

# Ex post evaluation of the transitional financial programme of the Integrated Maritime Policy (IMP) and of two preparatory actions on maritime spatial planning

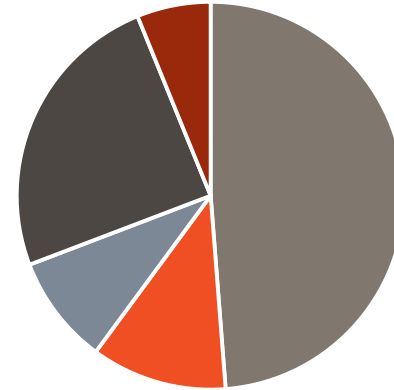
Bettina Rafaelsen  
Stephen Hartka  
Konstantinos Rigas



# Evaluation scope

- > Transitional Financial Programme (Volume I)
  - > Programme evaluation
  - > EUR 40 mill.
  - > 67 projects
  - > 62% completed (42 projects/Nov.2014)
  - > 5 IMP clusters
- > Preparatory actions (Volume II)
  - > 2 MSP projects
  - > EUR 1,05 mill.
  - > Completed

IMP clusters



- Marine knowledge
- Environment
- MSP
- IMS
- BG and sea basins



# Evaluation design



## Evaluation criteria

Criteria	effectiveness	efficiency	coherence	added value	relevance
Questions	Achievement of objectives/use	Value for money Cost-effectiveness	With other EU policies/DGs	EU added value	Relation to 2014-2020/emerging areas
Indicators	Uptake by EU COM/MS/ stakeholders	Stakeholder assessment of quality/value	Stakeholder assessment/links to EU policy docs	Stakeholders	Correlation with EMFF 2014-2020

## Intervention logic



# Marine knowledge (1)

## Key facts, activities and achievements



Detail	MK Cluster
Budget	EUR 20,8 mill.
Number of projects	13
Stage of implementation	2 finalised – 11 on-going (2016)
Summary of activities	8 portals (EMODnet & MARATLAS) 1 secretariat 2 checkpoints 1 study
Summary of achievements (key)	Development of online data portals Production of data and data products Provision of communication tools Supporting legislative development Stakeholder mobilisation

## CASE: EMODnet Secretariat

- > Secretariat is highly appreciated by EMODnet stakeholders
- > Maybe some margin for efficiency gains by further empowering secretariat
- > Key outputs:
  - > Secretarial support
  - > Monitoring and reporting
  - > Communication & dissemination
  - > Collecting user feedback

## Marine knowledge (2)



### Key findings:

- Marine knowledge has delivered on objectives and components 'in progress' (i.e. EMODnet) are on the right track
- Potentially some margin for minor efficiency gains at the project level, but the Commission approach (i.e. 'unlocking' data) is seen as **high value for money**
- Marine knowledge is building bridges between a number of policy areas (e.g. MSFD)
- Knowledge investments will provide **biggest returns in the long run** and continue to support IMP objectives (knowledge base seen as a prerequisite for all policy areas: MSP, BG, research...)
- Regulatory bottlenecks and lack of 'critical mass' require EU action (EMODnet: *"You need to reach a certain critical mass before people will start to participate"*)

# Integrated Maritime Surveillance/CISE (1)

## Key facts, activities and achievements



Detail	IMS Cluster
Budget	EUR 3,7 mill.
Number of projects	9
Stage of implementation	9 projects finalised
Summary of activities	5 forums 3 studies Technical & secretarial support Consultancy services
Summary of achievements (key)	Support to the CISE Roadmap process Facilitating Coast Guard cooperation Contributing to enhanced situational awareness

### CASE: SSN Study

- > 'Case study' for development of CISE concept
- > Support for the implementation of the Reporting Formalities Directive
- > Key outputs:
  - > Technical study on SSN in context of CISE development
  - > NSW Demonstrator

# Integrated Maritime Surveillance/CISE (2)



## Key findings:

- Clear and tangible successes already, but IMS (e.g. CISE) is part of a **long-term process** aiming to enhance maritime surveillance
- DG MARE approach provided **strategic, 'pinpoint' support** to CISE development: low overall visibility in eyes of stakeholders, but individual outputs judged as useful and high value for money
- Potential return on investment for enhanced maritime surveillance is high and well-documented (thanks in part to studies funded in IMS cluster)
- Coast Guard Forums: 'odd man out', but highly coherent with IMS objectives and delivering **tangible results** (action plans, cadet exchange...)

# Environment

## Key facts, activities and achievements:



Detail	Environment Cluster
Budget	EUR 3,75 mill.
Number of projects	14
Stage of implementation	4 finalised - 10 on-going (2015)
Summary of activities	9 studies 3 technical assistance projects 1 arrangement with JRC 1 conference
Summary of achievements (key)	Support MS Enhance coordination Knowledge development Best (good) practices

## CASE: TA Bulgaria and Romania

- > Enhance coordination and capacity-building
- > Key outputs:
  - > Coordinated monitoring of most MSFD descriptors
  - > Capacity-building
  - > Coordination with Black Sea Commission



# Environment (2)



## Key findings:

- Focus on **MSFD implementation** following results of the first reporting exercise
- Projects provide assistance/ **capacity-building to MS** in implementing the MSFD, improve assessment and monitoring framework and enhance coordination
- Marine litter study has also been used as input to the impact assessment for waste policy
- Stakeholders consider projects **value for money**
- "**Proactive approach**" by assisting the Member States in achieving goals instead of, retroactively, attempting to correct possible deficiencies – this could be considered as a **good practice**

# Blue Growth & sea basins (1)

## Key facts, activities and achievements:

Detail	BG & sea-basins Cluster
Budget	EUR 10 mill.
Number of projects	25
Stage of implementation	24 finalised - 1 on-going (2015)
Summary of activities	12 studies 8 conferences and workshops 1 forum (3 projects) 2 projects targeting employment
Summary of achievements (key)	Promote best practice Support policy work Increase level of knowledge Raise awareness



## CASE: Blue growth, maritime policy and EU Strategy for Baltic Sea Region

- > Identify potential for blue growth
- > Assess contribution of EUSBSR actions in implementing IMP
- > Key outputs:
  - > Stock-taking
  - > Lessons and best practices
  - > Input to 2014 SWD on Blue Growth Agenda for Baltic Sea Region

# Blue Growth & sea basins (2)



## Key findings:

- Studies contribute to best practices, support **policy work** and **impact assessments** (biotech and ocean energy)
- Awareness events **disseminate knowledge** (IMP, topical), provide **platforms for stakeholders**
- Choice and prioritization of activities seen as good value for money by stakeholders
- Focus on **emerging areas**, through studies on coastal tourism, ocean energy, seabed mining and blue biotechnology
- Sea basins are **horizontal** by nature, facilitating other parts of the IMP, notably blue growth, MSP, environment and marine knowledge

# Maritime spatial planning (1)

## Key facts, activities and achievements



Detail	MSP Cluster
Budget	EUR 2,5 mill.
Number of projects	6
Stage of implementation	5 finalised - 1 on-going (2015)
Summary of activities	3 workshops 2 MSP planning projects 1 ICM and climate project
Summary of achievements (key)	MSP tools Stakeholder mobilisations and methods Sectorial workshops Best (good) practices

### CASE: TPEA

- > Trans-boundary planning in the Atlantic
- > Covering 2 pilot areas in the Atlantic
- > Key outputs:
  - > Stakeholder models and mobilisation
  - > Data gathering and methods
  - > Sharing of best practices
  - > Capacity development

# Maritime spatial planning (2)



## Key findings:

- MS use of tools/experience will increase as **MSP implementation** starts
- DG MARE has used the results/outputs for developing new calls (MSP projects) and guidelines (workshops)
- Stakeholders perceive projects as **value for money** – 'a lot' has been achieved (including the preparatory actions)
- MSP policy-level coordination is clearer than between clusters – MSP projects' **limited links** to e.g. marine knowledge (MARATLAS)
- **Added value** - type and size of projects would not have been initiated without EU funding

# Preparatory actions (1)

## Key facts and achievement



Detail	Plan Bothnia
Budget	EUR 400.000 (500.000)
Implementation period	2010-2013
Summary of activities	Facilitation Collate and assess data Plan of Bothnian Sea Dissemination External evaluation of MSP
Summary of achievements (key)	Facilitation of MSP processes including the generation of maps and maritime spatial plan
Geography	Baltic Sea – Gulf of Bothnia - Bothnian Sea

Detail	MASPSO
Budget	EUR 449.678 (562.097)
Implementation period	2009-2012
Summary of activities	Data on human activity Stakeholder analysis Facilitation MSP methodology/model MSP
Summary of achievements (key)	Assessment of issues in the North Sea Two MSP plans (two case studies) Evaluating & monitoring MSP practices
Geography	southern North Sea: - Dogger Bank - Thornton Bank

# Preparatory actions (2)



## Key findings:

- Outputs used to support cross-border cooperation including **concrete MSPs**
- Projects disseminated results widely through websites, at MSP conferences and events (less focus on projects over time)
- Projects' findings important inputs (stakeholder process and maps and data tools) both at **Member State level and EU level**
- DG MARE has used findings in its **policy work** with the MSP Directive, and in recent calls for proposals
- Few alternatives to EU funding for integrated **cross-border MSP projects**

# Key lessons learnt & recommendations (1)



## Implementation efficiency

- procurement methods were effective and services delivered
- Streamlining of timetables to improve implementation speed

## Type of actions and support

- need for supporting Member State administrations
- more capacity-building, rather than technical assistance

## Coordination between clusters and actions

- actions and projects are not sufficiently coordinated between clusters, in spite of obvious and direct links

## Awareness and cooperation

- ensure relevant stakeholders (industry, NGOs, MS representatives and others) become aware of the IMP actions
- improve awareness of IMP (clusters only 'see' themselves)



# Key lessons learnt & recommendations (2)



## Sustainability and replicability

- results sustainable, for example in marine knowledge
- most actions are 'facilitators', EMFF needs to follow up and ensure/promote uptake

## Stakeholder involvement

- focus on stakeholders' needs for involvement in different processes
- enhance the involvement of the MS, while maintaining the involvement of other stakeholders

## EU added value and the future

- a key added value is the cooperation between MS
- activities would not take place without the EU funding
- sharing of good practices needs to be further supported

Thank you for your  
attention

