EU cooperation 2014 – 2020
The policy framework for the 2 Seas 2014-2020 programme
A reformed Cohesion Policy for Europe

The main investment policy for jobs and growth

Overall EU 2014-2020 budget
€960 billion

66%
Other EU policies
agriculture
research
den etc
€635 billion

34%
Cohesion Policy
€325 billion

The reforms agreed for the 2014-2020 period are designed to maximise the impact of the available EU funding.

Cohesion Policy delivers Europe2020 Goals

Smart
Sustainable
Inclusive

GROWTH
EU cooperation 2014 - 2020

A new programme period ...

... with new rules and requirements for cooperation programmes
Thematic concentration

More focus to make a bigger impact

• Target a few specific themes
• Based on needs of the area
• Not all challenges can be addressed
Aiming for results

What does the programme want to change?

• Specific objectives for each priority theme
• Definition of *expected results* of the programme
• Projects have to contribute to these objectives and results
Programme’s intervention logic

**PROGRAMME**

- **Needs**
  - Specific objective
  - Expected result
  - Actions

- **PROJECTS**
  - Objectives
  - Results
  - Outputs

**Result indicator**

**Output indicators**

**Change**

**Interreg**

2 Seas Mers Zeeën

2014-2020
Performance

• EC keeps track of programme performance

• Milestones and targets for programme outputs

• Underperformance may lead to budget cuts
Keeping it simple

Minimising the administrative burden

• Simplification of programme rules and procedures

• Electronic data-exchange

• Harmonisation between INTERREG programmes
Let’s see how this works out for

**INTERREG 2 Seas 2014 - 2020**
Challenges 2014-2020 for the 2 Seas area

Where do we start? Situation analysis and SWOT
What can we learn from the 2007-2013 programme?

- Totally new programme in 2007
- 86 projects were selected – 75% of them with partners from at least 3 countries – ¼ of projects had a clear maritime dimension
- Global added-value and impact of projects was hard to capture (because of not focused enough, intangible results, etc.) => capitalisation of projects results at programme level to demonstrate and disseminate these aggregated achievements.
Why a joint situation analysis with the FCE programme?

DG Regio invited the two programmes to reflect upon their possible merging

- Launch of a situation analysis in Spring 2013
- It showed that if the 2 Seas and France(Channel)-England areas share many commonalities, there are some clear differences
Why a joint situation analysis with the FCE programme?

• All thematic objectives from the EU regulation were reviewed => a list of priorities on which to focus for the future programming period was established.

• Example for climate change

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Needs/action</th>
<th>Common challenge</th>
<th>Policy attention</th>
<th>Governance level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.1 Innovations in climate-proof spatial planning and coastal protection</td>
<td><strong>FCE</strong></td>
<td><strong>++</strong></td>
<td><strong>++</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(including legislative measures and risk management policy) to improve the</td>
<td><strong>2Seas</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>preparedness and resilience of climate change impacts</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>++</strong></td>
<td><strong>++</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.2 Integrated water management (water quality, preservation of natural</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td><strong>++</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>resources, biodiversity) ensuring climate-change resilience of sensitive</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>marine areas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Methodology for common needs identification

SWOT

Structural weaknesses

Output indicators

Political feasibility filter

Programme Strategy

Priority (TO – IP)...
Specific objectives (Expected results)
Actions

Priority ...
Specific objectives (Expected results)
Actions

Result Indicators

Situation analysis

Comparative advantages

Strenghts
Threats

Opportunities
Weaknesses
### Common needs under each of the 4 selected Thematic Objectives

| Thematic Objective 1: Strengthening research, technological development and innovation | 1. Need to create critical mass in key R&D themes  
2. Need to secure availability of high-skilled human resources to strengthen development  
3. Need to tap into the innovative potential of clusters across the borders for smart specialisation and innovation  
4. Need to facilitate involvement of SMEs in international networks for research  
5. Need to support social innovation as a driver for welfare especially regarding ageing  
6. Need for development of new and innovative social services for local communities and vulnerable groups |
|---|---|
| Thematic Objective 4: Supporting the shift towards a low-carbon economy in all sectors | 1. Need to reinforce public acceptance of renewable energy to support the desired smart specialisation in this area  
2. Need to increase the use of new renewable technologies for a less carbon dependent economy  
3. Need to support eco-innovation by SMEs as a driver for competitiveness |
| Thematic Objective 5: Promoting climate change adaptation, risk prevention and management | 1. Need to maintain and strengthen the adaptive capacity to climate change in a context characterised by risk of a likely increase in vulnerability to climate change  
2. Need to develop and apply new technologies and solutions for the environmental and economic resilience of the area |
| Thematic Objective 6: Preserving and protecting the environment and promoting resource efficiency | 1. Need to address the potential risks to cross-border heritage brought on by climate change  
2. Need to develop the build on the EU Blue Growth strategy to enhance cooperation between ports  
3. Need for protection of natural resources (biodiversity, landscape, nature) |
Final remarks

• Approach was mainly based on thematic issues rather than on territorial aspects (to stick to EU Strategy)
• Bear in mind that common needs may evolve over time
• Major building block for the programme strategy which provides a solid input for the traceability within the whole intervention logic.

All studies / documents are available on 2 Seas website
2 Seas Programme
Ex ante evaluation

Key messages for 2014-2020 period

Andrea GRAMILLANO
Launch Event 20-21 November, 2014 Lille
Agenda

1. Focus on challenges and needs and thematic concentration
2. New requirements for monitoring and evaluation
3. External coherence
EU regulation

Member States shall concentrate support, taking into account the key territorial challenges (Art. 18 EU reg. 1303/2013)

At least 80 % of the ERDF allocation [...] shall be concentrated on a maximum of four of the thematic objectives (Art. 6 EU reg. 1299/2013)

Intended benefits at programme level

EU policy shall be “evidence-based” and justified

Higher effectiveness and impact (result orientation) → tangible change

Intended benefits at beneficiary level

Focused projects on 2 Seas territorial challenges

Better and unique results from projects

Ex-ante evaluators’ check
New requirements for monitoring and evaluation (1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirements</th>
<th>Tools</th>
<th>Expected benefits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring</td>
<td>Indicators of monitoring (project level, programme level....)</td>
<td>Accountable programmes (e.g. for citizens; mutual interest to speed up the processes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e.g. Art. 26 EU reg. 1303/2013 And EU reg. 1299/2013)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Performance</td>
<td>Performance framework</td>
<td>Integrated system (project and programme level; evaluation and monitoring)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e.g. Annex II EU reg. 1303/2013)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaluation</td>
<td>Evaluation tools (Evaluation plan, evaluation questions, ...)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Art. 56 EU reg. 1303/2013)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ex-ante evaluators’ check
New requirements for monitoring and evaluation (2)

Example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirements</th>
<th>Monitoring</th>
<th>It shows the time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Performance</td>
<td>“It is (not) possible to take the train”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaluation</td>
<td>Evaluation is the “expert guy” or the information office explaining why and how and giving possible alternatives</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
External coherence

- EU regulation
  - Relationship with other relevant instruments (Art. 55 EU reg. 1303/2013)

- Intended benefits at programme level
  - Coordination with other programmes (esp. innovation and low carbon economy with FCE)
  - Harmonization (FCE and programmes with the same MA)

- Intended benefits at beneficiary level
  - Reducing complexity for beneficiaries (i.e. to find the best opportunity of financing)
  - Further simplification for beneficiaries

Ex-ante evaluators’ check
Thank you!

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