



European Territorial Cooperation

Work Package 11

*Ex post evaluation of Cohesion Policy programmes
2007-2013, focusing on the European Regional
Development Fund (ERDF) and the Cohesion Fund
(CF)*

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European Territorial Cooperation (Work Package 11)

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Executive Summary

The focus on the maritime dimension of the Channel area provides the France (Channel) – England CBC programme with an underpinning rationale for cooperation for **environmental protection** and **enhancement** of the area's shared natural resources. The programme has delivered 55 projects focusing on the environmental protection theme (for ERDF EUR 53 million which is 31% of the ERDF budget dedicated to the programme).

The **main achievements** of the CBC programme regarding environmental protection and enhancement have focused on more sustainable management of the Channel area's natural heritage; eco-friendly construction, energy efficiency in buildings and sustainable transport; innovative solutions and services leading to a more environmentally sustainable economy; and sustainable development in behaviours and decision making.

The programme's **results** and **impacts** in terms of environmental protection are largely indirect. It has focused extensively on research activities designed to generate and apply knowledge relating to specific environmental protection issues but it is not possible to identify direct causal links between these activities and environmental protection in the short term and on the basis of available data. However, projects have had indirect positive impacts in that they have raised stakeholder awareness of specific environmental issues and provided a variety of tools to enable these to be addressed by stakeholders.

Previous iterations of cross-border programmes in the Channel area have had relatively limited levels of genuinely cross-border cooperation. **Co-operation has been enhanced in the 2007-2013 programming period** through a focus on joint interest/need identification (resulting in analysis or mapping to better understand the nature of that need) and the sharing of expertise for region-specific solutions to address joint interests/needs. The extent to which projects are delivering joint solutions to address these joint interests and/or needs is much less clear-cut.

The overarching barrier to cooperation is the distinctive governance arrangements for the Channel area, in which there is little appetite exhibited by either national Government to engage in cooperative activities. However, within that context there is evidence that **some barriers have been removed, or at least reduced** at the Channel area level. These include disincentives on different Channel area stakeholders' parts to cooperate due to lack of funding opportunities to support joint cross-border activities; language barriers, which have been overcome as a result of translation services being available within projects; and communication barriers in terms of how complex ideas are conveyed between different professional stakeholder groups (e.g. interdisciplinary researchers/scientists). Communication barriers between stakeholders and non-specialist target groups have also been reduced via the programme.

The 2007-13 CBC programme has **enhanced distinctive types of learning**. This includes scientific learning in the form of findings which inform the development of tools and methodologies for addressing particular environmental issues; operational learning which is sector-specific and has been applied by stakeholders to inform decision-making processes, influence the design of relevant public policies, and develop procedures and training materials; interactional learning through peer-to-peer and other stakeholder networking via project meetings, seminars and conferences;

and managerial learning through capacity-building for stakeholders responsible for co-ordinating projects funded through the programme.

The largest group of programme **beneficiaries** are universities and other public research institutions that collectively make up the majority of project lead partners in relation to the environment theme in the programme. Other beneficiaries have included Non-Governmental Organisations, Local Government administrations, sectoral associations and networks, the general public, private sector organisations and trainees.

There is a clear **learning focus** on transferring knowledge and capacity between researchers and the scientific community in the programme area. There is also a discernable path of knowledge transfer between researchers and operational partners in projects which are focused on assisting public and private bodies to deal with particular environmental challenges. Knowledge transfer has also taken place between projects' operational partners and the public and other target audiences. However there is little evidence of inter-project learning. aside from the example of PEGASEAS, a capitalization project designed to identify common governance outcomes, outputs and lessons learnt from a suite of relevant IVA Channel area projects of relevance to effective governance of the Channel ecosystem.

The **future sustainability of many of the learning mechanisms and cooperation** is likely to largely depend on new Interreg initiatives or other financing sources (mainly at EU level). This is partly because of the absence of political will on the part of national Governments to fund such cooperation in a sustained and systematic way. The sustainability of learning mechanisms is potentially more viable for the scientific community that has engaged in the 2007-2013 programme. This is because networks exist and common knowledge and relations between individuals and institutions are perceived by these stakeholders to be sufficiently well embedded to endure.

It is highly likely that very few of the co-financed projects would have happened without the existence of **EU funding via the CBC programme**. Many (but not all) of the project representatives we interviewed stated that EU funding was essential for the development for their projects and that they would not have happened otherwise.

Assessment of the **monitoring system** shows that although programme indicators are quantifiable they do not capture project impacts in terms of environmental enhancements delivered as a result of funding support. Instead, the result indicators are based on an assumption that environmental benefits will follow as a consequence of the project outputs supported through the programme. This compromises indicators' efficacy in monitoring the actual results of project funding.

The **INTERACT programme** is considered to have added value to the effective functioning of the CBC programme. It is particularly valued for enabling stakeholders to exchange practices on common problems and resolve these problems more efficiently through transfer and combination of existing solutions to encountered difficulties. Generally speaking, the programme's bottom-up approach, the whole programme life cycle support and the "person to person interaction" are all highly appreciated.

There is **little evidence of co-ordination between national environmental policy and the contribution of CBC-supported projects** on either side of the Channel.

Representatives of French environmental regional authorities were apparently unaware of any relationship between projects funded by the CBC programme and French national environmental policy. Any synergies between the programme and policy are likely to be coincidental and undocumented by relevant French environmental authorities. There is engagement by the UK's Environment Agency at project level but that is small in scale (limited to one project). There is similarly little evidence of deliberate efforts to create synergies between the CBC programme and mainstream ERDF funding programmes.

1. Introduction

This case study is part of the ex-post evaluation of all programmes in the period 2007-2013 aiming at promoting European Territorial Cooperation (ETC), widely known as Interreg, in view of creating synergies and European value-added by eradicating internal borders and capitalizing on the existing assets of the whole territory of the Union. It is one amongst 9 case studies of programmes aiming at cross-border cooperation (Strand A of Interreg).

The purpose of the case study work in the overall evaluation is to deepen the analysis of the contribution of cross-border programmes to co-operation and to economic and social integration between European regions. This Task 2 of the overall evaluation is performed through a field analysis with a variety of programme stakeholders, that complements a first documentary analysis and an interview with Managing Authority previously carried out in Task 1 of the evaluation.

The present case study provides an assessment of the France (Channel)-England programme's main achievements, the cooperation mechanisms put in place, their effects in terms of reducing barriers to co-operation and taking advantage of common opportunities. It also aims to identify the added value of such programme in comparison with mainstream programmes at play in the same area.

This case study focuses on the 'environmental protection' theme (the two other themes being 'capacity building' and 'R&D, innovation and entrepreneurship'). The France-(Channel)-England programme places a particularly high priority on the environment protection theme. The programme is on the 3rd rank of all 53 cross-border programmes in terms of budget allocated to the theme.

This report starts in Section 2 with the methodology adopted for the case study. [Annex 1](#) provides an analysis of the main features of the programme, which is helpful to understand the specific situation of the area and of the programme.

Section 3 is the core of the report. It is structured according to the evaluation questions as mentioned in the terms of reference (the order of the first two questions has been switched compared to the terms of reference). Each sub-section responds to each evaluation question in turn.

- Section 3.1 assesses what has been delivered by the programme and its impacts. It also provides an analysis of resources spent and types of activities supported (evaluation question b).
- Section 3.2 deals with impacts of the programme on cooperation practices in the area (evaluation question a).
- Section 3.3 appraises achievements in terms of learning and capacity and knowledge transferred (evaluation question c).
- Section 3.4 discusses sustainability of cooperation and learning and the extent to which these achievements are dependent on EU funding sources (evaluation question d).
- Section 3.5 discusses the issue whether the projects would have happened without existence of EU funding, if there were no prior CBC programmes (evaluation question e).

- Section 3.6 assesses the quality of the programme monitoring system (evaluation question f).
- Section 3.7 investigates the value-added of the INTERACT programme to support implementation of this programme (evaluation question g).
- Section 3.8 appraises the extent to which the objectives of this programme have been coordinated with those other regional and national programmes active on the same territory (evaluation question h).
- Section 3.9 compares this programme with another programme in the mainstream of Cohesion policy – the Upper Normandy ERDF Operational programme 2007-2013 - and discusses how the two programmes differ in practice (evaluation question i).

1.1 Main features of the programme

The 2007-2013 France (Channel) - England Operational Programme is a maritime programme for which the Managing Authority is **Région Haute-Normandie**. It is the fourth generation of community financial support aiming at reinforcing the economic and social integration of the border area.

The programme covers a broad geographical area, extending from Cornwall to Norfolk in the UK and from Finistère to the Somme in France (Figure A1). **Specifically the eligible area for cross-border cooperation is comprised of 27 NUTS III areas.** In France these include: Somme, Seine-Maritime, Calvados, Manche, Côtes d'Armor, Finistère, Ille-et-Vilaine. In England they include Norfolk, Suffolk, Southend-on-Sea, Thurrock, Essex, Brighton and Hove, East Sussex, West Sussex, Portsmouth, Southampton, Hampshire, Isle of Wight, Medway, Kent, Bournemouth and Poole, Dorset, Cornwall and Isles of Scilly, Plymouth, Torbay, and Devon. Under the adjacency rule permitting support of up to 20% of total programme expenditure, the following areas are also included in the programme area: the French departments of Oise, Eure, Orne, Morbihan and Pas-de-Calais and the English counties of Somerset, Wiltshire, Surrey and Cambridgeshire. **Administratively, the area is comprised of 7 French departments** bordering the Channel and **20 English counties and unitary authorities** bordering either the Channel or the North Sea.

The overall eligible area covers a **territory of 81,771.9 km²**. The French side is relatively consistent in terms of size of geographical territories. In contrast, the English side has territories ranging from 61km² to 6,561 km². Overall, the area has one of the highest population concentrations in Europe with slightly over **15 million inhabitants**. The area has an urban-rural system with well distributed university and service sector infrastructures. However, the economic influence of the respective **capital cities of London and Paris** is also considerable on the eligible area.

The France-(Channel)-England 2007-2013 Operational Programme's strategic objective is:

"to support the emergence of a common space of citizenship, a sense of belonging to a cross-border area with a unique identity, through the development of durable cooperation between partners on both sides of the cross-border zone, in a threefold perspective of business innovation and economic competitiveness, social cohesion, and sustainable development." (Operational Programme, p.56)

The programme belongs to the Type 2 of cross-border programmes, namely programmes including only old borders and with a relatively weak starting position in terms of cooperation (as measured by the 2000-20066 cooperation index). The **context conditions** indicate a medium to low level of cooperation in previous programmes. The setting is highly institutionalised but with mixed institutional power. Development is balanced, there are low levels of connectivity and average levels of diversity. Population density is however quite different on both sides of the eligible area (Table A1).

Programme Governance is primarily the responsibility of the Managing Authority and the programme's Monitoring Committee. The latter is jointly chaired by the Président of the Région Haute-Normandie, the Managing Authority, and the representative of the British government. It is comprised of 16 representatives from each Member State.

For France these include the Président of the Conseil Régional of Bretagne, the Président of the Conseil Régional of Basse-Normandie, the Président of the Conseil Régional of Haute-Normandie, the Président of the Conseil Régional of Picardie, or their representatives, the Président of the Conseil général of Finistère, the Président of the Conseil général of the Côtes d'Armor, the Président of the Conseil général of Ille-et-Vilaine, the Président of the Conseil général of Manche, the Président of the Conseil général of Calvados, the Président of the Conseil général of Seine-Maritime, the Président of the Conseil général of Somme or their representative, the Préfet of the Haute-Normandie region, who coordinates the programme, or the representative of the Managing authority, the Regional Council of Haute-Normandie.

For England they include four representatives for each of the three regions (South West, South East, East of England), of which one representative of each Regional Development Agency; a representative of the Communities and Local Government (CLG).

Decision-making is undertaken by the Managing Authority after obtaining the opinions of all the members of the Monitoring Committee on a consensus basis.

The focus on the maritime dimension of the Channel area provides the programme with an underpinning rationale for cooperation for environmental protection and enhancement of the area's shared natural resources. However, it is less clear as to the shared value of joint action in relation to other types of environmental protection activities, such as those relating to energy efficiency, eco-technologies or forestry management for example, as the need for and benefits from cross-border cooperation are much less readily apparent.

The Operational Programme is **financially large**: it has a total budget of EUR 326 million to which the European Union contributes with an ERDF amount of EUR 173 million (this compares to an average of EUR 100 million for Strand A programmes).

Figure A1. Map of the eligible area

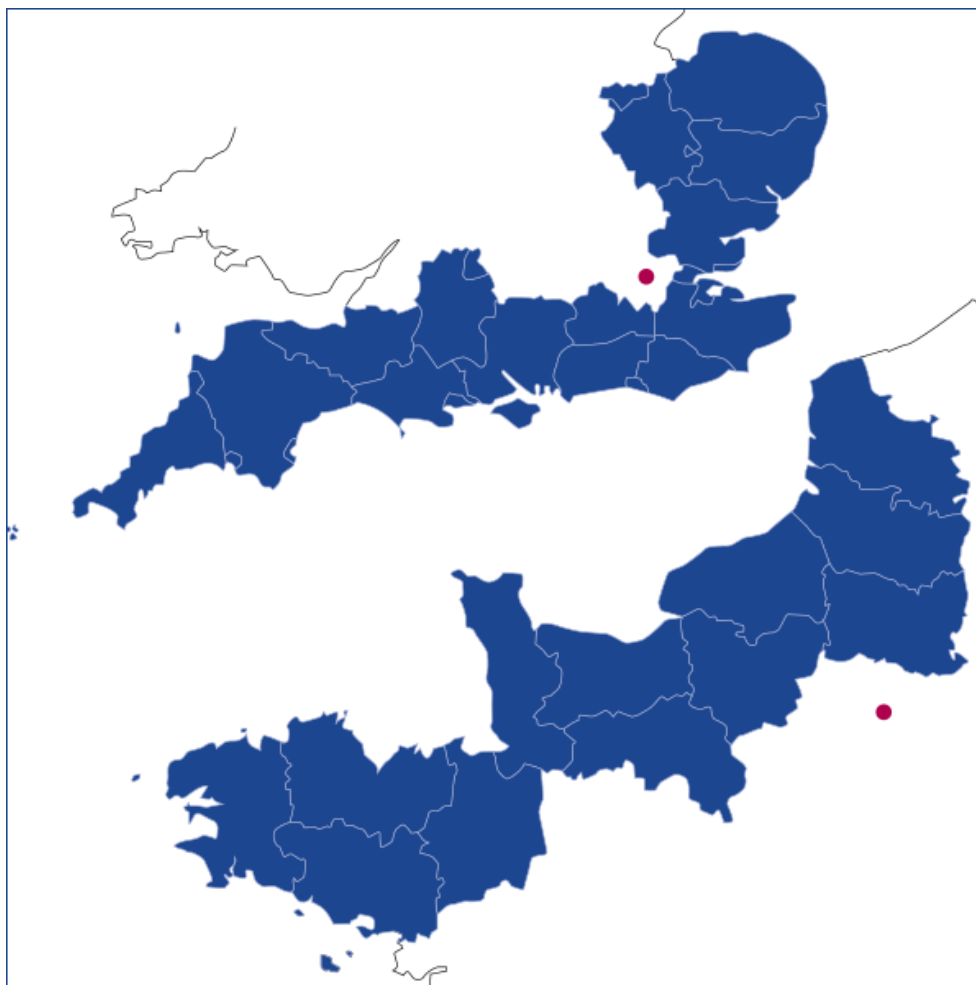


Table A1. Context conditions in Type 2 cross-border cooperation programmes

Type	Operational programme	Border	History	Institutionalisation	Development	Institutional power	Density	Connectivity	Diversity
Type 2 Old internal borders - low degree of cooperation	Spain-France	External	Old	Institutionalized	Unbalanced	Mixed	Different	Average	Average
	Italy France Maritime	Internal	Intermediate	Partly institutionalized	Unbalanced	Mixed	Different	Average	Average
	2 Seas	Internal	Recent	Partly institutionalized	Unbalanced	Decentralized	Different	Average	Average
	France (Channel) – England	Internal	Recent	Institutionalized	Balanced	Mixed	Different	Low	Average
	Italy-Austria	Internal	Old	Partly institutionalized	Unbalanced	Mixed	Different	High	Average
	Fehmarnbeltregion	Internal	Old	Not institutionalized	Balanced	Decentralized	Low	Low	Low
	Greece-Italy	External	Old	Institutionalized	Unbalanced	Mixed	High	Low	Low
	Ireland - Wales	Internal	Intermediate	Institutionalized	Unbalanced	Decentralized	Low	Low	Average
	Grande Région	Internal	Old	Institutionalized	Unbalanced	Decentralized	Different	High	Average
	Flanders-Netherlands	Internal	Old	Not institutionalized	Balanced	Mixed	High	High	Low

Source: ADE, based on One-page summaries

Table A2. Thematic priorities for Type 2 programmes in Strand A¹

Operational programme	RDTI	Environmental protection and enhancement	Capacity building	Information society	Transport	Tourism	Culture	Urban & Rural regeneration	Access to empl. social inclusion, etc.	Investment in social infrastructure	Mobilisation for reforms - emp.&incl.	TA	Other	Total
Spain-France	42,7	17,3	0,3	2,1	14,6	39,0	13,9	2,4	5,6	21,2	2,7	-	9,2	171,1
Italy France Maritime	25,3	30,7	1,3	6,8	30,6	-	14,8	1,8	-	6,6	-	1,6	-	119,5
2 Seas	27,3	45,4	2,2	1,7	18,0	16,6	29,8	1,4	14,9	5,6	1,2	9,2	-	173,3
France (Channel) – England	50,0	56,8	2,6	3,8	2,6	7,5	25,6	1,7	7,6	-	0,6	13,2	-	172,0
Italy-Austria	11,4	13,3	0,2	4,0	0,7	12,7	5,5	2,0	3,0	0,6	4,0	-	-	57,2
Fehmarnbeltregion	4,0	0,9	1,5	-	1,9	1,7	1,1	-	0,9	2,0	-	8,9	-	22,9
Greece-Italy	22,7	9,3	-	30,2	4,0	4,4	10,4	-	-	-	-	3,3	-	84,3
Ireland - Wales	27,6	12,2	-	-	-	-	-	7,5	1,7	-	-	3,2	-	52,2
Grande Région	3,3	26,5	8,1	1,9	7,8	8,0	11,7	2,8	4,9	13,7	2,2	6,3	2,5	99,7
Flanders-Netherlands	21,8	26,6	-	0,5	7,4	9,8	9,6	7,5	4,0	0,7	-	5,7	-	93,5
Total Type 2	236,1	239,0	16,3	50,9	87,8	99,7	122,3	27,0	42,6	50,4	10,6	51,4	11,7	1.045,7

Source: ADE, based on "Final version of the database produced under the WP13 of ex-post evaluation ERDF 2007-2013, DB_WP13_july_BE"

Table A2 above illustrates that the programme's budgetary share of environmental protection and enhancement as a thematic priority is considerably higher than all other equivalent Type 2 programmes in Strand A.

The Programme is structured along the following 4 main priorities (Table A3):

Priority 1: Reinforce the sense of belonging to a common space of citizenship and raise awareness of common interests (10% of total funding)

This priority focuses on programme **objective 1**, 'promote mutual learning of language and culture', and **objective 2**, 'reinforce the instruments of mutual understanding through the sharing of approaches and the identification of common issues'.

Priority 2: Build partnerships for cross-border economic development and centres of excellence (31% of total funding)

This priority focuses on programme **objective 3**, 'building partnerships for cross-border economic development and centres of excellence', **objective 4**, 'support the

¹ The PEACE III programme has been excluded from this picture, due to its specific character: it invests only in social infrastructure.

creation of new enterprises and services for business' and **objective 5**, 'promote durable cooperation in maritime activities'.

Priority 3: Build an attractive region to live in and visit (23% of total funding)

This priority focuses on programme **objective 6**, 'jointly experiment solutions to social inclusion problems', **objective 7**, 'shared cultural and heritage related activities' and **objective 8**, 'develop tourism and diversify the range of tourist activities available'.

Priority 4: Ensure a sustainable environmental development of the common space (31% of total funding)

This priority focuses on **objective 9**, 'promote renewable energies', **objective 10**, 'ensure a balanced management of the environment and raise awareness about environmental issues' and **objective 11**, 'mitigate and manage risks of environmental damage'.

**Table A3. Priority Axes in Interreg IVA programme
France (Channel)-England**

Priority Axis	EU Investment	National Public Contribution	Total Public Contribution
Reinforce the sense of belonging to a common space of citizenship and raise awareness of common interests	EUR 17 million	EUR 16 million	EUR 33 million
Build partnerships for cross-border economic development and centres of excellence	EUR 54 million	EUR 42 million	EUR 96 million
Build an attractive region to live in and visit	EUR 40 million	33 million	EUR 73 million
Ensure a sustainable environmental development of the common space	EUR 52 million	EUR 43 million	EUR 95 million
Technical Assistance	EUR 10 million	EUR 3 million	EUR 13 million
Total	EUR 173 million	EUR 134 million	EUR 307 million

Source: France (Channel)-England Operational Programme 2007-13.

2. Methodology

The team has developed a methodology to address the evaluation questions that takes into account the general finding from Task 1 that the quality of indicators and information in the Operational Programmes and Annual Implementation Reports is not sufficient to robustly assess achievements of the programme. The main way to tackle this challenge lies in collecting additional qualitative information from Managing Authorities, stakeholders in the cross-border region, and from people and organisations involved in projects funded by the programme. Deepening the analysis of the allocation of resources spent and of the types of activities supported, and an analysis of projects database with a focus on environment protection also contributes to an assessment of the results achieved by the programme. This helps create a qualitative picture on results achieved by programme, in the form of a narrative rather than of verified indicators.

A field visit of 5 days, from 21 to 25 September 2015, has taken place in order to collect additional documents and data and to interview Managing Authorities from the programme and from one ERDF programme, as well as some of the main stakeholders involved in programme implementation or as project beneficiaries. Additionally, telephone interviews were conducted with the UK lead partners of three projects. The selection of projects has been done before the visit through an analysis of the projects database and documentation from the programme. The cooperation of the programme Secretariat has been very helpful to organize the schedule of visits and get commitment of stakeholders. The full list of interviewed people is in [Annex 3](#).

3. Answers to the evaluation questions

This section responds to the evaluation questions listed in the introduction². Each subsection starts with the question copied from the terms of reference and then includes the analysis of the issue treated in the evaluation question.

3.1. Achievements and impacts of the programme

EVALUATION QUESTION

b) What has been delivered via co-operation, and what is its impact (e.g. in terms of R&D and innovation, enhanced administrative capacity, or better environmental status)?

The 2007-2013 France (Channel) - England Operational Programme is a maritime programme for which the Managing Authority is Région Haute-Normandie. It is the fourth generation of community financial support aiming at reinforcing the economic and social integration of the border area. The programme belongs to the Type 2 of cross-border programmes, namely programmes including only old borders and with a relatively weak starting position in terms of cooperation (as measured by the 2000-2006 cooperation index). The context conditions indicate a medium to low level of cooperation in previous programmes. The setting is highly institutionalised but with mixed institutional power. Development is balanced, there are low levels of connectivity and average levels of diversity. Population density is however quite different on both sides of the eligible area. The Operational Programme is financially large: it has a total budget of EUR 326 million to which the European Union contributes with an ERDF amount of EUR 173 million (this compares to an average of EUR 100 million for Strand A programmes).

3.1.1. What has been delivered via co-operation?

The programme has delivered a total of 55 projects with an environmental theme for a budget of EUR 102 million, of which EUR 53 million was provided by the ERDF. In total, environmental projects represent over a third of all projects supported through the CBC programme and are the second largest item of expenditure of the programme behind economic and innovation projects. The vast majority of environment projects have been funded under Priority Axis 4 (*Ensure sustainable environmental development of the common space*) which is exclusively focused on the environment as a theme of intervention. However, a small number of environmentally themed projects have also been supported through Priority Axis 2 (*Build partnerships for cross-border economic development and centres of excellence*).

These projects can be categorized under the following 4 main headings according to their objectives, activities and expected results³:

² As mentioned in Section 1, the order of questions a) and b) has been switched in order to first provide an analysis of programme's achievements and impacts, which can be referred to when discussing impacts on cooperation more specifically.

³ Headings derived from internal review undertaken on behalf of MA.

- Projects targeting a **more sustainable management of the Channel area's natural heritage**;
- Projects focused on **eco-friendly construction, energy efficiency in buildings and sustainable transport**;
- Projects proposing **innovative solutions and services** leading to a more **environmentally sustainable economy**;
- Projects that integrated a **transversal awareness-raising component** and which were targeted at specific stakeholders (including the public) to incorporate **sustainable development in behaviours and decision-making**.

Annex 2 provides an overview of projects supported under the environment theme.

The examination of this portfolio of projects generates the following insights:

1. The focus of almost half (23) of the environment themed projects is on **research activities** generated through the **bottom-up approach** to project development favoured by the programme. **Universities and research centres** feature heavily as lead partners in these projects. Their dominance is illustrated by the fact the original programme result indicator for "number of research projects on environmental topics" was 5 projects.
2. Generally speaking, there appears to have been a **strengthening of the cooperation dimension of projects** funded in the 2007-2013 programme in comparison to predecessor programmes. This has been helped by the inclusion of four joint cooperation criteria (*development, implementation, staffing and financing*) in the 2007-2013 programming period; at least two of which must be demonstrated by all projects to secure funding through the programme.
3. **Project outputs and results are varied** and include the exchange of practices, the development of shared operational tools and common analysis of shared environmental problems and development opportunities. Despite the engagement of various practitioner stakeholders, it is difficult to see how project results have been incorporated into policy and practice in many instances.
4. Project results are relatively piecemeal and ad hoc in the sense that they do not appear to contribute to a **strategic cross-border approach** to the management of common problems and development opportunities. This may partly be attributed to the absence of a shared political basis on the part of the French and UK national Government's to engage in substantive collaborative activities within the Channel area.
5. There appear to have been **significant variations between planned and allocated programme budget resources against selected thematic codes**. For example, the budget share for '*promotion of biodiversity and nature protection*' was six times more important than anticipated when the original allocation was planned. This can be attributed to the bottom-up dimension that characterizes project development within the programme context, a feature that is viewed as a value-added feature of Interreg programmes in general.

6. **Initiatives to capitalise knowledge generated through INTERREG projects** is evident in the development of clusters of environmental projects; **3C** (water management and quality), **Channel Mor** (marine renewable energy), **ECOBEE** (eco-construction and energy efficiency) and **PEGASEAS** (marine governance). These are potentially significant developments in shifting the focus of the programme from ad hoc to more potentially strategic cross-border interventions in terms of environmental impact. However, that will require a different ethos on cooperation to be developed by the respective national Governments.

The 2007-2013 programme is the 4th iteration of cross-border cooperation between the two regions. Each generation of the programme has been characterised by objectives focusing on intangible aspects of cross-border cooperation such as promoting understanding of common issues (Operational Plan, 2007-2013). In the predecessor programme of 2000-2006, the objective of “*supporting sustainable development of the area*” is considered to have at least raised awareness and promoted understanding of relevant issues despite, as the 2007-2013 OP acknowledges, “*not resulting in particularly concrete applications*”. That trend towards intangibles in the focus of projects remains evident in the 2007-2013 programme and, as such, the OP suggests that their “*positive effects must be expected to be limited*”.

That situation is reflected in the programme-level indicators, which are insufficient to characterise the programme’s achievements in these regards, as is illustrated in Table 1 (see section 3.6 for further discussion of this issue).

Table 1. Outputs and Results of Interreg IVA France (Channel) –England Programme in environmental protection

Environment	Outputs	Target	Value
	Number of projects encouraging and improving shared protection and management of the environment	20	23
	Cooperation activities for the promotion of sustainable energies	10	6
	Cooperation activities for the promotion of energy efficiency	3	0
	Cooperation agreements between environment agencies regarding crisis management	5	0
	Results		
	Number of research projects on environmental themes	5	15
	Number of eco-enterprises participating in and/or benefiting from projects supported as part of the programme	30	138
	Number of research projects on energy efficiency	3	0
	Number of cooperation tools jointly developed for a balanced management of the environment and biodiversity	15	27
	Number of cooperation tools jointly developed as part of the programme	5	8

3.1.2. What is the impact of the programme?

The focus on "*lightweight actions*" such as exchange of experience and transfer of policy knowledge and approaches means that there is no real scope for assessing the direct impact of the programme in terms of environmental protection and enhancement. The "*lightweight*" nature of many of the project activities funded through the programme, such as exchange of experience and transfer of policy knowledge and approaches, makes it extremely difficult to directly attribute project, and by extension, programme impact in terms of environmental protection. Consequently, the programme's impact is somewhat more amorphous and intangible, located within a diverse range of project achievements. Box 1 below provides a snapshot of such achievements as they relate specifically to the implementation of **more sustainable management of the natural heritage in the Channel area**.

**Box 1: Implementation of more sustainable management of the
natural heritage of the Channel area:**

Types of achievements include:

Common tools for understanding and management of natural heritage including knowledge of marine ecosystems, economic activities and regulations via interactive on-line tools (atlas, maps for management of marine resources) and targeting key stakeholders;

Technical tools and models to minimize and better manage risks to the aquatic environment (watersheds, groundwater, rivers, estuaries, sea) including computerized geophysical models facilitating understanding of climate change and impact on quality and quantity of groundwater in watersheds in the Channel area;

New approaches to understanding and managing risks and resources including collaboration and consultation with farmers based in Channel area wetlands to enhance these stakeholders' environmental management capacity via networking, advice and dissemination of good practice;

Protection of sensitive spaces and species through restoration and protection of 300 hectares of wetlands and restoration and protection of biodiversity through joint action plans.

Source : Programme documentation; KEEP Database.

The programme's most recent AIR indicates that three projects were closed within the framework of Priority 4 in 2014 (SEACAS; CORDIALE and AQUAMANICHE). Each of these projects is illustrative of the different objectives pursued under that Priority and of the types of impacts that the programme has facilitated as a result of ERDF support.

SEACAS aimed to meet Objective 1 ("*Promote renewable energy sources and energy efficiency*") by building a cross-Channel network of climate energy ambassadors in participating regions to assist these regions to promote sustainable energy. CORDIALE aimed to meet Objective 2 ("*Ensure a balanced management of the environment and raise awareness about environmental issues*") by promoting and preserving landscapes in the cross-border region through involvement of a wider pool of actors in decision-making processes. Finally, AQUAMANICHE focused on Objective 3 ("*Mitigate and manage risks of environmental damage*") by creating a water risk management tool for water management companies in the region.

All three of these projects appear to have achieved their expected results in terms of producing toolkits and associated dissemination activities. However the 2014 AIR does note that AQUAMANCHE's interactions between project partners and water management companies failed to meet expectations as tools to manage risks associated with cogeneration proved impossible to develop (AIR, 2014, p.58).

The focus of the majority of funded projects is on facilitating better understanding of the complexity of particular environmental problems and on establishing a convergence of approaches to deal with these problems. In essence, the programme's broad environmental aim is to develop structures that can contribute towards establishing:

- **Comprehensive and integrated management of the natural resources and common goods** of the Channel area;
- Coherent **cross-border governance** of the area;
- Measures to help **protect species or habitats in danger** within the cross-border region.

However, the sum of programme impacts does not convince that it has been especially effective in achieving that ambition. Our interview with the MA/JTS confirmed that there was limited involvement of state organisations with regulatory functions, either in project delivery or in dissemination. Moreover, there is little discernible evidence of integration of project results into policy development and implementation. This problem is exacerbated by the absence of cross-border governance mechanisms into which project outputs can be integrated to contribute to promoting the Priority 4 objectives in a cohesive fashion. In the absence of a strategic context, backed by the advocacy of influential government stakeholders on either side of the Channel area, the prospects of projects contributing to integrated management and governance in a sustained, long term fashion are not encouraging.

A good example of a project with applied practical impact is outlined in Box 2.

Box 2: Valuing Ecosystems Services in the Western Channel (VALMER)

VALMER was an eleven partner, EUR 4.7 million project which ran from Sept 1st 2012 to March 31st 2015. Its aim was to examine how improved marine ecosystem services assessment could support effective and informed marine management and planning. The project was implemented within six case-study sites in the Channel area to test methodologies for ecosystems services evaluation. An important feature of the project was the engagement of local practitioner organisations (including local government organisations and regional marine authorities) in scenarios for the application of the methodologies in real-life situations. As such, VALMER is one good example of a research project funded by the programme that has a practical applied focus of value to a range of stakeholders.

The project is also a good example of enhancing collaboration between different scientific communities within the academic partners because of the focus on working within interdisciplinary teams consisting of environmental economists, marine and social scientists. Their development of the novel 'trriage' method to define the scope of ecosystems services assessments and incorporate scenarios into these assessments is viewed as useful for stakeholders.

Project achievements have been diverse and include:

- A series of technical reports documenting the main results of the project

regarding methodologies for valuation of ecosystems services and related issues;

- 'Lessons learned' documents and advice notes on the ecosystems valuation process and methodologies;
- A series of public-facing multi-media outputs and an e-training package for marine and coastal professionals wishing to improve their knowledge about the ecosystems services approach, methods for assessment, stakeholder engagement and scenario building.

As noted elsewhere in this report, the challenges for cooperation created by relative disengagement between national Governments in relation to marine governance was also commented upon by the project interviewee.

Source : Lead Partner interview; project documentation.

3.2. Impacts of the programme on cooperation

EVALUATION QUESTION

a) To what extent has co-operation been enhanced? What barriers to co-operation have been removed? What is the evidence for the contribution of Interreg programmes?

3.2.1 To what extent has co-operation been enhanced?

Facilitating greater cross-border cooperation to address common problems and take advantage of shared development opportunities is the underpinning rationale of the programme. However, that cooperation has not necessarily been particularly evident in predecessor programmes. Lessons from the 2000-2006 programme highlight that the strategic needs of the common area and the nature of its dynamics have not all been identified and endorsed. Moreover, the Operational Programme notes that:

*"[t]here is a contrast between the combined demographic and economic weight of this area at a European level, and the relatively low level of cooperation and joint activities being undertaken. **Reducing this gap remains a major challenge for the cohesion, growth and quality of development in this area of North-West Europe.**"* (Operational Programme, p.52, emphasis added).

The absence of joint governmental structures at the CBC level to facilitate better cooperation has already been noted in the preceding section. Despite the absence of such structures, it can be stated that certain critical design features of the programme have been instrumental in ensuring that cooperation in the cross border area has been enhanced to some degree. These features include the requirement that supported projects meet at least two of the following criteria: joint development; joint implementation; joint staff and joint funding. However, **much of that cooperation appears to be relatively ad hoc and opportunistic as opposed to being strategically driven.** Nevertheless, there are some discernible types of collaboration that the programme has encouraged, based on examination of projects contacted within the context of the current study.

An important element of improved cooperation is **institutional** in nature. Specifically, the programme has enabled partners on both sides of the Channel area to either begin a collaboration or develop an existing collaborative relationship still further through funding support for their project. Cooperation has also been enhanced through the inclusion of **a wider range of stakeholder groups** in project activities. This is particularly evident when a project is in its second iteration of support through the programme. This type of enhanced cooperation were evident in one of the projects we communicated with in the context of the current study, as shown in Box 3 below.

Box 3: Project Example of Enhanced Cooperation

ECOfab2 is a 15 partner project aiming to produce knowledge and skills in eco-construction, and in eco-citizenship. This is done via exchanges between networks of professional builders, vocational trainees and by developing technical skills regarding renewable energies and energy efficiencies for buildings. The network of actors involved has been extended in the second generation of the project proving the real interest for professionals both in training and in green building fields. As such, the cooperation has been improved as the second generation of the project included commonly organized events (not mirroring events as was the case in the first generation of the project).

Source: Project Interviews and KEEP Database

These are, however, snapshots of enhanced cooperation rather than a systematic portrayal of the reality of that phenomenon. It can be argued that much of the cooperation enabled through the programme focuses on **joint interest/need identification** (resulting in analysis or mapping to better understand the nature of that need) and the **sharing of expertise for region-specific solutions to address joint interests/needs**. The extent to which projects are delivering **joint solutions** to address these joint interests/needs is less clear-cut. That is partly attributable to the distinctive governance arrangements on either side of the Channel area, which are largely shaped by the two Member States' national Governments (see below).

3.2.2 What barriers to cooperation have been removed?

A fundamental barrier to cooperation relates to the **distinctive administrative-political structures** on the French and UK sides of the Channel which are highly influential in determining the area's governance arrangements. These structures appear to operate largely independently of each other despite the harmonizing intentions of EC Directives and policies. Management of the marine basin is a case in point. There appear to be few, if any, mechanisms for information exchange or shared management initiatives emanating from either national Government regarding the Channel area. For example, zones for marine protection are not defined in the same way. As a consequence, projects funded through the CBC programme (and other relevant Interreg programmes which incorporate the border area) act as proxy cooperation mechanisms, albeit ones without any particularly obvious strategic underpinnings in many cases.

Viewed within that challenging overarching administrative context, the programme has nevertheless succeeded in removing or reducing some important barriers to cooperation. These include the **removal of disincentives to cooperate due to lack of funding** opportunities to support joint cross-border activities. The fact that the programme exists and that stakeholders have been prepared to engage with it in project development and implementation is an important indicator of success in that regard.

Barriers associated with **language** have also been removed as a consequence of the programme. On a practical level, this has occurred through provision of translation services to enable partners to work together cohesively and communicate project findings and related outputs to different target groups.

Closely related to that, the programme has helped reduce **communication barriers** in terms of how complex ideas are conveyed between different professional stakeholder groups (e.g. interdisciplinary researchers/scientists). Similarly, communication barriers between stakeholders and non-specialist target groups have also been reduced via the programme.

3.2.3 What is the evidence for the contribution of Interreg programmes?

The main sources of evidence for the contribution of the CBC programme is in the achievements of projects (as documented in the KEEP database and project documentation), together with interviews conducted as part of the current study. One example of the programme's contribution is illustrated in Box 4 below.

Box 4: An example of the programme's contribution to the removal of some barriers

SETARMS involved the merging of two separate projects to find effective solutions to dredging sediment management in the Channel area in light of increasingly stringent regulatory requirements. Cooperation has been enhanced through:

- **individual to individual relations and dynamics**, participatory decision-making mechanisms after discussion with partners to be empowered.
- **establishing a cooperative relationship between practitioner authorities and researchers/scientists** in the field of dredging, enabling shared understanding of each others backgrounds and priorities.

The **SETARMS** project experienced and helped resolve a number of the barriers discussed in the preceding section. Specifically:

- It was challenging for the range of different stakeholder organisations (public authorities, universities and their research laboratories and a private company) involved in the project **to understand and relate to their respective objectives, perspectives, methodologies and vocabularies**. This was partly overcome by the lead partner's role at the centre of a network of actors in the field of dredging and the development of common understanding through comparative analysis of regulatory, socio-economic and technical issues.
- The issue of **language barriers** (especially in the field of technical vocabulary) was removed by the use of professional translation services.

However, a significant barrier for cooperation which the project has not been able to satisfactorily resolve has been a lack of involvement of port authorities from the UK (public, trust or private) or France (public) because of divergent governance and structuring arrangements for dredging. Thus the key weakness of the project was an inability to involve port authorities beyond indirect engagement through presentations and contacts.

Source : Project Interview

3.3. Impacts on learning, knowledge transfer and capacity building

EVALUATION QUESTION

c) What learning has been generated during the implementation of the CBC programme? Who has benefited? From which stakeholders to which other stakeholders has knowledge and capacity been transferred?

3.3.1 What learning has been generated during the implementation of the CBC programme?

Many of the environmental projects supported through the programme have focused on knowledge production of various types involving university researchers and other institutional stakeholders. This is considered by the MA/JTS to have helped consolidate and expand the knowledge base for addressing maritime aspects of the cross-border area.

The learning generated during implementation of the programme is of various types. It includes:

- **Scientific learning** in the form of both primary and secondary data relating to the specific environmental issues or challenges which provide the focus of specific projects in relation to specific sectors (see the CLIMAWAT project described in Box 5 for an example of this type of learning);
- **Operational learning** which is sector specific and has been applied by stakeholders to inform decision-making processes, influence the design of relevant public policies, and develop procedures and training materials;
- **Interactional learning** through peer-to-peer and other stakeholder networking via project meetings, seminars and conferences;
- **Managerial learning** through capacity-building for stakeholders responsible for co-ordinating projects funded through the programme.

There is a general perception amongst interviewed project partners and the MA/JTS that partners involved in projects have positive perceptions of outputs and results obtained. Generated knowledge has enabled relevant stakeholders and other actors to better understand and describe important environmental challenges, mainly in the field of maritime and coastal sustainable management, as well as in the fields of water management and quality and watershed management. The development of such knowledge has been beneficial to stakeholders in terms of developing research capacity, formulating applied responses to particular challenges and opportunities (for example, via tools and processes) and the transmission to specialized target groups and the general public.

There has been real transfer of knowledge between partners, including methods harmonization, adoption of common protocols for the observation of the area, crossed approaches (e.g. in the field of the water quality, measures to be adopted are not at a CBC basis but at the level of watershed, etc.)

Involved partners have also gained knowledge regarding the main environmental issues of significance to the cooperation area (including their potential for socio-economic development – eco-systemic services, renewable energies, sustainable agriculture and consumption, etc.), as well as on ways and means to address them. The general perception is that a great deal of detailed and specialized knowledge was synchronized, produced and disseminated.

Additionally, French project leaders attest that their capacities to implement CBC projects has been reinforced through participation in the programme. It is worth noting that this does not appear to have been as much in evidence for the UK side of the Channel area. This is because of public administration restructuring leading to loss of partners at the end of the programming. We observe that coordination and management of the projects are not functionally integrated by administrative structures of the partners because projects managers are in temporary occupation during the implementation of projects.

Box 5: Adapting to the Impacts of Climate Change on Groundwater Quantity and Quality (CLIMAWAT)

CLIMAWAT was a 3 year research project between the University of Brighton (Lead Partner), the University of East Anglia, the Université de Brest, the Université de Rennes and the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS). It addressed the impacts of changing climate on the amount of rainwater recharge to major fractured aquifers in chalk and granite catchments in Patcham and Ploemeur. Collaborative arrangements were found with policy and practitioner organisations via an advisory group of statutory environmental agencies and water industry companies. As part of its activities, the project aimed to help define future aquifer management policy and address issues of relevance under the Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC).

The project included an extensive programme of fieldwork whereby staff from the French partner organisations worked in the UK catchment and UK partner staff worked in the French catchment. Much of the collaboration involved using similar techniques to address issues within each partner's catchment. Furthermore, extended collaboration between the University of Rennes and the University of east Anglia over the DTS analysis of fracture hosted flow has resulted in several joint publications. The lead partner also reports in interview that the project results are helping to inform end-user strategy work being undertaken by English Water Authorities, although the extent of that will take time to evaluate.

Sources: Project website; Project Final Report; Lead Partner interview.

As noted in section 3.1, the programme has developed a cluster approach to environmental projects relating to water management and quality (3C), marine renewable energy (Channel Mor) and eco-construction and energy efficiency (ECOBEE). Aside from these, the best example of the programme capitalising on knowledge generated via thematically linked projects is the PEGASEAS capitalisation project. This is a useful way to generate and disseminate knowledge in a way that can add value to the support provided to individual projects through the programme. The focus and results of the PEGASEAS project are outlined in Box 6.

Box 6: Capitalising on learning through the IVA programme - PEGASEAS

PEGASEAS was a one-year knowledge capitalisation project aiming to identify common governance outcomes, outputs and lessons learnt from a suite of relevant IVA Channel area projects of relevance to effective governance of the Channel ecosystem. These included projects on biodiversity, ecosystem management, marine conservation and planning, coastal management, blue growth, managing human use of the Channel, and scientific research. The project has produced a number of distinctive outputs that capitalise on knowledge and learning generated as a result of the relevant suite of projects. These include:

A report titled '***Towards a Better Governance of the Channel Ecosystem***' which captures lessons from the project regarding *marine ecosystems dynamics and management, the management and use of information and data, pressure and activity on the marine environment, governance at multiple scales in the Channel, partnerships, and communication and stakeholders involvement.*

A report titled '***Pathways towards Effective Governance of the English Channel***' aimed at policymakers involved in the marine and coastal environment. Its thematic focus included conservation, biodiversity, marine planning and shipping issues with particular links to the Marine Strategy Framework Directive, the Maritime Spatial Planning Directive and the Common Fisheries Policy.

An **assessment of current governance arrangements for the Channel** which illustrates their complexity and identification of where best practice drawn from the IVA suite of projects can be targeted to improve governance arrangements.

3 Cross Channel Forums examining various aspects of Channel governance. These are viewed by the lead partner as useful in bringing together a range of different stakeholders to help establish conditions for future joint working. However, the value of these forums is likely to dissipate over time if further resources cannot be found to support them now that the PEGASEAS project has terminated.

Dissemination of project outputs in the form of **videos and podcasts** focusing on specific topics covered within the project.

Identification of what the **general public feels to be the most important areas for English Channel-based work in terms of funding priorities** (based on a survey of 2000 people with 50% of the sample on each side of the Channel).

Overall, the PEGASEAS project captures meta-level learning in terms of the scientific, interactional and operational types described above.

Source : Lead Partner Interview; project documentation

3.3.2 Who has benefited?

The support provided by the programme to funded projects has resulted in a number of broad categories of beneficiaries. The most prevalent of these are the **universities and other public research institutions** that collectively make up the majority of project lead partners in relation to the environment theme in the programme. For example, **CHRONEXPO** examined chronic exposure of marine organisms to industrial contaminants in the Channel area and the projects achievements were heavily weighed towards academic and practical capacity-building through the appointment of 5 PhD students, applied experimentation to generate useful knowledge relating to the issue (5 experiments relating to long-term exposure to contaminants) and implementation of 6 measurement protocols of biological markers.

Other beneficiaries are the variety of non-academic partners involved in projects who are stakeholders in relation to the challenges or opportunities that particular projects seek to address. These include:

- **Non-Governmental Organisations** (for example, the West country Rivers Trust and the Cornwell Wildlife Trust in relation to cluster of projects **3C**);
- **Local Government administrations** (for example, Isle of Wight Council for project **BEEMS** and Medway Council for project **Bridge** and Bretagne Développement Innovation in relation to project **CHANNEL MOR**);
- **Sectoral associations and networks** (for example, the Association of the Channel Local Ports in relation to project **SETARMS**)
- The **general public** within the CBC in cases where information about particular environmental issues is being disseminated to that target group to raise awareness;
- **Private sector organisations and trainees** (for example in relation to **ECOfab2** relating to renewable energy and energy efficiency in buildings).

3.3.3. From which stakeholders to which other stakeholders has knowledge and capacity been transferred?

Knowledge and capacity has mainly been transferred between **researchers and the scientific community** in the programme area. There is also a discernible path of knowledge transfer between **researchers and operational partners** in projects who are interested in helping public and private bodies to deal with particular environmental challenges. A further transfer of knowledge has taken place between projects' **operational partners and the public and other target audiences** as mentioned in the previous section. In a number of instances it is difficult to see where knowledge to address specific issues and build capacity has been transferred beyond a relatively tightly coupled pool of stakeholders. There is merit in considering whether there may be scope to disseminate knowledge more widely in some instances in the form of more knowledge capitalisation projects that would serve as a potentially more enduring legacy of funding through the programme. We are aware that some steps have been taken in that regard in the 2007-2013 programme, notably through the PEGASEAS project discussed above.

3.4. Sustainability of learning and cooperation

EVALUATION QUESTION

d) What is the likely future for such learning mechanisms and co-operation? Will its sustainability depend on future EU financing?

3.4.1. What is the likely future for such learning mechanisms and co-operation?

The future of learning mechanisms and cooperation in the field of the environment is largely dependent on new Interreg initiatives (or other financing sources, mainly at EU level, such as Framework Research programme). This is because of the need to invest in fundamental science and in popularization/translation of main lessons learnt. Several project leaders noted that cooperation and exchange between partners outside of the Interreg projects does not follow the same dynamic. Networks exist but individual stakeholders prefer to focus on their own specific interests rather than work as cooperatively as is encouraged through the cross border programme. Despite this apparent situation, the sustainability of learning mechanisms is potentially more viable for the scientific community. This is because networks exist and common knowledge and relations between individuals and institutions are perceived by these stakeholders to be sufficiently solid to endure. Stakeholders also question whether the environment remains as much of a priority for Interreg as it was in the 2007-13 programme. For example, in the new OP this priority was strongly modified (thematically and from a budgetary point of view). According to MA/JTS the key to ensure sustainability is political involvement and will on the part of influential institutional stakeholders. More generally, the scope for on-going cooperation is threatened by a potential NO vote as the outcome of the forthcoming referendum as to whether the UK should remain a member of the EU.

Sustainability also depends on the integration of knowledge, practices and approaches into public policies in each territory with the aim of obtaining common governance arrangements of the key environmental (and other) issues. Clusters of projects in the 2007-2013 programme have enabled a cross-fertilization between projects, identifying knowledge and practices of high potential to be integrated into governance models for

the CBC area. However, the sustainability of mechanisms depends mainly on continuing support within the new programming period.

3.4.2. Will its sustainability depend on future EU financing?

The 2007-2013 CBC programme has promoted an integrated approach to environmental knowledge at the Channel area level (the development of a coherent and integrated vision on issues and ways to tackle them) for which there appears to be an explicit will to continue amongst programme stakeholders. There are a variety of possible EU financing sources for research networks. It is likely that university departments and research centres will mobilize other sources such as Horizon2020 even if Interreg does not intervene. This is also the case in the field of MRE. More sustainability/continuity of the financing is observable in the economic field. In the context of rarefaction of financial sources, there are realistic reasons to cooperate in relation to the environmental theme. However, this cooperation is conducted on a voluntary basis and is therefore vulnerable to termination.

The sustainability of some individual projects in the longer term is more debatable. There can often be insufficient available resources to ensure the continued functioning of the initialized exchange dynamics and knowledge production when such projects close. Moreover, there are now more budgetary constraints because of the reduction in budget for the environmental priority in the new programme.

For example, if a funded project developed a tool for mapping and monitoring biodiversity conditions, such an investment is normally orientated towards a longer time horizon. However, once the project closes, the sustainability of such an approach is not guaranteed as core functioning costs from alternative sources are rarely provided.

This is the key issue and challenge for the sustainability of project results. To resolve it, the MA/JTS promoted the inclusion of private companies in each project, justifying the need that other stakeholders accommodate the search results (the underpinning objective was to obtain a diversified panel of stakeholders). However, cooperation remains dominated by research institutions/universities (as leading partners) and key direct beneficiaries in relation to the environment theme. This is a real dilemma for the future evolution of CBC programmes in the Channel area and more generally within the EU; namely how to ensure that interventions provide a sustainable legacy rather than short-term, ad hoc fixes to environmental challenges.

3.5. Significance of Interreg programme

EVALUATION QUESTION

e) If there were no prior CBC programmes, would the projects co-financed through the programme have happened without the existence of EU funding?

It is highly likely that very few of the co-financed projects would have happened without the existence of EU funding via the CBC programme. Many (but not all) of the project representatives we interviewed stated that EU funding was essential for the development for their projects and that the projects would not have happened in its absence.

A number of project representatives indicated that Interreg is an important source of financing precisely because there is no other similar source for cooperation projects on

a cross-border basis. There is no possibility of duplicating funding because mainstream programmes – ERDF, in the field of the environment - are territorially focused and the key challenges in the cross-border area are linked to the water border. Research programmes which facilitate cooperation are also different from Interreg, because they support fundamental knowledge generation. In contrast, the added value of Interreg is the requirement to popularise and transfer generated knowledge to relevant stakeholders (such as companies, decisions makers and to the public) in the form of raising awareness of particular environmental issues and challenges. In this respect, Interreg is more open to different types of stakeholders and cooperation.

3.6. Quality of monitoring system

EVALUATION QUESTION

f) Which programmes have the best monitoring systems and which have the worst?

The programme's monitoring system is structured around 48 indicators that partly reflect the aims of the programme's priorities (see [Annex 4](#)). These are divided into two parts:

- A number of **global indicators of the programme's impact on cooperation** which are common to all of the projects supported by the CBC programme;
- A number of output and results indicators. The **output** indicators focus on programme projects' activities while the **results** indicators are concerned with the direct short-term effects of the projects on programme beneficiaries.

In general terms, the quality of the monitoring system is adequate to measure the progress of the programme. However this is limited because in keeping with most, if not all other CBC programmes, its indicator set does not capture project **impacts** in terms of environmental enhancements delivered as a result of funding support. Arguably that is too challenging and complex a function to perform within the context of the programme. This is because its primary focus is on facilitating cooperation and because the diverse range of projects that are generated from the bottom-up in relation to the programme would make developing such impact indicators too complicated and not cost-effective.

The issue of indicator efficacy was alluded to by the MA/JTS during our interview. They asserted that the programme's defined indicators appear sufficiently well adapted to measure the development of projects. That is true to the extent that results indicators relating to the environmental protection theme record the number of projects developed, the number of eco-enterprises participating in projects and the number of joint tools developed for balanced management of the environment and biodiversity. However, these results indicators capture nothing in relation to the specific focus of these initiatives or the quality of implementation and environmental benefits derived as a result of them. Therefore, establishing a good monitoring system remains a challenge and there are persistent difficulties in capturing all the diversity of implemented activities. A common feature of the projects included in the case-study visits was their lack of connection with the programme indicators in terms of capturing project outputs.

The new programming regime is stricter on the monitoring system through the obligation to establish performance indicators for the programme (for each thematic priority and objectives defined). This more advanced approach requires that projects

are in line with one or more performance indicators. The monitoring system of the OP 2007-2013 is more intuitive and largely focused on facilitating different actors' involvement in a bottom-up approach.

3.7. Value-added of INTERACT

EVALUATION QUESTION

g) What has been the added value of the INTERACT programme to the effective functioning of the CBC programme?

The MA/JTS perceives INTERACT as an active network involving INTERREG management stakeholders, exemplified through valuable "demand based" support and advice activities. For MA/JTS, the added value of this network consists in the ability of involved stakeholders to: (i) contact each other; (ii) exchange practices on common problems; and (iii) resolve these problems more efficiently through transfer and combination of existing solutions to encountered difficulties. INTERACT puts in place and supports a community of knowledge and practices that is useful for programme management. Generally speaking, the bottom-up approach, the whole programme life cycle support and the "person to person interaction" are all highly appreciated.

Inputs from participation in different events (seminars, conferences, workshops and other meetings) are perceived by the JTS members as valuable and interesting, notably in terms of offered possibilities to:

- compare with other MA/JTS on adopted approaches for the programme management;
- work on a common basis in addressing similar issues. The main interest identified is to learn from the experience and understand how different management structures are organized and how they address challenges of regulations and procedures interpretation and/or implementation;
- improve the programming "engineering" and capitalize relevant knowledge.

In addition, the MA/JTS found the thematic input from the working group on maritime security very valuable; it is a key issue for the Channel cooperation area. This thematic workshop offered MA/JTS an overview of projects and their results in this field. The "cross-fertilization" enabled complementarities to be identified and possible pathways for synergies between maritime security projects in the cooperation area to be promoted.

3.8. Coordination with national and regional programmes

EVALUATION QUESTION

h) To what extent were the programme objectives coordinated with those of national and regional programmes? Can synergies be objectively evaluated?

3.8.1 To what extent were the programme objectives coordinated with those of national and regional programmes?

The coordination with national and regional programmes is an important issue, both for the cooperation area and generally in the French regulatory and administrative context. A focus group with relevant environmental regional authorities was proposed and scheduled during the case study. However, invited stakeholders did not perceive any interest in it and confirmed that they have no knowledge regarding what has been

implemented under Interreg. Consequently, they were unable to identify any link between the national environmental policy under their responsibility at regional level and the contribution of Interreg projects to foster, implement on the ground and enhance results of the environmental policy⁴.

We were unable to contact equivalent representatives of statutory environmental authorities in the UK in relation to this issue. However, according to the KEEP database for the programme the Environment Agency in the UK is lead partner for one project during the 2007-2013 programme period (**Living with a Changing Coast - LiCCo**). It aimed to empower Channel communities to adapt to coastal climate change and to create better places and better public services through work in 9 pilot sites in Normandy, Devon and Dorset. That project fits broadly within the UK Government's climate change adaptation policy.

3.8.2. Can synergies be objectively evaluated?

Representatives of French environmental regional authorities were apparently unaware of any relationship between projects funded by the CBC programme and French national environmental policy. Therefore, it would appear that any synergies between the programme and policy are coincidental and undocumented by relevant French environmental authorities. Even on the UK side, where there is engagement by the Environment Agency at project level, it is small in scale (limited to one project). Thus, while there may have been broad synergies between that project and the UK Government's climate change adaptation policy, they are likely to have been extremely limited in scale and more likely to have occurred by accident than design.

3.9. Comparison with regional programme

EVALUATION QUESTION

The contractor will compare for the theme of the case study the selected programmes with a programme financed from the national/regional ERDF budgets to understand the difference between the different programmes as regards their impact on the theme and on cooperation.

Comparison is established between the OP France-Channel-United Kingdom and the "Upper Normandy" ERDF programme, focusing on their investments and activities in the environmental field.

General comparison – priorities and their budget translation

The volume of the EU investment in the framework of the two operational programmes is similar (EUR 173 million for Interreg FR-UK and EUR 219 million for Upper Normandy ERDF OP). The key priority domains mobilised⁵ under the ERDF programme are: RDTI (47% of the budget allocated to projects), Environment (20%) as well as Transport (16%) and Energy (14%).

Both operational programmes include an environment priority axis, with the difference that the mainstream OP focuses on economic perspectives (Priority 3 "An

⁴ DREAL Haute Normandie, which was in contact with other DREAL of the regions in the cooperation area sent their message on the lack of knowledge of Interreg programming and funded projects.

⁵ According to budget allocated to projects.

environmentally-friendly regional economy") and environment is considered as cross-cutting intervention theme, while the Interreg programme targets the environment of the common space as a specific sector (Priority 4 "*Ensure a sustainable environmental development of the common space*").

Complementarities and synergies ensured in the environmental theme

Environment is the first thematic domain for the Interreg programme, with 24% of the allocated budget, while it accounts for 20% of budget in the ERDF programme. In absolute value budget allocated to projects in the field is not drastically different between the two programmes: FR-UK EUR 41 million and Upper Normandy EUR 34 million dedicated to Environmental protection and risk protection.

Environment, which is an important theme for both programmes and for the geographic area, as stated in the respective SWOT analyses, has not been a specific topic of coordination for ensuring complementarities and synergies between the two programmes.

Globally, complementarities and synergies between the two operational programmes, when expected theoretically, are not systematically implemented and/or followed up. This finding is based on the analysis of the identification and explanation of possible linkages between the OPs during the key stages of their life-cycle.

At the stage of the programme design, there is no indication of identified complementarities and synergies. Programming documents do not refer to each other. Respondents to the large written consultation of more than 500 regional and local public or para-public stakeholders launched by the MA/JTS of Interreg programme did not include the MA of the mainstream programme (Secretary General for Regional Affairs - SGAR). This "one-side seek" for complementarity through the consultation of stakeholders did not obtain the expected success.

Interviews confirmed that the linkage between the two programmes was not institutionalized for the period 2007-2013, even if steering committees were co-chaired by the Prefect and the President of Upper Normandy region, acting as managing authority of the Interreg programme. This linkage has been considered as obvious at administrative level, but identification, targeting and concretisation of priorities towards complementarity and synergies have not taken place.

The definition of budgetary allocations was not coordinated. Concerning the decided budgets (allocation of funds approved and included in the OP document), the Interreg programme, based on a bottom-up approach, is less concentrated than the mainstream programme. Domains such as environment and RDTI have a similar importance in Interreg OP while Upper Normandy OP has intended to dedicate the largest part to RDTI (44%), the environment being the second thematic domain with 16%. The initial budget of Upper Normandy included an important part dedicated to Transport (13% vs. 9% for Interreg).

During the implementation of programmes, information was exchanged at formal meetings. The MA of Upper Normandy programme entrusted a collaborator from its internal team to ensure representation to and the follow-up of committees, which is perceived as "ensuring the linkages between the two programmes". These linkages were limited to the knowledge of the status and progress of the programmes' implementation.

In terms of ensuring complementarities, information exchanges took place between state departments. One should note there was not information exchange during the selection of specific projects under both programmes. Cross-check analysis before approval of projects did not take place, there was no institutionalized mechanism, going beyond interpersonal relations between administrators, to exchange information on submitted projects (design, definition, coverage) in view of avoiding duplication. Upper Normandy funded projects were systematically communicated to the state services for instruction, observation and notice which have been delivered by technical services such as Regional Directorate of Environment, Planning and Housing (DREAL) and Research and technology competent services.

Concerning Interreg, technical services were “intended to know” which projects were in the pipeline and they were delivering notices only if it seemed necessary (as resources were limited, there is no indication of such an activity). From triangulation of information collected during the case study, it seems that this mechanism was not applied to the Interreg case, because DREAL has not been involved in the process, as stated in the interview conducted with its representative. The publication of the environmental catalogue by Interreg MA/JTS at the beginning of 2015 was the first opportunity for DREAL’s representative to discover the projects funded under the Interreg programme in this field. The communication during the implementation of both programmes was limited and strictly administrative (excluding e.g. strategic management, synergies and optimisation in funds use, etc.).

The implementation of OPs demonstrates to some extent the “division of work” in the environmental field: Interreg focuses mainly on observing and exploring maritime environment related issues while ERDF OP invests mainly in terrestrial infrastructural projects.

With EUR 41 million dedicated to environment, Interreg focuses mainly on the following thematic domains, in descending order of budgetary importance: (i) *promotion of biodiversity and nature protection* (51%⁶); (ii) *measures to preserve the environment and prevent risks* (20%); (iii) *mitigation and adaptation to climate change* (13%) and (iv) *integrated prevention and pollution control* (7%).

The EUR 34 million dedicated by the Upper Normandy programme to environment focus on two categories – (i) promotion of sustainable and clean urban transports (EUR 24 million, 71%⁷, e.g. contribution to major projects such as the tramway in Le Havre, railway facilitation, operations aiming at fluidizing the public transport traffic, etc.); (ii) energy efficiency (23 EUR million, 94%⁸, e.g. insulation operations of social buildings). Upper Normandy also dedicated 17% of its budget to the promotion of biodiversity and nature protection as well as 7%⁹ to risk prevention, both focusing on terrestrial components and issues.

This division is the result of a bottom-up approach (based on demand of projects) rather than the product of ex ante coordination. The comparison between the two programmes is illustrated in Table 2 below.

⁶ of the allocated budget to environment in Interreg France-Channel-United Kingdom.

⁷ of the allocated budget to environment in the Upper Normandy OP.

⁸ of the allocated budget to energy in the Upper Normandy OP.

⁹ Idem.

Table 2: Comparison of Funding Allocation by Thematic Domain for Interreg and Upper Normandy Programmes

Thematic domain		Interreg		Upper Normandy	
		EUR millions	%	EUR millions	%
39	Renewable energy: wind	2,1	13%	0,01	0,04%
40	Renewable energy: solar			0,4	2%
41	Renewable energy: biomass	2,2	14%	0,7	3%
42	Renewable energy: hydroelectric, geothermal...	2,4	15%	0,4	1%
43	Energy efficiency, co-generation, energy management	8,9	57%	23,0	94%
Total Energy (green energy)		15,6	100%	24,5	100%
44	Management of household and industrial waste	1,7	4%		
45	Management - distribution of water (drinking water)	0,3	1%		
48	Integrated prevention and pollution control	3,0	7%		
49	Mitigation and adaptation to climate change	5,5	13%		
50	Rehabilitation of industrial sites and contaminated land			1,8	5%
51	Promotion of biodiversity and nature protection	21,1	51%	6,0	17%
52	Promotion of clean urban transport			24,3	71%
53	Risk prevention	1,4	3%		
54	Other measures (environment and risks prevention)	8,3	20%	2,4	7%
Total Environment (specific)		41,3	100%	34,4	100%

When it comes to results and dissemination aspects in the environmental field, the Interreg programme is characterised mainly by “soft achievements” while mainstream programme Upper Normandy obtained “hard achievements”.

It is difficult to comment on complementarities and synergies between results, as this was not a clear intention of both programmes during the period 2007-2013.

Interviewed stakeholders are taking part in the communication channels and networks where information on structural funds is exchanged. SGAR has recently received information report on conducted activities under the Interreg programme from the Regional council. This communication seems to be unilateral, as MA/JTS of Interreg programme did not mention any official feedback from Upper Normandy ERDF OP. In addition, the expectation of Upper Normandy MA representatives for better complementarities and synergies between mainstream and Interreg programmes in the future period does not take into account the transfer of responsibility for the Interreg programme to UK regional authorities for 2014-2020.

References

Documents for the Interreg IVA France (Channel) –England Programme 2007-2013

- Operational Programme (2012, EN version);
- Annual Implementation Reports 2013 and 2014;
- Analysis of the impact of environment related projects funded under Interreg France-Channel-England (internal document);
- Thematic catalogue of projects issued by JTS/MA : “Airing the results of our environmental projects”;
- Project submission forms (and if available closing forms) for selected projects.

Operational programme ERDF Upper Normandy 2007-2013

Data base on allocated budget from WP13

Knowledge and Expertise in European Programmes (KEEP) Database

Data, maps and strategic documents produced under the CAMIS project

Various documents related to projects (publications, data bases, tools, etc. available on their website):

- <http://www.smedar.fr/>
- <http://www.setarms.org/>
- <http://www.marinexus.org/?lang=fr>
- <http://www.meet4innovation.eu/?lang=uk>
- <http://www.ecofab.eu/fr>
- http://www.panache.eu.com/accueil_panache
- <https://www.univ-lehavre.fr/spip.php?article551>
- www.pegaseas.eu
- www.valmer.eu

CLIMAWAT: Adapting to Climatic Impacts on Groundwater Quality and Quantity – Final Report, March 2014.

Annexes

ANNEX 1. Main features of the programme

The 2007-2013 France (Channel) - England Operational Programme is a maritime programme for which the Managing Authority is **Région Haute-Normandie**. It is the fourth generation of community financial support aiming at reinforcing the economic and social integration of the border area.

The programme covers a broad geographical area, extending from Cornwall to Norfolk in the UK and from Finistère to the Somme in France (Figure A1). **Specifically the eligible area for cross-border cooperation is comprised of 27 NUTS III areas.** In France these include: Somme, Seine-Maritime, Calvados, Manche, Côtes d'Armor, Finistère, Ille-et-Vilaine. In England they include Norfolk, Suffolk, Southend-on-Sea, Thurrock, Essex, Brighton and Hove, East Sussex, West Sussex, Portsmouth, Southampton, Hampshire, Isle of Wight, Medway, Kent, Bournemouth and Poole, Dorset, Cornwall and Isles of Scilly, Plymouth, Torbay, and Devon. Under the adjacency rule permitting support of up to 20% of total programme expenditure, the following areas are also included in the programme area: the French departments of Oise, Eure, Orne, Morbihan and Pas-de-Calais and the English counties of Somerset, Wiltshire, Surrey and Cambridgeshire. **Administratively**, the area is comprised of **7 French departments** bordering the Channel and **20 English counties and unitary authorities** bordering either the Channel or the North Sea.

The overall eligible area covers a **territory of 81,771.9 km²**. The French side is relatively consistent in terms of size of geographical territories. In contrast, the English side has territories ranging from 61km² to 6,561 km². Overall, the area has one of the highest population concentrations in Europe with slightly over **15 million inhabitants**. The area has an urban-rural system with well distributed university and service sector infrastructures. However, the economic influence of the respective **capital cities of London and Paris** is also considerable on the eligible area.

The France-(Channel)-England 2007-2013 Operational Programme's strategic objective is:

"to support the emergence of a common space of citizenship, a sense of belonging to a cross-border area with a unique identity, through the development of durable cooperation between partners on both sides of the cross-border zone, in a threefold perspective of business innovation and economic competitiveness, social cohesion, and sustainable development." (Operational Programme, p.56)

The programme belongs to the Type 2 of cross-border programmes, namely programmes including only old borders and with a relatively weak starting position in terms of cooperation (as measured by the 2000-20066 cooperation index). The **context conditions** indicate a medium to low level of cooperation in previous programmes. The setting is highly institutionalised but with mixed institutional power. Development is balanced, there are low levels of connectivity and average levels of diversity. Population density is however quite different on both sides of the eligible area (Table A1).

The focus on the maritime dimension of the Channel area provides the programme with an underpinning rationale for cooperation for environmental protection and enhancement of the area's shared natural resources. However, it is less clear as to the

shared value of joint action in relation to other types of environmental protection activities, such as those relating to energy efficiency, eco-technologies or forestry management for example, as the need for and benefits from cross-border cooperation are much less readily apparent.

The Operational Programme is **financially large**: it has a total budget of EUR 326 million to which the European Union contributes with an ERDF amount of EUR 173 million (this compares to an average of EUR 100 million for Strand A programmes).

Figure A1. Map of the eligible area

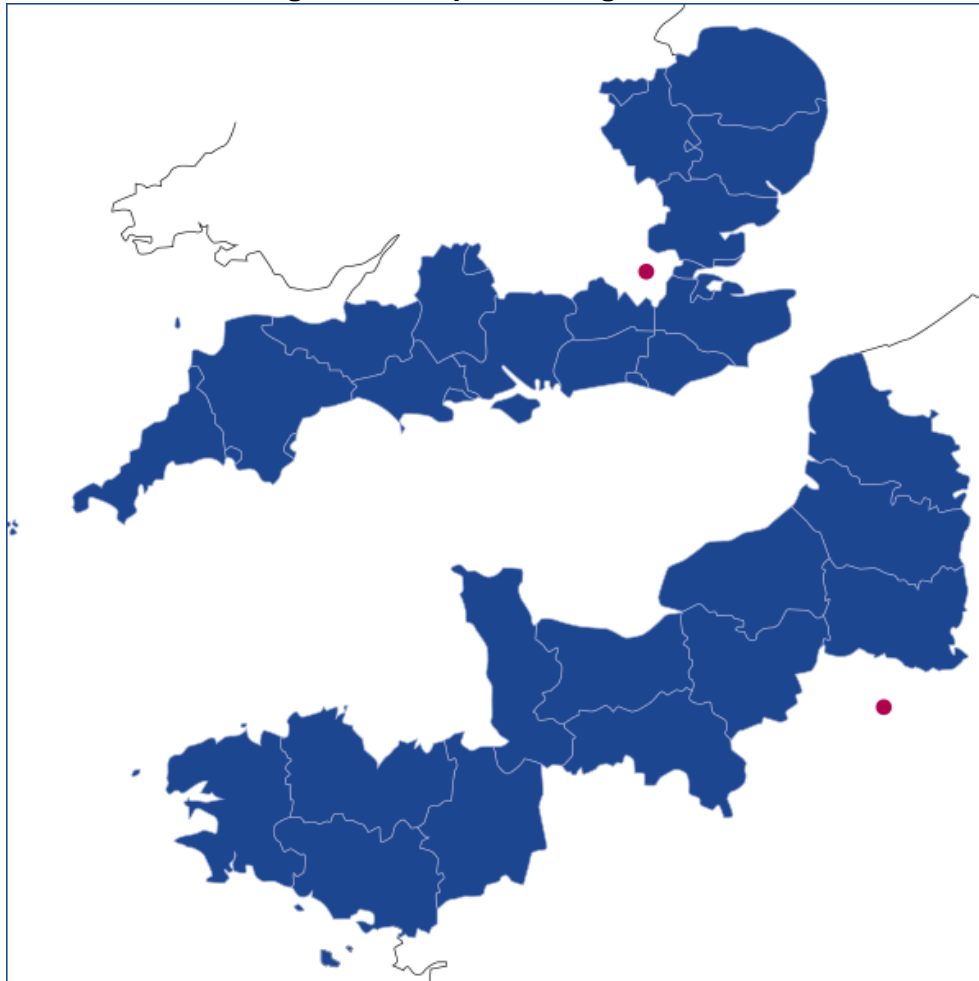


Table A1. Context conditions in Type 2 cross-border cooperation programmes

Type	Operational programme	Border	History	Institutionalisation	Development	Institutional power	Density	Connectivity	Diversity
Type 2 Old internal borders Medium - low degree of cooperati on	Spain-France	External	Old	Institutionalized	Unbalanced	Mixed	Different	Average	Average
	Italy France Maritime	Internal	Intermediate	Partly institutionalized	Unbalanced	Mixed	Different	Average	Average
	2 Seas	Internal	Recent	Partly institutionalized	Unbalanced	Decentralized	Different	Average	Average
	France (Channel) – England	Internal	Recent	Institutionalized	Balanced	Mixed	Different	Low	Average
	Italy-Austria	Internal	Old	Partly institutionalized	Unbalanced	Mixed	Different	High	Average
	Fehmarnbeltregion	Internal	Old	Not institutionalized	Balanced	Decentralized	Low	Low	Low
	Greece-Italy	External	Old	Institutionalized	Unbalanced	Mixed	High	Low	Low
	Ireland - Wales	Internal	Intermediate	Institutionalized	Unbalanced	Decentralized	Low	Low	Average
	Grande Région	Internal	Old	Institutionalized	Unbalanced	Decentralized	Different	High	Average
	Flanders-Netherlands	Internal	Old	Not institutionalized	Balanced	Mixed	High	High	Low

Source: ADE, based on One-page summaries

Table A2. Thematic priorities for Type 2 programmes in Strand A¹⁰

Operational programme	RDTI	Environmental protection and enhancement	Capacity building	Information society	Transport	Tourism	Culture	Urban & Rural regeneration	Access to empl. social inclusion, etc.	Investment in social infrastructure	Mobilisation for reforms - emp.&incl.	TA	Other	Total
Spain-France	42,7	17,3	0,3	2,1	14,6	39,0	13,9	2,4	5,6	21,2	2,7	-	9,2	171,1
Italy France Maritime	25,3	30,7	1,3	6,8	30,6	-	14,8	1,8	-	6,6	-	1,6	-	119,5
2 Seas	27,3	45,4	2,2	1,7	18,0	16,6	29,8	1,4	14,9	5,6	1,2	9,2	-	173,3
France (Channel) – England	50,0	56,8	2,6	3,8	2,6	7,5	25,6	1,7	7,6	-	0,6	13,2	-	172,0
Italy-Austria	11,4	13,3	0,2	4,0	0,7	12,7	5,5	2,0	3,0	0,6	4,0	-	-	57,2
Fehmarnbeltregion	4,0	0,9	1,5	-	1,9	1,7	1,1	-	0,9	2,0	-	8,9	-	22,9
Greece-Italy	22,7	9,3	-	30,2	4,0	4,4	10,4	-	-	-	-	3,3	-	84,3
Ireland - Wales	27,6	12,2	-	-	-	-	-	7,5	1,7	-	-	3,2	-	52,2
Grande Région	3,3	26,5	8,1	1,9	7,8	8,0	11,7	2,8	4,9	13,7	2,2	6,3	2,5	99,7
Flanders-Netherlands	21,8	26,6	-	0,5	7,4	9,8	9,6	7,5	4,0	0,7	-	5,7	-	93,5
Total Type 2	236,1	239,0	16,3	50,9	87,8	99,7	122,3	27,0	42,6	50,4	10,6	51,4	11,7	1.045,7

Source: ADE, based on "Final version of the database produced under the WP13 of ex-post evaluation ERDF 2007-2013, DB_WP13_july_BE"

Table A2 above illustrates that the programme's budgetary share of environmental protection and enhancement as a thematic priority is considerably higher than all other equivalent Type 2 programmes in Strand A.

The Programme is structured along the following 4 main priorities (Table A3):

Priority 1: Reinforce the sense of belonging to a common space of citizenship and raise awareness of common interests (10% of total funding)

This priority focuses on programme **objective 1**, 'promote mutual learning of language and culture', and **objective 2**, 'reinforce the instruments of mutual understanding through the sharing of approaches and the identification of common issues'.

Priority 2: Build partnerships for cross-border economic development and centres of excellence (31% of total funding)

This priority focuses on programme **objective 3**, 'building partnerships for cross-border economic development and centres of excellence', **objective 4**, 'support the

¹⁰ The PEACE III programme has been excluded from this picture, due to its specific character: it invests only in social infrastructure.

creation of new enterprises and services for business' and **objective 5**, 'promote durable cooperation in maritime activities'.

Priority 3: Build an attractive region to live in and visit(23% of total funding)

This priority focuses on programme **objective 6**, 'jointly experiment solutions to social inclusion problems', **objective 7**, 'shared cultural and heritage related activities' and **objective 8**, 'develop tourism and diversify the range of tourist activities available'.

Priority 4: Ensure a sustainable environmental development of the common space (31% of total funding)

This priority focuses on **objective 9**, 'promote renewable energies', **objective 10**, 'ensure a balanced management of the environment and raise awareness about environmental issues' and **objective 11**, 'mitigate and manage risks of environmental damage'.

**Table A3. Priority Axes in Interreg IVA programme
France (Channel)-England**

Priority Axis	EU Investment	National Public Contribution	Total Public Contribution
Reinforce the sense of belonging to a common space of citizenship and raise awareness of common interests	EUR 17 million	EUR 16 million	EUR 33 million
Build partnerships for cross-border economic development and centres of excellence	EUR 54 million	EUR 42 million	EUR 96 million
Build an attractive region to live in and visit	EUR 40 million	33 million	EUR 73 million
Ensure a sustainable environmental development of the common space	EUR 52 million	EUR 43 million	EUR 95 million
Technical Assistance	EUR 10 million	EUR 3 million	EUR 13 million
Total	EUR 173 million	EUR 134 million	EUR 307 million

Source: France (Channel)-England Operational Programme 2007-13.

ANNEX 2. Projects supported by Interreg France (Channel) – England operational programme 2007-2013 in Environment

Project name and EU funding	Project description
<p>2OM EUR 1.9 million</p>	<p>2OM project aims to design decision making tools, dedicated to support public policy regarding offshore wind farms, including their life cycles. This project aims to provide a common strategic frame to decision-makers in terms of offshore investments.</p>
<p>3C EUR 1.1 million</p>	<p>The aim of the 3C "Channel Catchments Cluster" project is to gather, share and disseminate best practices and tools developed in the context of various Interreg IV A France (Channel) - England projects to make scientific recommendations for better water quality.</p>
<p>ADAFOR EUR 1.3 million</p>	<p>ADAFOR aims to find common solutions to ensure sustainable forestry management within the cross-border area.</p>
<p>AGISSONS AUTOUR DES DECHETS EUR 5.0 million</p>	<p>The project aims to develop sustainable activities that encourage waste management optimization and better protection of the environment. This cross-border and multi-sector partnership is developed by stakeholders with different approaches and experiences regarding waste management. The beneficiaries of these activities are diverse. On both sides of the Channel, the project is supporting structures and people from all types: small and medium enterprises; associations; schools; local communities and more generally the inhabitants of the geographical areas concerned.</p>
<p>AQUAMANCHE EUR 2.9 million</p>	<p>The objective of AQUAMANCHE is to facilitate the management of inland and coastal waters based on the study of microbial pollution in different watersheds in France and England. This project provided practical tools to improve forecasting, reduce risk and facilitate the management of continental and coastal waters of the region by applying innovative strategy of Microbial Sources Typing (MST). This tool will combine MST methods, modeling tools and a bilingual website to provide public accessible information for rational risk prediction and response to pollution resulting from wastewater and agricultural discharges in the cooperation area.</p>
<p>BEEMS EUR 2.7 million</p>	<p>The aim of the Building European Environmental & Maritime Skills (BEEMS) project is to stimulate the growth and development of environmental and maritime skills within the offshore wind energy industry. In order to improve the economic viability of the renewable marine energies sector, and more particularly the offshore wind energy sector, the BEEMS project seeks to adapt those skills that are already available in companies to the needs of the offshore wind industry and to develop training programmes in this field.</p>
<p>Bridge EUR 2.4 million</p>	<p>This project includes R&D projects fostering support for innovative young business start-ups and supporting the development of a cross-border excellence cluster in the field of Eco-Technologies (focus on design and construction). To achieve this, tangible, sustainable cross-border partnerships were forged between universities, competitiveness clusters, incubators and economic development agencies.</p>

Project name and EU funding	Project description
<p>C5 EUR 2.9 million</p>	<p>The main objective of the project is to establish a cross-channel centre of excellence to improve the understanding of combustion processes for an optimised use of fuels (engine efficiency and consumption). C5 also looked into the formation of pollutants in conventional engines. Special attention was given to renewable fuels, which still produce unintended pollutants. Earlier, the partners successfully conducted the project "The Intelligent Engine II", financed by the INTERREG IIIA programme, and identified a range of shared objectives and complementary research environments.</p>
<p>CEREEV EUR 1.2 million</p>	<p>The objective of the CEREEV project is to develop a new internal combustion engine to ensure longer autonomy of urban light vehicles and create a centre of research and teaching excellence for hybrid electric vehicles, as a follow-up of the Interreg IV A CHAMP project. An e-learning toolkit, scientific publications were created and teaching and research programmes improved.</p>
<p>CHAMP EUR 1.0 million</p>	<p>Proposed by IRSEEM, the Universities of Picardie Jules Verne (UPJV) and of Brighton (UoB), the project aims to develop a relatively low-power high-efficiency hybrid power unit and its advanced control strategy. The project focuses on the creation of a propulsion system producing fewer pollutants and consuming less fuel. The project is based on the results of the programme "Engine Control", financially supported by the "Grands Réseaux de Recherche Électronique, Energie, Matériaux" of the "CPER Haute-Normandie" (2007-2013). In this framework, IRSEEM studies advanced control strategies dedicated to hybrid power units based on diesel engines and electrical motors. Hybrid power units, making use of both electric and internal combustion technology, have been identified as an attractive medium-term approach to reducing the emissions from transportation systems.</p>
<p>CHANNEL MOR EUR 1.1 million</p>	<p>This cluster of projects aims at fostering marine renewable energy economic development and facilitating the integration of businesses, including SMEs in this sector. Several projects of the INTERREG IV A France (Channel) - England programme are involved in this cluster (BEEMS, CAMIS, DEEDS, MERiFIC, 2OM, Channel Marine Academy and Mer-Innovate) but also the Atlantic Power Cluster project which has been developed within the INTERREG IVB Atlantic Area programme.</p>
<p>CHARM 3 EUR 11.7 million</p>	<p>The CHARM 3 project aims to contribute to the Channel marine resources preservation by enhancing marine resources knowledge and providing new tools to improve a sustainable management of the Channel area. Indeed, the English Channel, one of the world's busiest areas in terms of maritime traffic, is also where water masses transit between the Atlantic and the North Seas. This area also supports key fishing grounds as a result of the presence of numerous commercial fish species, nursery and spawning areas, migration routes, all related to specific environmental characteristics. A deeper understanding of this maritime area was acquired so as to preserve this fragile marine ecosystem, which is subjected to strong human pressures.</p>
<p>CHORNEXPO</p>	<p>The Channel, whose coastline is shared by the United-Kingdom and France,</p>

Project name and EU funding	Project description
EUR 2.0 million	is extensively used by seaborne traffic, which poses a significant risk of accidental pollution. The consequences of such an accident are very serious, due to the multiple uses of this marine environment like fishing, aquaculture, leisure and tourism. The project contributed to preservation of the Channel environment by bringing together complementary scientific teams in order to evaluate the consequences of chronic exposure of marine species to human-generated pollutants. The mussel, the oyster, the abalone and the cuttlefish are molluscan biological models selected for their economical interest because they are fished or bred for human seafood. The complementary skills brought by the different partners made it possible to investigate in parallel macroscopic parameters, reflecting the apparent good health of organisms and molecular parameters, expected to reflect more subtle and earlier possible damages at the cellular level. The studied contaminants include trace metals, radionuclides and some organic compounds used in market gardening.
CLIMAWAT EUR 3.0 million	In South East England and North West France, temperatures have increased over the last century by about 1 C°/ 33.8°F: Periods of infiltration entering groundwater systems (recharge) higher or lower than normal can affect groundwater quality. The CLIMAWAT project aims to improve groundwater quality by encouraging sustainable resource management strategies such as artificial recharge of aquifers with treated waste water effluent. The project examined the effects of long-term climatic changes on the behaviour of both chemical and microbiological pollutants in groundwater catchment areas, using techniques derived from the latest research. The results of these studies were disseminated to industrial partners and relevant stakeholders via advisory group meetings and workshops.
CORDIALE EUR 3.6 million	This project aims to encourage a general improvement of landscapes management, in furtherance of the European Landscape Convention (ELC) and in the context of climate change, by promoting protection, management and planning of European landscapes and by organizing the European cooperation in these fields. The project aims to inspire stakeholders and communities to engage with landscapes protection in the cross-border region, assessing, in specific areas, the quality and characteristics of the landscape and how climate change and socio-economic change could impact upon it. In order to mitigate and adapt to these changes, the project examined the development of new techniques in the management of protected landscapes. Partners and representatives of local communities were involved in exchange and training activities exploring best practice in landscape management in the cross-border region.
CRESH EUR 1.8 million	The project aims to encourage a sustainable management of cephalopods in the Channel area (they are a shared resource, exploited by both French and British fishing industry, representing an increasing proportion of fishermen's income in both countries). The project studies cephalopod species, their different stages of development, their spawning grounds and the renewal of marine resources. CRESH combined different statistics to update stock and recruitment assessments (level of repopulation by eggs and juveniles). Thanks to the collected data, the project elaborated

Project name and EU funding	Project description
	recommendations to fishermen and to their partners for a sustainable cephalopod management.
<p>CREST EUR 1.8 million</p>	CREST aims to improve energy efficiency within existing buildings (administrations, companies, schools) by raising awareness as regards users' behaviour.
<p>DIESE EUR 5.5 million</p>	DIESE aims to assess the threat of endocrine disruption (ED), immunotoxicity and carcinogenicity in freshwater and marine ecosystems of the eligible regions in order to ensure a sustainable development of aquaculture and better water quality. The project generated common tools and data bases on the effects of EDC, immune system modulation and carcinogens (modification in the gene pool) in both fish and molluscan shellfish from European waters. These researches provided a better understanding of threats to the health of species of economic value and led to scientifically-based recommendations for end-users.
<p>E3C3 EUR 3.5 million</p>	E3C3 aims to create a centre for training and research to improve energy production systems for a clean combustion based on the consumption of liquid fuels from biomass, available in the Cross-Channel zone.
<p>ECOBEE EUR 0.8 million</p>	This cluster of projects aims to disseminate the results of different Interreg IV A France (Channel) - England initiatives linked to eco-construction and energy efficiency. A diagnosis of the eco-construction sector and the energy efficiency measures developed in the Channel area was implemented, a dissemination website created and a stimulation exercise of the development of the eco-construction sector and adoption of energy efficiency measures was conducted.
<p>Ecotec 21 EUR 4.3 million</p>	This project seeks to improve energy efficiency by promoting cogeneration from biomass or biofuel (highly energy-efficient technology also produces electricity and exploitable heat simultaneously). Ecotec 21 tested several types of combustible matter for cogeneration engines (glycerol as well as waste from the agricultural and wood industries), by installing engines in various existing infrastructures to study the resulting energy benefit. The project facilitated these installations by listing the related procedures and establishing models (installation authorization, supply contract, energy management, etc.). It has also raised users', inhabitants' and decision-makers' awareness.
<p>GIMs EUR 1.8 million</p>	The aim of the GIMs project is to develop new natural biocides (which can destroy micro-organisms) extracted from algae and marine environment, in order to create barrier materials active against biofilms. This research project allowed strong collaborations between French and British laboratories and with a French firm with complementary expertise in the field of green intelligent biomaterials. Microbial biofilms on surfaces cost the European nation millions of euros yearly in equipment damage, product contamination, energy losses and medical infections. Conventional methods of killing bacteria (such as antibiotics, and disinfection) are often ineffective with biofilm bacteria. The use of natural biocide molecules extracted from algae could make a contribution to solve this problem.

Project name and EU funding	Project description
<p>GreenFit EUR 2.5 million</p>	<p>The GreenFit project aims to regenerate business parks from an energy and economic perspective. The project contributed to improve the energy and resource efficiency of business parks and helped them to develop a unique selling point linked to their green credential. In addition it allowed to develop holistic and sustainable management models for business and industrial parks, ensuring their continuous environmental upgrading and improvement.</p>
<p>IFORE EUR 6.3 million</p>	<p>The IFORE project aims to implement a regional joint strategy for the eco-refurbishment of social housing. Through an innovative, intergenerational and participative community approach, the project promoted energy saving and contributed to improve the tenants' aspirations, know-how, learning skills and employment pathways by having them taking part in the installation of these new eco-renovation techniques. Instead of adopting a mere technical approach, IFORE studied the influence of human behaviour on social housing energy efficiency. The project involved tenants, social landlords, businesses and local communities in order to adapt technologies to behaviour, and to ensure the generated economy savings' legacy.</p>
<p>LiCCo EUR 5.5 million</p>	<p>The main aim of the LiCCo project is to empower Channel communities to adapt to coastal climate change and to create better places and better public services. The nine pilot sites studied in the project's framework are located in Normandy, Devon and Dorset. The partners worked with coastal communities living in these sites and who are confronted by the threat of impacts from sea level rise and coastal erosion.</p>
<p>LIPARIS EUR 1.0 million</p>	<p>The LIPARIS project aims at strengthening co-operation between stakeholders in the field of biodiversity protection on either side of the Channel, as the territories face the same problems of biodiversity degradation (sharing expertise on ecological management and mutualisation of knowledge on the conservation of habits and species, etc.)</p>
<p>LNA EUR 4.6 million</p>	<p>Whilst separated by the English Channel, the landscape and natural heritage of the Kent Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (KD AONB) and the Parc Naturel Régional des Caps et Marais d'Opale (PNR CMO, Nord Pas de Calais) arise from the same geological base. Both regions share the same aims and objectives with regard to the conservation of these protected landscapes, which are both made up of farmed landscapes, wetlands, woodlands, chalk grasslands, cliffs and coastal areas. The main aim of the LNA project is the conservation and enhancement of the richness and specificities of this cross-channel natural heritage. This project also supported a cross-border network between the AONBs from southern England and the PNRs of North West France in order to develop further bi or multi-lateral projects with similar objectives of a balanced management of the environment.</p>
<p>MARINEXUS EUR 5.0 million</p>	<p>The project aims to reduce adverse effects of human activity on marine ecosystems and to encourage the sustainable development in the Channel area. Indeed, the Channel faces many environmental issues associated to the development of various activities in marine areas. The project partners plan to create conditions to implement a sustainable environmental policy,</p>

Project name and EU funding	Project description
	based on a sound scientific understanding of the ecosystems in the Channel area. The project initiated a cross-channel network of research structures working on the changes related to human activity within coastal and open water ecosystems in the western Channel. It has also disseminated its results to the general public (schools but also stakeholders, local authorities, charities etc.).
<p>MeDON EUR 1.5 million</p>	The MeDON project aims to develop a new concept of real-time in situ coastal observatories. This concept was tested via a small scale pilot site in the Marine Park 'Parc Marin Naturel d'Iroise' off Finistère coast, in view to upgrade and transfer this concept to other sensitive areas. MeDon has also exchanged best practices on environmental monitoring strategies in protected or sensitive marine areas and improved knowledge transfer between research centres and the private sector. Partners initiated working experiences with regional SMEs to reinforce regional clusters and centres of excellence in marine and maritime sciences and technologies.
<p>MEET EUR 5.1 million</p>	MEET aims at building up a scientific cross border network of excellence to improve energy efficiency in transports, particularly through innovative and sustainable solutions (joint research on composite theme for greener materials such as thermoelectricity, zeolithes, fuels cells, LED/OLED technology).
<p>MERIFIC EUR 4.7 million</p>	This projects aims to advance the adoption of marine energy on the island communities of le Parc Naturel Marin d'Iroise (Finistère) and the Isles of Scilly (Cornwall). The partners identified specific opportunities and issues faced by peripheral and island communities in exploiting marine renewable energy resources. Tool kits and resources were developed (best practices, including strengthened relationships between research and business partners) for use by other similar communities, located on the programme eligible areas and beyond.
<p>MER-INNOVATE EUR 1.4 million</p>	The Mer-Innovate project is focusing on e-maintenance of turbines and the use of new technologies to support the growth of a cluster on renewable marine energies.
<p>MorFish 2 EUR 2.6 million</p>	The MorFish 2 project aims to standardize the methods for monitoring and data collection on migratory fish on both sides of the Channel. The project established a link between the existing data on both sides of the Channel to learn about the past changes of migratory fish populations.
<p>OFELIA EUR 0.7 million</p>	This project aims to study the environmental impact (both on the sea and on the seabed) caused by offshore wind farm foundations that are in place, or planned, within the Channel region.
<p>PANACHE EUR 4.8 million</p>	The PANACHE worked at networking Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) in the Channel area, in order to determine common assessment and management methods, taking into consideration the ecological coherence of those cross-border marine areas. The project provided for the development of joint strategies for protecting birds in those coastal areas.

Project name and EU funding	Project description
Pegaseas EUR 1.2 million	This cluster aims at supporting improved governance of the Channel marine ecosystem by capitalising on the results of the projects financed by the Interreg IV A France(Channel)-England Programme on this topic.
RECIF EUR 2.8 million	The RECIF project aims to reuse marine byproducts to create artificial reefs for a better management of marine resources (state of the art, international conference on the topic and installation of pilot artificial reef).
SAPICO2 EUR 0.9 million	SAPICO2 aims to create carbonate-cemented eco-construction materials in order to reduce waste and CO2 emitted from small and intermediate-scale industries.
Savemore EUR 0.6 million	The project aims to develop the use of electric autonomous vehicles for delivery in cities.
SEACS EUR 2.2 million	This project aims to promote, through the Channel area, the integrated development of energy efficiency and renewable energy, in order to reduce carbon emissions, create economic opportunities and achieve social cohesion. The project initiated a cross-channel network of climate and energy ambassadors and jointly developed methods and tools adapted to the local context to empower communities to become local driving forces in implementing change in energy use. SEACS has also realized energy efficiency local projects, in partnership with citizens and local charities, identifying best practices leading to a sustainable energy use.
SETARMS EUR 5.1 million	The SETARMS project aims to encourage its partners to work jointly for the economic development of Channel Sea ports, by developing sustainable management practices for marine sediment, taking into account technical parameters but also considering economic, environmental, social and regulatory aspects. Dredging activities are faced to difficulties of legal, financial, environmental and social nature and sediment management is becoming a major issue for port authorities, local authorities and industry.
SFC EUR 0.1 million	The partnership between Brittany (France) and Devon and Cornwall (England) examined sustainable food and farming and food supply chains in the two cities of Plymouth and Rennes. Challenges and best practice in these Franco-British short supply chains were analysed and understanding of local supply chains in practice increased. The project has also promoted awareness of food low environmental impact and strengthened local partnerships.
Shadow EUR 0.2 million	The objective of the Shadow micro-project is to raise awareness amongst the general public as regards eco-building and energy savings, but mainly to make elected officials and building industry professionals aware of the use of low embodied energy materials and the carbon footprint during the construction phase of buildings. Cooperation between partners contributed to reinforce their knowledge on these subjects (design of two showcase buildings in Basse-Normandie and Cornwall).
Transchannel	Transchannel Wallnet is a basic research project aimed at producing

Project name and EU funding	Project description
<p>wallnet EUR 1.4 million</p>	<p>biofuels through a sophisticated technical process involving increasing vegetable biomass by understanding the processes setting up plant walls and adjusting them. Three academic laboratories situated in the eligible area of the programme worked closely together and pooled their complementary skills.</p>
<p>VALMER EUR 4.7 million</p>	<p>VALMER aims at developing methodologies to be used to quantify the economical, social and environmental values of services provided by marine and coastal ecosystems in the Western Channel.</p>
<p>VegeDurable 1 & 2 EUR 1.9 million</p>	<p>These projects aim to develop a sustainable agriculture while ensuring economic profitability. The project developed research and knowledge regarding production methods limiting the use of pesticides, in order to reduce agricultural activity's impact on the environment (integrated management solutions to farmers for vegetable cultures).</p>
<p>VSF/OWB EUR 0.2 million</p>	<p>The overall objective of the project is to promote the role of traditional orchards in France and in England as a factor of local sustainable development, and to encourage communities to take part in orchards' maintenance.</p>
<p>WATER EUR 3.9 million</p>	<p>The WATER project aims to preserve rivers and biodiversity via the restoration of wetlands, while water quality and quantity of the rivers have weakened over recent history due to the deterioration of the wetlands, which buffer the water coming from the land. Issues of water quality (increased droughts and floods; reduced biodiversity and ecosystem function; increased freshwater and marine eutrophication; and reductions in the river catchment's ability to cope with the effects of climate change) require channel wide cooperation through integrated water resource management.</p>
<p>WOW EUR 1.8 million</p>	<p>The goal of the WOW project is to achieve a better understanding of the interaction between land, water and their managers in order to provide long-term and sustainable solutions in the management of wet meadows of plain.</p>

Source: KEEP database and information from visits

ANNEX 3. Programme of Interviews and Visits

Day	AM / P	Border side	Category	Acronym	Full name	Organisation	City	Name project leader	Email	Phone
21-sept	AM	FR	Project	SETARMS	Sustainable, Environmental Treatment, And Reuse of Marine Sediments	The Association of the Channel Local Ports	Saint-Brieuc	Nathalie DUMAY	Nathalie.DUMAY@cotesdarmor.fr	00.33.(0)2.96.77.69.68 00.33.(0)6.58.41.69.99
21-sept	PM	FR	Project	MARINEXUS	Our shared sea: mechanisms of ecosystem change in the western Channel	CNRS - Délégation Bretagne Pays de la Loire	Rennes	Mark Cock	cock@sb-roscoff.fr	33298292360
22-sept	AM	FR	Project	MEET	Matériaux pour l'efficacité énergétique dans les transports	CNRS Délégation Normandie	Caen	Fabrice GOURBILLEAU	fabrice.gourbilleau@ensicaen.fr	02 31 45 26 74
22-sept	PM	FR	Project	ECOFAB 1 & 2	ECOFAB	GIP FCIP Basse-Normandie	Caen	Alice PEDROTTI (administratif) ; Christine Loiseaux	alice.pedrotti@ac-caen.fr ; alain.tambour@ac-caen.fr	02 31 30 15 71
23-sept	AM	FR	Project	DIESE	Détermination d'indicateurs environnementaux pertinents: une stratégie pour l'Europe	University of Havre	Le Havre	Jean-Michel DANGER	francois-xavier.david@univ-lehavre.fr ; jean-michel.danger@univ-lehavre.fr	02 32 74 43 69
23-sept	PM	FR	Project	PANACHE	Protected area network across the Channel Ecosystem	Agency for protected marine areas	Le Havre	Phénia MARRAS-AIT RAZOUK Christophe AULERT	phenia.marras@aires-marines.fr	33 298 33 33 13
24-sept	AM	FR	Project	Agissons autour des déchets	Waste in action	Syndicat Mixte d'Élimination des Déchets de l'Arrondissement de Rouen	Rouen	Florence Levasseur	florence.levasseur@smeda	02 32 10 26 80
24-sept	PM	FR	Environmental authority		DREAL Upper Normandy	French Regional Directorate of Environment Planning and Housing (Upper Normandy)	Rouen	Florence Monroux	florence.monroux@developpement-durable.gouv.fr	
24-sept	PM	FR	Public authority		Meeting with MA/JTS of a ERDF/mainstream programme	Regional Council Upper Normandy	Rouen	B. Dumont B. Thenail	Bruno.THENAIL@haute-normandie.fr	
25-sept	AM	FR	Public authority		Meeting with MA/JTS of a ERDF/mainstream programme	Regional Council Upper Normandy	Rouen	B. Dumont B. Thenail	Bruno.THENAIL@haute-normandie.fr	
25-sept	AM	FR	Public authority		Meeting with MA of Interreg programme	Secretary General for Regional Affairs (SGAR), Prefecture Upper Normandy	Rouen	Philippe Juno	philippe.juno@haute-normandie.pref.gouv.fr	
25-sept	PM	FR-UK	Evaluation team		Debriefing evaluation team	Calum Macleod and Konstantin Gruév	Skype meeting			
29-sept	AM	UK	Cluster	PEGASEAS	Efficient Governance of Channel Ecosystem	Plymouth University	Plymouth	Mrs Gillian GLEGG	g.alega@plymouth.ac.uk	+44 (0)1752 584 728
29-sept	AM	UK	Project	Valmer	Valuing Ecosystem Services in the Western Channel	Plymouth University	Plymouth	Mrs Gillian GLEGG	g.alega@plymouth.ac.uk	+44 (0)1752 584 728
2-oct	AM	UK	Project	CLIMAWAT	Adapting to the Impacts of Climate Change on Groundwater Quantity and Quality	University of Brighton (School of Environment and Technology)	Brighton	Dr Martin Smith	martin.smith@brighton.ac.uk	Tel: +44 (0) 1273 642265

ANNEX 4. List of indicators for the programme

(according to Annual Report 2014)

Common indicators for all priorities CONTEXT AND IMPACT INDICATORS			
		Target¹¹	Value¹²
Indicator n°1	▪ Number of cooperation agreements (excluding partnership contracts required for the project)	50	113
Indicator n°2	▪ Number of formal cross-border entities (cultural and social organisations, organisations in charge of economic development, research and training)	5	0
Indicator n°3	▪ Number of projects complying with two of the following criteria: Joint development, joint implementation, shared staff, joint funding (core indicator n°42)	300	5
Indicator n°4	▪ Number of projects complying with three of the following criteria: Joint development, joint implementation, shared staff, joint funding (core indicator n°43)	50	32
Indicator n°5	▪ Number of projects complying with four of the following criteria: Joint development, joint implementation, shared staff, joint funding (core indicator n°44)	15	12
Output and Result Indicators, targets and values achieved PRIORITY 1: REINFORCE THE SENSE OF BELONGING TO A COMMON SPACE AND RAISE AWARENESS OF COMMON INTERESTS			
Output	▪ Number of projects for the development of partnerships in the fields of education and training (core indicator n°46)	15	5
Result	▪ Number of participants to language courses (trainers and students)	250	4243
	▪ Number of teachers participating in shared cross-border teaching or training activities	50	462
	▪ Number of in curricular exchange	30	38
	▪ Number of extracurricular exchanges	30	8
	▪ Number of joint diplomas introduced	2	1
	▪ Number of studies and tools for the	5	1

¹¹ Corresponds to « Objective » in the monitoring system of the OP.

¹² Corresponds to « Implemented » in the monitoring system of the OP.

	identification of practices and methods in the field of geographical data systems and others		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of shaping and structuring projects presented in the other priorities after being initiated in this priority 	7	1
Output and Result Indicators, targets and values achieved by PRIORITY 2: BUILD PARTNERSHIPS BETWEEN ACTORS INVOLVED IN CROSS-BORDER ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND BETWEEN CENTRES OF EXCELLENCE			
Result	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Partnership agreements/letters for R&D activities exchanged between research departments and companies to continue the activities undertaken within the projects 	5	6
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of project conference publications and any publications respecting EC communication requirements (logo, compulsory wording) 	35	126
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of cross-border projects related to research and technology transfer supported 	14	10
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of common tools supporting intermodality and cross-border cabotage (short sea shipping) developed 	2	0
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of common actions supporting the development and promotion of marine activities 	4	0
Output and Result Indicators, targets and values achieved by PRIORITY 3: BUILD AN ATTRACTIVE COMMON SPACE TO LIVE IN AND VISIT			
Output	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of training actions and experience exchanges involving social workers and health personnel 	5	62
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of projects developing a partnership in the area of community-interest public services and health (core indicator n°46) 	10	2
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of projects involving preparation and/or implementation of events 	50	39
Result	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of participants involved in preparation and implementation of events 	500	756020
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of businesses from the cooperative and voluntary economic sector, and from local volunteer structures, participating in cross-border cooperation projects 	20	124
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of beneficiaries having received 	100	268

	training to improve their integration into society and/or the labour market		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of cultural circuits set up 	5	4
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of jointly developed, new tourism products as well as common promotional tools for existing or developed products (quality charters for facilities offered to cruise liners, hotel fleet quality charter, creation of theme-based tourist circuits, etc.) = joint offers/activities 	5	1
Output and Result Indicators, targets and values achieved by PRIORITY 4: ENSURE SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENTAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMMON SPACE			
Output	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of projects encouraging and improving environmental protection and joint environmental management (core indicator n°48) 	20	8
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cooperation initiatives for the promotion of renewable energies 	13	1
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of research projects on environmental topics 	5	3
Result	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cooperation agreements between environmental protection agencies on the subject of emergency planning 	5	0
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of green businesses (innovative businesses developing new technologies, energy-efficient businesses) participating in and/or benefiting from projects supported by the programme 	30	1
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of jointly developed cooperation tools for balanced management of the environment and biodiversity (e.g. ICZM, impact studies, networking, etc.) 	15	7
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of jointly developed cooperation tools (risk management) (core indicator n°48) 	5	4

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