

### **FAME Support Unit**

Monitoring and Evaluation under the EMFF

# EMFF Annual Implementation Report 2018

23<sup>rd</sup> meeting of the Expert Group on the EMFF 26 November 2019, Brussels





### **EMFF OP reporting requirements**

• Infosys – only quantitative data

EMFF MAs provide COM with relevant cumulative data on operations selected including key characteristics of the beneficiary and the operation itself (Art.97(1)(a))

 AIR – combination of quantitative data and qualitative analysis

Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013 Common Provisions Regulation (Art. 50) and Reg. (EU) No 508/2014 EMFF (Art. 114)



### Overview of the implementation as of 31 December 2018

Total number of operations 34 000

EMFF committed EUR 2.4 billion

EMFF spent EUR 1.0 billion



### Infosys and AIR are complementary

• Infosys database allows in-depth quantitative analysis of EMFF implementation

Various combinations of data, contribution to specific topics and policies at regional, MS, sea basin and EU levels, split by types of operations, etc.

• AIR complements this by **examining quality factors** affecting EMFF implementation

Findings from evaluations, actions taken in cases of serious infringements, assessment of progress made towards achieving the objectives of the OP, information on partnership, etc.



### Issues affecting the performance of the programme and corrective measures taken

#### Issues affecting performance

- Complex public and administrative procedures
- No interest in certain measures from potential beneficiaries
- Lack of private co-financing
- Implementation of the new IMP-related measures
- Brexit

#### Corrective measures taken

- OP modification (the most often mentioned)
- Reallocation of funding between measures
- Adaptation of selection criteria
- Amendments to national laws and regulations
- Communication strategy and campaigns
- Increased use of simplified cost options



# Activities in relation to the evaluation plan and synthesis of the evaluations

- Most of the MSs provided information in AIR about their performed evaluations
- Evaluations most often addressed:
  - Process evaluation
  - Assessment of the OP progress
  - Reprogramming of the OP
  - Assessment of OP indicators and their achievement
  - Other specific issues



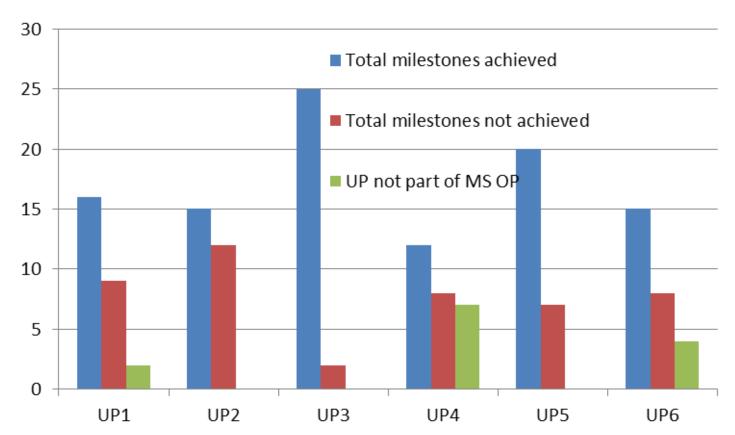
#### **Conclusions of evaluation activities**

- Conclusions often target the practical side of OP implementation:
  - Reduce the administrative burden
  - Simplify the verification, certification and audit processes
  - Modify the OP (re-allocate funds)
  - Improve the design of RIs
- Several general observations:
  - The best long-term value comes from diversification projects (for example, creating a local market or processing)
  - EMFF support in general has a positive effect in the aquaculture and processing sectors, but the proportion of unsuccessful operations remains high
  - The commercial marine fishing, aquaculture and processing sectors are small and economically weak with respect to key indicators like number of employees and added value
  - Decreased interest from beneficiaries due to the fear of sanctions for failing to achieve the required level of the RI



### Issues affecting the performance of the programme: performance framework

Achievement of performance framework milestones by MS per UP





# Issues affecting the performance of the programme: demand-driven issues

- Lack of interest from applicants for certain measures
- Low demand resulting from a poor image related to the EFF experience and weak support (animation, advice on project preparation)
- Lack of the necessary private co-funding



### Issues affecting the performance of the programme — supply-driven issues

- Lack of administrative capacity
- Overestimation of needs for permanent cessation, improperly set target values for some measures
- Complicated double selection process for CLLD
- Beneficiaries became less active due to stricter requirements for applicants to achieve certain indicators and the related sanctions
- Late announcement of calls for proposals
- Difficulties over land ownership / land concession
- Long evaluation process and inadequate quality of proposals



# Issues affecting the performance of the programme: context factors (1)

- Late adoption of legislation causing delays in the OP implementation
- Complex designation procedure
- Complexity of common result indicators
- Novelty of UP6 and lack of experience in this area: breadth of the UP complicates setting priorities and objectives
- Complex legal environment to obtain the necessary permits in aquaculture
- Complexity of administrative procedures at national level



# Issues affecting the performance of the programme: context factors (2)

- Socio-economic changes impacting the original strategies of the beneficiaries
- Saturation of funding from the previous 2007-13 period
- Increased damage by predators (e.g. otters, cormorants) and severe drought
- Favourable context leading to less need for assistance: rebuilding fish stocks and overall stability of landed volumes, increase in fish prices and relatively low fuel prices
- Conditions offered by the private support instrument are more flexible and attractive compared to the EMFF
- Upturn in market prices has increased overall interest in aquaculture investment and associated EMFF support



# Issues affecting the performance of the programme: remedy measures

- OP modification
- Review of performance framework
- Reallocation of funding
- Action plan to overcome the delays in OP implementation
- Amendments in national legislation related to the acquisition of the necessary aquaculture permits
- Reducing time needed for the project selection process
- Information campaigns to potential beneficiaries
- Brexit may require redeployment of funding towards compensation for temporary cessation of fishing



### Thank you for your attention!



FAME@fame-emff.eu