

**Environmental Assessment Report**  
Interreg Atlantic Area 2021-2027 Programme

# **Screening of the Strategic Environmental Assessment**

**Non-technical Summary**



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## Introduction – Contextualization and aims

A screening of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) for the future Interreg Atlantic Area (AA) 2021-2027 Programme is conducted in accordance with the EU Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment.

**Main goal of SEA:** provide a high level of protection of the environment and contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes.

The purpose of the current SEA is to assure that the environmental consequences of the Interreg AA Programme are identified and assessed in advance during its elaboration phase and before its implementation, through a methodology which involves the participation of the public and several environmental entities. The SEA process is based on the following documents:

- Directive 2001/42/EC, which defines the criteria for determining the likely significant effects, the characteristics of the plans and programmes and the characteristics of the impacts and the areas affected;
- Annex 1 of the Directive 2001/42/EC, which includes the information needed for the Environmental Report.

### Objectives of the screening process:

The current screening process has specific objectives, such as:

- Consider impacts and contributions of the draft Programme on the relevant environmental policy objectives adopted at the European Union level;
- Assess the likely significant impacts of interventions proposed in the Programme and their cumulative effects on key environmental issues in the Programme area;
- Propose corrective measures to prevent, reduce and mitigate the adverse environmental effects caused by the Programme implementation;
- Involve environmental authorities and public in the process for consultations.

## Introduction – Methodology

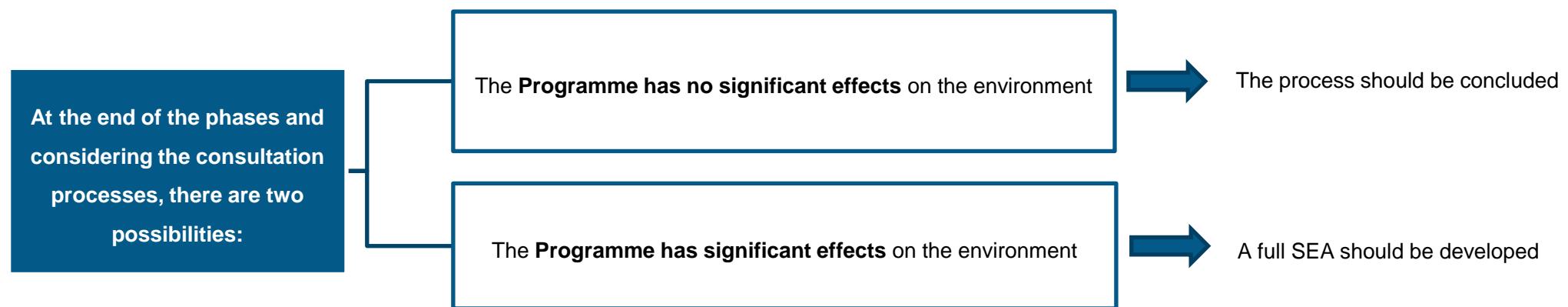
Taking into consideration the requirements of the SEA Directive, specific types of plans must be subjected to an environmental assessment. To establish if a plan or programme needs to be subject to the full SEA process, a “screening” assessment is required against a series of criteria.

The methodology for the present SEA screening process for the Interreg AA Programme is based on the following structure:

**Phase 1: Assessment of the environmental impact** – The aim is to elaborate an environmental assessment report to distribute to the national authorities of each country.

**Phase 2: National and regional authorities' consultation and public consultation** – The main objective is the elaboration of a collaborative environmental report (with the national and regional authorities) for environmental authorities and public consultation.

**Phase 3: Elaboration of general recommendations** – The aim is the development of a final environmental assessment report, including the contributions from the public consultation and general recommendations on whether a full SEA should be carried out.



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## Interreg Atlantic Area 2021-2027 Programme

### Programme Area

The Interreg AA is a European funding programme that promotes transnational cooperation in the Framework of the EU Cohesion Policy.

The AA covers the western part of the Atlantic Ocean and includes all regions of Ireland and Portugal, as well as several French and Spanish regions close to or on the Atlantic Ocean coast. The Programme is composed by the following NUTS 2 regions:

**France:** Normandie (Haute Normandie and Basse Normandie), Pays-de-la-Loire, Bretagne, Nouvelle-Aquitaine (Aquitaine, Limousin, Poitou-Charentes)

**Ireland:** Northern and Western, Southern, Eastern and Midland

**Portugal:** Norte, Algarve, Centro, Lisboa, Alentejo, Região Autónoma das Acores, Região Autónoma de Madeira

**Spain:** País Vasco, Navarra, La Rioja, Cantabria, Principado de Asturias, Galicia, Andalucía, Islas Canarias.



Map of the AA regions

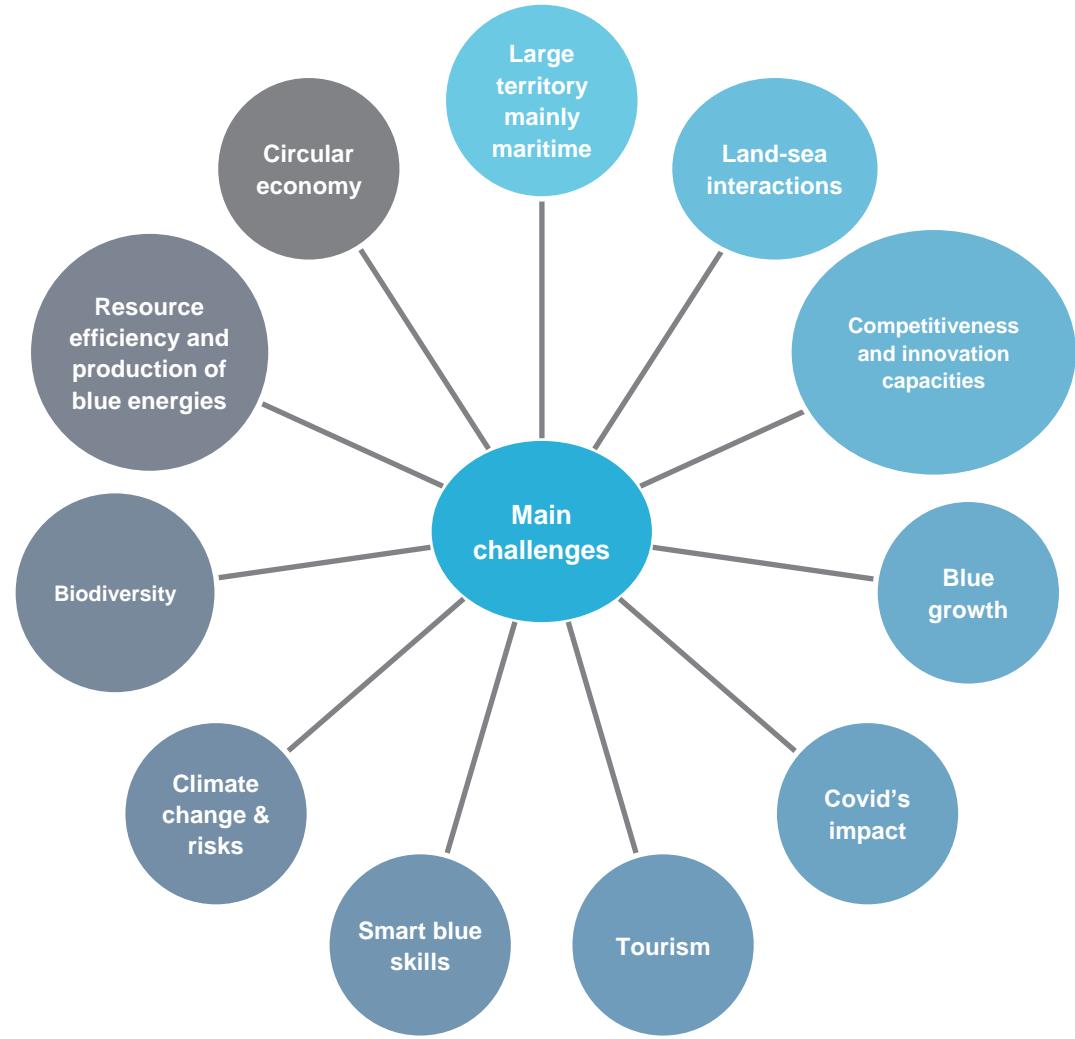
Source: Elaboration based on <https://www.atlanticarea.eu/page/3>

## Interreg Atlantic Area 2021-2027 Programme

### Territorial analysis and main challenges

The AA, due to its geographical and maritime characteristics, is in constant evolution and subject to challenges that are common to all the Member States and regions. Besides the challenges of balanced economic development and climate change, a new challenge has arisen: the **COVID-19**.

The Atlantic Area is facing several challenges, some of them are standing out due to the COVID-19 crisis. Based on the Territorial Analysis carried out, several characteristics and challenges were identified for the AA.



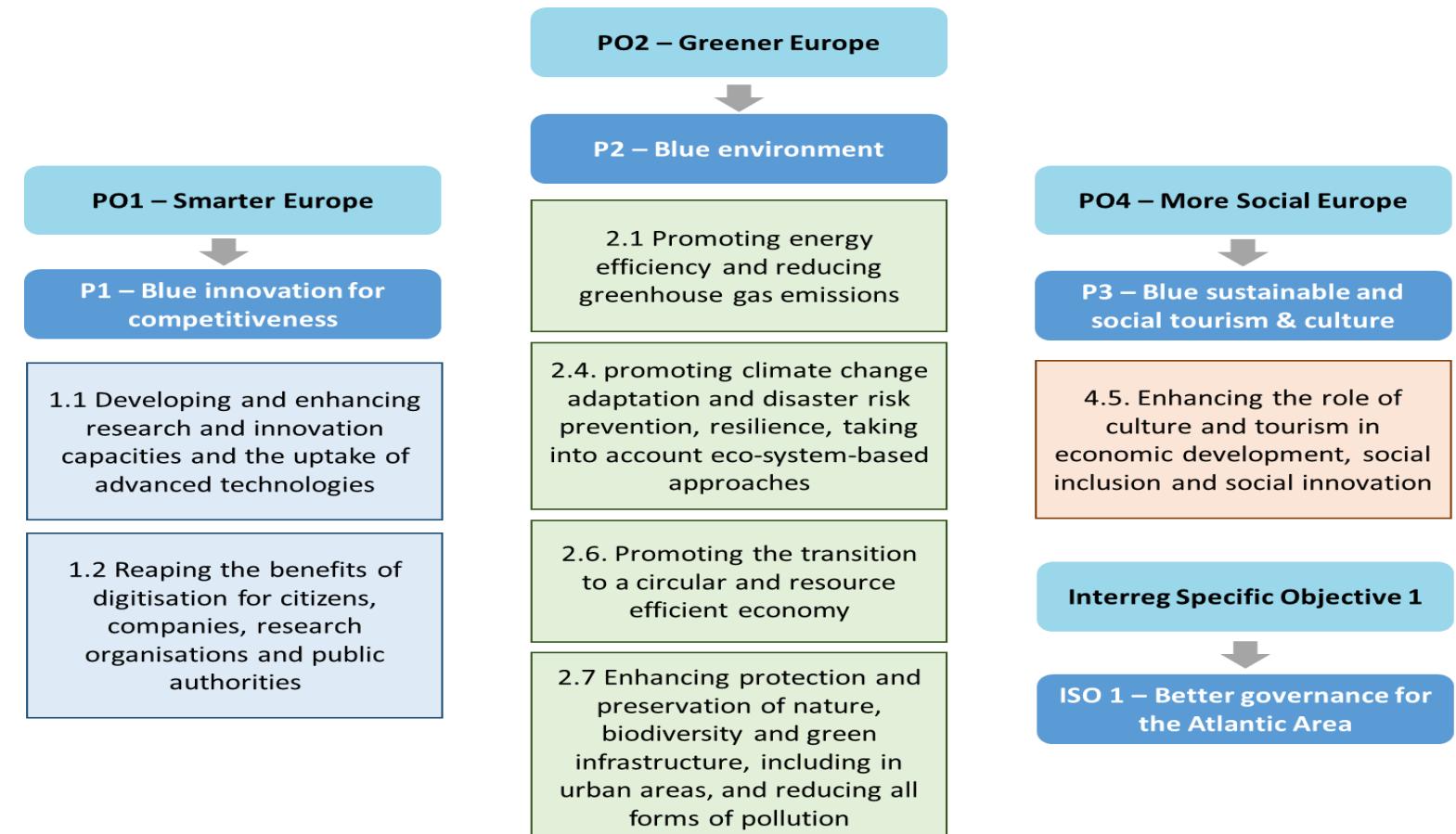
# Interreg Atlantic Area 2021-2027 Programme

## Programme Strategy for the Interreg Atlantic Area 2021-2027

The AA Draft Programme is the result of the work carried out by the Task Force for the preparation of the Interreg AA Programme for the period 2021-2027. The strategic formulation of the Interreg AA 2021-2027 is based on the selection of the Policy Objectives (PO) and Specific Objectives (SO) set out in Article 5 of Regulation (EU) No. 2021/1060 on the ERDF.

The Program, through its transnational cooperation activities, intends to contribute to this strategy and objectives, adopting cooperation priorities and achievable SO, capable of generating measurable results of change in the territory of the AA.

This Programme focuses on measures which according to the current draft Interreg AA 2021-2027 Programme are foreseen to be implemented in the following 4 priorities and 8 SO.



### Strategy for the Interreg AA Programme for the period 2021-2027.

Source: Elaboration based on AA 2021-2027 – Cooperation Programme (Draft).

## Interreg Atlantic Area 2021-2027 Programme

### Relationship with other European Strategies, Plans and Programmes

The AA is an eminently maritime territory. This feature, together with the coast-hinterland interrelationships, corresponds to a major approach to the Programme's conception. Moreover, the AA is located within the Atlantic sea-basin strategy, so the discussion of synergies between the Programme and the sea-basin strategy is highly recommended in order to complement efforts and achieve more powerful results with hopefully a more significant impact at public policies level.

The oceans, and the Atlantic in particular, play a very relevant role for human well-being through three main areas that make up an ecosystem of services that are in line with the EU's blue economy strategy. These services are classified into:

- Provision of services, such as food or water.
- Regulating environmental services: through the regulation of marine, coastal and inland ecosystems, such as climate regulation, carbon dioxide absorption, etc.
- Cultural services: these are non-economic benefits that are obtained directly from marine ecosystems, such as landscape, health and well-being, recreational, etc.

There is a clear relationship between the specific objectives selected for the Interreg AA 2021-2027 and other EU programmes with major focus on the Atlantic areas and blue economy, namely: the Atlantic Action Plan 2.0, Sustainable Development Goals, European Green Deal and Blue Economy Strategy

### Environmental Policy Objectives

The EU has established several policy objectives that will last until 2050 in various areas as part of the [European Green Deal](#). The communication from the European Commission about the European Green Deal demonstrates the main areas of intervention and their objectives and targets, namely through the implementation or resolution of new strategies for the Europe. The Interreg AA 2021-2027 Programme also defined a set of SO with environmental character in line with EU strategies for protecting the environment, namely the European Green Deal.

#### Related strategies:

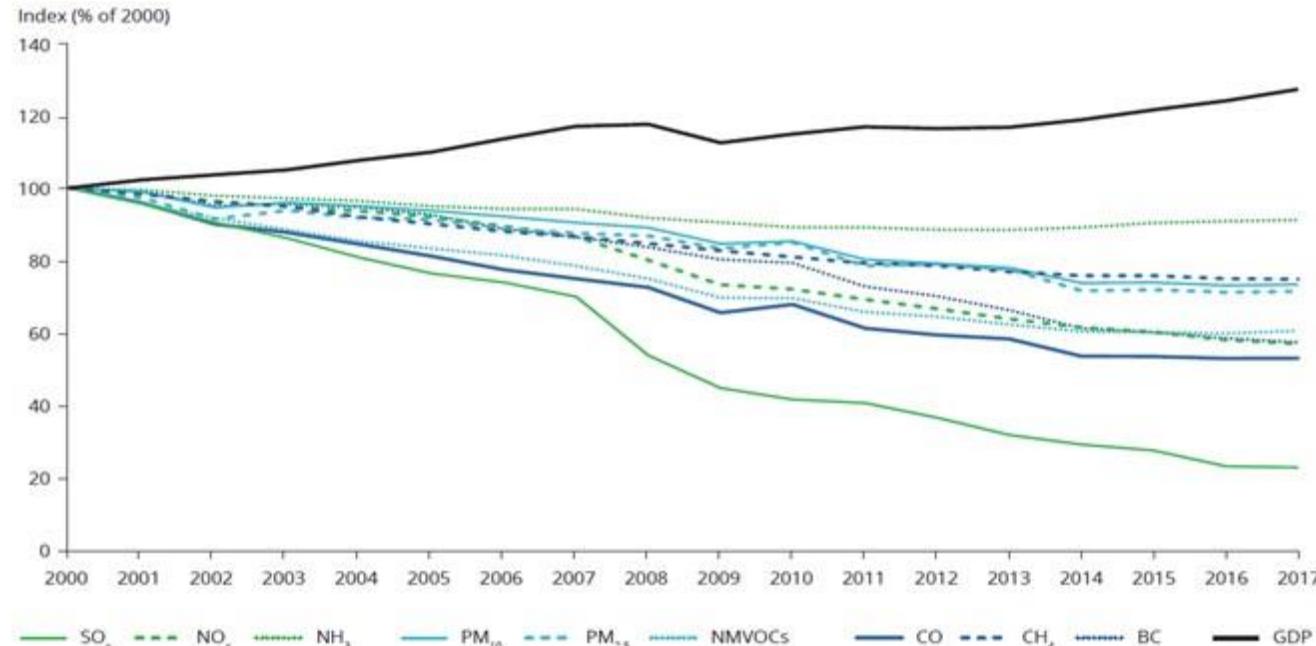
- European Climate Law
- European Climate Pact
- EU Strategy on Climate Adaptation
- EU Industry Strategy
- Circular Economy Action Plan
- Farm to Fork Strategy
- EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030
- New EU Forest Strategy
- Blue Economy Strategy
- Blue Growth Strategy

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## Relevant aspects of the current state of the environment - AIR



**Notes:** Values for 2000-2017 are expressed as percentages of 2000 levels. Gross domestic product is expressed in chain-linked volumes (2010), as percentages of the 2000 level.  
Methane (CH<sub>4</sub>) emissions are total emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control sectors 1-7) excluding sector 5, land use, land use change and forestry. The present emission inventories include only anthropogenic non-methane volatile organic compound (NMVOC) emissions.  
BC, black carbon.

### Trends in the main air pollutants emissions and in gross domestic product in the EU-27

Source: European Environment Agency, "The European environment — state and outlook 2020: knowledge for transition to a sustainable Europe," pp. 1-499, 2019.

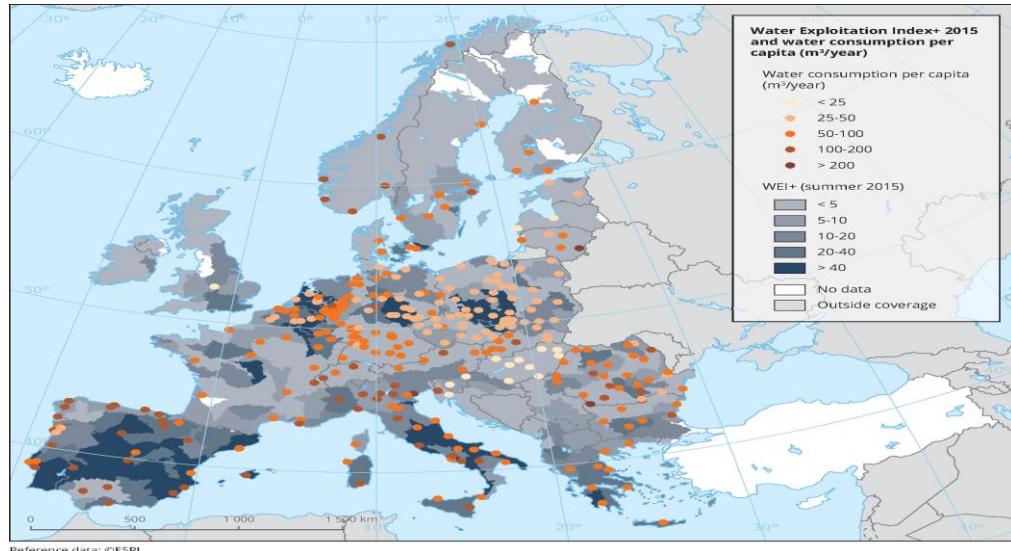
Air quality in Europe has improved significantly in recent years, with emissions of all primary pollutants and precursors contributing to ambient air concentrations of the major air pollutants declining between the years 2000 and 2017.

The emission reductions were uneven - while sulphur dioxide emissions have decreased by 62% since 2000, ammonia (NH<sub>3</sub>) emissions have decreased by only 4% in the European Environment Agency (EEA) member countries. However, NH<sub>3</sub> emissions have been increasing since 2013 by about 3% mainly driven by the agriculture sector.

Further efforts are needed for all pollutants to meet the EU emission reduction commitments in 2030, which means a reduction of almost 40% for NO<sub>x</sub> compared to 2017 emissions, about 15% for NH<sub>3</sub>, and more than 30% for SO<sub>2</sub>, as well as for PM<sub>2.5</sub>.

Continued progress is expected as implementation of current policies to mitigate air pollutant emissions continues. However, ammonia emissions are projected to decrease only slightly.

## Relevant aspects of the current state of the environment – WATER

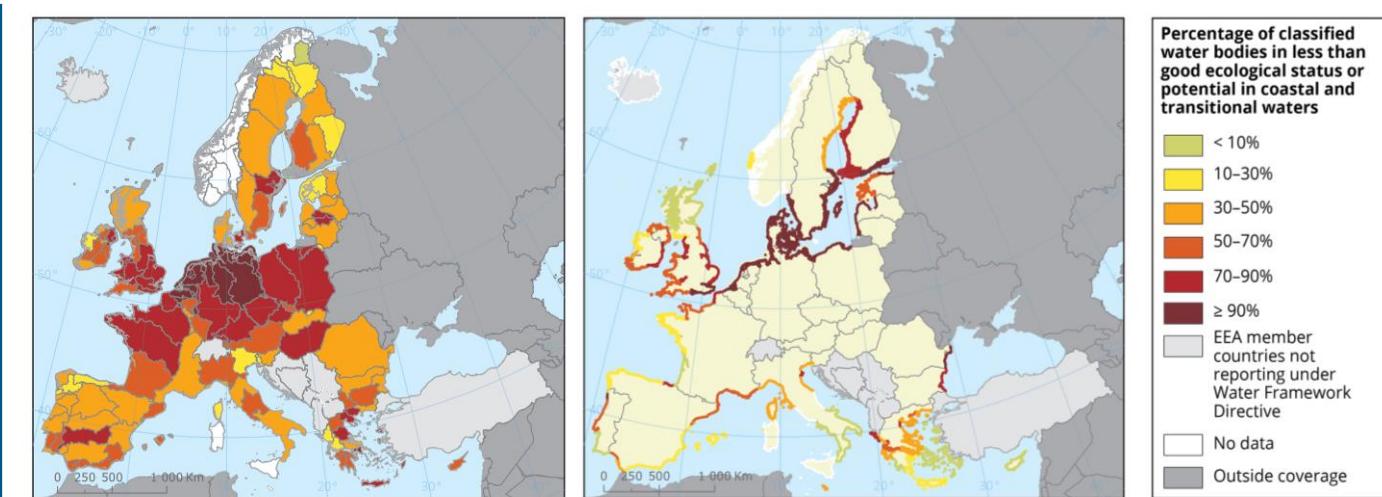


Water Exploitation Index+ 2015 and water consumption per capita (m<sup>3</sup>/year)

The water exploitation index (WEI+) is a measure of water stress. A WEI+ of above 20% indicates that water resources are under stress, and a WEI+ of more than 40% indicates severe stress and unsustainable resource use. In summer 2015, 19% of Europe's area experienced water stress. Focusing on the AA, Portugal is the only country with a WEI+ above 20% (in the south). The other AA regions present lower percentages.

Agriculture accounts for 59% of total water use in Europe, most of which is used in the southern basins (notably in Spain and Portugal). Furthermore, Portugal and Spain are the AA countries with the highest water consumption *per capita*.

Source: European Environment Agency, "Water Exploitation Index+ 2015 and water consumption per capita (m<sup>3</sup>/year)," 2020. [Online]. Available: <https://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/figures/water-exploitation-index-and-water>.



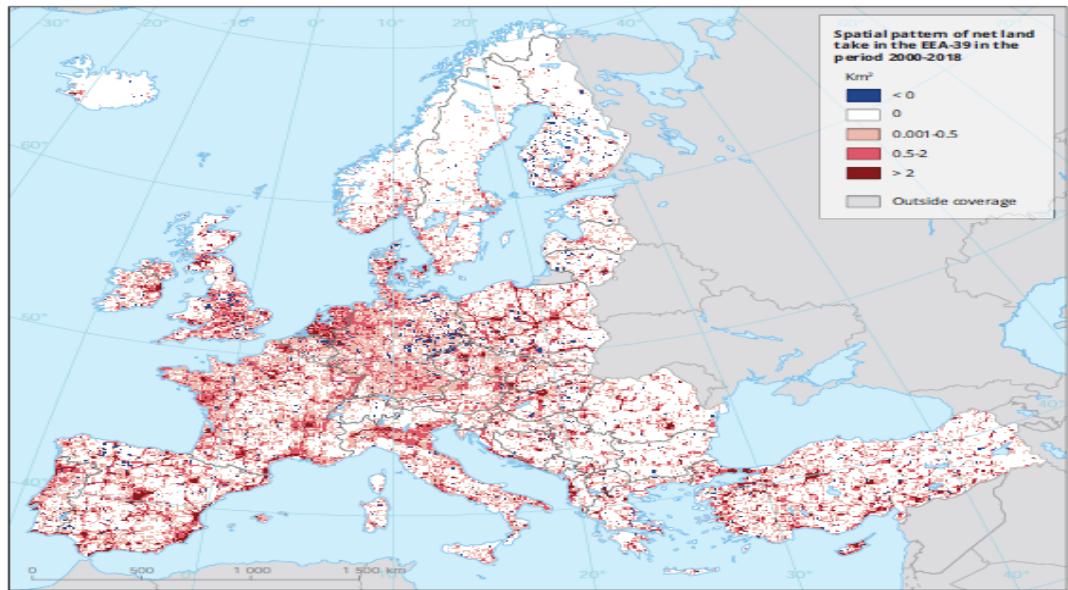
Percentage of classified surface water bodies in different river basin districts holding less than good ecological status or potential, for rivers and lakes (left) and for coastal and transitional waters (right)

Overall, around 40% of the surface water bodies are in good ecological status. Lakes and coastal waters tend to achieve better ecological status than rivers and transitional waters.

For rivers and lakes, in general, the AA has a percentage above 30% of water bodies in good ecological status. Southern Portugal, France and some regions of Ireland have the highest percentages, between 50 and 90%. In turn, in coastal and transitional waters, the south of Portugal and southern France have a percentage below 10%. The central and northern regions of Portugal, southern Spain, northern France and Ireland have percentages above 50%.

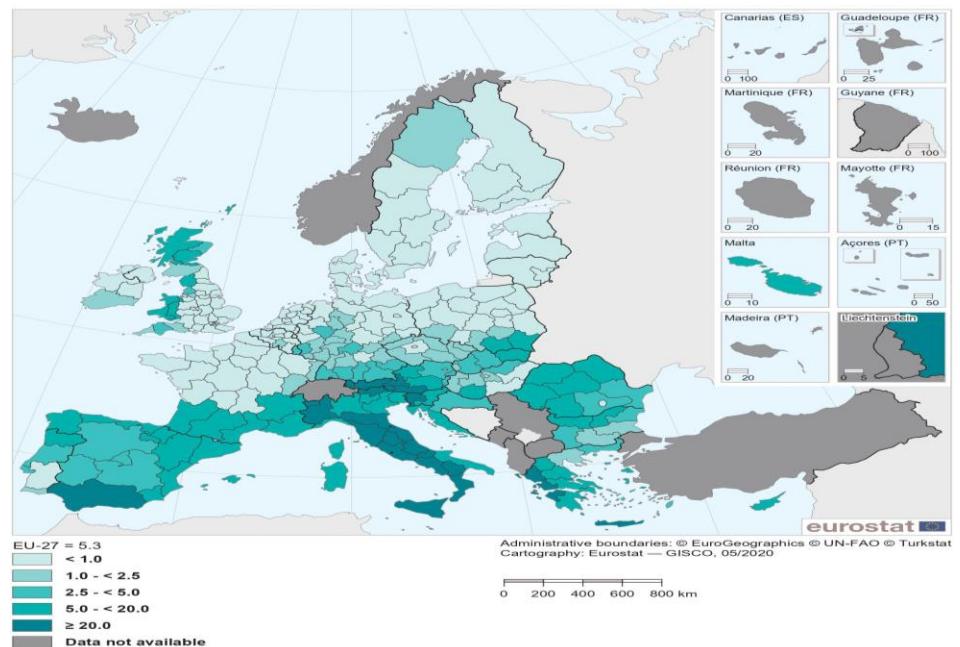
Source: European Environment Agency, 2015. [Online]. Available: <https://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/figures/proportion-of-classified-surface-water-3>.

## Relevant aspects of the current state of the environment - SOIL



In AA countries, the largest losses of arable land and permanent crops in the 2000-2018 period were observed in the interior of Spain (due to increase in construction and industrial sites) and southern Portugal (due to withdrawal of farming and subsequent woodland creation). Artificial surfaces are expected to increase by 0.71% by 2050, due to further growth of urban agglomerations. Land take and the resulting landscape fragmentation is expected to increase by 2030. The intensive use of productive farmland is likely to increase, impacting the quality and ecosystem services of agricultural areas.

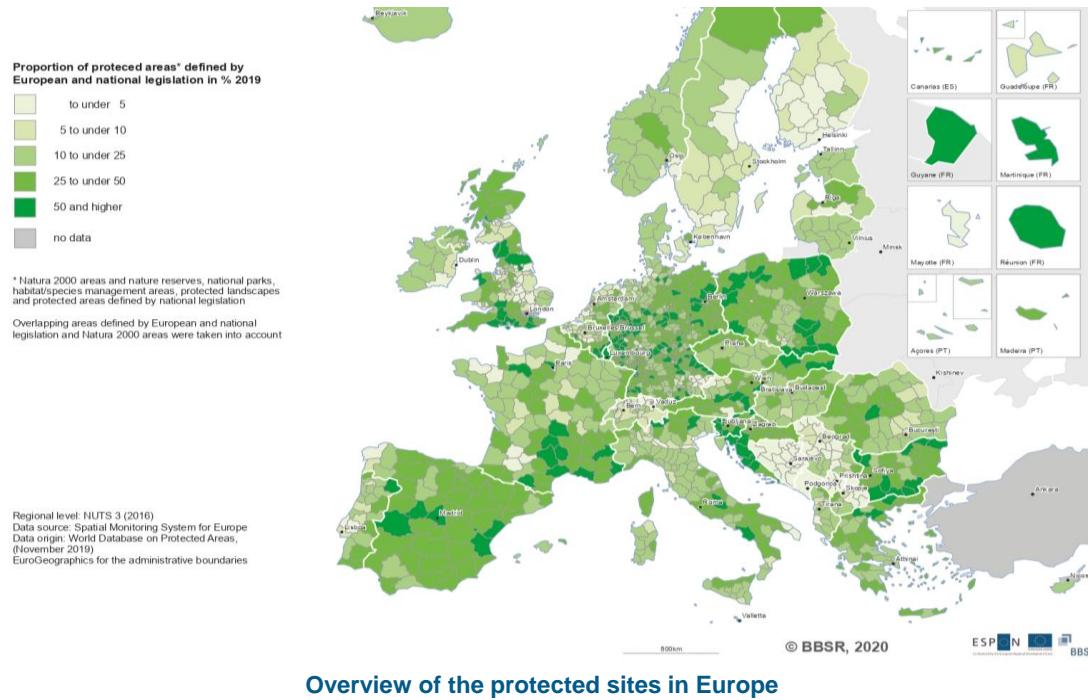
Source: European Environment Agency, "Land take in Europe," European Environment Agency, 2021. [Online]. Available: <https://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/indicators/land-take-3/assessment>.



Estimated soil erosion rate by water in EU is 1.6 times higher than the average rate of soil formation. Accordingly, 12.7% of Europe's land area is affected by moderate to high erosion. Soil erosion by water has the highest incidence in Spain (especially in Andalucía), central and northern Portugal and southern France. Erosion rates in AA countries can be expected to further increase in the future as a result of more extreme rain events.

Source: Eurostat, "Eurostat regional yearbook 2020," 2020. [Online]. Available:

## Relevant aspects of the current state of the environment - BIODIVERSITY

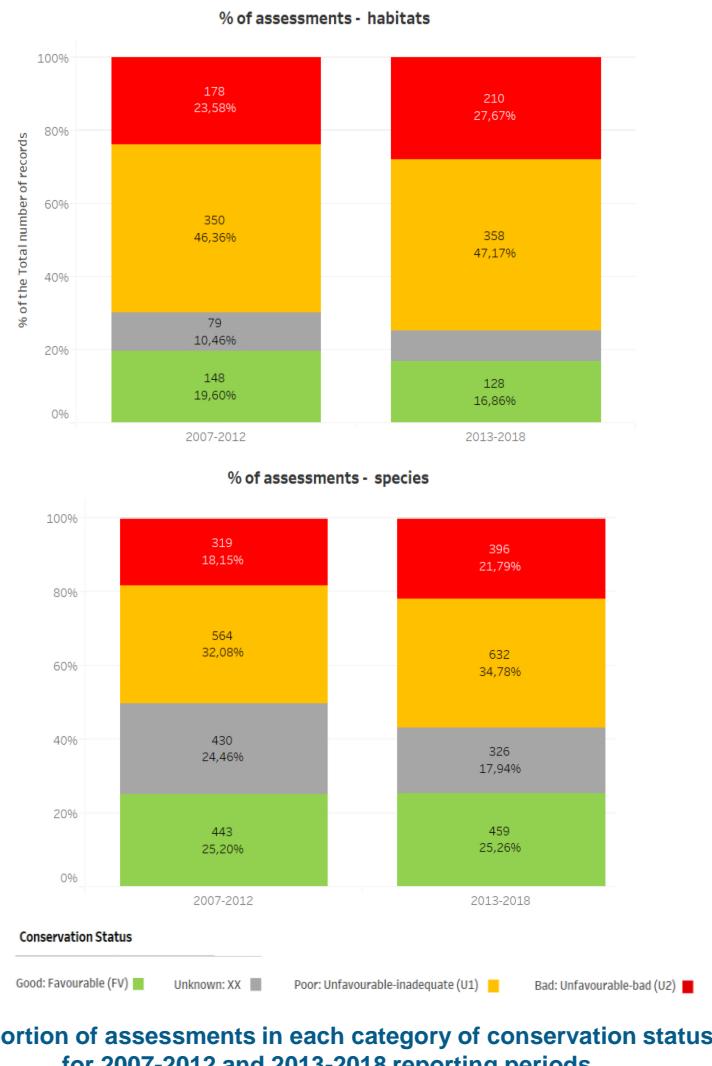


In the EU-27, roughly 1,200,000 km<sup>2</sup>, or about 27% of the EU's total area, are designated as nature or landscape conservation areas. About 70% of those conservation areas are also Natura 2000 protected areas. Focusing on the AA, the proportion of terrestrial protected area is lower when compared to the rest of Europe. Most areas range from 5 to 10% of protected area, with some exceptions in the south of Portugal, north of Spain and some regions in France, where 10 to 25% of its land are protected areas.

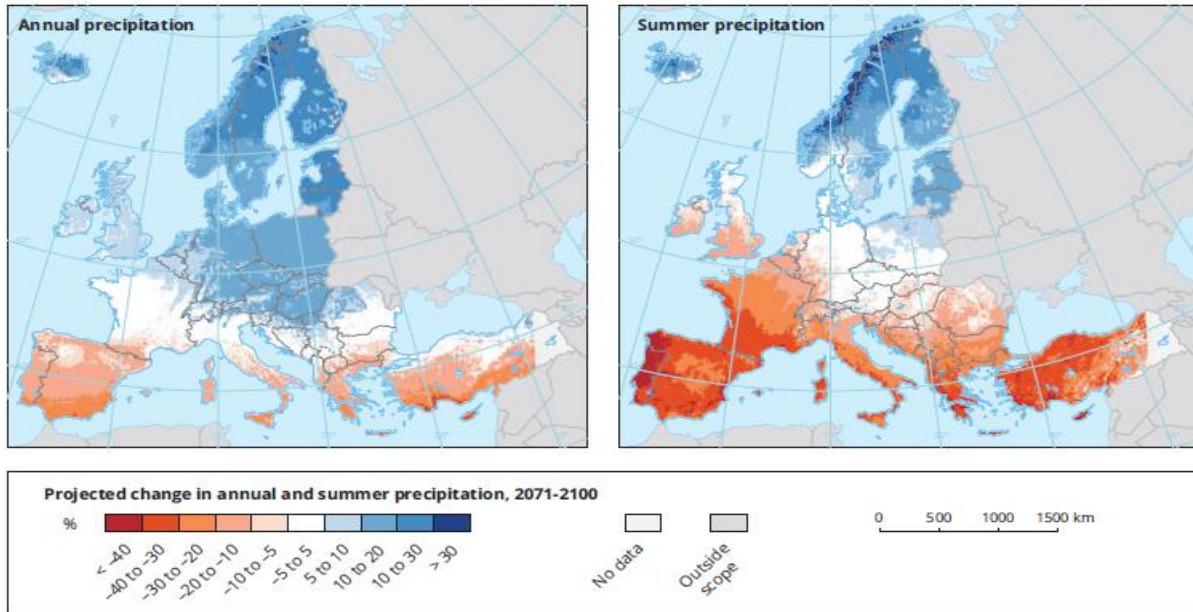
Source: V. Schmidt-Seiwert, C. Duvernet, A. Hellings, R. Binot , L. Kiel e M. Gauk, *Atlas for the Territorial Agenda 2030 - Maps on European Territorial Development*, Berlin: Federal Ministry of the Interior, Building and Community, 2020.

Most habitats and species assessed in the AA are considered in poor or bad conservation status, while only 25.20% of habitats and 25.26% of species are considered in good conservation status. Therefore, efforts should be carried out to preserve the species and their habitats

Source: European Environment Agency, "Dashboard (Tableau) - Conservation status and trends of habitats and species," European Environment Agency, 2019. [Online]. Available: <https://www.eea.europa.eu/themes/biodiversity/state-of-nature-in-the-eu/article-17-national-summary-dashboards/conservation-status-and-trends>.



## Relevant aspects of the current state of the environment – CLIMATIC FACTORS



**Note:** Projected changes in annual (left) and summer (right) precipitation (%) in the period 2071-2100 compared with the baseline period 1971-2000 for the forcing scenario RCP 8.5, which corresponds to a high-emissions scenario, based on the average of a multi-model ensemble of regional climate models.

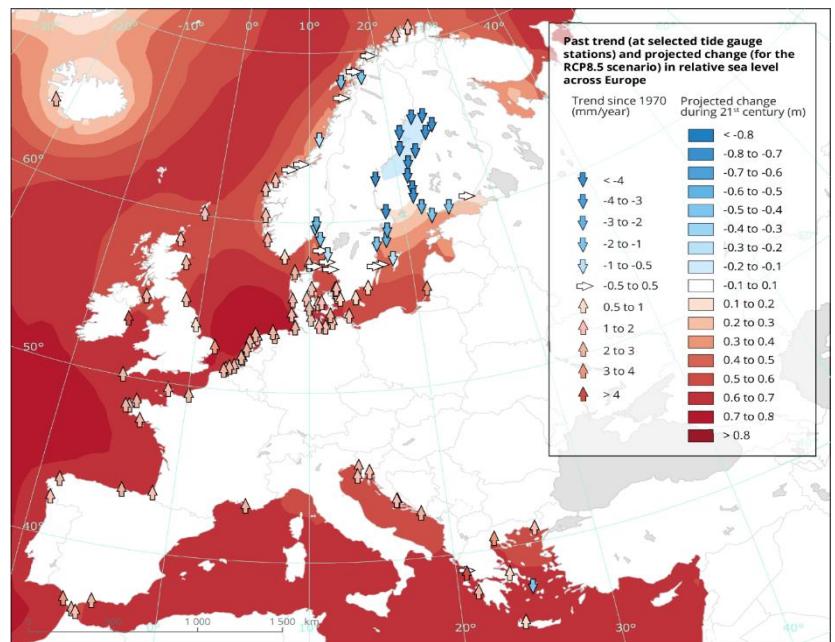
### Projected changes in annual and summer precipitation

Annual precipitation has increased over most of northern Europe and decreased over parts of southern Europe. These changes are expected to worsen in the future due to climate change and the projected decrease in precipitation is thought to be greatest in southern Europe in summer. Focusing on the AA, annual precipitation is projected to decrease in Portugal and Spain and slightly increase in Ireland. As for summer precipitation, the projections admit a considerable decrease in precipitation across the AA, mainly in Portugal, Spain and France.

Source: European Environment Agency, "The European environment — state and outlook 2020: knowledge for transition to a sustainable Europe," pp. 1-499, 2019.

Climate models project that, during the 21<sup>st</sup> century, the global sea level will rise 0.29 to 0.59 m for a low emissions scenario or 0.61 to 1.10 m for a high one.

Most of the Atlantic coastal areas have had a rise in sea level since 1970, at a rate that mostly ranges from 1 to 3 mm/year, with some exceptions like the east coast of Ireland, where the sea level rises at over 4 mm/year. With these rates, it is projected that, along the Atlantic Coast, the sea level will rise 0.6 to 0.7 m in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.



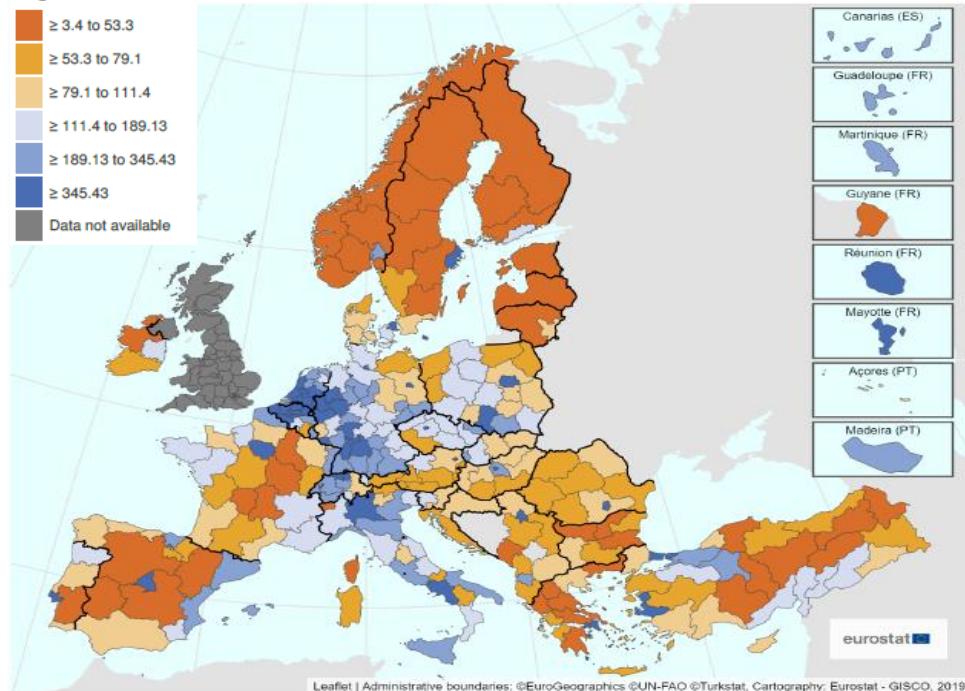
**Past trend and projected change in relative sea level across Europe**

Source: European Environment Agency, "Global and European sea level rise," EEA, 2021. [Online]. Available: <https://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/indicators/sea-level-rise-7/assessment>.

## Relevant aspects of the current state of the environment – POPULATION AND HUMAN HEALTH

Legend

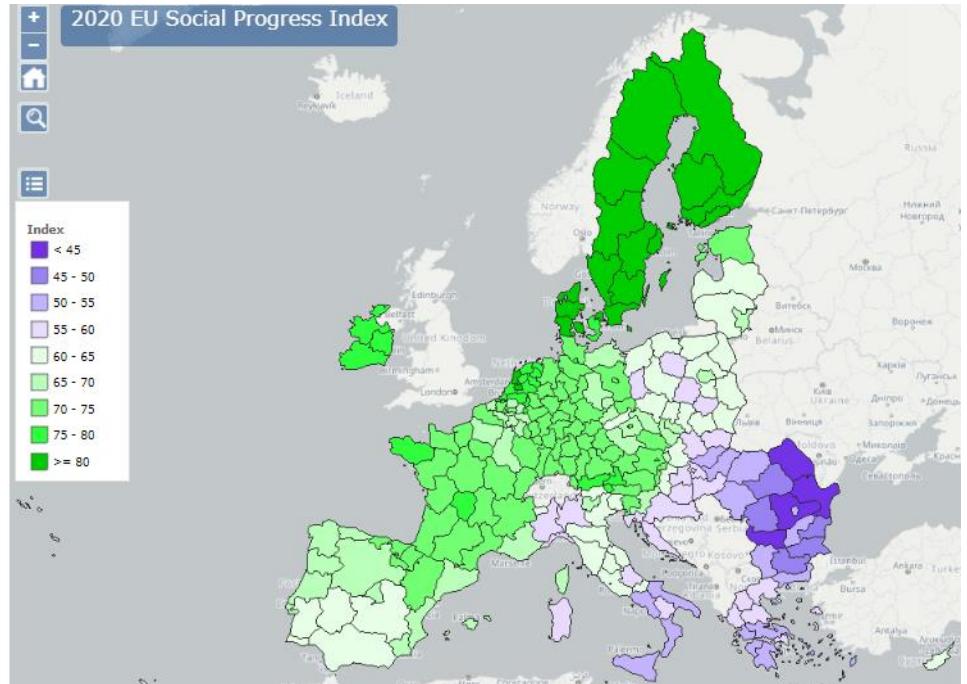
- ≥ 3.4 to 53.3
- ≥ 53.3 to 79.1
- ≥ 79.1 to 111.4
- ≥ 111.4 to 189.13
- ≥ 189.13 to 345.43
- ≥ 345.43
- Data not available



The AA population is close to 50 million people (2020), representing 11.2% of the EU27 estimated total population. Its population is unevenly distributed among regions, being Área Metropolitana de Lisboa, Norte, Madeira (Portugal), País Vasco and Andalucía (Spain), Bretagne, Pays-de-la Loire, Haute-Normandie (France) and Eastern and Midland (Ireland) the regions with the higher density rates.

Source: European Environment Agency, "Global and European sea level rise," EEA, 2021. [Online]. Available: <https://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/indicators/sea-level-rise-7/assessment>.

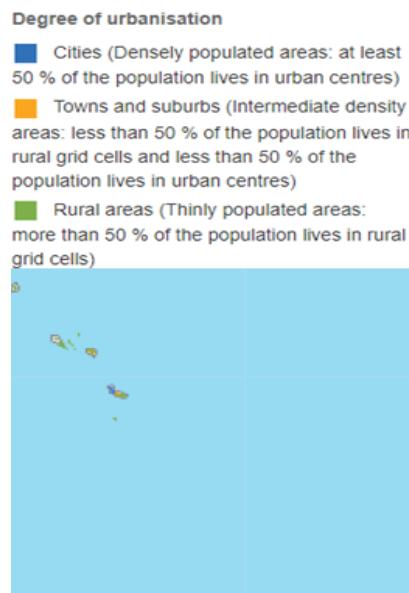
2020 EU Social Progress Index



The European Social Progress Index was created to measure social progress for each EU region as a complement to traditional measures of economic progress. In the 2020 overall score, France's and Ireland's regions got some of the best values, not only within the AA but also in the EU context. On the opposite side, Alentejo, Algarve (PT) and Andalucía (ES) got the lowest scores in the AA context.

Source: European Commission, "European Social Progress Index," European Commission, 2020. [Online]. Available: [https://ec.europa.eu/regional\\_policy/en/information/maps/social\\_progress2020/](https://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/en/information/maps/social_progress2020/).

## Relevant aspects of the current state of the environment – MATERIAL ASSETS



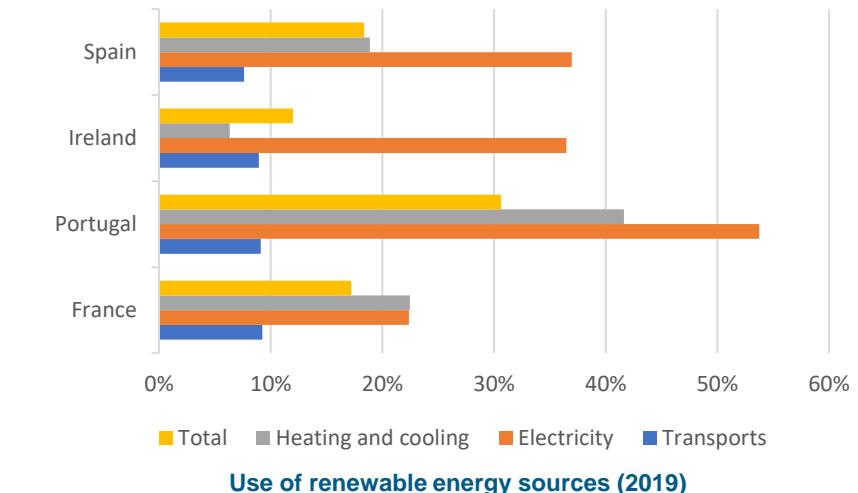
**Urban and rural areas within the Atlantic Area**

There are different degrees of urbanization within the AA. Most of the Atlantic Area's cities and towns are evenly distributed among the territory, although a particular remarkable spot in the Andalucía area (Spain), due to the presence of important urban centres like Seville or Cadiz can be noticed. Atlantic Area's cities' network includes important urban centres such as Portugal's and Ireland's capital cities (Lisbon and Dublin), País Vasco's Bilbao and Andalucía's Seville (Spain), or France's Bordeaux, Nantes, or Rennes and all these cities' commuting zones. Nonetheless, it is possible to spot some gaps on the network, being non-coastal areas (like the Alentejo (Portugal) or Ireland's most interior lands) deprived of relevant urban centres.

Source: Eurostat, "Eurostat regional yearbook 2020," 2020. [Online]. Available: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistical-atlas/gis/viewer/?config=RYB-2020.json&mids=BKGCNT,C12M05,CNTOVL&o=1,1,0.7&ch=C01,ENV,C12,NUTS&center=45.43988,17.62989,3&lcis=C12M05&>.

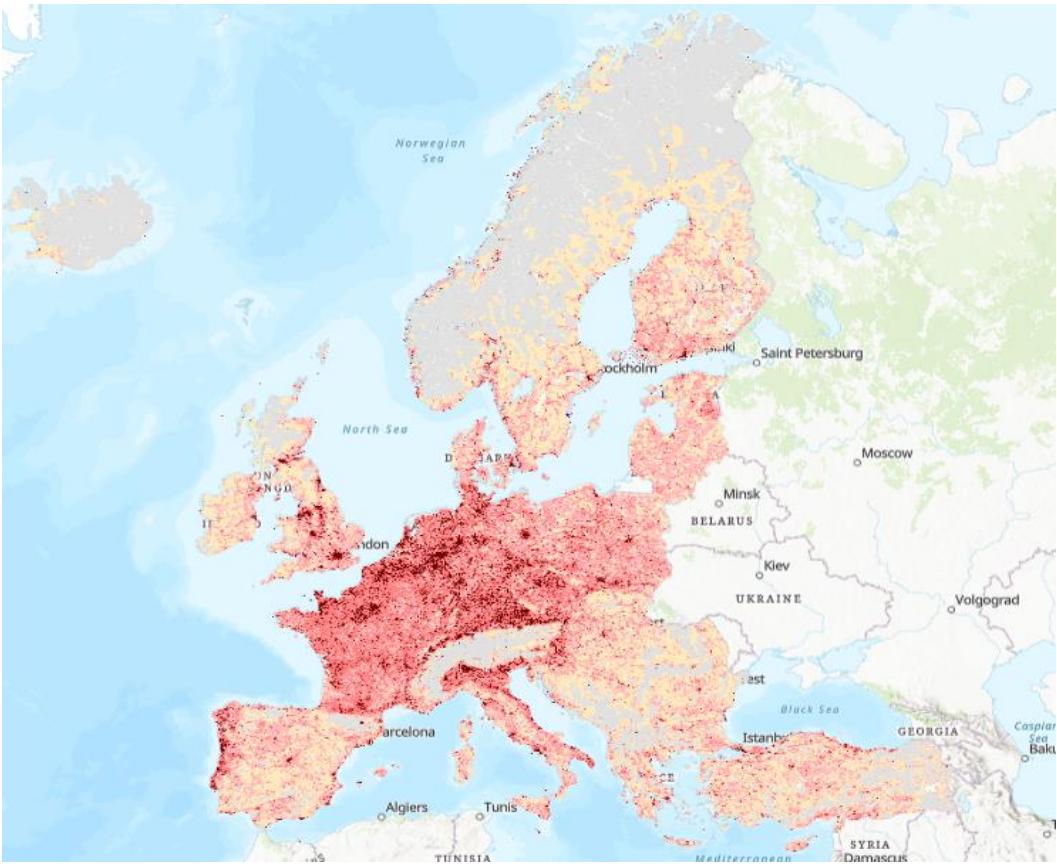
Even though the share of renewable energy more than doubled in EU countries between 2004 and 2019, not all countries have put the same effort on the transition to renewable energy sources.

The use of renewable energy sources in transport is the indicator with less variations among countries. France has the highest share (9.25%) and Spain has the lowest share (7.62%). Regarding the use of renewable energy sources in electricity and in heating and cooling, Portugal scored best with 53.77% and 41.65% of share, respectively. While France had the lowest score in the first case (22.38%), Ireland got the lowest on the second (6.32%). In the overall share of the use of renewable energy sources, Portugal scored 30.62%, Spain 18.36%, France 17.22% and Ireland 11.98%.



Source: Eurostat, "Renewable energy statistics," Eurostat, 2020. [Online].

## Relevant aspects of the current state of the environment - LANDSCAPE



Source: European Environment Agency, "Landscape fragmentation Effective Mesh Density time-series: major and medium anthropogenic fragmenting elements (FGA2-S)," European Environment Agency, 2019. [Online]. Available: <https://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/data/landscape-fragmentation-effective-mesh-density>.

The European Environmental Agency has been monitoring landscape fragmentation through the Effective Mesh Density method, which measures the degree to which movement between different parts of the landscape is interrupted by a Fragmentation Geometry (FG). FGs are defined as the presence of impervious surfaces and traffic infrastructure, including medium sized roads. The more FGs fragment the landscape, the higher the effective mesh density hence the higher the fragmentation.

In the case of the AA, signs of fragmentation are clearly visible all around its members, but mostly in France. On the other hand, it can be noticed that there are less signs of landscape fragmentation in interior Portugal (particularly on the Alentejo), Spanish Galicia, Navarra and Asturias and on the southwestern part of Ireland.

Even though the EU biodiversity strategy 2020 has set the goal to restore up to 15% of its degraded ecosystems and to expand the use of green infrastructures, there are continuing signs of landscape fragmentation, especially on rural and less populated areas. This is particularly alarming given the high potential risk of abandonment predictions for these areas, which point to 11% of EU agricultural lands.

## Relevant aspects of the current state of the environment – CULTURAL HERITAGE

One of Europe's richest legacy to the world is its History, present both on tangible and intangible ways. On the AA, it can be found numerous signs of past civilizations, such as the Romans or the Celts, several monuments and masterpieces that have eternalized architecture names, or even its contribution to the culinary world, particularly through some of the most contemporary acclaimed cuisines, namely the Mediterranean and the French.

Cultural heritage includes both material objects and intangible aspects, covering traditions, music, dance, rituals, knowledge, and skills, thus contributing to the systems of values, beliefs, traditions and lifestyles.



United Nations  
Educational, Scientific and  
Cultural Organization

UNESCO's Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage conceived a World Heritage Committee and a World Heritage Fund as well, whose aim is to protect, conserve and preserve cultural and natural heritage of outstanding universal value included on a List, which covered 1,121 properties in 2019.

- Within the context of the AA, there are 40 sites included on the UNESCO List, being 90% related to Cultural sites (36) and 10% to Natural sites (4).

Number of UNESCO World Heritage Sites within the AA

Atlantic Area Member State	Cultural sites	Natural sites	Total sites
France	8	0	8
Portugal	15	1	16
Ireland	2	0	2
Spain	11	3	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>40</b>

Source: UNESCO, "World Heritage List," UNESCO, 2020. [Online]. Available: <https://whc.unesco.org/en/syndication>.

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## Possible effects on the environment

### Assessment of the environmental impacts

The assessment was performed considering different factors defined in Annex I of Directive 2001/42/EEC, namely:

- Air
- Water
- Soil
- Biodiversity
- Climatic Factors
- Population and Human health
- Material Assets
- Landscape
- Cultural Heritage

The assessment involved matrices with a brief explanation of the potentially impacts on the environment of the interventions proposed.

Impacts were classified using a colour scale

Positive impact	No significant impact	Negative impact
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### Overview of the environmental impacts

SO	Air	Water	Soil	Biodiv	Climat. Fact.	Pop. and Human Health	Material Assets	Landsc.	Cultural Heritage
1.1									
1.2									
2.1									
2.4									
2.6									
2.7									
4.5									
ISO 1									

In general, and considering the nature of the Programme, negative effects or impacts are not expected due to the nature of the programme and considering the priorities and objectives of the programme, which are in line with the EU programmes and EU policies.

In contrast, the orientations and actions planned should promote positive effects on the AA environment.

As expected, considering the nature of the Programme, the priorities and objectives defined as well as the indicative type of actions, no significant negative impacts are foreseen during the implementation of the Interreg AA Programme for the period 2021-2017.

## Possible effects on the environment

### Overview of the environmental impacts

Considering the overview of the environmental effects for each indicator, it can be concluded that the Interreg AA Programme is clearly oriented towards a sustainable environment with a special focus on water, climatic factors and population and human health. Besides that, some of the actions promoted can also produce indirect positive impacts in some of the environmental indicators.

However, it is important to reflect on the impacts for air, soil, biodiversity and landscape. There are limited positive impacts from the Programme in these factors. Therefore, it is important to consider some actions that could produce positive impacts on them, especially with a synergic or cumulative effects with other environmental aspects.



The detailed screening has looked in detail at the context and likely effects of the Interreg AA Programme 2021-2027. At the end of the screening process, it is possible to conclude that a full SEA is not required for the Interreg AA Programme. Due to the nature of the measures and actions proposed in the Programme, it is unlikely that the Interreg AA Programme will cause significant negative effects on the environment. Moreover, the influence that the programme may have is certainly positive and does not increase the likelihood that other plans and programmes will cause significant negative effects.

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## Proposed mitigation and enhancement measures

The Interreg AA Programme is not expected to generate negative impacts on environment. The impacts expected are classified as positive or not significant. Regarding the several Priorities of the Programme, the positive impacts are mainly related with Priority 1 and 2 especially the SO 1.1, 2.1, 2.4 and 2.6. Considering the environmental indicators, the water, climatic factors and population and human health are expected to be positively impacted with the implementation of the Programme. Although no negative impacts are expected with the implementation of the Programme, it is important to propose mitigation and enhancement measures for several SO.

### Blue sector activities

Competitive communities should be based on high environmental standards

Assessment of the impact in other environmental aspects, such as air and soil should be considered

### Digital skills and competitiveness

Consider the development of business and services in a sustainable manner, not only limited to the competitiveness

### Energy efficiency, climate change adaption, risk prevention and protection of biodiversity

Ensure projects address improvements in energy efficiency and sustainable renewable energy scenarios, including the landscape, cultural heritage and biodiversity

### Tourism

Increase awareness on the management of natural and cultural heritage

Environmental burdens of ports must be estimated and prevented or appropriately managed

Foster a sustainable development of the economic activities (including tourism) considering the protected species and habitats



There is a need to ensure a balanced consideration of the different dimensions of sustainable development, preventing the prevalence of a factor over the others. The knowledge, methodologies and strategies must create a clear awareness of the significance and means of maintaining equilibrium between competing economic, social and environmental interests.

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## Monitoring measures

Directive 2001/42/EC requires the monitoring of the significant environmental effects regarding the Programme implementation, in order to identify at an early-stage unforeseen adverse impacts and to be able to undertake appropriate corrective actions.

In accordance with the ERDF regulation, the Interreg Programme includes a set of output and result indicators for each programme SO in order to monitor, report and evaluate the programme's performance.

The monitoring system of the Interreg AA 2021-2027 has a set of indicators that allows the evaluation of the progress of the Programme, according to the milestones for 2024 and 2029.

Interreg AA Programme includes a set of output and result indicators for each programme SO in order to monitor, report and evaluate the programme's performance.

Indicators allow monitoring, reporting on and evaluating the performance during the implementation of the Programme as well as the assessment of the established environmental objectives

A middle (for 2024) and a final milestone (for 2029) were set, in order to help the monitoring and evaluate the performance of the Programme

Priority	SO	Output Indicators
1, 2 & 3	All	Joint strategies/ action plans developed or implemented
		Joint pilot activities implemented in projects
		Organisations cooperating across borders
		Jointly developed solutions
4	ISO 1	Participations in joint actions across borders
		Organisations cooperating across borders
		Jointly developed solutions

The Interreg AA Programme presents the following **results indicators**:

- Joint strategies and action plans taken up by organisations;
- Solutions taken up or up-scaled by organisations.



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