2 Seas Programme thematic capitalisation: Thematic cluster initiative

Possible cluster hypotheses for:

- Applied Research, Innovation and Business Support
- Risk management in the context of Integrated Coastal Zone Management
- Accessibility of the area
- Social Inclusion

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Context:

In 2012, the 2 Seas Programme launched its thematic capitalisation which aims at **"consolidating, valorising and disseminating the achievements"** of the projects/networks in the current programming period as well as supporting **"development activities"** to prepare for the future. This is the "**distinctiveness" of the 2 Seas thematic capitalisation**: the actions to be developed should first of all valorise the existing and, whenever possible, build on their achievements to take a step forward and inform the future.

Programme authorities decided to launch a thematic cluster initiative in 2013 as the main action of the 2 Seas thematic capitalisation. Although cluster initiatives are welcome under all themes (see Terms of Reference for thematic clusters for more information), Programme Authorities have agreed on a list of four preferred thematic priorities for which they particularly wish to see clusters developed:

→ **Applied Research, Innovation and Business Support**
→ **Risk management in the context of Integrated Coastal Zone Management**
→ **Accessibility of the area**
→ **Social inclusion**

Following this decision, the Joint Technical Secretariat has carried out an analysis to investigate the possible hypotheses of clusters under these four themes. This document intends to provide project partners with the outcomes of this desk-research in order to help them in the process of developing clusters.
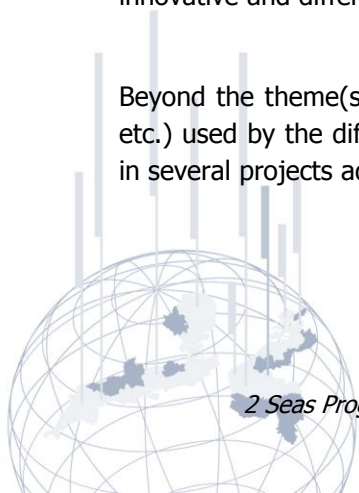
*It must be outlined that the **hypotheses of clusters described in this document are indicative. They are only intended to give examples of possible clusters and do not pretend to be exhaustive nor binding.***

Rationale and methodology of the analysis:

For the four themes listed above, the Joint Technical Secretariat has undertaken desk-research on the Application Forms of the approved <u>AND</u> rejected projects under the given themes (the thematic breakdown of projects can be found at the end of this document).

Capitalisation between projects tackling the same theme can be approached differently: 1/ from a thematic point of view and 2/ from a methodological and approach point of view. This document has therefore taken these two aspects into account while analyzing the different projects and proposing different hypotheses of possible clusters. This could also allow project partners to stimulate the development of a variety of innovative and different types of clusters.

Beyond the theme(s) addressed and the approach and methodologies (e.g. target groups, tools developed etc.) used by the different projects, it is also important to consider the partnerships. Organisations involved in several projects addressing the same theme could for instance facilitate the capitalisation process.

Therefore, a three step-approach has been used to conduct this analysis and has been applied to each of the four themes:
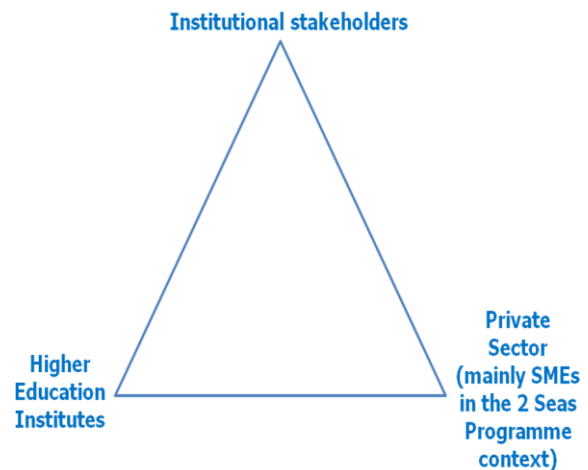
1/ Analysis of 2 Seas projects (both approved and rejected)
2/ Partner analysis
3/ Formulation of hypotheses of possible clusters

I.   Applied Research, Innovation and Business Support

This theme fits perfectly with the thematic orientations of the future Cohesion Policy for the 2014 – 2020 programming period. It is also strongly linked to the Smart Growth pillar of the Europe 2020 strategy. This smart growth priority aims at developing an economy based on knowledge and innovation.

During the last decade, the *Triple Helix* model of "University-Industry-Government" relations has gained a prominent position in the role Higher Education Institutes play in the so-called knowledge-based economy.

That is why we propose to use this model (applying it to the regional context: "Higher Education Institutes – Private Sector (mainly SMEs in the 2 Seas Programme context) – Institutional stakeholders") to analyse the type of interactions between the regional innovation actors involved in 2 Seas projects.

Triple Helix model adapted to the 2 Seas Programme context

Further to this analysis on the interactions between the regional innovation actors, the sectors in which projects are working will be considered to identify any potential capitalisation.

A total number of 31 projects dealing with this theme[1] have been assessed in this thematic and content analysis: 20 of them are approved projects and the remaining 11 were rejected during the different Calls for Proposals.

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[1] It is to be noted that this theme actually combines two of the themes highlighted in the table at the end of this document (thematic breakdown of projects): Research & Innovation; Entrepreneurship & Business Support.

PROJECTS APPROVED (in black) and REJECTED (in *italic blue*) IN THE 2 SEAS PROGRAMME		Type of interaction between "Higher Education Institutes (HEIs) - Private Sector (SMEs) - Institutional stakeholders" based on the *Triple Helix* model						
		Network of SMEs through intensive support	Network of HEIs	Linking HEIs and Private sector	Linking SMEs networks and institutional stakeholders	Linking HEIs and institutional stakeholders	Linking HEIs, private sector and institutional stakeholders	Other (*raising entrepreneurship in specific target groups of citizens*)
Sectors	Air Quality			CLEANTECH				
	Healthcare	*POINT*	MultiDES	BioCare IDEA	CURA-B *SBSME*	SHIVA SYSIASS		
	Transport			SCODECE i-MOCCA *TEM* *LETSGO*				
	Neurosciences		TC2N					
	Food			meCagrO2	2ST Fish & Chips			
	Eco-innovation	*LCAP*		ECO-MIND				
	Construction and building				2ST *SBSME*			BUFU
	Maritime	*POINT*			TIME			
	Agriculture			*WUE-IMAGE*				
	No particular focus	TEN BPPE	*SUPERLINKS*		*Design Your Innovation*		FUSION	GAPS *SUPPORT* *SET* *EDIE*

116 partners are involved in the 20 approved projects from which there are **89 single organisations**.

This means that some organisations are involved in several projects, which could also help cluster development purposes. Here is a breakdown of organisations per number of projects in which they are involved:

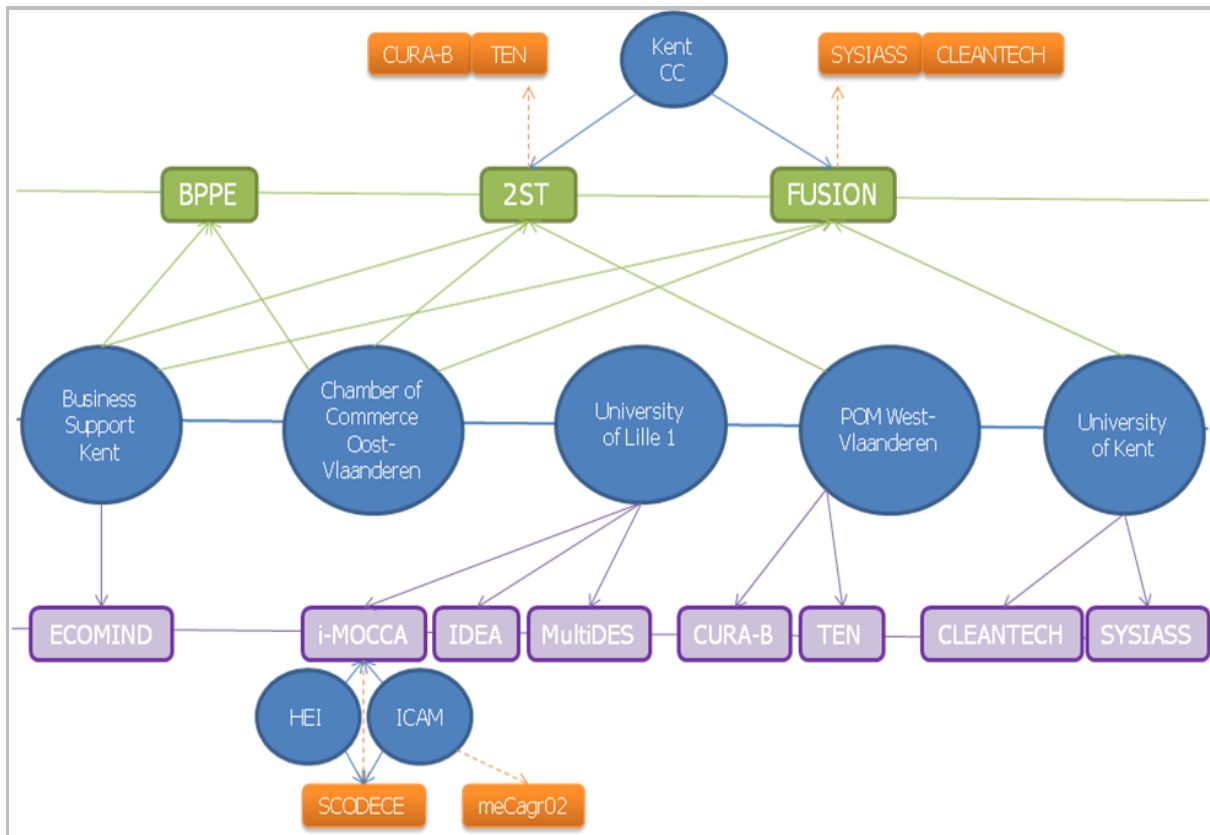| Number of projects per organisation	Number of organisations
1	60
2	20
3	4
4	1

- The 4 organisations involved in three projects are:
    - Kamer van Koophandel Oost-Vlaanderen (BPPE, 2ST and FUSION)
    - Provinciale Ontwikkelingsmaatschappij West-Vlaanderen (2ST, TEN and Cura-B)
    - University of Kent (CLEANTECH, SYSIASS and FUSION)
    - Université de Lille 1 – Sciences et Technologies (IDEA, MultiDES and i-MOCCA)
- Business Support Kent is involved in 4 projects (FUSION, 2ST, BPPE and ECO-MIND)

These five organisations could be seen as driving forces in the process of capitalizing on existing projects given their strong involvement in 2 Seas projects. They actually represent the three types of stakeholders defined in the Triple Helix model:

- Higher Education Institutes: University of Kent and Université de Lille 1
- Institutional stakeholders: Provinciale Ontwikkelingsmaatschappij West-Vlaanderen and Business Support Kent (acting as a service provider for institutional stakeholders)
- Private sector representation: Kamer van Koophandel Oost-Vlaanderen

The figure below shows that some organisations (and thus projects) could have a pivotal role in the cluster process. For instance, the **FUSION and 2ST projects and notably the Kamer van Koophandel Oost-Vlaanderen and Provinciale Ontwikkelingsmaatschappij West-Vlaanderen could have an important role to play**, in terms of thematic interest and partnership relations with other projects. It is to be noted that **Kent County Council** (being partner strongly involved in these two projects – Lead Partner of 2ST) could also have an important role as well.

Example of interactions between organisations
involved in at least three (two for HEI, ICAM and Kent CC) projects under this theme

➢ *Hypotheses of possible clusters*

It is important to bear in mind that Programme Authorities wish to see the development of clusters that combine the three complementary elements of the theme: Applied Research, Innovation and business support. Although links could be identified between projects working in the same sector, a cluster should try not to be limited to a single type of stakeholders and/or to a single type of interaction in the regional innovation scheme: it should push to valorise and combine the results already achieved under the three above mentioned elements.

▪ **An important group of projects** (10 in total: 7 approved, 3 rejected) make **concrete links between Higher Education Institutes** ('research activities') **and the Private Sector** (mainly Small and Medium Enterprises). These links are of course different in nature and vary from very direct (Private sector involved as formal partners) to indirect (Private sector as final beneficiary of project outputs).

- A **second group of projects** (8 in total: 6 approved, 2 rejected) **work in the Healthcare sector.** It is interesting to note that all the bilateral interactions within the Triple Helix model are covered by projects – that is to say that this group presents a good variety of type of projects: from sciences to business support in that sector. Furthermore, although not considered under this theme at the first place, the **Dignity In Care project** could also be of interesting added-value in such a cluster.

- A relatively smaller group of projects (3 approved projects in total) work in the **food sector**. In those three projects, the private sector is strongly involved in the project activities (direct beneficiary of business support or of the technical outputs).

- Two projects have relatively similar activities in terms of **links between Higher Education Institutes and healthcare institutions** (hospitals, medical foundations etc.). Although they develop different products (an intelligent wheelchair for SYSIASS and virtual sculpture for SHIVA), it might be interesting for them to jointly valorise their results and go a step forward.

- The last column of the table shows that two approved projects are clearly different from the others in this analysis. **BUFU and GAPS are both looking at entrepreneurship** although with specific target groups. **One could imagine some common grounds between these two projects and projects under the Social Inclusion theme,** notably those looking at strengthening the link between excluded people and the labour market **(TSE, SUCCEs and iLAEBOR)** that could lead to potential capitalisation actions.

- **Transport** has been the most popular research and innovation sector in the 2 Seas Programme in terms of projects submitted, similarities and common ground could be found between the two approved projects (**i-MOCCA and SCODECE**) in order to go a step further.

- It is also to be noted that **FUSION** is the only project that links up the three actors of the regional innovation – Higher Education Institutes, institutional organizations (Kent County Council as Lead Partner) and private sector representations (Kamer van Koophandel Oost-Vlaanderen, Chambre de Commerce du Grand Lille). Considering the potential links with other projects through the partners involved, it could be interesting to build on FUSION (which is already a capitalisation project based on ECOMIND and BPPE) as well as involved other projects under this theme.

II.   Risk management in the context of Integrated Coastal Zone Management

This theme fits well with the thematic orientations of the future Cohesion Policy for the 2014 – 2020 programming period. It is also strongly linked to the objectives of the EU Integrated Maritime Policy in terms of tools for integrated maritime policy-making as well as for delivering the highest quality of life in Coastal regions (both elements being flagship initiatives of the above mentioned Maritime policy).

Considering the geographical area of the 2 Seas Programme and its maritime dimension, risk management and Integrated Coastal Zone Management are also considered as very important aspects that could strongly benefit from further capitalisation between projects.

A total number of 16 projects dealing with this theme have been assessed in the analysis: 13 of them are approved projects and the remaining 3 were rejected during the different Calls for Proposals.

PROJECTS APPROVED (in black) and REJECTED (in *italic blue*) IN THE 2 SEAS PROGRAMME		Methodology used for risk management		
Risk addressed	**Projects addressing this risk**	**Community engagement**	**Remote-sensing monitoring**	**Socio-economic impact analysis**
Coastal flooding	Flood Aware, FLOODCOM, *CLAAS, CODYMAC*	FLOODCOM, Flood Aware *CLAAS*		
Changes in marine water quality	DYMAPHY, ISECA, MICRO		DYMAPHY, ISECA	ISECA, MICRO
Invasive species	MEMO, RINSE	RINSE		MEMO
Coastal climate change	ARCH-MANCHE, CC2150	ARCH-MANCHE, CC 2150		
Maritime safety	MIRG-EU, 3i		3i	
Pesticides management	*RICH*			
Integrated Coastal Zone Management projects	C-SCOPE, GIFS	C-SCOPE, GIFS		

78 partners are involved in the 13 approved projects from which there are **66 single organisations**.

This means that some organisations are involved in several projects, which could also help cluster development purposes. Here is a breakdown of organisations per number of projects in which they are involved:

Number of projects per organisation	Number of organisations
1	52
2	7
3	4

- The 4 organisations involved in three different projects are all universities and research institutes:
  - Centre for environment, fisheries and aquaculture science (CEFAS) (*DYMAPHY, MEMO and MICRO*)
  - Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS) (*ARCH-MANCHE, DYMAPHY and MICRO*)
  - Institut Français de Recherche pour l'Exploitation de la Mer (IFREMER) (*DYMAPHY, MEMO and MICRO*)
  - Stichting Deltares (*ARCH-MANCHE, MEMO and MICRO*)

These four universities and research institutes (together with others that are involved in two projects) are all working in the same field (marine research) and already cooperate in the same projects. These organisations could therefore be potential driving forces in the process of capitalising on existing projects given their strong involvement in 2 Seas projects.

➢ Hypotheses of possible clusters

➔ Several links between projects **addressing the same risks** could be made:

▪ **Four projects** (2 approved projects (Flood Aware and FLOODCOM), 2 rejected) are looking at **coastal flooding risk**. The two approved projects seem complementary, as one is looking at communication and raising awareness whereas the other is more involved in flooding prevention actions (investments are done as part of the project). This could therefore be an area in which a cluster might be developed.

▪ **A group of 3 projects** (DYMAPHY, ISECA and MICRO) aims at addressing the risks implied by **changes in marine water quality**. All three projects are looking at different aspects of changes in marine water quality, but they are all aiming at informing and providing tools to help decision-making to relevant stakeholders in the 2 Seas area. It is furthermore interesting to note that these projects have common links with other projects in other European Territorial Cooperation Programmes (notably the CHARM III project funded by the France (Channel) England Programme).

- **Maritime safety** is also addressed **by two projects** (MIRG-EU and 3i). Both have different approaches to maritime safety as MIRG-EU is looking at incidents on sea and ports (fire control, dangerous hazards etc.) whereas 3i wants to develop an Unmanned Aircraft System to monitor vessels activities in the Channel and North Sea. These two could however have some interesting links (it is interesting to note that this was already mentioned in 3i's Application Form).

- **Climate change's impact on coastal areas** is being addressed **by two approved projects** (CC2150 and ARCH-MANCHE). Although the scope and approach used by the different projects are different, some links could be made between these two projects.

➔ An interesting area for capitalisation under the Risk management theme could also be the **methodologies and approaches used by the different projects**. This could be more oriented towards horizontal capitalisation, but still remains within the scope of the Risk management and Integrated Coastal Zone Management.

- Making the communities aware of the risk and involving them in the risk management process is a very important element of risk management and Integrated Coastal Zone Management projects. **7 out of the 13 approved projects have a strong focus on community engagement.** Projects have developed various tools and methodologies to engage with their main target groups, and have already published or will publish best practices guides. There is therefore room for exchanges, valorisation and further developments on this aspect.

- **Remote-sensing monitoring** seems to be a very valuable method when it comes to specific risks (changes in marine water quality and maritime safety). **Three projects (DYMAPHY, ISECA and 3i) use different remote-sensing technologies to address the risks**. Two of these three projects are looking specifically at changes in marine water quality (eutrophication and phytoplankton). One could therefore imagine that joint actions might be developed to valorise and disseminate the tools and technologies developed, and explore further opportunities.

- The **socio-economic impact** of the different risks is also a very important element of such projects. Three of them particularly look at socio-economic analysis: ISECA, MICRO and MEMO. This could also be an area on which a cluster might be developed.

III.   Accessibility of the area

This theme fits well with the thematic orientations of the future Cohesion Policy for the 2014 – 2020 programming period. It is also strongly linked to the objectives of the "*Resource Efficient Europe*" flagship initiative of the EU 2020 strategy.

A total number of 9 projects dealing with this theme have been assessed in the analysis: 6 of them are approved projects and the remaining 3 were rejected during the different Calls for Proposals. Here are the main results of this analysis:

PROJECTS <u>APPROVED</u> (in black) and <u>REJECTED</u> (in *italic blue*) IN THE 2 SEAS PROGRAMME

Potential clusters on ports		Potential clusters on 'soft mobility'	
Themes tackled	Projects addressing the themes	Themes tackled	Projects addressing the themes
Port reconversion	Yacht Valley, Transcoast	Urban soft mobility	Bike Friendly Cities
Intermodality	C2C, PATCH	Countryside soft mobility	Access to Countryside (ATC)
Port management	PATCH, C2C, Transcoast	Port accessibility	C2C *SAPA*
Logistic	PATCH, C2C		
Crossborder profiling	PATCH, C2C		
Marina development	Yacht Valley, TRANSCOAST *Tenmar, AVANTI*		
Diversification of port activity	PATCH		

➢ *Involvement of single organisations in Approved projects*

51 partners are involved in the 6 approved projects from which there are **44 single organisations**.

This means that some organisations are involved in several projects, which could also help cluster development purposes. Here is a breakdown of organisations per number of projects in which they are involved:

Number of projects per organisation	Number of organisations
1	36
2	7

- The 7 organisations involved in two projects are:
  - Port authorities: Autonoom Gemeentebedrijf Haven Oostende, Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Calais – Port of Calais, Portsmouth Commercial Port (C2C, PATCH)
  - Local authorities: East Sussex County Council, Provincie West-Vlaanderen, SEEDA (ATC; PATCH), Provincie Zeeland (Bike Friendly Cities, Transcoast)

➢ *Hypotheses of possible clusters*

The most popular theme addressed by 2 Seas Accessibility projects is related to ports. The second one focuses on the 'soft mobility' development.

➔ Several links between projects **related to ports** could be made:

▪ **Four projects** (2 approved projects – Yacht Valley and Transcoast; 2 rejected) are looking at **marina development**. The two approved projects could peer-review the actions carried out under this theme, with Yacht Valley having a specific focus on nautical centre services whereas Transcoast has a wider approach on general reconversion of derelict areas in marinas.

It is to be noticed that whereas in the case of Yacht Valley the theme around marina development is the key theme, this is not the case for Transcoast, for which this constitutes one of the sub-themes tackled.

▪ **A group of 3 projects** (PATCH, C2C and Transcoast) aims at enhancing **port management**. PATCH developed an e-learning platform to organise web-seminars (webinars) to train ports operators. Transcoast and C2C approached the issue of ports management rather from a global perspective linked to the visioning.

Transcoast developed an economic model for ports in the area. The model is available online and ports can adapt it to their features. C2C developed a Strategic cross-border Port and Transport Infrastructure Investment Framework Study.

Although these samples might have a different angle, there is potentially scope for a cluster.

- **A further group of 3 projects** could be clustered around the theme **"port reconversion and diversification".** PATCH focused very much on the diversification, **Transcoast** and **Yacht Valley** focus on reconversion, but both elements could be interesting to combine.

- A last group composed of 2 projects, notably **C2C** and **Patch**, have many similarities as they both touch themes such as intermodality and modal shifts, improvement of the quality of logistics and an ambition to re-profile small and medium size ports at a cross-border level.

- 2 projects also aim at developing of '**soft mobility' solutions** to improve the accessibility of the 2 Seas area. The Bike Friendly Cities project focuses on urban mobility solution, notably the use of bike. The ATC focuses on countryside project accessibility via soft mode of transport.

  The 2 projects have a least 1 transversal common theme which is community awareness and ownership of the actions carried out. They could work together in order to capitalize the techniques and good practices around this method.

IV. Social Inclusion

This theme fits well in the thematic orientations of the future Cohesion Policy for the 2014 – 2020 programming period. It is also strongly linked to the objectives of the "*Agenda for new skills and jobs*" of the EU 2020 strategy.

A total number of 16 projects dealing with this theme have been assessed in the analysis: 13 of them are approved projects and the remaining 3 were rejected during the different Calls for Proposals.

PROJECTS APPROVED (in black) and REJECTED (in *italic blue*) IN THE 2 SEAS PROGRAMME		Projects
Target groups	Youngsters (under 25 years old)	Villa CrossMedia, ACCES, SUCCES *AOB, Growing Places, SMACO21, LYU*
	Migrants and ethnic minorities	Villa CrossMedia, AIMER *LYU*
	People suffering from addictions (drugs, alcohol etc.)	CAFTA, DNA
	Population in deprived areas without specific targeted part of the population	DNA, INSPIRER, iLAEBOR, TSE, Heroes2C

PROJECTS APPROVED (in black) and REJECTED (in *italic blue*) IN THE 2 SEAS PROGRAMME		Projects
Approaches used to address social exclusion	Increasing residents' participation in the decision-making process	ACCES, DNA
	Strengthening links with the labour market	iLAEBOR, TSE, SUCCES
	Improving existing services to excluded people	SUCCES, TSE, AIMER
	Energy efficiency	INSPIRER
	Increasing ownership of neighbourhoods by the population	DNA
	Supporting Volunteering	Villa Cross Media
	Others	AIMER, CAFTA

> ➢ *Involvement of single organisations in Approved projects*

45 partners are involved in the 13 approved projects from which there are **39 single organisations**.

This means that some organisations are involved in several projects, which could also help cluster development purposes. Here is a breakdown of organisations per number of projects in which they are involved:

Number of projects per organisation	Number of organisations
1	37
3	1
5	1

Medway Council is involved in 5 different Social Inclusion Projects (ACCES, AIMER, INSPIRER, SUCCES and DNA) – and is Lead Partner of 4 of them (ACCES, AIMER, INSPIRER and SUCCES). This organisation could therefore be a key stakeholder in the cluster process under this theme.

OCMW Kortrijk is involved as partner in three different projects (SUCCES, INSPIRER and DNA).

It is also to be noted that out of the 39 individual organisations involved in social inclusion projects, **only four are based in the Netherlands**.

➢ *Hypotheses of possible clusters*

Potential links between projects could be envisaged under two different and complementary angles. The most obvious element is the target groups of the different projects, as this could be a basis for the development of cluster between projects addressing the same target groups. Another angle could be to look at the different approaches used by the projects to address social exclusion in the different deprived areas.

Several links between projects **targeting the same groups of population** could be made:

▪ **Seven projects** (3 approved projects (VillaCrossMedia, ACCES and SUCCES), 4 rejected) support **young people** in their respective territories. These projects could put their different tools and lessons learnt together to improve social inclusion initiatives towards youth. Organisations originally involved in the four rejected projects could also bring interesting added-value given their experience in this field.

▪ **Three projects** (2 approved projects (VillaCrossMedia and AIMER), 1 rejected (LYU)) aim at helping **migrants and ethnic minorities** towards a better social integration. Both projects could share their results and propose further developments.

▪ **Two approved projects** (CAFTA and DNA) develop social inclusion initiatives to support people suffering from addictions (drugs, alcohol etc.).

➔ Furthermore, three projects **using the same approaches and methodologies** could work together to capitalise on their results. **Three approved projects** (SUCCES, iLAEBOR and TSE) develop pilot activities to help people from deprived areas **enter the labour market**. These projects seem to be using different but complementary approaches that could be useful to learn from at crossborder level. This could be an interesting area for capitalisation and **one could also imagine that further cooperation could be made with entrepreneurship projects (BUFU and GAPS for instance).**

Thematic priority	2 Seas Projects addressing this thematic priority (This is an informative breakdown realised by the JTS to help you finding potential cooperation). More information on each of the following projects can be found in the "Approved projects database" on the Programme website.
(Sustainable) tourism	CAST, Great War, GREET, SEACo, STEP, SusTRIP, TGN
Accessibiliy of the area	ATC, Bike Friendly Cities, C2C, PATCH, TRANSCOAST, Yacht Valley
Common heritage	A2S, BOAT 1550 BC, C21P, Crysalis, HERE, Heroes 2C, HMS, SHAPING 24, T.R, TMS, Walls and Gardens, WW2 Heritage
Education / Language training	*None*
Energy efficiency / Renewable energies	SISCo
Entrepreneurship and Business Support	2ST, BPPE, BUFU, CURA-B, ECOMIND, FISH & CHIPS, FUSION, GAPS, TEN, TIME,
Integrated Coastal Zone Management	CC2150, C-SCOPE, GIFS
Leisure and Social tourism	Face2Face, IC MUSIC, ICP, LCP, Sea Media
Low Carbon Economy	ACE
Nature and Landscape management	ARCH, BALANCE, MULTI-FOR, Natura People, Urban Habitats
Promoting Knowledge Transfer	*None*
Research & Innovation	CLEANTECH, BioCare, IDEA, i-MOCCA, MeCagr02, MultiDES, SCODECE, SHIVA, SYSIASS, TC2N
Resources management	PRISMA, SWAP NOW
Risks management	3i, ARCH-MANCHE, DYMAPHY, Flood Aware, FLOODCOM, ISECA, MEMO, MICRO, MIRG-EU, RINSE
Services / Heath care	CBOOPSD, Dignity In Care, Learning Cities
Social inclusion	ACCES, AIMER, CAFTA, DNA, iLAEBOR, INSPIRER, SUCCES, TSE, Villa Crossmedia
Other	MaxiGreen, VIVID