scale.

**Mediterranean diet:** The Mediterranean diet is the first traditional food practice in the world to be included in the List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity. A unique set of nutritional, social and cultural practices, the Mediterranean diet constitutes a set of skills, knowledge, practices and traditions ranging from the landscape to the table, including the crops, harvesting, fishing, conservation, processing, preparation and, particularly, consumption of food. The Mediterranean diet is characterized by a nutritional model that has remained constant over time and space, consisting mainly of olive oil, cereals, fresh or dried fruit and vegetables, a moderate amount of fish, dairy and meat, and many condiments and spices, all accompanied by wine or infusions, always respecting beliefs of each community. However, the Mediterranean diet (from the Greek *diata*, or way of life) encompasses more than just food. It promotes social interaction, since communal meals are the cornerstone of social customs and festive events. It is much more than a nutritional pattern; it has given rise to a considerable body of knowledge, songs, maxims, tales and legends. The system is rooted in respect for the territory and biodiversity, and ensures the conservation and development of traditional activities and crafts linked to fishing and farming in the Mediterranean communities which Soria in Spain, Koroni in Greece, Cilento in Italy and Chefchaouen in Morocco are examples. Women play a particularly vital role in the transmission of expertise, as well as knowledge of rituals, traditional gestures and celebrations, and the safeguarding of techniques.

**Sustainable Livelihoods Approach (SLA) based on innovation:** A way of thinking about the objectives, scope, and priorities for development activities; it is based on evolving thinking about the way the poor and vulnerable live their lives and the importance of policies and institutions. It helps formulate development activities that are people-centred, responsive and participatory, multilevel, conducted in partnership with the public and private sectors, dynamic, and sustainable.

The sustainable livelihoods approach facilitates the identification of practical priorities for actions that are based on the views and interests of those concerned but they are not a panacea. It does not replace other tools, such as participatory development, sector-wide approaches, or integrated rural development. However, it makes the connection between people and the overall enabling environment that influences the outcomes of livelihood strategies. It brings attention to bear on the inherent potential of people in terms of their skills, social networks, access to physical and financial resources, and ability to influence core institutions. The sustainable livelihoods approach improves understanding of the livelihoods of the poor. It draws on the main factors that affect poor people's livelihoods and the typical relationships between these factors. It can help plan development activities and assess the contribution that existing activities have made to sustaining livelihoods.

## Sustainable tourism

**Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA):** Following a standard definition adopted by the EC-Environment, the EIA is defined as a procedure that ensures that the environmental implications of decisions are taken into account before the decisions are made (see in particular Directive 85/337/EEC). Environmental assessment can be undertaken for individual projects, or for public plans or programmes. The common principle of EIAs is to ensure that plans, programmes and projects likely to have significant effects on the environment are made subject to an environmental assessment, prior to their approval or authorisation. Consultation with the public is a key feature of environmental assessment procedures.

**Health standards:** Food safety and agricultural health standards, commonly referred to as sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) measures within the context of the World Trade Organization (WTO), are widely adopted to regulate international flows of goods (see the WTO Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures, known as the SPS Agreement), as well as to screen producers and goods allowed to enter the supply chain of large facilities for international tourists. Typically, standards of this type aim at limiting the risks associated with microbial pathogens, residues from pesticides, veterinary medicines or other agricultural inputs and environmental or naturally-occurring toxins.

**Large tourism facilities:** Large holiday villages and resorts, hotel complexes and associated developments. A threshold identifying a tourism facility hotel as a "large" one can be adopted within the relevant regulation (e.g. EIA).

**Low-season packages:** Tourism packages are package holidays or package tours based on offering transport and accommodation advertised and sold together by tour operators. Low-



season packages are those package tours that focus on promoting (networks of) locations characterized by a recognized potential as tourism attractors for that specific market segment.

**Traditional sectors:** Sectors whose products characterize local markets, with special reference to agrofood and handicraft.

## ICZM

**Adaptive coastal management:** A process of continuous improvement of management policies and practices related to the coastal zone. It implies the use of the most accurate scientific and socio-economic information and good functioning of the governance mechanism, thus allowing to improve the coastal management by learning from the response of the ecosystem being managed.

**Ecosystem-based tools:** Tools that help implement the ecosystem-based management by: providing models of ecosystems and processes they embrace; producing scenarios that show the environmental and socio-economic consequences of different management decisions; and facilitating stakeholder involvement in the planning and management process.

**Strategic assessment of the coastal zone:** A process ensuring that the environmental, socio-economic and spatial impact of policies, plans and programmes affecting the coastal zone are identified, assessed, communicated to decision-makers and monitored, always with the aim of providing the evidence basis for strategic decisions leading to sustainable coastal development.

**Strategic ICZM-related documents:** Documents that help establish an enabling environment for ICZM to outgrow the form of localised projects and become the leading approach in the field of coastal management, i.e. documents that provide an adequate normative framework for ICZM and produce long-term impact on coastal management systems.

**Synergies between the ICZM Protocol and the EU Marine Strategy Framework Directive:** Actions ensuring links between these two recently adopted international documents and allowing the integration of strategies and policies concerning land and marine parts of the coastal zone.

## Water

**Drip irrigation:** is sometimes called trickle irrigation and involves dripping water onto the soil at very low rates (2-20 litres/hour) from a system of small diameter plastic pipes fitted with outlets called emitters or drippers. Water is applied close to plants so that only part of the soil in which the roots grow is wetted, unlike surface and sprinkler irrigation, which involves wetting the whole soil profile. With drip irrigation water, applications are more frequent (usually every 1-3 days) than

with other methods and this provides a very favourable high moisture level in the soil in which plants can flourish.

**Economic, environmental and social tools related to wastewater reuse:** The reuse of wastewater has a high positive potential for environmental relief and social and economic development; obviously there is also the danger of the opposite effects if the reuse schemes are not properly planned and managed. The major environmental risks from wastewater occur through the contamination of water due to poor treatment and/or inadequate managing guidelines. Water quality criteria and treatment standards are determined as the tools for assessing and monitoring the ecological impact of wastewater reuse. In addition to the ecological aspect, the social and economic aspects of wastewater reuse are considered as the main concerns related with the reuse. Furthermore the acceptance of the reuse and the costs of treating the wastewater and transporting it to the reuse location should be taken into account and handled appropriately. Such concerns during the planning and implementation phases can assure the social and economic viability of the wastewater reuse practices. Wastewater reuse may enable an improvement of productivity in the agriculture sector and an increase in the range of products, giving an important contribution to social and economic development. Some environmental, social and economic tools related to reuse of wastewater are: **i)** Water conservation by using the freshwater resources more efficiently, **ii)** Positive environmental impact through the prevention of direct emission of wastewater to the environment, **iii)** Economic contribution by using the same water several times, **iv)** Reduced costs for sanitary disposal of municipal wastewater, **v)** Increased soil quality agricultural yields through the use of wastewater nutrients for agricultural products, **vi)** Reduced need for artificial fertilizers, hence reduced fertilizer costs.

**Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development:** adopted in November 2005 by the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention and the Barcelona Euro-Mediterranean Summit. It is a framework strategy, aiming at adapting international commitments to regional conditions with the following objectives: i) contribute to economic development, ii) reduce social disparities, iii) change unsustainable production and consumption patterns, and iv) improve governance at the local and regional levels, to guide national sustainable development strategies and to initiate a dynamic partnership between countries at different levels of development. The Strategy focuses mainly on the integration of environmental concerns into key economic development sectors, while considering social and cultural dimensions as well. The Strategy outlines the main needs and challenges in the region, and a set of actions to be carried out in 7 basic priorities where water is one of the priorities.

**Non-conventional water resources:** being offered by devices of production from raw material not directly usable (sea water or brackish water (desalination), wastewater), or resulting from artificial transformation of the water cycle (caused precipitation, transport of iceberg).

**Runoff management:** is essential to prevent polluted runoff from reaching surface waters. When runoff flows along the ground, they can pick up soil contaminants that become discharge or nonpoint source pollution, which can degrade water quality and cause other environmental problems. Runoff can be generated either by rain or melting snow and glaciers.

**Spate irrigation:** is an ancient form of water harvesting and managing unpredictable and sometimes destructive flash floods for crop and livestock production. The system is unique to semi arid and arid areas where it has existed for over 70 centuries. Today spate irrigation is still the major source of livelihood for many poor communities in South Asia, the Middle East and North Africa, whereas the area under spate irrigation is on the increase in the Horn of Africa and other parts of Sub-Saharan Africa.

**Sprinkler irrigation:** is a method of applying irrigation water which is similar to natural rainfall. Water is distributed through a system of pipes usually by pumping. It is then sprayed into the air through sprinklers so that it breaks up into small water drops which fall to the ground. The pump supply system, sprinklers and operating conditions must be designed to enable a uniform application of water.

**Watersheds:** is the area of land where all of the water that is under it or drains off of it goes into the same place. John Wesley Powell, scientist geographer, put it best when he said that a watershed is: "*that area of land, a bounded hydrologic system, within which all living things are inextricably linked by their common water course and where, as humans settled, simple logic demanded that they become part of a community.*" Watersheds come in all shapes and sizes. They cross county, state, and national boundaries.

## Waste management

**Environmentally sound waste management:** integrated waste management offering the most benign options for waste administration, collection, treatment and safe disposal.

**Illegal dumping:** it is the illegal action of discharging any waste onto or into land, i.e., waste dumped or tipped on a site with no licence to accept waste.

**Municipal Solid Waste (MSW):** non-hazardous garbage from non-industrial sources, such as residential homes, restaurants, retail centres, and office buildings. Typical MSW includes paper, discarded food items, and other general discards. Green waste is considered MSW and includes yard clippings, leaves, trees, etc.

**Ship generated waste:** any kind of waste, including sewage, and residues other than cargo residues, which are generated during the operation of a ship.

**Small scale waste treatment infrastructure:** low-cost infrastructure meeting the needs of isolated communities and citizens generating small flows of municipal and/or ship generated waste.

**Waste notification:** In order to secure efficient waste collection and avoid undue delay, the ship has to notify type and volume to the waste operator or other responsible authority. The waste notification shall take place in advance and preferably 24 hours before arrival to the port. The line of communication can be done in several ways e.g. electronically or via fax.

**Waste prevention plans:** waste management plans focusing on prevention and minimization of waste production in order to rectify at source the environmental damage of waste.

**Waste stream:** specific types of waste found in customer's disposal (trash, cardboard, aluminium, metal, etc.) or a more broad definition of disposal type (e.g. MSW, Hazardous, etc.).

## Solar Energy

**Innovative public procurement and other innovative measures:** measures intended to utilise the purchasing power of the public sector to drive both buyer and supplier innovation in the procurement process, and other measures to stimulate market demand for solar energy technologies.

**Small scale demonstration pilots for validating the feasibility of the application of new solar technologies:** this applies to investments (typically of less than EUR 1 million of investment in equipment) made in one or several regions, not with a sustainable production of energy purpose, but to demonstrate the feasibility of a given technology or process in a specific context or region.

**Structural changes initiated:** the start, within the course of the project, of processes leading to changes in regulation , legislation, technical frameworks or other, which may be completed only beyond the timescale of the project.

## Main terms used in Project Cycle Management to be applied within this call

**Activities:** the specific tasks to be undertaken during a project's life in order to obtain results and produce outputs.

**Assumptions:** external factors which could affect the progress or success of the project, but over which the project has no direct control.

**Beneficiaries:** those who will benefit from the action in the long term at the level of the society or sector at large.

**General objective:** the overall objective sets out the long-term social and/or economic benefits, to which the project will contribute. Usually, these objectives will not be achieved by the project on its own: other contributions (policies, initiatives, programmes, projects) are also required.  
*Example: improve the livelihood of farmers in the Mediterranean area.*

**Objectively Verifiable Indicators:** measurable indicators that will show whether or not objectives have been achieved. These are qualitative and/or quantitative factors that provide a simple and reliable means to measure achievement and to reflect change connected to an intervention.

**Outputs:** deliverable products of the project work plan, which together should add up to achieving the target / objective associated with those outputs. The outputs are produced by carrying out a series of activities.

**Pilot actions:** Test activities in the territory aiming at implementing the specific objective of a project. They are embedded in a cross border framework and concretely implemented in identified areas in order to test the use of a particular methodology, technology, concept, model, tool, etc. developed during the project, and thus to link theoretical concepts with actual practice. From a strategic perspective, they are important in order to ensure that the project results are both implementable and transferable. Pilot actions should be generally able to trigger new investments, contribute to local development plans in a specific sector and foster the development of innovative businesses. They might have specific meanings according to the concerned topic (e.g. solar energy).

**Preconditions:** preconditions are external issues which must be taken into account or dealt with before a project starts to operate.



**Expected Results (or outcomes):** the tangible products of services delivered by the project; actual changes in the problem targeted by the project, i.e., what the project will have achieved by its completion.

**Specific objective:** the objective to be achieved by implementing the project. It should be defined in terms of sustainable benefits for the direct beneficiaries. Ideally there should only be one specific objective fully explained in all its related aspects. This ensures a proper focus of the project. *Example: small farmers enabled to intensify and diversify crop production...*

**Stakeholders:** individuals or institutions with a interest (financial, intellectual...) in the project outputs.

**Target groups:** groups/entities who will be directly positively affected by the project at the specific objective level.