



EUROPEAN UNION

Co-financed by the European Regional Development Fund

Inspire Policy Making with Territorial Evidence



# ESPON European and Macro-regional Territorial Monitoring Tool

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# Objectives

- **Develop a tool to continuously observe the development trends and patterns** at the level of the four Macro-regional strategies and for the whole EU



**EUSBSR**  
EU STRATEGY  
FOR THE BALTIC  
SEA REGION



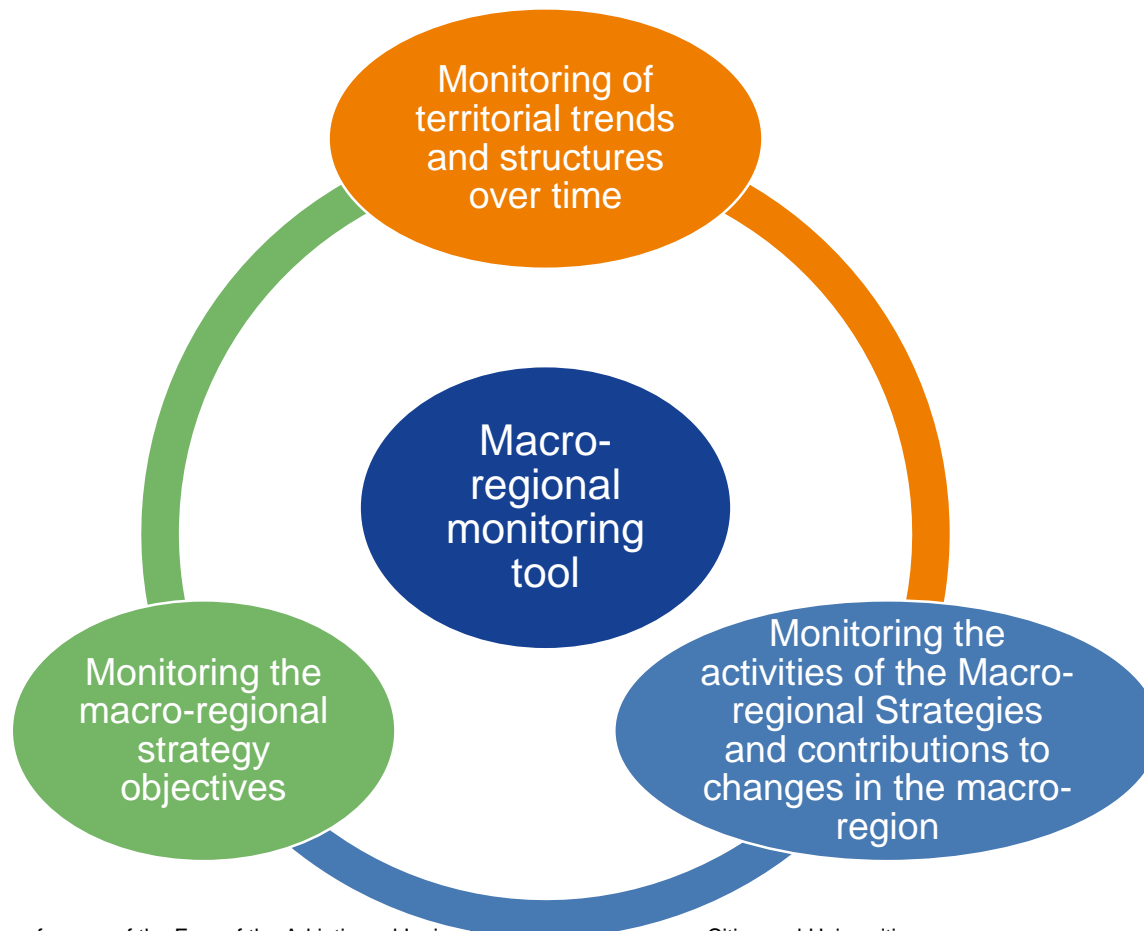
- **Bring together statistical information and policy objectives** for evaluating the performance of the implemented projects and policies in the Macro-regions and in the ESPON space
- **Identify development opportunities and territorial challenges** in order to present the MRS with insight on the need of reinforcing or reorienting their objectives and policies

# Procedure

- **Involve the stakeholders and receive relevant input** in terms of indicators, goals and tools, by setting up **Steering Committees** with each Macro-region
- **Research available data sources** both “conventional” such as **classical statistical information** (ESPON database, EUROSTAT, national statistical offices...) and innovative, even experimental, such as **social media, big data, or grid spatial datasets** to cover lack of information
- **Propose an architecture for the system and a set of online interactive tools** starting from previous tools such as **ETMS** and **BSR-TeMo**, that will be evolved according to the stakeholders’ inputs

# Structure of the tool

Organisation of information for each Macro-Region on three main axes:



# General questions

- **What should the tool do and contain in order for it to be useful for your job (policy making, scientific information...)**
- **Which information would you need?**
  - **Data sources**
  - **Indicators (socioeconomic context, freight flows, migration, student mobility, environmental...)**
  - **Territorial coverage**
  - **Temporal coverage...**
- **Which type of outputs would you need?**
  - **Interactive maps**
  - **Tables**
  - **Factsheets**
  - **Narratives...**





Europe

Baltic Sea Region

Danube Region

Adriatic & Ionian Region

Alpine Region



European and Macro-regional  
Territorial Monitoring Tool

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# Adriatic & Ionian Region



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# Monitoring of territorial trends and structures over time





# Monitoring of territorial trends and structures over time

## INCOME

### Gross Domestic Product

Gross domestic product, abbreviated as GDP, is a basic measure of the overall size of an economy. As an aggregate measure of production, GDP is equal to the sum of the gross value added of all resident institutional units engaged in production, plus any taxes on products and minus any subsidies on products.

43.8B€

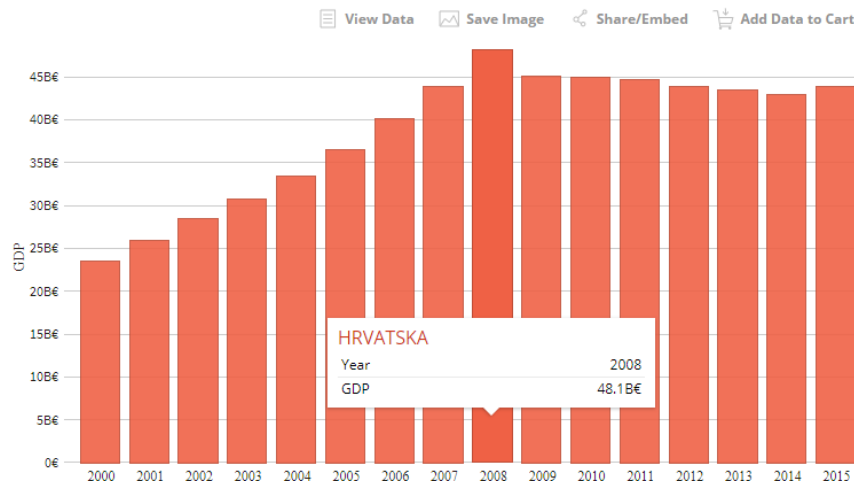
2.02%

2015 VALUE

1 YEAR GROWTH

HRVATSKA, in 2015, had a GDP of 43.8B€. This represents a 2.02% growth from 2014. Look at the chart to see how the GDP of HRVATSKA evolved over time.

Dataset:  
Source:



### Average Income

Average income or GDP per capita is a measure of an area's economic output that accounts for its number of people. It is derived from a straightforward division of total GDP by the population. ... However, Average income is not a measure of personal income and using it for cross-area comparisons also has some known weaknesses.

10,377€

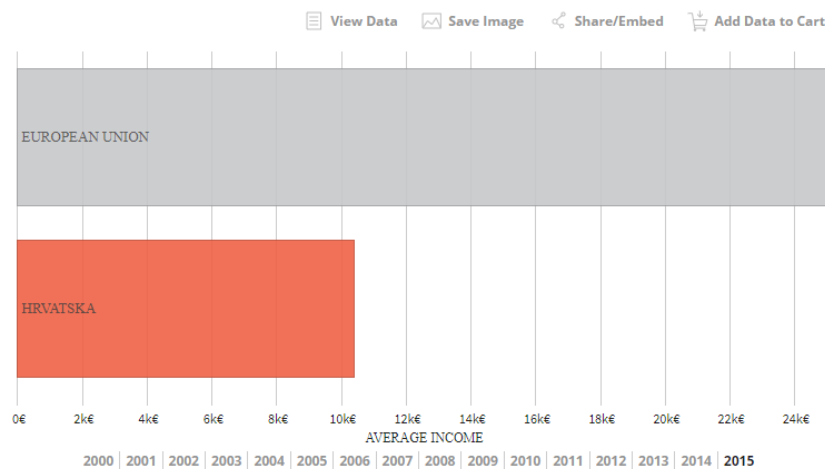
2.54%

2015 VALUE

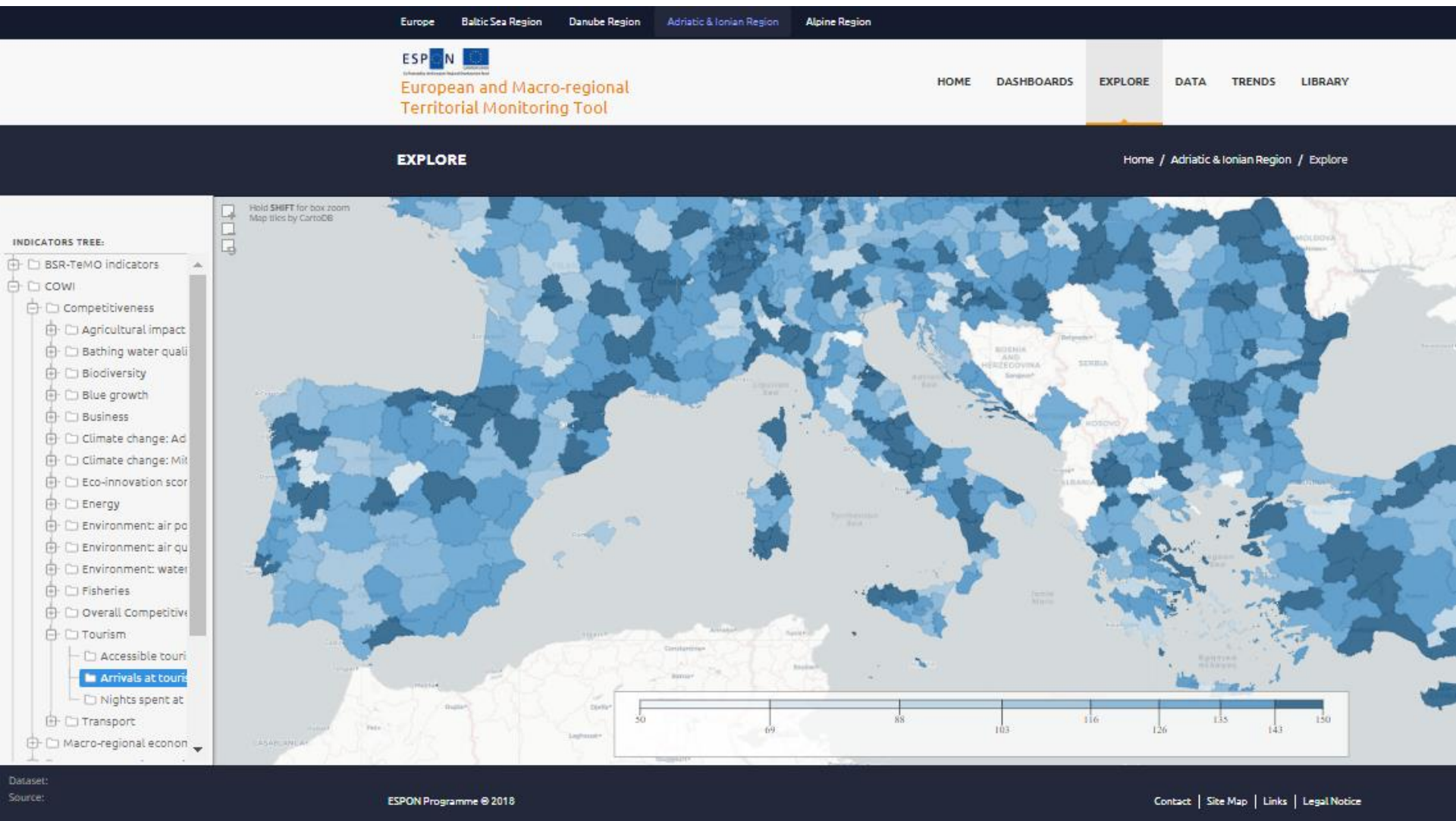
1 YEAR GROWTH

HRVATSKA has an average income of 10,377€, which is less than the average annual income in the European Union. This is in comparison to an average income of 10,120€ in 2014, which represents a 2.54% growth. Look at the chart to see how the average income in HRVATSKA compares to that in the European Union.

Dataset:  
Source:



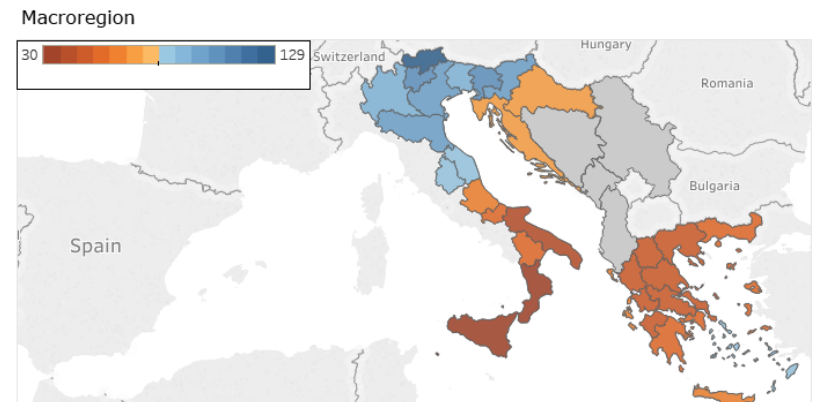
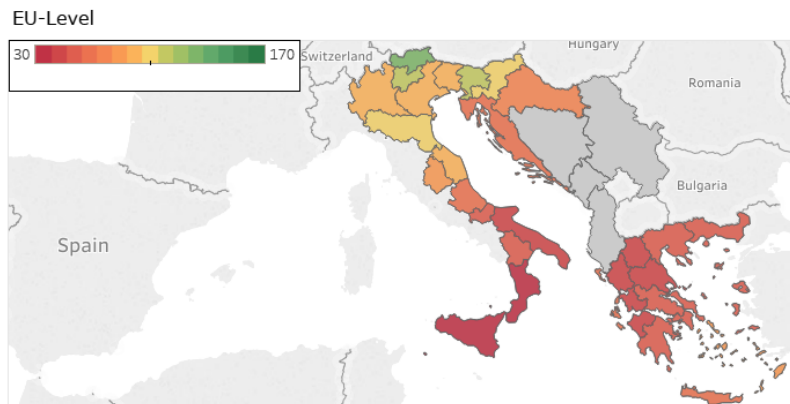
# Monitoring of territorial trends and structures over time



# Questions for debate

## Monitoring of territorial trends and structures over time

- Comparison of indicator values between territorial units in the macro-region and in the EU. Is this a correct approach?



Upper/Lower Regions of the Composite

CO..	NUTS LABEL	84	81	77	102	82	77
EL	Notio Aigaio	84	81	77	102	82	77
	Ipeiros	44	51	35	51	41	43
HR	Kontinental..	70	78	63	67	72	71
	Jadranska ..	66	74	59	70	61	66
IT	Provincia A..	129	160	132	119	100	132
	Calabria	30	56	24	62	2	5
SI	Zahodna Sl..	106	115	119	90	94	113
	Vzhodna Sl..	96	95	113	85	89	99
		0 50 100 150	0 100 200	0 50 100	0 50 100 150	0 50 100	0 50 100 150
		Employment Index	Unemployment Rate	Youth Unemployment	Long Term Unemployment	Economic Activity Rate	Employment Rate

# Questions for debate

## Monitoring of territorial trends and structures over time

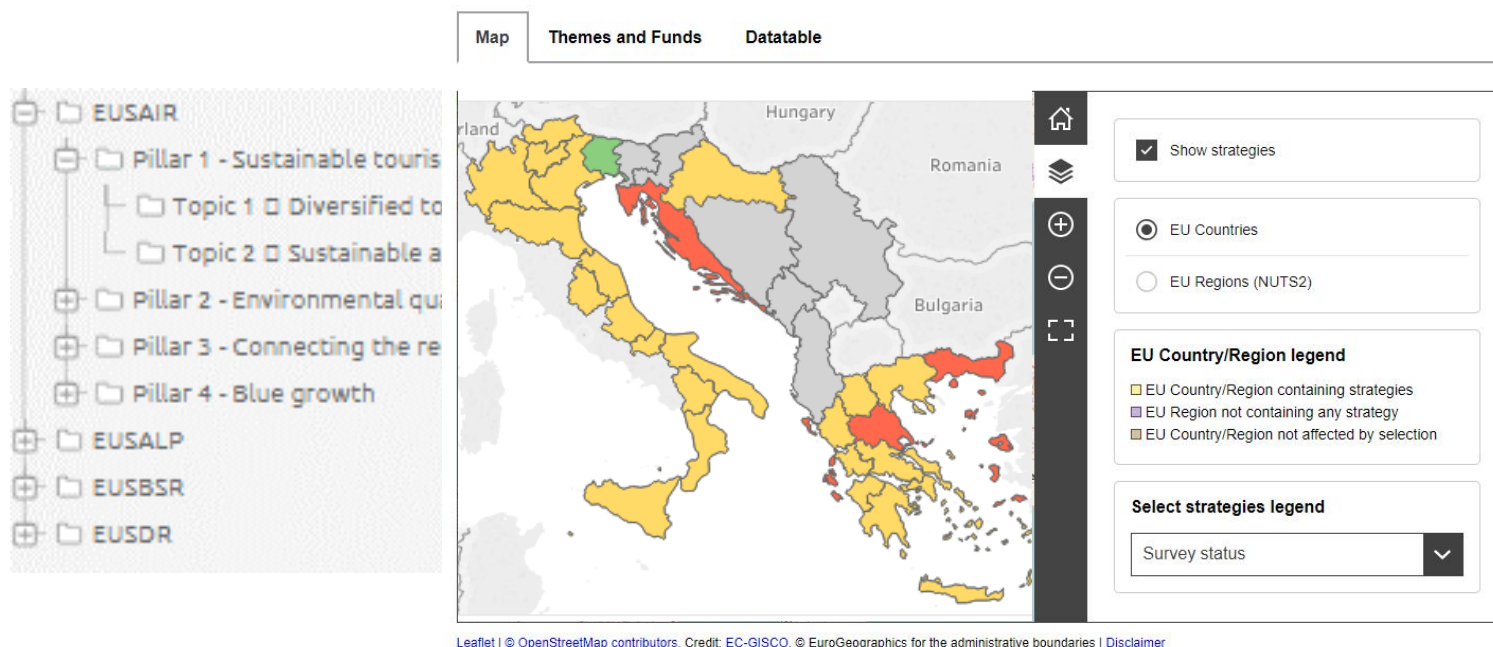
- **What indicator sets should be used?**

- DG REGIO Study on macroregional strategies and their links with cohesion policy, containing a battery of general context indicators (56 indicators grouped in 30 composite indicators and organized in 4 themes)
- Indicators identified in the ADRION program in relation to Priority Axis 4: "Supporting the governance of the EUSAIR (22 indicators directly linked to specific thematic objectives)
- ESPON/EUROSTAT/OECD/World Bank – which thematic or specific indicators?
- CORINE land use data

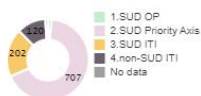
- **Should we set a baseline year for comparison? Which one?**

# Monitoring the macro-regional strategy objectives

- Dashboard for easy navigation between pillars/topics/horizontal actions
- Predefined set of indicators for each element of the strategy
- Predefined maps, tables and accompanying narrative



Implementation mechanism



Reset all

Territorial focus



Reset all

In 2012, the best performing region of the Adriatic and Ionian macro-region was Zahodna Slovenija in Slovenia, as this region was the only one that received a 'Strong' innovator rating. Croatia's, Greece's and Italy's NUTS-2 regions as well as Vzhodna Slovenija in Slovenia were all rated as 'Moderate' innovators in 2012.

The only region that was able to improve in 2016 was Friuli-Venezia Giulia in Italy (from 'Moderate' to 'Strong'), while four regions in Greece and one region in Croatia lost their moderate innovators rating becoming 'Modest' innovators. Many NUTS-2 regions in Italy show relative weaknesses in 'Innovative SMEs' collaborating with others', 'Public R&D expenditures', and 'Tertiary education attainment'.

# Questions for debate

## Monitoring the macro-regional strategy objectives

- Should there specific indicators linked to the pillars and topics?

 <p>Sustainable Tourism <b>EUSAIR</b></p>	 <p>Environmental Quality <b>EUSAIR</b></p>	 <p>Connecting the Region <b>EUSAIR</b></p>	 <p>Blue Growth <b>EUSAIR</b></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•Topic 1 – Diversified tourism offer (products and services)</li><li>•Topic 2 – Sustainable and responsible tourism management (innovation and quality)</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•Topic 1 – The marine environment</li><li>•Topic 2 – Transnational terrestrial habitats and biodiversity</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•Topic 1 – Maritime transport</li><li>•Topic 2 – Intermodal connections to the hinterland</li><li>•Topic 3 – Energy networks</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•Topic 1 – Blue technologies</li><li>•Topic 2 – Fisheries and aquaculture</li><li>•Topic 3 – Maritime and marine governance and services</li></ul>



# Questions for debate

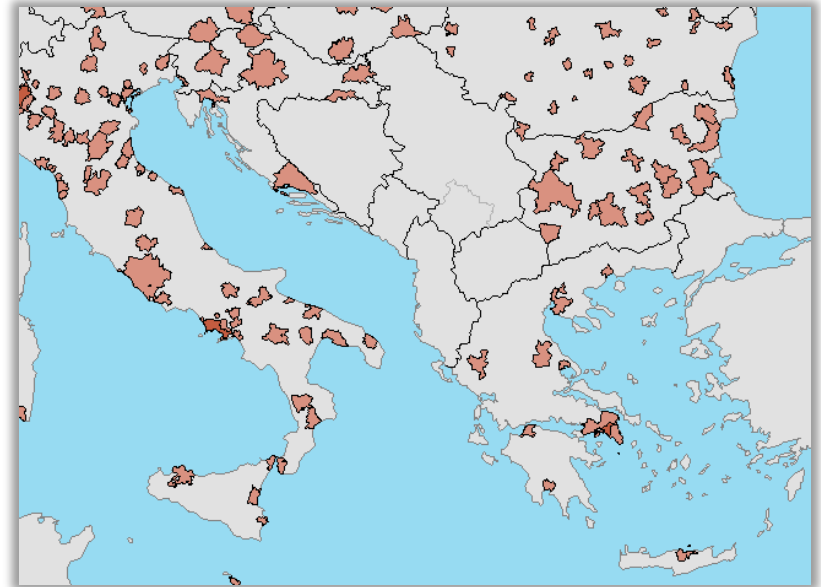
## Monitoring the macro-regional strategy objectives

 <p>Sustainable Tourism <b>EUSAIR</b></p>	 <p>Environmental Quality <b>EUSAIR</b></p>	 <p>Connecting the Region <b>EUSAIR</b></p>	 <p>Blue Growth <b>EUSAIR</b></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•Diversification of the macro-region's tourism products and services. Dealing with seasonality</li><li>•Improving the quality and innovation of tourism offer and enhancing the sustainable and responsible tourism capacities</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•Good environmental and ecological status of the marine and coastal environment</li><li>•Contribute to the goal of the EU Biodiversity Strategy to halt the loss of biodiversity and the degradation of ecosystem</li><li>•Improve waste management by reducing waste flows to the sea and, to reduce nutrient flows and other pollutants to the rivers and the sea.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•Strengthen maritime safety and security and develop a competitive regional intermodal port system</li><li>•Develop reliable transport networks and intermodal connections with the hinterland</li><li>•Achieve a well-interconnected and well-functioning internal energy market</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•Promote research, innovation and business opportunities in blue economy sectors</li><li>•Adapt to sustainable seafood production and consumption</li><li>•Improve sea basin governance</li></ul>

# Questions for debate

## Monitoring the macro-regional strategy objectives

- How are these indicators to be presented spatially, NUTS/Urban areas/Cities/Functional territories/TEN-T corridors?



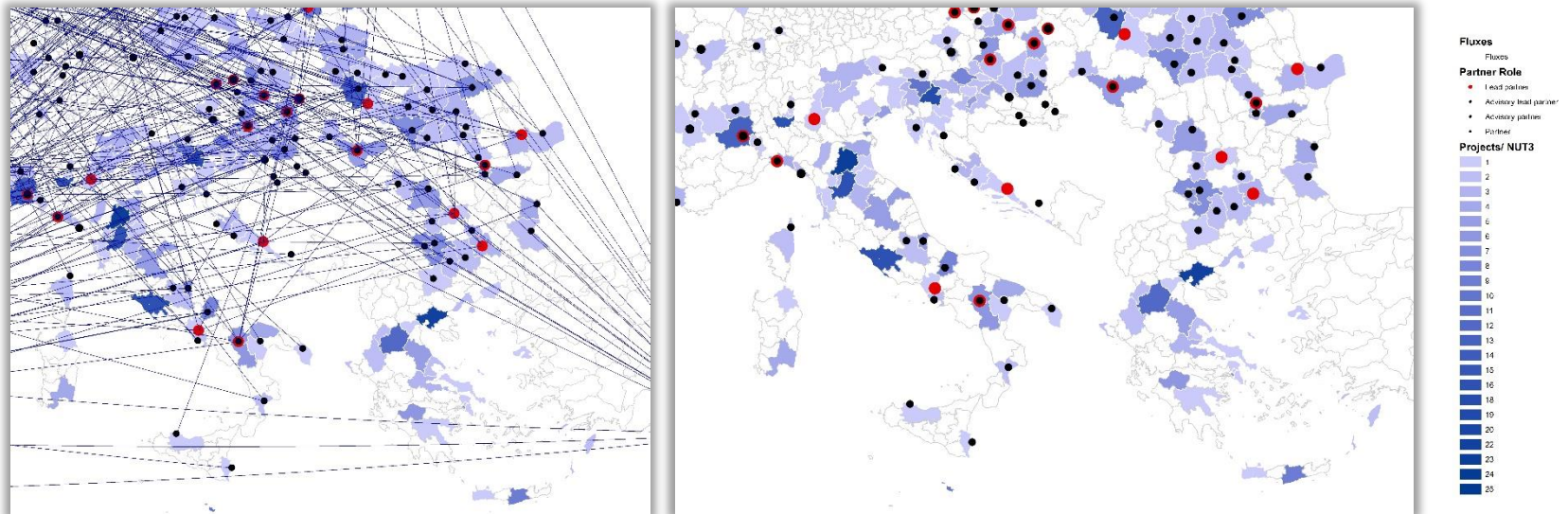
- Should we define different relevant spatial units for each pillar and or topic?

For instance linking the pillar 3 “Connecting the region” to evolution of development in TEN-T corridors (investments, changes in accessibility...)

# Questions for debate

**Monitoring the activities of the EU Macro-regional Strategies and possible contributions to changes in the macro-region**

- **Information on horizontal activities of the Strategy**
- **Data related to the flagship projects. Is it relevant? (number of partners, NUTS, budget... based from data of the INTERREG programs)**



# Questions for debate

- What **territorial development challenges** do you observe for the Adriatic-Ionian Region?
- What **functional territories** (beyond the administrative divisions) can be identified in relation to the various pillars included in the Strategy?
- What **evidence is needed** to monitor the implementation of the EUSAIR?
- **Indicators of the Policy Areas / Flagships** for the monitoring of the projects implemented with relation to the EUSAIR: Status? Gaps? Methodological constraints? Collection? Data Provision?

# Next steps

- There will be an online survey with some key questions already presented here in order to gather more insight from you
- A second meeting in the framework of the EUSAIR will happen during spring 2019 in order to present the status of the tool and gather even more reactions from stakeholders
- In parallel other stakeholder meetings happen in relation to the other 3 macro-regions and for the EU as a whole. These also provide guidelines for developing the tool



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# Thank you!

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