Implementation Analysis of PEACE III and INTERREG IVA Programmes

Final Report

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FOREWORD

The Monitoring and Evaluation Working Group is a unique sub-group of both the PEACE III and INTERREG IVA Programmes. The Working Group has a pivotal role to play in ensuring that the 2007-2013 Programmes achieve their objectives by considering in detail the issues surrounding the monitoring and evaluation of both PEACE III and INTERREG IVA Programmes.

On behalf of the Programme Monitoring Committees, the joint Monitoring and Evaluation Working Group has committed to undertaking on-going Programme level monitoring and evaluation activities. This reflects the shift from regulation-based to more pragmatic and concrete needs-based evaluation (Article 48(3) of Regulation 1083/2006). This study constitutes the first step in the Programme evaluation cycle.

The purpose of this study was to review the Programmes' performance to end February 2009 by undertaking an analysis of applications to date and approved projects. As almost fifty per cent of the available funding of both Programmes was approved by Steering Committees by this stage, the Monitoring and Evaluation Working Group decided to commission this study to analyse the patterns of implementation. Thus, this study analyses the overall position of the Programmes' activity across a number of different areas, namely, geographical spread, target areas and groups, indicators and uptake by participants and provides a statement on the overall position of Programme activity.

The Special EU Programmes Body and the Monitoring and Evaluation Working Group welcome this research which contains analysis on both Programmes and includes a number of positive findings. The report also highlights a number of key issues that the Managing Authority will consider and address in the future implementation of the Programme. Overall, however, the Report indicates that both Programmes are currently on track to deliver the key aims and objectives as set out in the Operational Programme documents.

The Report also presents a challenge to all of us involved in the implementation and management of the PEACE III and INTERREG IVA Programmes. We need to continue to be vigilant in ensuring that all of the eligible regions and sections benefit fairly and equitably from these programmes. The SEUPB accepts this challenge and will work tirelessly to ensure that it is met.

Pat Colgan

Chief Executive, SEUPB

1. Background and Terms of Reference

1.1 Programme Context

1.1.1 PEACE III and INTERREG IVA Programmes 2007-13

Ireland, North and South, is currently in the fourth consecutive round of EU Structural Fund programming. In this current round, two important Programmes are operated by the Special EU Programmes Body (SEUPB) on a North-South basis, namely PEACE III and INTERREG IVA. The former is a special EU-funded Programme to address the unique post-conflict circumstances in Northern Ireland and the Border Region of Ireland, while INTERREG IVA is an EU-wide Community Initiative promoting cross-border co-operation throughout the Community.

As shown in Table 1.1, the two Programmes have a combined budget of €588.9m. Of this, 57% is PEACE III (€332.9m) and 43% INTERREG IVA (€256m). Some €416.8m of the total is provided by the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF), 68% for PEACE III and 75% for INTERREG IVA.

Table 1.1 Summary of PEACE III and INTERREG IVA Programmes 2007-13

	PEACE III	**INTERREG IVA**
Objective	Reinforce progress towards a peaceful and stable society and promote reconciliation in Northern Ireland and the Border Region	Support strategic cross-border co-operation for a more prosperous and sustainable region
Total Funding (m) *of which ERDF*	€332.9 *€224.8*	€256.0 *€192.0*
Priorities	1. Reconciling Communities 2. Contribution to a shared society	1. Co-operation for a more prosperous cross-border region 2. Co-operation for a more sustainable cross-border region
Themes	1.1 Building positive relations at level 1.2 Acknowledging and dealing with the past 2.1 Creating shared public spaces 2.2 Developing Key institutional capacities for a shared society	1.1 Enterprise 1.2 Tourism 2.1 Collaboration 2.2 Infrastructure

Each Programme has two Priorities and four themes. Further reference is made to these themes in the subsequent chapters.

As their names imply, both PEACE III and INTERREG IVA are successors to similar Programmes implemented during earlier funding rounds. However, there are significant differences in both design and implementation of Programmes during the 2007-13 period. Key among these are:

- inclusion of parts of Western Scotland in the INTERREG IVA Programme;
- a shift to fewer, larger and more strategic projects – and hence project applications;
- a change in EU regulatory requirements away from one-off mid-term evaluation towards ongoing evaluation.

All of these changes have impacts on the present analysis. Inclusion of Scotland and the implications of the strategic projects will be referred to in various parts of later chapters. The change in EU regulatory requirements contributes directly to the present analysis, and hence is addressed briefly in the next section.

1.1.2   EU Evaluation Requirements 2007-13

An important regulatory change in the 2007-13 period is abandonment of the traditional EU requirement for a formal mid-term evaluation of EU co-financed Operational Programmes such as INTERREG IVA and PEACE III and replacement of this with "ongoing" evaluation.[1] This change is specified in the Regulation as being closely linked to monitoring, in particular where that monitoring reveals a significant departure from the goals initially set out or proposals are made for the revision of Operational Programmes.

The EU Guidelines on Evaluation in the 2007-13 period elaborate further on interim evaluation.[2] The Guidelines state that, while the overall desirability of evaluation has not changed, the new regulation provides for "a shift from a concept of mid-term evaluation driven by regulatory imperatives towards a more flexible, demand-driven approach to evaluation during the Programming period". It is therefore intended that interim evaluations address specific issues as these arise, and reflects the needs of local circumstances. Plans for ongoing evaluation should also ideally be reflected in an evaluation plan for the period.[3]

Reflecting this new EU-wide approach, SEUPB decided to commission an initial "implementation analysis" of the Programmes to provide a statement of the current position of the Programmes vis-à-vis various objectives. This report responds to this requirement.

1.1.3   Current Status of Programme Implementation

The present report focuses on Programme implementation as of end-February 2009, i.e. broadly the first two years of implementation of both the PEACE III and INTERREG IVA Programmes. The status of applications and approvals as of that date is shown in Table 1.2.

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[1] EC Council Regulation No. 1083/2006, Article 47, Paragraph 3.

[2] European Commission, Directorate General Regional Policy, *The New Programming Period 2007-13, Indicative Guidelines on Evaluation Methods: Evaluation During the Programming Period*, Working Paper No. 5, April 2007.

[3] E.g. PEACE III Programme, 2007-13, *Monitoring and Evaluation Plan,* Special EU Programmes Body, January 2007.

Table 1.2 Summary of Programme Applications (i.e. as of end-Feb 2009)

		PEACE III	INTERREG IVA	TOTAL NO.
Applications Received				
	No.	210	72	282
	% of total	75%	25%	100%
Of which approved				
	No.	75*	33	108
	%	69%	31%	100%

Increases to 87 if one strategically coordinated application is included as 13 separate approved projects
Source: SEUPB

As shown, at end-February a total of 282 project applications have been received, of which 210 were for PEACE III and 72 for INTERREG IVA, i.e. 75% and 25% shares respectively of the total. Of these, 108 applications had already been recommended for approval as of end-February, 75[4] for PEACE III and 33 for INTERREG IVA (69% and 31% respectively). This set of 282 applications and 108 approvals is thus the focus of the analysis in this report.

1.2 Evaluation Objectives and Requirements

1.2.1 Overall Objectives

The overall objective of this implementation analysis as set out in the Terms of Reference (ToR) is to:

review the Programmes' performance to end-2008 (altered to end-February 2009) by undertaking an analysis of approved projects. This analysis should provide a statement of the overall position of the Programmes' activity across a number of different areas. These areas should include, but may not be limited to, geographical spread, target areas and groups, indicators and uptake by participants.

1.2.2 Detailed Requirements

Within this overall objective, for each of the Programmes the Terms of Reference set out a series of more detailed requirements – six in the case of PEACE III and four in the case of INTERREG IVA.

Requirements PEACE III Programme

▪ A geographical analysis of applications from across the eligible region. Currently 189 applications have been made to the PEACE III Programme, however, the scale and nature of the applications are different from previous programmes, in that they are larger and more strategic. The analysis should identify the geographical spread of applications to date.

▪ A geographical analysis of successful projects to include partner involvement, area of intended impact and cross-border activity. Currently 68 projects have received Steering Committee approval.

▪ This analysis would include the presentation of data on maps including intensity maps reflecting the intensity of funding.

- An analysis of the successful projects' intended target areas in relation to the overall programme's target areas identified in paragraph 3.61 of the Operational Programme. The areas identified include sectarian interfaces, disadvantaged areas, areas that have experienced high levels of sectarian and racial crimes, communities in decline and those where economic and social development has been inhibited by the conflict.

- An analysis of the successful projects' intended target groups in relation to the overall programme's target groups identified in paragraph 3.63 of the Operational Programme. The target groups identified include victims of the conflict, displaced persons, people excluded or marginalised from economic, social and civil networks, former members of the security services, ex-prisoners and public, private and voluntary organisations.

- An analysis of the current portfolio of successful projects in order to examine how communities of different religious belief and racial group will benefit from the Programme in Northern Ireland and the Border Region.

Requirements INTERREG IVA Programme

- A geographical analysis of applications from across the eligible region, Northern Ireland, Border region of Ireland and Western Scotland. Currently 73 applications have been made to the INTERREG IVA Programme.

- A geographical analysis, to include partner involvement and intended impact, of successful projects. Currently 30 projects have received Steering Committee approval.

- This analysis would include the presentation of data on maps including intensity maps reflecting the intensity of funding.

- An analysis of the successful projects indicators to ensure that the programme is on track to deliver against the targets identified in the Operational Programme.

Table 1.3 Summary of ToR Requirements by Programme

	Requirement	PEACE I	INTERREG IV
1.	Geographical analysis/spread of applications to date	✓	✓
2.	Geographical analysis of successful applicants, including partner involvement, area of intended impact, (cross-border activities – PEACE	✓	✓
3.	Analysis to include maps including intensity of funding	✓	✓
4.	Analysis of successful projects' intended target areas as per OP*	✓	
5.	Analysis of successful projects' target groups as per OP**	✓	
6.	Analysis of the current portfolio of successful projects to examine different religious belief and racial groups will benefit from the Programm	✓	
7.	Analysis of successful project indicators to ensure OP is on track to ac targets.		✓

* sectarian interfaces, disadvantaged areas, areas with high levels of sectarian/racial crime, communities in decli and where development was inhibited by conflict
** victims of conflict, displaced persons, people excluded/marginalised from networks, former members of securi services, ex-prisoners and public, private and voluntary organisations

The first three of the requirements are thus common to both Programmes, while the subsequent ones are Programme-specific (see summary in Table 1.3).

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[4] One strategically coordinated application was approved as 13 separate Letters of Offer, one of which fulfils the lead partner responsibilities. If included as separate approvals, this raises PEACE III approvals to 87.

1.3 Methodology

1.3.1 Core Requirements

The core requirements flow directly from the Terms of Reference. The overall requirement is to establish as of end-February 2009 whether implementation to date of The PEACE III and INTERREG IVA Programmes is on track, as against selected key requirements and objectives set out in the Operational Programmes. These key aspects are:

- geographic spread (both Programmes);
- defined target groups (PEACE III);
- defined target areas (PEACE III);
- quantitative targets and their likely achievement (for INTERREG IVA);
- cross-border activities (PEACE III);
- partner involvement (both Programmes);
- area of intended impact (both Programmes).

This necessitated analysis of four kinds:

(a) confirming and articulating the most important relevant objectives and targets of both Programmes, including quantitative, qualitative and spatial dimensions;
(b) establishing the actual pattern of activity to date as reflected in project applications and approvals, and their content;
(c) making a systematic comparison between (a) and (b);
(d) analysing and presenting the results in a useful and usable fashion, including where possible density mapping and other geographical presentation.

This analysis necessitated a mix of consultations with SEUPB, a review of existing relevant background documentation, analysis of the existing applications, approvals, Letters of Offer (LoOs), and associated documents, and presentation of the results in this final report.

1.3.2 Project Challenges

The overall aims of the project are quite clear and sharply focused. The project did, however, face a number of challenges:

- it deals with a large number (nearly 300) of individual applications, with a very heterogeneous mix of applicant and project types and size. For example, value of approved projects range from €125,000 to €16.7m for PEACE III and €318,000 to €30m for INTERREG IVA;
- it must cover the two Programmes which in turn involve various distinct Priorities, Themes and Sub-themes;
- the Programmes involve three jurisdictions, namely Northern Ireland, Scotland and the Republic of Ireland;

- while previous work has been undertaken in relation to Community Uptake, the dataset has now changed in nature and this will result in challenges and issues for future analysis;

- the work is designed to rely heavily on project applications and approval documentation, i.e. it is desk research based. Also, the questions raised in the ToR do not all have a direct counterpart in the documentation, so a degree of interpretation was required;

- the ToR place considerable emphasis on the geographic dimension of applications for funding, approvals and their likely impact. However, the geographic footprint of projects, i.e. the areas which benefit from them, is not a clear-cut matter either in concept or in practice, and needed some refinement as part of the early work. Also, the new more strategic project approach under the Programmes means individual applications and approved projects are more layered and their geographical focus harder to delineate.[5]

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[5] This is not a new challenge. The previous Community Uptake Analyses of PEACE omitted the region-wide projects on the basis that their geographic footprint could not be specified (see Haase and Pratschke 2007). However, the majority of projects were smaller council and local area ones, making a level of geographic analyses still possible. However, the PEACE III strategic approach means the most projects now have a wider region/sub-region focus, and relatively few are community level (see Chapter 3, Table 3.8).

Related to these is an additional limitation, namely the early stage at which this analysis is taking place means that the sample of projects available for analysis is not comprehensive, e.g. it is affected by the fact that implementation of some Priorities is more advanced than others. In some cases numbers of applications or approvals are small, or analysis is very much affected by treatment of single large projects. These issues are not so much a challenge for the analysis per se, but a point of caution in its interpretation.

1.3.3 Key Elements in Our Approach

Responding to the requirements and challenges, our overall approach involved a number of aspects:

- very close working with SEUPB, and in particular making sure in the early stages of the project that there was full agreement with the approaches being taken;
- making full use of relevant work that has already been done, including the previous work on "community uptake" of PEACE II[6] and the formal assessments of the applications under the current programmes;
- relying as much as possible on factual, verifiable aspects of the project applications, (e.g. applicant addresses) and minimising the amount of judgements involved[7];
- keeping in mind both the immediate needs, and also the possibility of developing a database which can be expanded further and utilised into the future as Programme implementation progresses.

1.3.4 Method

Our analysis involved five main steps as set out in the sections below.

Step 1: Inception

This involved detailed meetings with the SEUPB Secretariat, as well as presentations to and discussions at the Spring 2009 Monitoring Committees of both Programmes.

Step 2: Development of an Information Template

This involved identification of the key information about individual proposals needed to address the items in the Terms of Reference. This information was defined under nine headings as shown below:

1. SEUPB Reference No.
2. Applicants
3. Applications
4. Budget
5. Target Group
6. Target Geographical Areas

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[6] Haase T., Pratschke J., *Community Uptake Analysis of PEACE II 2007,* A report commissioned by the Monitoring Committee of the EU Programme for Peace and Reconciliation, SEUPB.

[7] In particular, any element of "re-appraising" applications or second-guessing existing detailed appraisals was avoided.

7. Geographical Focus of Projects

8. Cross-Cutting Themes

9. Indicators.

The detailed template is given in Annex 1.

Step 3: Population of the Template

This template was then populated drawing on a mix of sources. The sources included relevant information on the existing EU Grants' database, together with the information assembled by the consultancy team from the individual applications, the SEUPB Assessment Reports, economic appraisals where these exist, Letters of Offer, and in some cases other information regarding applicant organisations, e.g. from their websites. As already referred to, the emphasis in both Step 1 and Step 2 has been to use available, desk-based verifiable sources of information and avoidance of subjective judgements by the consultancy team.

Step 4: Assembly of the Results into a Dataset and Analysis and Presentation of These

Step 4 involved creation of a dataset which links to both SEUPB EU Grants database, and also incorporates the separate information assembled by the consultancy team.

Step 5: Preparation of a Draft and Final Report

This Step involved drafting of the current report, receipt of comments on this, participation in the meeting of the SEUPB Monitoring and Evaluation Working Group (MEWG), and finalisation of the report. A number of Interim Reports were also presented to SEUPB during the project period.

1.3.5   Key Definitions and Concepts

Applications and Approvals

The core analysis involves desk research on the 282 applications received by the SEUPB under both Programmes as of end-February 2009. Within this, an important distinction is between applicant "organisations" on the one hand, and their project "application" on the other. Both entities appear in subsequent chapters of the report.

Also important is the distinction between "lead applicants" who are the formal leaders of the application and "co-applicants" who are the other formal partners in the project. Co-applicants does not include cases where there may be an organisation (already known or not yet identified) who acts as a sub-contractor or an implementing partner.

Successful applicants or applications refers to those which had been approved as of end-February 2009. "Approved" here refers to either having received a Letter of Offer or been the subject of a formal positive decision by the Steering Committee. "Rejected" applicants are those applicants whose applications have been rejected.

There are also other applicants whose application were "under appraisal" i.e. in the process of being assessed, on hold, etc. as of end-February. Tables in the remaining chapters distinguish between these three groups of applications.

Applicant type

We classify applicants into five broad types or sectors:

- state bodies;
- local authorities;
- community and voluntary organisations;
- third-level education institutes;
- other, i.e. organisations not conventionally seen as fitting readily into the above categories (e.g. trade unions, other professional and representative organisations).

These are intended as broad descriptions of types of organisation and the broad sector within which it operates. They are not intended as strictly legal definitions, e.g. local authorities are arguably also state organisations and there are many different legal forms of community and voluntary entities.

Geographical Analysis of Applicants and Applications

As shown in Section 1.2.2 above, the ToR placed considerable emphasis on geographical and spatial analysis. However, as already noted in the challenges, the geographical and spatial dimension of applicants and projects, while intuitively straight-forward, can be complex in practice. This is especially so in the case of region-wide and other large strategic projects which may involve numerous partners in various locations. Also, in many cases many detailed aspects of projects' intended operation are not yet fully clear.

We considered the geographic aspect of projects by focusing on a number of geographical/spatial dimensions, reflecting our view that there is no one "perfect" geographical descriptor of a project. We also aimed to keep this analysis as objective and factually-based as possible. These dimensions are:

- the location of the headquarters of the lead applicant or the projects;
- the location of the headquarters of the other applicants (co-applicants);
- the official geographical remit of the lead and other applicants in their own core functions;[8]
- the stated geographical remit or focus of the project;
- the location of the main intended direct project beneficiaries;
- the site of the project where it has a particular location-specific physical manifestation.

In practice, the last did not prove very useful, as a great many projects are of a "soft", intangible and programmatic nature, and hence have no clear physical locations. Exceptions would be a number of projects

focused on physical infrastructure, or located in specific education/training facilities. However, these actually also highlight the limits of spatial analysis of projects. Expenditure taking place in a single university, for example, may still potentially benefit the whole region through the work of people trained in its facilities.

In practice, also, there is a reasonable amount of similarity between some of the dimensions, e.g. locations of projects are frequently the same as organisations' headquarters, and the geographical remit of projects and beneficiary locations may be the same.

In relation to locations which involve an area rather than a specific point, we classify these into four categories:

- **region-wide**, i.e. organisations or projects having a remit for the eligible area as a whole, e.g. Northern Ireland, Border Region, eligible Scottish area, or any combination of these;
- **sub-regional**, i.e. organisations and projects whose remit is for a part of an eligible area, but not the total;
- **council areas**, i.e. organisations and projects whose remit deals with a council area. This refers to the district council areas in Northern Ireland, county council areas in the Border Region, and the NUTS III region areas in Scotland (applicable to INTERREG IVA only);
- **local areas**, i.e. areas below the level of an individual council area.

Target Groups and Target Areas of Projects
This relates to the PEACE III Programme only. In both cases it relates to the pre-defined groups already included in the Operational Programme. "Target areas" refers to the following five areas:

- sectarian interfaces;
- disadvantaged areas;
- areas of high level of sectarian/racial crime;
- communities in decline;
- areas where development was inhibited by conflict.

There are six defined PEACE III target groups:

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[8] This relates to the defined area for which the applicant organisation has responsibility in its own core or normal activities, irrespective of any role in the PEACE III or INTERREG IVA Programmes. The geographic remit of the projects (applications and/or approvals) is dealt with separately.

- victims of conflict;

- displaced persons;

- people excluded/marginalised from networks;

- former members of security services;

- ex-prisoners;

- public, private and voluntary organisations.

Project assessments carried out by SEUPB already explicitly assessed the extent to which the individual applications relate to the pre-defined target areas and groups listed above. Our analysis utilised this existing assessment. [9]

Denominator Data

To facilitate an element of "density mapping" as requested by the ToR, we used total population, population by religious affiliation, and population by racial groups to weigh data about the applications and approved projects. As emphasised in later sections, the nature of this analysis is very crude at this stage since detailed information on the intended geographic utilisation of funding, much less its actual use, is not available.

1.4   Report Structure

The report structure is designed to present the results of the analysis in a logical and straightforward manner. It firstly distinguishes clearly between the two Programmes, with the PEACE III Programme being the focus of Chapters 2 and 3, and INTERREG IVA the focus of Chapters 4 and 5. This allows readers interested in one Programme to read about it alone.

For each Programme, we first present analysis of total applications whatever their status (Chapter 2 for PEACE III and Chapter 4 for INTERREG IVA), followed by further analysis of the sub-set of successful (i.e. approved) applications (Chapter 3 for PEACE III and Chapter 5 for INTERREG IVA). The subsequent Chapter headings are therefore as follows:

- Chapter 2 PEACE III Programme: Analysis of All Applications;

- Chapter 3 PEACE III Programme: Analysis of Approved Projects;

- Chapter 4 INTERREG IVA Programme Analysis of All Applications;

- Chapter 5 INTERREG IVA Programme: Analysis of Approved Projects;

- Chapter 6 Conclusions and Issues Arising.

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[9] Reflecting the definitions in the OP, the assessments appraised applications' fit with the defined target areas in the abstract, i.e. it does not relate to the extent to which individual named areas are reflected in applications.

2. PEACE III: Analysis of Applications[10]

2.1 Introduction

As described in Chapter 1, this report encompasses a total of 282 applications under the combined PEACE III and INTERREG IVA Programmes as of end-February 2009. Of these applications, 210 relate to the PEACE III Programme. This Chapter examines these applications.

The Chapter is structured as follows. Section 2.2 contains an overview which examines applications by Priority and Theme, and by nature of lead applicant. Section 2.3 focuses on the location and geographic remit of applications. Section 2.4 examines the end-February status of the applications, i.e. whether they are "approved", "rejected" or still under appraisal. Section 2.5 analyses the applications in terms of their value, again by Priority and Theme, by type of applicant and by location.

2.2 Overview

2.2.1 Applications by Priority and Theme

As shown in Table 2.1, of the total applications of 210 applications received, 155 (73.5%) related to Priority 1 and the balance of 55 (26%) to Priority 2.

At theme level, the most applications were received for Theme 1.2 Acknowledging and Dealing with the Past. With 112 applications, this theme accounted for just over half of all applications. In terms of sub-themes, the largest number of applications was received for the Securing the Future sub-theme of Theme 1.2, with 64 applications, or just under 30% of the total.

Table 2.1 PEACE III: Total Applications by Priority and Theme

Priority, Theme and Sub-Theme	Priority		Theme		Sub-Theme	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
P1 Reconciling communities						
1.1 Building positive relations at the local level						
Local authority action plans						
Regional projects						
1.2 Acknowledging and dealing with the past						
Support for participation						
Securing the future						
P2 Contributing to a shared society						
2.1 Creating shared public spaces						
Creating shared public spaces						
2.2 Key institutional capacities are developed						
Key institutional capacities are developed						
Total PEACE III Programme						

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[10] For a description of the objectives and key parameters of this analysis see Chapter 1.

2.2.2 Nature of Lead Applicant

Table 2.2 shows total PEACE III applications by type of lead applicant organisation. It shows (final column) that approximately 70% of all applicants were community and voluntary organisations of various kinds. Local authorities were second largest at 16% and educational bodies third at 11%.

Table 2.2 PEACE III: Total Applicants by Region and Type of Lead Organisation*

Type of Applicant	Northern Ireland		Border Region		Programme Area	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
State Body	5	2.9	0	0.0	5	2.4
Local Authority	22	12.8	12	31.6	34	16.2
Community/Voluntary Body	127	73.8	17	44.7	144	68.6
Educational Body	17	9.9	7	18.4	24	11.4
Other	1	.6	2	5.3	3	1.4
Total PEACE III Programme	**172**	**100**	**38**	**100**	**210**	**100**

The distinction between Northern Ireland and Border Region is based here on the location of the lead applicant. The category Border Region also including a minority of applications where the lead applicant is located elsewhere in the Republic of Ireland.

Table 2.2 also shows that the nature of the lead applicant varies significantly between Northern Ireland and the Border Region. In the case of Border Region applications the community and voluntary sector is still the largest, but with significantly lower share. Local authorities, on the other hand, account for 32% of applications, and education bodies for nearly 20%.

Table 2.3 PEACE III: Total Applications by Target Group of Lead Applicant

Pre-defined PEACE III Target Groups	Northern Ireland		Border Region		Programme Area	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Victims of conflict	31	18.0			31	14.8
Displaced persons						
People excluded						
Security forces						
Ex-prisoners*	3	1.7	1	2.6	4	1.9
Private/voluntary organisations	1	0.6			1	0.5
Broad group	90	52.3	21	55.3	111	52.9
Population-wide	47	27.3	16	42.1	63	30.0
Total PEACE III Programme	**172**	**100**	**38**	**100**	**210**	**100**

* One strategically coordinated application from partners dealing with ex-prisoners is classified as a single application, but was the subject of 13 individual Letters of Offer, see Table 3.3 later.

Table 2.3 shows the results of an analysis of whether the lead applicant (as opposed to their application) as an organisation is dedicated to one of the designated target groups – victims of conflict, displaced persons, excluded persons, security forces, ex-prisoners, private and voluntary organisations – for the PEACE III Programme. The

table shows that by and large this is not the case. At this early stage of implementation, nearly 80% of lead applicants are organisations dealing with a wider social group or with the population as a whole.[11]

2.3   Applicant Location and Geographic Remit

2.3.1   Location of Lead Applicants

Table 2.4 (and Figure 2.1 background shading) shows a more detailed breakdown of the location of the lead applicants by Council area, i.e. by District and other Councils in Northern Ireland and County Councils in the Border Region. The table shows that at end-February 2009 of the total 210 applications, 172 have Northern Ireland based lead applicants, 29 are Border Region based, and the balance involves organisations located elsewhere in Ireland.

Table 2.4 also shows that of the total 32 Council areas most are represented. Seven Council areas are not the location of a lead applicant as of that date, namely Ards, Ballymoney, Banbridge, Castlereagh, Larne, Limavady and Moyle. The main single location of lead organisations was Belfast with 89 applications, or 42% of the total. It was followed by Derry with 9% and Armagh with 8%. Other locations with more than five applications were Antrim, North Down, Cavan, Donegal and Louth. Table 2.4 also shows the type of geographic remit of the lead applicants (bottom row of Table 2.4). It shows that the majority are organisations which have a remit across the region as a whole, followed by organisations with a Council area remit or a local area remit. It should be noted that "remit" here refers to the official geographic remit of lead applicant. The intended geographic target area of proposals is analysed later.

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[11] One strategically coordinated application involving 13 ex-prisoner support organisations is classified as one application but was the subject of individual Letters of Offer. This is acknowledged later in Table 3.3 which shows a large number of approved ex-prisoner applicants.

Table 2.4 PEACE III: Location and Geographical Remit of Lead Applicants

Location of Lead Applicant	Geographical Remit of Lead Applicant					
	Region w	Sub-regi	Counci /Count	Loca	n/a	Total
Northern Ireland	**67**	**22**	**45**	**38**		**172**
Antrim	1	2	1	2		6
Ards						
Armagh	1	6	5	4		16
Ballymena	1	0	0	0		1
Ballymoney						
Banbridge						
Belfast	50	3	12	24		89
Carrickfergus	0	0	1	0		1
Castlereagh						
Coleraine	1	0	1	0		2
Cookstown	1	0	0	0		1
Craigavon	0	0	3	0		3
Derry	5	6	6	3		20
Down	0	0	1	0		1
Dungannon	2	4	1	2		9
Fermanagh	0	0	3	3		6
Larne						
Limavady						
Lisburn	0	0	2	0		2
Magherafelt	0	0	1	0		1
Moyle						
Newry and Mourne	1	1	1	0		3
Newtownabbey	1	0	2	0		3
North Down	3	0	2	0		5
Omagh	0	0	2	0		2
Strabane	0	0	1	0		1
Border Region	**5**	**2**	**20**	**2**		**29**
Cavan	0	0	5	0		5
Donegal	2	1	5	1		9
Leitrim	0	0	1	0		1
Louth	2	0	4	1		7
Monaghan	1	1	3	0		5
Sligo	0	0	2	0		2
Rest of Ireland	**8**	**0**	**0**	**1**		**9**
Rest of the UK						
Total PEACE III Programme	**80**	**24**	**65**	**41**		**210**

Lead applicants of council clusters under PEACE III Theme 1.1 are included as organisations with a Council-area remit.

Figure 2.1 PEACE III: Location of Lead and Co-applicants

Northern Ireland and Border Region of Ireland (Belfast inset)

Number of Lead Applicants per LGD / County

■	25 to 100 (1)
■	5 to 24 (10)
■	2 to 4 (7)
■	1 (7)
□	none (7)

Lead Applicants

● actual location

Co-Applicants

○ actual location

PEACE III

February 2009
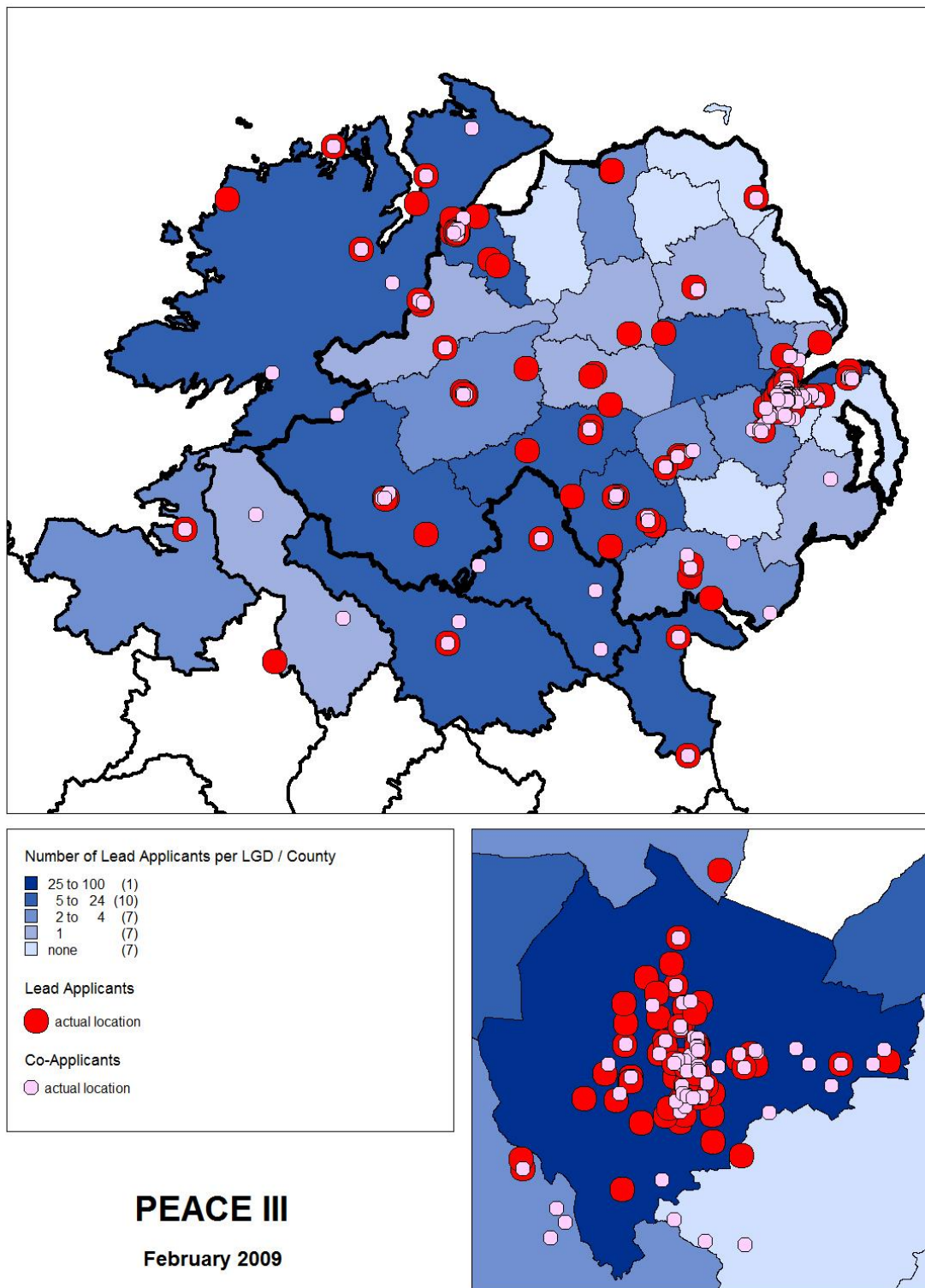
2.3.2 Location of All Applicants

Table 2.5 involves the same analysis as Table 2.4, but this time dealing with the location and remit of **all** applicants, i.e. both lead and co-applicants. The Table shows that when this extended representation in projects is examined then their geographic spread is much wider. As against a little over 200 lead applicants in proposal (which may of course involve some multiple leadership) the presence of other applicants extends the total number of applicants involved in projects to 470, i.e. the average number of organisations involved in an application is just over two.

Table 2.5 PEACE III: Location and Geographical Remit of All Applicants

Location of Applicant*	Region wi	Sub-regio	Council /Co	Local	Total
Northern Ireland	**116**	**46**	**132**	**82**	**376**
Antrim	2	5	5	4	16
Ards	0	0	1	0	1
Armagh	2	10	15	9	36
Ballymena	1	1	1	0	3
Ballymoney	0	0	1	0	1
Banbridge	0	0	2	0	2
Belfast	87	6	30	42	165
Carrickfergus	0	0	2	0	2
Castlereagh	0	0	1	0	1
Coleraine	1	0	1	0	2
Cookstown	1	1	2	0	4
Craigavon	1	0	5	0	6
Derry	10	9	11	8	38
Down	2	1	10	6	19
Dungannon	2	12	5	3	22
Fermanagh	0	0	13	6	19
Larne	0	0	1	0	1
Limavady	0	0	1	0	1
Lisburn	0	0	2	1	3
Magherafelt	0	0	1	0	1
Moyle	0	0	1	0	1
Newry and Mourne	1	1	2	0	4
Newtownabbey	3	0	4	0	7
North Down	3	0	5	2	10
Omagh	0	0	7	0	7
Strabane	0	0	3	1	4
Border Region	**8**	**12**	**39**	**17**	**76**
Cavan	1	1	6	0	8
Donegal	3	4	14	6	27
Leitrim	0	0	2	2	4
Louth	3	0	8	3	14
Monaghan	1	7	5	5	18
Sligo	0	0	4	1	5
Rest of Ireland	**16**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**18**
Rest of the UK					
Total PEACE III Programme	**140**	**58**	**171**	**101**	**470**

Includes Lead Applicant and Co-applicants

As can be seen in Table 2.5 and Figure 2.1 (dots), all Council areas, in Northern Ireland and the Border Region, are now involved in at least one application. The pattern of major participants remains broadly the same with the main Northern Ireland urban district councils dominating, i.e. Belfast, Armagh, Derry, Down (borough), Dungannon, Antrim, Donegal, Louth and Monaghan all having double-digit involvement.

2.4 Status of Applications

2.4.1 Overview

The analysis in Sections 2.2 and 2.3 has dealt with all PEACE III Programme applications as of end-February 2009. This section focuses on whether they were "approved", "rejected" or still "under appraisal".

Table 2.6 shows that of all applications received, 75 (36%) had been approved, 84 (40%) have been rejected, and 51 (24%) were still under appraisal. The latter category includes projects that are in different stages of the appraisal system, but in effect are all those where there had been no decision.[12]

Table 2.6 PEACE III: Approval Status of Applications Region and by Type of Lead Organisation

Type of Lead Applicant	Approved		Rejected		Under Apprai		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Northern Ireland								
State Body	3	60.0	2	40.0	0		5	100
Local Authority	10	45.5	10	45.5	2	9.1	22	100
Community/Voluntary Body	38	29.9	48	37.8	41	32.3	127	100
Educational Body	4	23.5	11	64.7	2	11.8	17	100
Other Body	1	100	0		0		1	100
Total Northern Ireland	**56**	**32.6**	**71**	**41.3**	**45**	**26.2**	**172**	**100**
Border Region								
State Body								
Local Authority	9	75.0	2	16.7	1	8.3	12	100
Community/Voluntary Body	8	47.1	7	41.2	2	11.8	17	100
Educational Body	2	28.6	3	42.9	2	28.6	7	100
Other Body	0		1	50.0	1	50.0	2	100
Total Border Region	**19**	**50.0**	**13**	**34.2**	**6**	**15.8**	**38**	**100**
Programme Area								
State Body	3	60.0	2	40.0	0		5	100
Local Authority	19	55.9	12	35.3	3	8.8	34	100
Community/Voluntary Body	46	31.9	55	38.2	43	29.9	144	100
Educational Body	6	25.0	14	58.3	4	16.7	24	100
Other Body	1	33.3	1	33.3	1	33.3	3	100
Total PEACE III Programme	**75**	**35.7**	**84**	**40.0**	**51**	**24.3**	**210**	**100**

Leaving aside the applications still under appraisal (i.e. where the outcome is as yet unknown) a total of 159 had already been processed as of end-February, of which 75 had been approved and 84 rejected. This constitutes an approval rate of 47% (i.e. approvals as a percentage of approvals plus rejections, or of total applications processed).

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[12] Since this analysis deals with the situation at end-February 2009 for analytical purposes, the status of some of the 210 applications will of course have changed in the interim, and the number of applications itself will also have increased. Hence numbers here do not necessarily correspond with the latest information available to SEUPB. This analysis also includes one strategically coordinated application (subsequently the subject of 13 individual Letters of Offer) as a single application and approval.

Table 2.6 also shows status by whether the lead applicant is based in Northern Ireland or the Border Region. As shown, a total of 56 approved projects are Northern Ireland-led, defined as the address of the lead applicant, and 19 Border Region-led, or a split of approximately 75% Northern Ireland and 25% Border Region. The Northern Ireland share in approved projects is therefore slightly lower and the Border Region share slightly higher than in total applications. This in turn involves a somewhat higher approval rate in the Border Region projects (59%) as against the Northern Ireland projects (44%) at end-February.

Table 2.7 shows the approval rate by type of applicant. Low absolute numbers in some categories is a reason for caution here. However, of the two big applicant groups – local government and the Community/voluntary sector – a sizeable difference is evident. Local government bodies have an approvals rate to date of 61% as against 45% for the community and voluntary sector. This gap is evident in both parts of the area, but especially in the Border Region where council-led applications have a success rate of 82%.

Table 2.7 PEACE III: Approval Rate by Region and Type of Lead Applicant

	Approved	Rejected	Approval Rate*
Northern Ireland			
State Body	3	2	60.0
Local Authority	10	10	50.0
Community/Voluntary Body	38	48	44.2
Educational Body	4	11	26.7
Other Body	1	0	100.0
Total Northern Ireland	**56**	**71**	**44.1**
Border Region			
State Body			
Local Authority	9	2	81.8
Community / Voluntary Body	8	7	53.3
Educational Body	2	3	40.0
Other Body	0	1	0.0
Total Border Region	**19**	**13**	**59.4**
Programme Area			
State Body	3	2	60.0
Local Authority	19	12	61.3
Community / Voluntary Body	46	55	45.5
Educational Body	6	14	30.0
Other Body	1	1	50.0
Total PEACE III Programme	**75**	**84**	**47.2**

Approvals as percentage of approvals plus rejections

Table 2.8 shows the approval status and approval rate by Council location of lead applicant. Numbers here must be treated with caution since there are relatively small numbers of applications in many of the Council areas. However, for some of the larger application areas the data have validity. For example, the rate of approval of

Belfast-led projects is significantly lower than those for Derry-led projects. The pattern of a relatively high level of success for Border Region-led projects is also evident – although not for projects led by organisations which are located in the rest of the Republic of Ireland.

Table 2.8 PEACE III: Approval Status of Application by Location of Lead Organisation

Location of Lead Applicant	Approval Status of Lead Applicants				
	Approve	Rejecte	Under Appr	Total	Approval F %*
Northern Ireland	**56**	**71**	**45**	**172**	**44.1**
Antrim	3	2	1	6	60.0
Ards					
Armagh	5	5	6	16	50.0
Ballymena	0	1	0	1	0.0
Ballymoney					
Banbridge					
Belfast	29	38	22	89	43.3
Carrickfergus	0	0	1	1	
Castlereagh					
Coleraine	1	0	1	2	100.0
Cookstown	1	0	0	1	100.0
Craigavon	0	3	0	3	0.0
Derry	8	5	7	20	61.5
Down	1	0	0	1	100.0
Dungannon	1	5	3	9	16.7
Fermanagh	1	2	3	6	33.3
Larne					
Limavady					
Lisburn	1	1	0	2	50.0
Magherafelt	1	0	0	1	100.0
Moyle					
Newry and Mourne	1	2	0	3	33.3
Newtownabbey	1	2	0	3	33.3
North Down	1	4	0	5	20.0
Omagh	1	0	1	2	100.0
Strabane	0	1	0	1	0.0
Border Region	**16**	**9**	**4**	**29**	**64.0**
Cavan	4	1	0	5	80.0
Donegal	5	3	1	9	62.5
Leitrim	1	0	0	1	100.0
Louth	2	3	2	7	40.0
Monaghan	3	2	0	5	60.0
Sligo	1	0	1	2	100.0
Rest of Ireland	**3**	**4**	**2**	**9**	**42.9**
Rest of the UK					
Total PEACE III Programme	**75**	**84**	**51**	**210**	**47.2**

Approvals as percentage of approvals plus rejections)

There are as yet no lead applicants in 11 council areas, all in Northern Ireland. It is worth noting a number of the council areas from which applications had not yet been submitted or where these had been rejected. Craigavon had no successful lead applicants at the time of this review, with three projects rejected and none currently being

assessed. Strabane and Ballymena also have no successful lead applicants, with one project only from each submitted to date and failing to achieve approval. Other councils such as Ards, Ballymoney, Banbridge, Castlereagh and Larne led no applications at the time of the review. In each of the above, therefore, the main source of PEACE III funding will be projects funded by local authority cluster action plans.

2.4.2 Approval Status of All Applicants

Table 2.9 shows the same information as Table 2.8, but for all applicants involved in projects.

Table 2.9 PEACE III: Approval Status of Application by All Applicants

Location of Applicant*	Approval Status of Applicants				
	Approve	Rejecte	Under Appr	Total	Approval R %**
Northern Ireland	**139**	**148**	**89**	**376**	**37.0**
Antrim	7	8	1	16	46.7
Ards	1	0	0	1	100.0
Armagh	12	13	11	36	48.0
Ballymena	2	1	0	3	66.7
Ballymoney	1	0	0	1	100.0
Banbridge	2	0	0	2	100.0
Belfast	60	73	32	165	45.1
Carrickfergus	1	0	1	2	100.0
Castlereagh	1	0	0	1	100.0
Coleraine	1	0	1	2	100.0
Cookstown	3	0	1	4	100.0
Craigavon	2	4	0	6	33.3
Derry	14	11	13	38	56.0
Down	5	5	9	19	50.0
Dungannon	5	8	9	22	38.5
Fermanagh	7	5	7	19	58.3
Larne	1	0	0	1	100.0
Limavady	1	0	0	1	100.0
Lisburn	2	1	0	3	66.7
Magherafelt	1	0	0	1	100.0
Moyle	1	0	0	1	100.0
Newry and Mourne	2	2	0	4	50.0
Newtownabbey	2	3	2	7	40.0
North Down	1	9	0	10	10.0
Omagh	2	3	2	7	40.0
Strabane	2	2	0	4	50.0
Border Region	**34**	**26**	**16**	**76**	**44.7**
Cavan	4	4	0	8	50.0
Donegal	12	9	6	27	57.1
Leitrim	3	0	1	4	100.0
Louth	4	5	5	14	44.4
Monaghan	9	7	2	18	56.3
Sligo	2	1	2	5	66.7
Rest of Ireland	**6**	**9**	**3**	**18**	**40.0**
Rest of the UK					
Total PEACE III Programme	**179**	**183**	**108**	**470**	**49.4**

*Includes both Lead Applicant and all Co-applicants; **% of Approved/(Approved+Rejected)*

Figure 2.2 PEACE III: Location of Lead and Co-Applicants, Approved Projects

Northern Ireland and Border Region of Ireland (Belfast inset)

Number of Approved Lead Applicants per LGD / County

- 25 to 100   (1)
- 5 to 24   (3)
- 2 to   4   (4)
- 1   (13)
- none   (11)
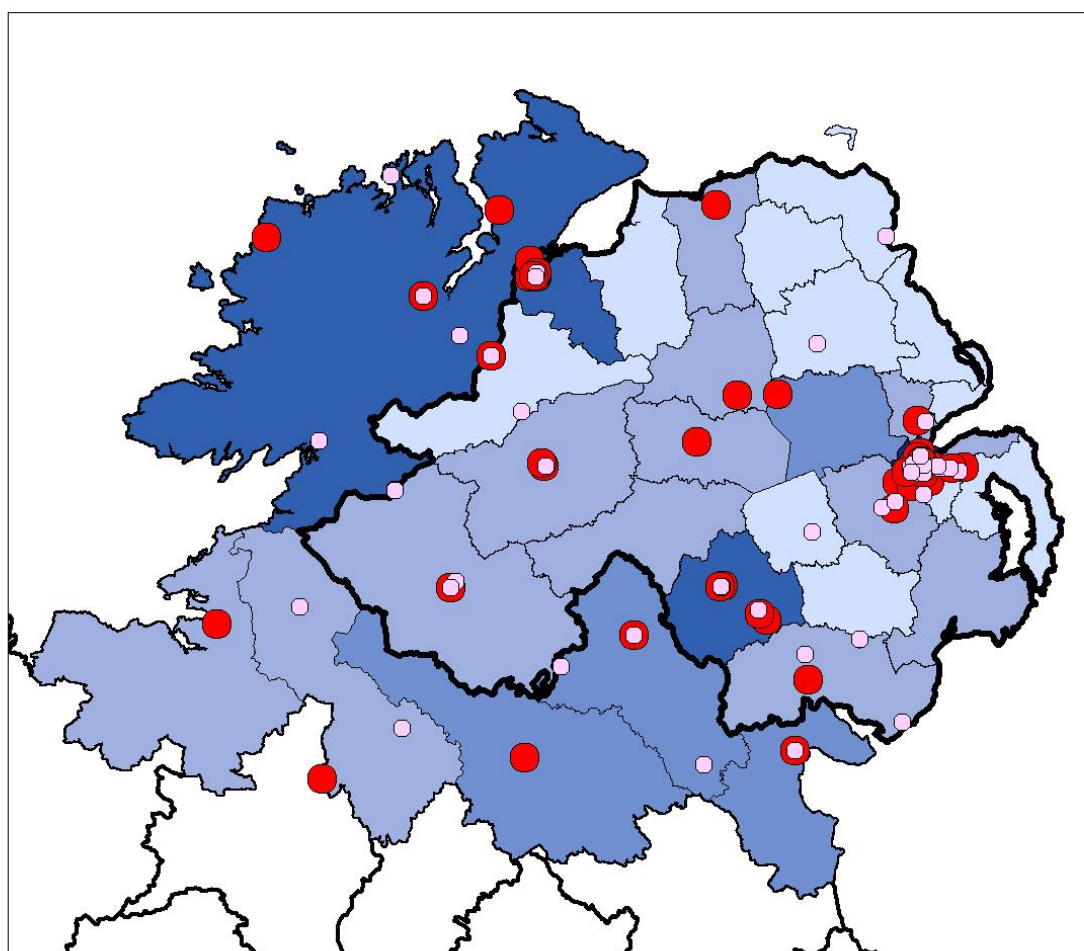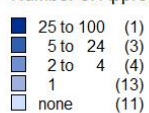
Lead Applicants

⬤ actual location

Co-Applicants

◯ actual location
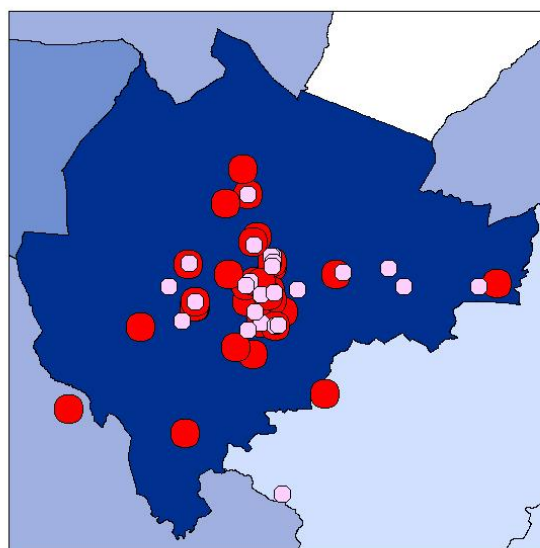
PEACE III

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Figure 2.2 maps the location of applicants of approved projects. The red and pink dots represent the location of successful lead and co-applicants. The background shading of council areas shows the prevalence of lead applicants.

2.5 Value of Applications

2.5.1 Value by Priority and Theme

The previous sections of this Chapter have dealt with PEACE III applications in terms of application numbers. However, the size of individual applications varies greatly so pure application numbers is a useful barometer of interest levels but does not capture scale. This section carries out a similar analysis to Section 2.4, but allowing for the financial size of the application, i.e. the amount sought. However, this measure too has important limitations. Firstly, at this early stage in the Programme patterns of approvals could alter. Secondly, particularly with the more strategic approach now being used, there is at this point no satisfactory way of systematically apportioning intended funding levels to specific areas. In particular, the information available on applicant locations is very crude and potentially misleading in this regard.

Table 2.10 shows total amounts requested by Priority and Theme. The total value of all applications as of end-February was €365.2m (an amount already in excess of the total PEACE III budget). Of this, €196.3m (54%) related to PEACE III Priority 1, and €168.9m (46%) to Priority 2.

Table 2.10 PEACE III: Amounts Requested by Priority and Theme

Priority, Theme and Sub-Theme	Priority		Theme		Sub-Theme	
	€m	%	€m	%	€m	%
P1 Reconciling communities						
1.1 Building positive relations at the local level						
Local authority action plans						
Regional projects						
1.2 Acknowledging and dealing with the past						
Support for participation						
Securing the future						
P2 Contributing to a shared society						
2.1 Creating shared public spaces						
Creating shared public spaces						
2.2 Key institutional capacities are developed						
Key institutional capacities are developed						
Total PEACE III Programme						

2.5.2   Value by Type of Applicant

Table 2.11 shows amounts requested by lead applicant organisation, location and type. Of the €365.2m requested, €266.4m (73%) involved lead applicants based in Northern Ireland, and €98.8m (27%) applicants based in the Border Region.

In terms of the financial value of applications, the Border Region applicants figure more prominently in value terms than in terms of numbers of applications, and Northern Ireland relatively less so.

Table 2.11 PEACE III: Amounts Requested by Type of Lead Organisation

Type of Lead Applicant	Northern Ireland		Border Region		Programme Area	
	€m	%	€m	%	€m	%
State Body	14.3	5.4			14.3	3.9
Local Authority	100.1	37.7	59.0	59.7	159.1	43.7
Community/Voluntary Body	108.8	40.7	23.1	23.4	131.9	36.0
Educational Body	26.5	9.9	12.5	12.7	39.0	10.7
Other Body	16.7	6.3	4.2	4.3	20.9	5.7
Total PEACE III Programme	**266.4**	**100**	**98.8**	**100**	**365.2**	**100**

In terms of the type of organisation applying, the value of applications changes the picture considerably. Community and voluntary organisations are not as significant in terms of share of funding requested, constituting only 36% of total applications, while local authorities take over the lead role with 44% of lead applications. Again the pattern between Northern Ireland and the Border Region remains quite different in this respect, with local authorities now very dominant in the Border Region and more important, but still not dominant, in Northern Ireland.

As implied by Table 2.11, the average size of applications is crucial to these patterns. Table 2.12 combines the data on the number and value of applications to show average size of applications, overall, by type of lead applicant, and by region of Ireland. The table shows (bottom row) that the average value of applications is €1.7m. However, that for Northern Ireland is €1.5m and that for the Border Region is €2.6m. In terms of organisation type, community and voluntary organisations tend to submit relatively small applications (average value €0.9m), whereas local authorities submit relatively large ones (average value €4.7m, involving €4.6m in Northern Ireland and €4.9m in the Border Region). As of end-February 2009, the average value of application by "other" bodies was relatively high, but this is based on just three applications and was driven by one very large one.

Table 2.12 PEACE III: Average Amounts Requested by Type of Lead Organisation

Type of Lead Applicant	Northern Ireland	Border Region	Programme Area	No. of Organisations
	€m	€m	€m	
State Body	2.9		2.9	5
Local Authority	4.6	4.9	4.7	34
Community/Voluntary Body	0.9	1.4	0.9	144
Educational Body	1.5	1.8	1.6	24
Other Body	16.7	2.1	7.0	3
Total PEACE III Programme	**1.5**	**2.6**	**1.7**	**210**

2.5.3   Value of Applications by Location of Applicants

Table 2.13 shows the amount of funding requested by the location of the lead applicant. The locations here are the same as those used earlier. As shown (first and second columns), the pattern of applications in value terms

broadly reflects that in terms of application numbers. The prominence of the major centres such as Belfast, Derry and County Donegal continues.

Table 2.13 PEACE III: Value of Applications by Location of Lead Applicants

| Location of Lead Applicant | Value of Application | | | |
| | Requested Funds | | Population | |
	€m	%	'000	%
Northern Ireland	**266.3**	**72.9**	**1,741.5**	**78.8**
Antrim	2.3	0.6	51.5	2.3
Ards			76.2	3.4
Armagh	10.9	3.0	56.8	2.6
Ballymena	0.2	0.1	61.4	2.8
Ballymoney			29.2	1.3
Banbridge			45.5	2.1
Belfast	121.9	33.2	267.4	12.1
Carrickfergus	3.1	0.9	39.7	1.8
Castlereagh			65.6	3.0
Coleraine	4.7	1.3	56.7	2.6
Cookstown	3.4	0.9	34.8	1.6
Craigavon	8.5	2.3	86.8	3.9
Derry	34.9	9.6	107.9	4.9
Down	0.4	0.1	68.3	3.1
Dungannon	8.4	2.3	52.3	2.4
Fermanagh	5.1	1.4	60.6	2.7
Larne			31.3	1.4
Limavady			34.3	1.6
Lisburn	10.7	2.9	112.9	5.1
Magherafelt	4.5	1.2	42.4	1.9
Moyle			16.5	0.7
Newry and Mourne	6.2	1.7	93.4	4.2
Newtownabbey	16.4	4.5	81.2	3.7
North Down	12.7	3.5	78.7	3.6
Omagh	9.7	2.7	51	2.3
Strabane	2.2	0.6	39.1	1.8
Border Region	**77.7**	**21.3**	**468.5**	**21.2**
Cavan	7	1.9	64	2.9
Donegal	37	10.2	147.3	6.7
Leitrim	2.2	0.6	29	1.3
Louth	10.8	3.0	111.3	5.0
Monaghan	17.8	4.9	56	2.5
Sligo	2.9	0.8	60.9	2.8
Rest of Ireland	**21.2**	**5.8**		
Rest of the UK				
Total PEACE III Programme	**365.2**	**100.0**	**2,210**	**100.0**

3. PEACE III: Analysis of Approved Projects[13]

3.1 Introduction

Chapter 2 examined total PEACE III applications. This Chapter focuses on the sub-set of approved projects.

Section 3.2 contains an analysis of numbers of approved project numbers. It analyses these by Priority and Theme, by the type of lead organisation, by the extent to which they address defined PEACE III target groups and target areas, in terms of their geographical focus, and their cross-border dimension if any. Section 3.3 presents a similar analysis in terms of value of approved projects. It also examines the issue of how the current portfolio of approved projects will benefit communities of different religious belief and racial group.

3.2 Analysis of PEACE III Approvals by Number

3.2.1 Approvals by Priority and Theme

Table 3.1 shows the breakdown of 75 approved PEACE III projects (at end-February 2009) by Priority and Theme. This shows that the majority of approvals were in Priority 1 'Reconciling Communities' and of this more than half were within Theme 1.2 'Acknowledging and Dealing with The Past'. Theme 1.2 accounted for 42 of the 75 approvals. This is therefore an important aspect of the sample of projects currently being analysed.

3.2.2 Approved Numbers by Type of Lead Applicant

Table 3.2 shows the approvals by the type of lead applicant organisation. The community and voluntary sector accounts for just over 60% of the value of approved projects. This is followed by local authorities with approximately a quarter. Again the pattern differs between Northern Ireland and the Border Region with the community and voluntary sector having the largest share (67.9%) in Northern Ireland, but the local authority sector having a share similar to the community and voluntary sector in the Border Region (47.4 and 42.1%).

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[13] For a description of the objectives and key parameters of this analysis see Chapter 1.

Table 3.1 PEACE III: Approved Projects by Priority and Theme (No.)

Priority, Theme and Sub-Theme	Priority		Theme		Sub-Theme	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
P1 Reconciling communities						
1.1 Building positive relations at the local level						
Local authority action plans						
Regional projects						
1.2 Acknowledging and dealing with the past						
Support for participation						
Securing the future						
P2 Contributing to a shared society						
2.1 Creating shared public spaces						
Creating shared public spaces						
2.2 Key institutional capacities are developed						
Key institutional capacities are developed						
Total PEACE III Programme						

Small numbers prevent reliable commentary on trends in the approval rates for community and voluntary applicants between council areas. For areas with higher numbers of applicants, around half of those for which assessment had been completed were successful in Derry, whilst approval rates were around 45% in Belfast and Armagh. Approvals were low in Dungannon and Fermanagh, but additional applications were in the pipeline at the time of writing.

Table 3.2 PEACE III: Approved Projects by Type of Lead Organisation

Type of Lead Applicant	Northern Ireland		Border Region		Programme Area	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
State Body	3	5.4	0		3	4.0
Local Authority	10	17.9	9	47.4	19	25.3
Community/Voluntary Body	38	67.9	8	42.1	46	61.3
Educational Body	4	7.1	2	10.5	6	8.0
Other Body	1	1.8	0		1	1.3
Total PEACE III Programme	**56**	**100**	19	**100**	75	**100**

Table 3.3 below analyses whether approved lead applicant organisations (as opposed to their application) is dedicated to one of the six pre-defined PEACE III target groups. This table (final column) shows that most are not, but are instead organisations dealing with broader groups (42.5%) or the population as a whole (31.0%). The exceptions are those which are dedicated to assisting ex-prisoners (17.2%) and victims of conflict (9.2%).

Table 3.3 PEACE III: Approved Projects by Target Group of Lead Applicant (No.)

Pre-defined PEACE III Target Group	Northern Ireland		Border Region		Programme Area	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Victims of conflict*	8	12.9			8	9.2
Displaced persons*						

People excluded*						
Security forces*						
Ex-prisoners*	8	12.9	7	28.0	15	17.2
Private/voluntary organisations*						
Broad group	30	48.3	7	28.0	37	42.5
Whole Population	16	25.8	11	44.0	27	31.0
Total PEACE III Programme	**62**	**100**	**25**	**100**	**87****	**100**

* Formal PEACE III Programme target groups. ** See text for explanation of higher approvals number.

3.2.3   Approved Projects by Target Groups

Reflecting the Terms of Reference, Table 3.4 shows an analysis of the approved projects in terms of whether they (i.e. application as opposed to applicant organisations) focus on pre-defined PEACE III target area types. This is based on assessments – prepared by Joint Technical Secretariat (JTS) and consortium staff and considered by Steering Committees – as to which PEACE III Programme target areas projects relate. Hence the number of observations in Table 3.4 exceeds the number of applications since applications can relate to more than one target group.

The Table (final two columns) shows the predominant target group is excluded persons, followed closely by victims of conflict. The least prominent target group is former security force members. The number of observations (260) suggests that the 75 approvals typically relate to between 3-4 defined target groups.

Table 3.4 PEACE III: Approved Projects Addressing Defined Target Groups

(a) Frequency with which Individual Groups Addressed

PEACE III Target Group	Northern Ireland		Border Region		Programme Area	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Victims of conflict	40	20.8	12	17.6	52	20.0
Displaced persons	26	13.5	10	14.7	36	13.8
People excluded	49	25.5	19	27.9	68	26.2
Security forces	19	9.9	3	4.4	22	8.5
Ex-prisoners	32	16.7	10	14.7	42	16.2
Private/voluntary organisations	26	13.5	14	20.6	40	15.4
Total PEACE III Programme*	**192**	**100**	**68**	**100**	**260**	**100**

*Individual projects may address more than one target group, hence total numbers exceed the total number of approved projects.

(b) No. of Groups Addressed by Projects

Number of stated Groups	Northern Ireland	Border Region	Programme Area
	Number of Projects	Number of Projects	Number of Projects
none	1	0	1
1 group	7	1	8
2 groups	12	2	14
3 groups	6	6	12
4 groups	13	6	19
5 groups	11	3	14
6 groups	6	1	7
Total PEACE III Programme	**56**	**19**	**75**

3.2.4 Approved Project Numbers by Target Areas

As with Table 3.4, Table 3.5 uses the assessments – prepared by the JTS and consortium staff and considered by Steering Committees – regarding the extent to which approved projects address the target areas pre-defined in the PEACE III Programme. The Table (final two columns) shows that all other pre-defined areas appeared at broadly similar levels of frequency in the approvals to date.

Table 3.5 PEACE III: No. of Approved Projects Addressing Defined Target Areas (No.)

(a) Frequency with which Individual Area Types Addressed

Pre-defined PEACE III Target Areas	Northern Ireland		Border Region		Programme Area	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Sectarian interface	44	20.7	8	12.9	52	18.9
Disadvantaged area	41	19.2	11	17.7	52	18.9
Areas with high levels of sectarian/ racial c	47	22.1	9	14.5	56	20.4
Communities in decline	36	16.9	19	30.6	55	20.0
Where development is inhibited	45	21.1	15	24.2	60	21.8
Total PEACE III Programme	**213**	**100**	**62**	**100**	**275**	**100**

* Approved projects may address more than one target area, hence total numbers exceed the total number of approved projects

(b) No. of Target Areas Addressed by Projects

Number of stated Areas	Northern Ireland	Border Region	Programme Area
	Number of Projects	Number of Projects	Number of Projects
none	1	0	1
1 area	3	1	4
2 areas	6	6	12
3 areas	10	4	14
4 areas	12	3	15
5 areas	24	5	29
Total PEACE III Programme	**56**	**19**	**75**

3.2.5 Approved Projects by Type of Geographic Remit

Table 3.6 classifies approved projects by whether their intended geographical focus relates to the full regional level, i.e. either Northern Ireland, the Border Region or both, a large sub-regional area within this, a district or County Council area, or their own locality. This classification was carried out by the consultants, based on examination of the applications and staff assessments. The Table shows that a sub-regional focus is the most frequent geographic remit, followed by a regional and a county one. The prevalence of a county focus is greater in the Border Region than in Northern Ireland. This probably reflects the nature of both the applicants and of the counties in the Border Region.

Table 3.6 PEACE III: Approved Projects by Geographical Remit of Project

Geographical Remit of Project	Northern Ireland		Border Region		Programme Area	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Regional (NI/Border Region)	16	28.6	5	26.3	21	28.0
Sub-regional	24	42.9	6	31.6	30	40.0
LGD/County	9	16.1	6	31.6	15	20.0
Local	7	12.5	2	10.5	9	12.0
Total PEACE III Programme	**56**	**100**	**19**	**100**	**75**	**100**

3.2.6 Cross-Border Dimension of PEACE III Projects

A cross-border dimension is not a specific regulatory requirement of PEACE III projects. However, it is indicated in the Operational Programme as desirable. Specifically, the Programme states that:

> "while no specific Priority for cross-border co-operation is included in PEACE III, cross-border co-operation has been mainstreamed into the Programme. Cross-border projects…will be actively encouraged and supported across all priorities…it is anticipated that there will be a substantial number of cross-border projects which will meet the Programme objectives across all Priorities".[14]

In this context, Table 3.7 shows the results of an analysis of the extent to which the current tranche of approved projects have a cross-border dimension. This is based in turn on the application documents and on the assessments. The Table shows that about half of approved projects have a high level of joint activity, a further quarter have joint activity at a lower level, and a small number of others have some involvement by cross-border partners in the implementation process, but not in actual activity.

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[14] PEACE III Operational programme, p. 71.

Table 3.7 PEACE III Approved Projects by Extent of Cross-border Dimension (No.)

Level of Cross-border Engagement	Northern Ireland		Border Region		Programme Area	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
none	17	30.4			17	22.7
at consultation level only						
involvement in process	1	1.8	1	5.3	2	2.7
low level of actual activity	15	26.8	3	15.8	18	24.0
high level of actual activity	23	41.1	15	78.9	38	50.7
Total PEACE III Programme	56	100	19	100	75	100

About 23% of the applications have no cross-border dimension. This figure is quite different as between the Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland applications. None of the Border Region applications were seen as having zero cross-border dimension, whereas about 30% of those from Northern Ireland did so. Of projects showing no cross-border activity, statutory bodies other than local authorities were the only type of applicant to consistently appear to show no planned activity beyond consultation. Almost two-thirds of the remainder were lead applicants from the community and voluntary sector, and the majority of these were of projects within PEACE III Theme 1.2 which are single-jurisdiction in nature. As such, a large proportion of cases with no cross-border activity can be explained by the nature of the project. Only 4 cases were found where local authority projects included no cross-border activity.

3.2.7   PEACE III Approval Numbers: Location of Applicants

Table 3.8 presents PEACE III approvals by geographical locations (and remit) of the lead applicants. The table shows that there is at least one successful lead applicant in 15 out of the 26 Northern Ireland district council areas, while the remaining 11 council areas have no successful lead applicant. All Border Region counties have at least one lead applicant. All council areas with no successful lead applicant are therefore in Northern Ireland. Also, most council areas are home to just one successful lead applicant.

As shown in the Table a total of 56 (75%) are Northern Ireland-based and the balance of 19 (25%) are Republic of Ireland-based.

Of the individual district council areas, 29 projects (39%) are Belfast-based, by far the largest location by lead applicants of approved projects. It is followed by Derry (with eight), Donegal and Armagh (five each), Cavan (four) and Antrim and Monaghan (three each). These seven council areas account for 57 or three-quarters of all successful applicants. Table 3.8 (bottom row) also shows that most successful lead applicants are organisations with either a council or region-wide remit.

Table 3.8 PEACE III: Location and Geographical Remit of Approved Lead Applicants (No.)

Location of Lead Applicant	Geographical Remit of Lead Applicant				
	Region wide	Sub-region	Council/County	Local	Total
Northern Ireland	19	7	18	12	56
Antrim	1	0	0	2	3

Ards					
Armagh	1	1	2	1	5
Ballymena					
Ballymoney					
Banbridge					
Belfast	15	3	5	6	29
Carrickfergus					
Castlereagh					
Coleraine	0	0	1	0	1
Cookstown	1	0	0	0	1
Craigavon					
Derry	1	3	2	2	8
Down	0	0	1	0	1
Dungannon	0	0	0	1	1
Fermanagh	0	0	1	0	1
Larne					
Limavady					
Lisburn	0	0	1	0	1
Magherafelt	0	0	1	0	1
Moyle					
Newry and Mourne	0	0	1	0	1
Newtownabbey	0	0	1	0	1
North Down	0	0	1	0	1
Omagh	0	0	1	0	1
Strabane					
Border Region	**2**	**2**	**12**	**0**	**16**
Cavan	0	0	4	0	4
Donegal	1	1	3	0	5
Leitrim	0	0	1	0	1
Louth	1	0	1	0	2
Monaghan	0	1	2	0	3
Sligo	0	0	1	0	1
Rest of Ireland	**3**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3**
Rest of the UK					
Total PEACE III Programme	**24**	**9**	**30**	**12**	**75**

Table 3.9 classifies the geographic remit of the projects, i.e. the location of their intended beneficiaries, by council area. Since many projects have a sub-regional focus, i.e. including more than one district council area, very few of them have an exclusively single county focus.

3.2.8 PEACE III Approval Numbers: Location of Intended Beneficiaries

Section 3.2.7 and Table 3.8 examined the geographic location of approved PEACE III project lead partners. Tables 3.9 and 3.10 do a similar analysis of the location of intended beneficiaries. This analysis is based on the intended impact areas as described in the project application and assessment documentation. The table also shows whether the projects involved have a region-wide, sub-regional, council area or a local remit. Table 3.9 uses absolute numbers and Table 3.10 percentage.

The Tables are best viewed in terms of their first and final columns. The first column lists all council areas north and south. The focus is on the location of areas identified as intended beneficiaries of approved projects, as opposed to areas' status as an applicant's home location. The final column shows the frequency with which each area appears in the targeted beneficiary area of any successful application. The total in this column exceeds the total number of approved projects since individual projects can benefit multiple council areas. The Table shows that beneficiaries in all council areas will be targeted by at least one already approved project.

Only Belfast benefits from more than 25 projects. Armagh, Derry and Donegal also have relatively high numbers of projects.

The four middle columns show the geographic remit of the projects from which areas benefit.

Table 3.9 PEACE III: Location of Beneficiaries and Geographical Remit of Approved Projects (No.s)

Location of Beneficiaries	Geographical Remit of Projects				
	Region w	Sub-regio	Council/ Co	Local	Total
Northern Ireland	**51**	**65**	**9**	**9**	**134**
Antrim	2	2	1	1	6
Ards		1			1
Armagh	4	6	1		11
Ballymena	2	1			3
Ballymoney	1	1			2
Banbridge	1	1			2
Belfast	13	12	4	5	34
Carrickfergus		1			1
Castlereagh		1			1
Coleraine	1	1			2
Cookstown		1			1
Craigavon	3	1			4
Derry	6	11	1		18
Down	2	2			4
Dungannon	3	2	1		6
Fermanagh	1	3	1	2	7
Larne	3	1			4
Limavady	1	2			3
Lisburn	2	2			4
Magherafelt		1			1
Moyle	1	1			2
Newry and Mourne	1	4			5
Newtownabbey		1			1
North Down	2	1			3
Omagh	1	1		1	3
Strabane	1	4			5
Border Region	**7**	**19**	**6**	**2**	**34**
Cavan	1	3	1		5
Donegal	2	7	1	1	11
Leitrim		1	1		2
Louth	2	3	1		6
Monaghan	2	4	1	1	8
Sligo		1	1		2
Rest of Ireland	**2**	**1**			**3**
Rest of the UK					
Total PEACE III Programme	**60**	**85**	**15**	**11**	**171**

Table 3.10 PEACE III: Location of Beneficiaries and Geographical Remit of Approved Projects (%)

Location of Beneficiaries	Geographical Remit of Projects				
	Region w	Sub-regio	Council / Co	Local	Total
Northern Ireland	**29.8**	**38.0**	**5.3**	**5.3**	**78.4**
Antrim	1.2	1.2	0.6	0.6	3.5
Ards		0.6			0.6
Armagh	2.3	3.5	0.6		6.4
Ballymena	1.2	0.6			1.8
Ballymoney	0.6	0.6			1.2
Banbridge	0.6	0.6			1.2
Belfast	7.6	7.0	2.3	2.9	19.9
Carrickfergus		0.6			0.6
Castlereagh		0.6			0.6
Coleraine	0.6	0.6			1.2
Cookstown		0.6			0.6
Craigavon	1.8	0.6			2.3
Derry	3.5	6.4	0.6		10.5
Down	1.2	1.2			2.3
Dungannon	1.8	1.2	0.6		3.5
Fermanagh	0.6	1.8	0.6	1.2	4.1
Larne	1.8	0.6			2.3
Limavady	0.6	1.2			1.8
Lisburn	1.2	1.2			2.3
Magherafelt		0.6			0.6
Moyle	0.6	0.6			1.2
Newry and Mourne	0.6	2.3			2.9
Newtownabbey		0.6			0.6
North Down	1.2	0.6			1.8
Omagh	0.6	0.6		0.6	1.8
Strabane	0.6	2.3			2.9
Border Region	**4.1**	**11.1**	**3.5**	**1.2**	**19.9**
Cavan	0.6	1.8	0.6		2.9
Donegal	1.2	4.1	0.6	0.6	6.4
Leitrim		0.6	0.6		1.2
Louth	1.2	1.8	0.6		3.5
Monaghan	1.2	2.3	0.6	0.6	4.7
Sligo		0.6	0.6		1.2
Rest of Ireland	**1.2**	**0.6**			**1.8**
Rest of the UK					
Total PEACE III Programme	**35.1**	**49.7**	**8.8**	**6.4**	**100.0**

Figure 3.1 PEACE III: Location of Intended Beneficiaries of Approved Projects

Northern Ireland and Border Region of Ireland

Number of Times a LGD / County
is referred to as Beneficiary Area *

- 25 to 100   (1)
- 5 to 24   (11)
- 2 to 4   (11)
- 1   (9)
- none   (0)
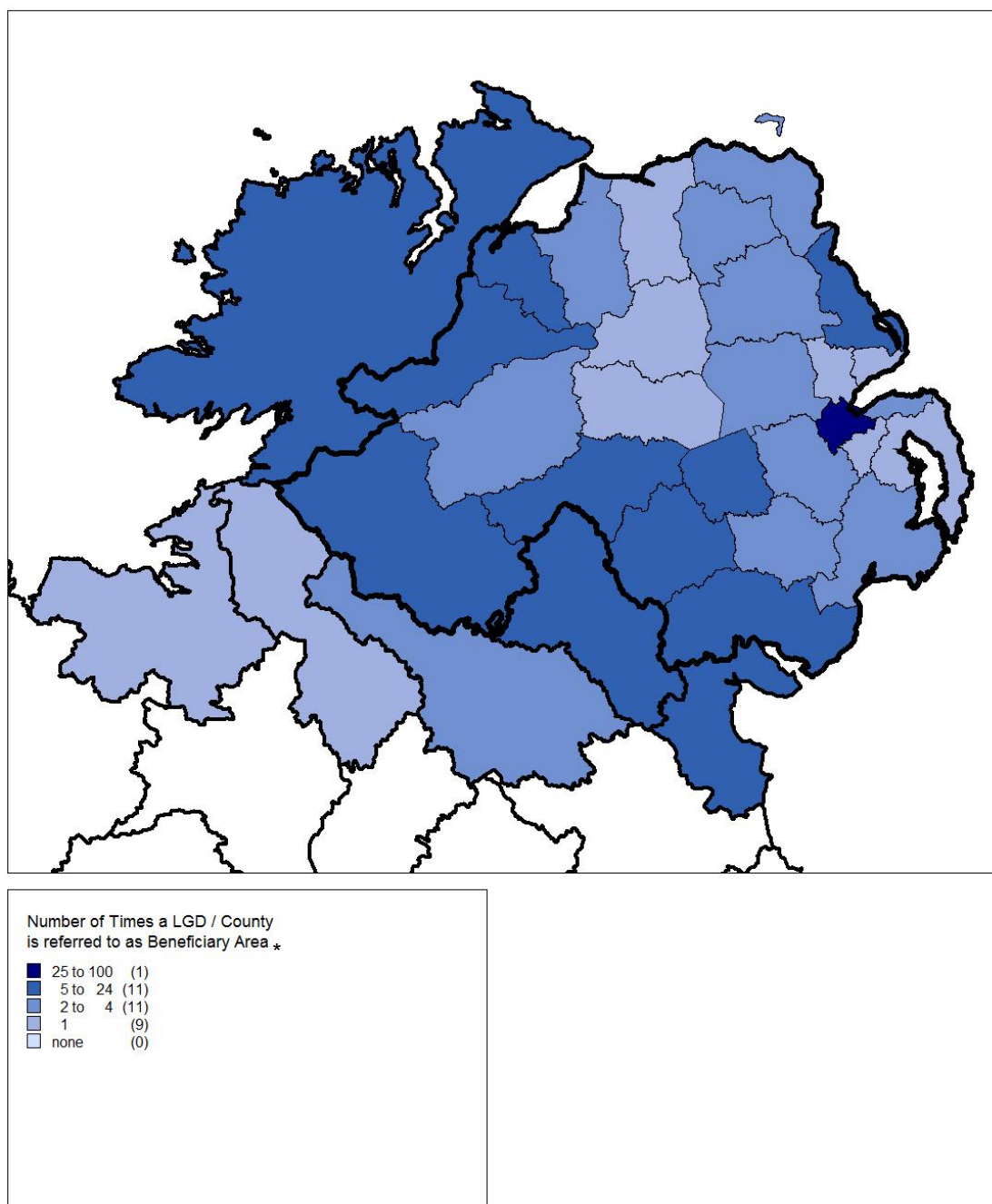
PEACE III

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Legend refers to number of times the area is identified as benefiting from an approved PEACE III project.

3.3 Analysis of PEACE III Approvals by Value

3.3.1 Approved Amounts by Priority and Theme

Table 3.11 shows amounts approved by Priority and Theme. The total value of approvals is €163.8m, of which €104.5m (64%) relates to Priority 1 and the balance of €59.3m (36%) to Priority 2. By Theme, the approvals involve €83.8m in Theme 1.1, €58.3m in Theme 2.1, and €20.7m in Theme 1.2 and €1.1m in Theme 2.2.

Table 3.11 PEACE III: Amounts Approved by Priority and Theme

Priority, Theme and Sub-Theme	Priority		Theme		Sub-Theme	
	€m	%	€m	%	€m	%
P1 Reconciling communities						
1.1 Building positive relations at the local level						
Local authority action plans						
Regional projects						
1.2 Acknowledging and dealing with the past						
Support for participation						
Securing the future						
P2 Contributing to a shared society						
2.1 Creating shared public spaces						
Creating shared public spaces						
2.2 Key institutional capacities are developed						
Key institutional capacities are developed						
Total PEACE III Programme						

3.3.2 Approved Amounts by Type of Lead Organisation

As shown in Table 3.12, €118.7m (72% of approvals) was for projects led by organisations based in Northern Ireland and €45.1m (27%) for organisations based in the Border Region.

Table 3.12 PEACE III: Amounts Approved by Type of Lead Applicant

Type of Applicant*	Northern Ireland		Border Region		Programme Area	
	€m	%	€m	%	€m	%
State Body	6.5	5.5			6.5	4.0
Local Authority	45.8	38.6	37.3	82.7	83.1	50.7
Community/Voluntary Body	44.5	37.5	6.6	14.6	51.1	31.2
Educational Body	5.2	4.4	1.2	2.7	6.4	3.9
Other Body	16.7	14.1			16.7	10.2
Total PEACE III Programme	**118.7**	**100**	**45.1**	**100**	**163.8**	**100**

Inc. lead applicants based outside eligible area

In terms of organisation-type, just half of approved amounts are led by local authorities, just over 30% by community and voluntary bodies, both of which dominate the approvals in value terms.

In terms of average size of approved projects this is €2.2m overall. Average approvals for other bodies is by far the largest (but explained by a single large project), average approvals for local authorities €4.4m, for state bodies €2.2m and for educational bodies €1.1m and for community and voluntary bodies is €1.1m.

Average projects approved in the Border Region are slightly larger than the overall average, see Table 3.13.

Table 3.13 PEACE III: Average Amounts Approved by Type of Lead Organisation (€)

Type of Applicant	Northern Ireland	Border Region*	Programme Area
	€m	€m	€m
State Body	2.2		2.2
Local Authority	4.6	4.1	4.4
Community/Voluntary Body	1.2	0.8	1.1
Educational Body	1.3	0.6	1.1
Other Body	16.7		16.7
Total PEACE III Programme	2.1	2.4	2.2

Inc. lead applicants outside eligible area

3.3.3 Approved Project Value by Location of Lead Applicants

Table 3.14 shows the value of project approvals by the location of the lead applicant. Defined in this way, the largest geographic location for successful applicants are Belfast with 33% and Derry with 15%. These are the two largest recipient areas, i.e. in excess of 10% each.

These are followed by a number of council areas with shares above 3%, namely Donegal, Monaghan, Cavan, Omagh, Newry/Mourne, and Armagh. As shown earlier, a number of district councils have no lead applicant and this is reflected in Table 3.13.

Comparing the "share" of requested funds and of actual approved funds, some councils show an increase in share, signifying success in either the number of applications or the amounts finally approved. These include in particular Coleraine, Cookstown, Derry, and Magherafelt. Others show a reduced share, notably Dungannon (from which five out of six assessed applications were rejected, but with three still being assessed at the time of this review), Fermanagh (two out of three, but with three more in assessment at the time of the review), Newtownabbey (two out of three applications rejected) and North Down (three out of four applications rejected).

Table 3.15 shows the geographic remit of successful lead applicant organisations. It indicates that in value terms most successful projects are led by an organisation with a "council area" remit. This is consistent with the prevalence of local authorities among successful lead applicants, see Table 3.12 above.

Table 3.14 PEACE III: Approved Amounts by Location of Lead Applicants

Location of Lead Applicant	Approved Funding			
	Approved Funds		Population	
	€m	%	#	%
Northern Ireland	**118.7**	**72.4**	**1,741.5**	**78.8**
Antrim	1.2	0.7	51.5	2.3
Ards			76.2	3.4
Armagh	5.6	3.4	56.8	2.6
Ballymena			61.4	2.8
Ballymoney			29.2	1.3
Banbridge			45.5	2.1
Belfast	54.2	33.1	267.4	12.1
Carrickfergus			39.7	1.8
Castlereagh			65.6	3.0
Coleraine	4.5	2.7	56.7	2.6
Cookstown	3.4	2.1	34.8	1.6
Craigavon	.		86.8	3.9
Derry	25.2	15.4	107.9	4.9
Down	0.4	0.2	68.3	3.1
Dungannon	0.6	0.4	52.3	2.4
Fermanagh	0.4	0.2	60.6	2.7
Larne			31.3	1.4
Limavady			34.3	1.6
Lisburn	2.8	1.7	112.9	5.1
Magherafelt	4.3	2.6	42.4	1.9
Moyle			16.5	0.7
Newry and Mourne	5.3	3.2	93.4	4.2
Newtownabbey	2.4	1.5	81.2	3.7
North Down	3.4	2.1	78.7	3.6
Omagh	5	3.1	51	2.3
Strabane			39.1	1.8
Border Region	**41.2**	**25.1**	**468.5**	**21.2**
Cavan	6.8	4.1	64	2.9
Donegal	15	9.2	147.3	6.7
Leitrim	2	1.2	29	1.3
Louth	3.4	2.1	111.3	5.0
Monaghan	12	7.3	56	2.5
Sligo	2	1.2	60.9	2.8
Rest of Ireland	**4**	**2.4**		
Rest of the UK				
Total PEACE III Programme	**163.9**	**100.0**	**2,210**	**100.0**

The recurring prominence of Belfast in PEACE III applications, approvals and beneficiary areas to date is again evident. Consequently it is useful to make some observations on this.

Firstly, the many limitations of the analysis in terms of early stage in the programming period, information limitations, and relatively crude measures of projects geographical dimension need to be re-emphasised. Results to date must be interpreted against this background.

Secondly, there are a number of obvious and distinct a priori reasons why Belfast should be prominent – especially in the strategic projects:

(a) it is the headquarters of many region-wide bodies;

(b) it is by far the largest population centre in the eligible area (12% of the population is in Belfast City Council area);

(c) it has a large concentration of the target groups and areas of PEACE III.

Consequently, Belfast prominence involves a mix of underlying factors.

The presence of some of these factors can be seen from aspects of the analysis:

- about 20% of projects list Belfast as a beneficiary area. Allowing for the fact that these references will have included the greater Belfast area this is not out of line with its demographic status;

- Belfast is home of 33% of successful lead applicants in financial terms. However, of these lead applicant organisations involved over 40% have a region-wide remit. So the !headquarter" factor is evident;

- when the geographic remit of the Belfast-led approved projects themselves is considered, half of the projects have a remit that is either regional (18.5%) or sub-regional (31%). Here the role of partners in Belfast-led projects is evident;

- also important is the role of locally-focused projects in Belfast. Of Belfast lead approved projects, about one-third have a local area focus within Belfast. This highlights the prevalence of PEACE III target areas and groups within Belfast.

The role of Belfast in PEACE III programming is a significant geographic dimension of the Programme, and merits ongoing monitoring. However, the multi-layered nature of this role is evident, and needs to be taken into account in interpreting any analyses of Belfast shares in activity and funding.

Table 3.15 PEACE III: Approved Amounts by Location and Geographic Remit of Lead Applicants (%)

Location of Lead Applicant	Geographical Remit of Lead Applicant				
	Region w	Sub-regio	Council/ Co	Local	Total
	%	%	%	%	%
Northern Ireland	**17.6**	**4.4**	**42.7**	**7.8**	**72.5**
Antrim	0.4			0.4	0.7
Ards					
Armagh	0.1	2.4	0.6	0.3	3.4
Ballymena					
Ballymoney					
Banbridge					
Belfast	14.7	1.2	10.8	6.4	33.1
Carrickfergus					
Castlereagh					
Coleraine			2.8		2.8
Cookstown	2.1				2.1
Craigavon					
Derry	0.3	0.8	13.8	0.5	15.4
Down			0.3		0.3
Dungannon				0.3	0.3
Fermanagh			0.3		0.3
Larne					
Limavady					
Lisburn			1.7		1.7
Magherafelt			2.6		2.6
Moyle					
Newry and Mourne			3.3		3.3
Newtownabbey			1.5		1.5
North Down			2.1		2.1
Omagh			3.0		3.0
Strabane					
Border Region	**0.7**	**0.7**	**23.7**	**0.0**	**25.1**
Cavan			4.1		4.1
Donegal	0.3	0.4	8.4		9.1
Leitrim			1.2		1.2
Louth	0.3		1.7		2.1
Monaghan		0.4	7.0		7.3
Sligo			1.2		1.2
Rest of Ireland	**2.4**				**2.4**
Rest of the UK					
Total PEACE III Programme	**20.7**	**5.1**	**66.4**	**7.8**	**100.0**

3.3.4 Geographic Remit of Approved Projects

Section 3.3.3 has considered the geographic spread of PEACE III approvals in value terms by the geographic location of the lead applicant. However, a weakness of this analysis is that in many cases the lead applicants are leading consortia which as a whole have a wider geographical remit, and delivering projects across that wider geographic remit.

Table 3.16 PEACE III: Approved Amounts by Location and Geographic -Remit of Project (%)

Location of Project	Geographical Remit of Project				
	Region w	Sub-regio	Council/ Co	Local	Total
	%	%	%	%	%
Northern Ireland	**11.5**	**29.7**	**17.2**	**14.1**	**72.5**
Antrim	0.4		0.1	0.3	0.7
Ards					
Armagh	2.5	0.6	0.3		3.4
Ballymena					
Ballymoney					
Banbridge					
Belfast	6.1	10.2	6.0	10.8	33.1
Carrickfergus					
Castlereagh					
Coleraine		2.8			2.8
Cookstown	2.1				2.1
Craigavon					
Derry	0.5	4.7	10.2		15.4
Down		0.3			0.3
Dungannon			0.3		0.3
Fermanagh			0.3		0.3
Larne					
Limavady					
Lisburn		1.7			1.7
Magherafelt		2.6			2.6
Moyle		3.3			3.3
Newry and Mourne					
Newtownabbey		1.5			1.5
North Down		2.1			2.1
Omagh				3.0	3.0
Strabane					
Border Region	**0.7**	**3.5**	**11.0**	**9.9**	**25.1**
Cavan		2.4	1.8		4.1
Donegal	0.3	0.8	2.9	5.1	9.1
Leitrim			1.2		1.2
Louth	0.3		1.7		2.1
Monaghan		0.4	2.2	4.8	7.3
Sligo			1.2		1.2
Rest of Ireland	**2.4**				**2.4**
Rest of the UK					
Total PEACE III Programme	**14.7**	**33.2**	**28.2**	**24.0**	**100.0**

This section therefore focuses on the geographic remit of the projects. Table 3.16 shows the location of the lead applicant and the nature of the projects' geographic remit in financial percentage terms. The Table shows that in financial terms approvals are broadly spread across the different geographic categories of, region-wide projects, sub-regional projects, council area projects, and local area projects. Council area projects constitute only 28% of the approved funding, whereas 66% of these projects are led by organisations whose official remit is their council area.

3.4 PEACE III Projects and Communities of Different Religious Belief/Racial Group

3.4.1 Communities of Different Religious Belief

The Terms of Reference request an analysis "of the current portfolio of successful projects in order to examine how communities of different religious belief and racial group would benefit from the Programmes".

Regarding religious belief, we have alluded in earlier sections of this report to some of the challenges that this analysis faces. In particular, the strategic approach under PEACE III – and consequent changes in the nature and remit of applicants, and the types of projects submitted – means that detailed information about intended local area distribution of funds is not available. Furthermore, it is evident from documentation available that this type of information is currently not available to many of the applicants themselves. This is because larger, more strategic applications mean that the kinds of projects and activities being submitted do not easily lend themselves to provision of this type of detailed information. In particular, in many projects the details of local-level implementing partners and activities have not yet been defined in detail. Therefore, the kind of detailed local area analysis previously carried out for community-based projects under PEACE I and II is not feasible.

An alternative approach has therefore been taken. Specifically, we have utilised the location maps of partners in project applications and approvals (see Figures 2.1 and 2.2 earlier) and have overlain these on maps of Northern Ireland distinguishing between areas on the basis of predominant religion, i.e. we have used background maps of predominantly Protestant areas (orange), predominantly Catholic (green), and mixed communities (cream). This analysis relates to project applications and approval numbers, not values.[15]

The results of this analysis are presented in Figures 3.2 and 3.3. These show that to date partners, both lead partners and other partners, are broadly spread across the eligible area and in both predominantly Catholic and predominantly Protestant communities. This is true of both partners in all applications and of partners in approved projects. However, in most areas, the low absolute number of applications and approvals to date means that this analysis has to be provisional at this stage, and significant numbers of areas have relatively small numbers of applications and approvals.

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[15] Predominantly Protestant and predominantly Catholic areas are defined as areas where 2001 Census data at local area (SOA) level identifies either religion as having a share greater than or equal to 80% of the combined total population of both groups. (2001 Census Table KS07).

Figure 3.2 PEACE III: Lead and Co-Applicants Locations (All Applicants) and Religious Mix
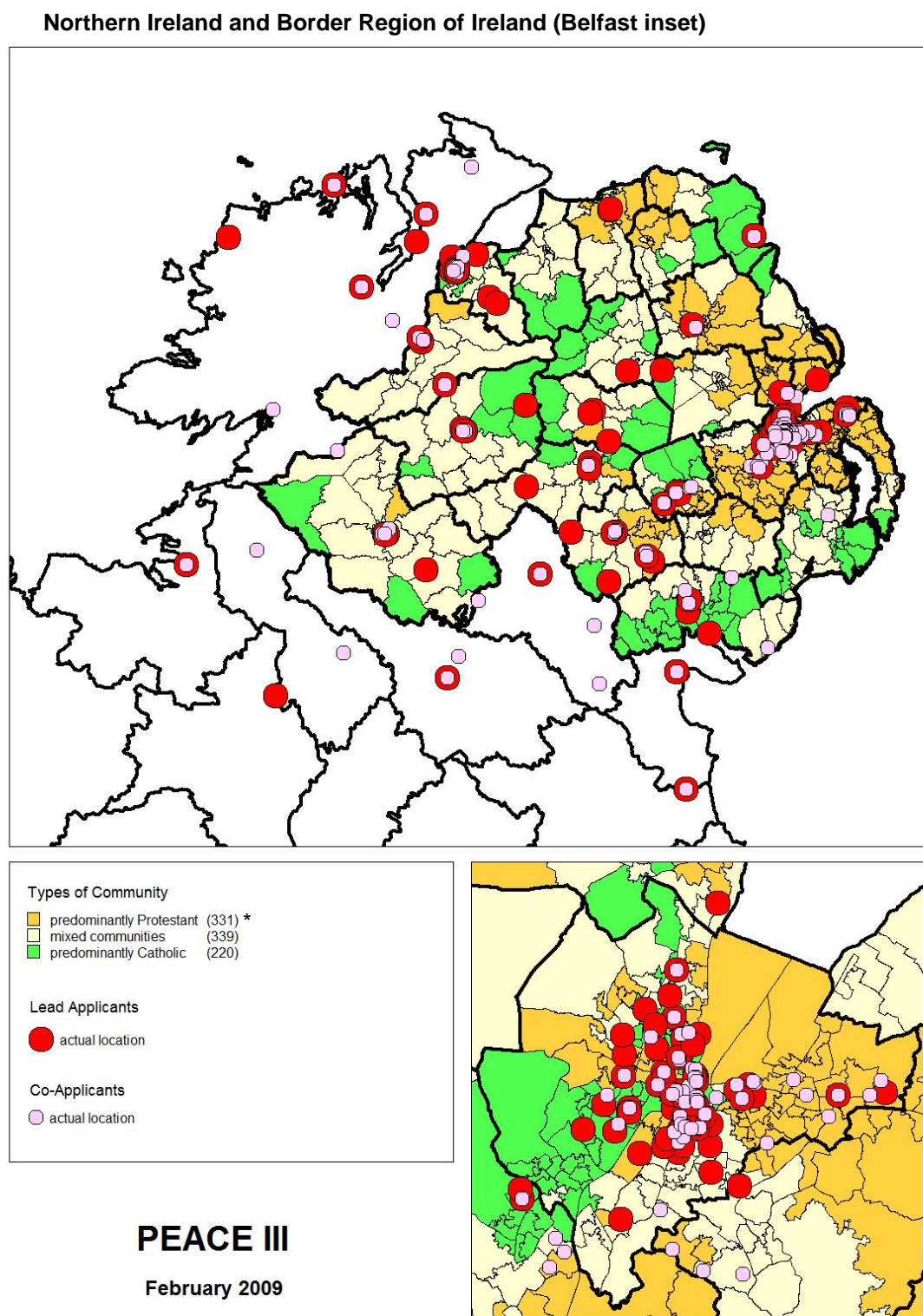
Northern Ireland and Border Region of Ireland (Belfast inset)

Types of Community

predominantly Protestant (331) *
mixed communities (339)
predominantly Catholic (220)

Lead Applicants

● actual location

Co-Applicants

○ actual location

PEACE III

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Predominantly Protestant and predominantly Catholic areas are defined as areas where 2001 Census data at local area (SOA) level identifies either religion as having a share greater than or equal to 80% of the combined total population of both groups. (2001 Census Table KS07).

Figure 3.3 PEACE III: Lead and Co-Applicants (Approved Projects) and Religious Mix
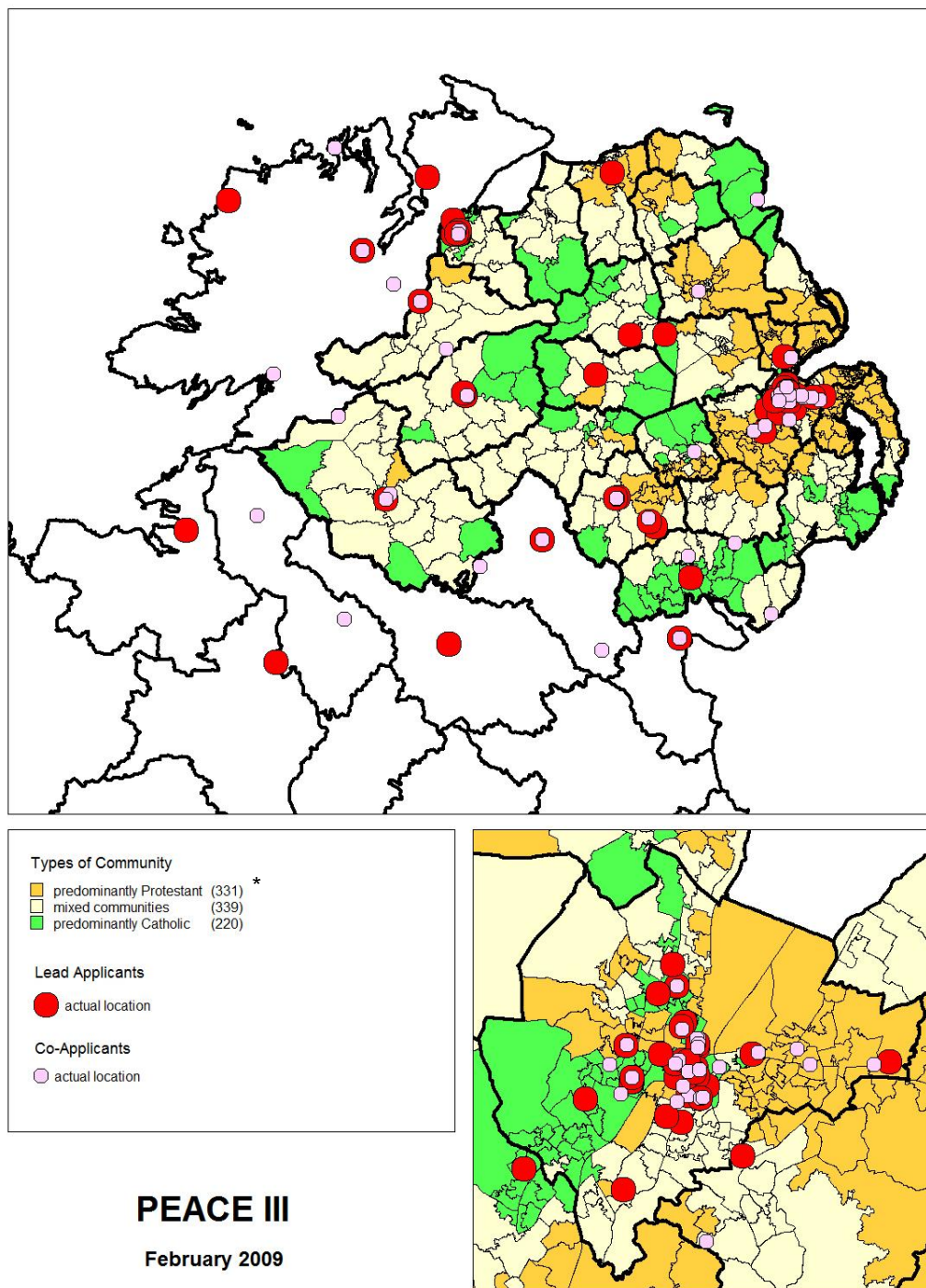
Northern Ireland and Border Region of Ireland (Belfast inset)

Types of Community
- predominantly Protestant (331) *
- mixed communities (339)
- predominantly Catholic (220)

Lead Applicants
- ● actual location

Co-Applicants
- ○ actual location

PEACE III

February 2009

Predominantly Protestant and predominantly Catholic areas are defined as areas where 2001 Census data at local area (SOA) level identifies either religion as having a share greater than or equal to 80% of the combined total population of both groups. (2001 Census Table KS07).

3.4.2 Racial Groups

Regarding racial groups, systematic spatial analysis of this dimension of the applications is more difficult. This is because, by and large, the presence of racial minorities in Northern Ireland (and the Border Region of Ireland) is relatively low and widely dispersed. This is less true in the major urban centres, notably Belfast.[16] In most of the areas, it therefore does not provide a differentiator as between one part of the eligible area and another. Hence, the relevant spatial pattern of projects is broadly the same as the spread of projects in Northern Ireland and the Border counties as a whole.

More generally, the PEACE III Programme displays a variety of modalities through which approved projects can address racial and racial diversity issues. This does not necessarily just involve physical or spatial location of projects.

For example, Local PEACE III Action Plans under Priority 1.1 'Building Positive Relations' are each required to address racism, while sectarianism must be addressed under Priority objective 2.2 ("act as a catalyst for reducing levels of sectarianism and racism"). The Action Plans generally acknowledge the importance of dealing with racism, but at the time of this review, the extent of specific activities within the Plans is variable, with concrete actions to be developed.

A number of the projects under Priority 1.1 Regional (led by regional community or voluntary bodies) and 1.2, theme 3 (typically community-based groups) also either directly address the inclusion of racial minorities (sometimes referred to as emerging communities) through, for example, capacity building, building good relations and support for victims, or often methodologies that lend themselves equally to building relations with ethnic groups in targeted areas, enabling a shared experience, histories and perspectives.

The limited analysis in this section suggests that wider modalities, i.e. other than physical location of projects, will be important ones in meeting the objectives of the Programme's objectives vis-à-vis racial minorities.

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[16] This is based on analysis of the share of minority ethnic groups in the total population at local area (SOA) level. Minority ethnic groups can be defined as the combined total of the following ethnic groups used in the 2001 Census: Irish travellers, mixed, Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, other Asian, Black Caribbean, Black African, Other Black, Chinese, Other ethnic groups (2009 Census results, Table KS06).

4.   INTERREG IVA: Analysis of Applications[17]

4.1   Introduction

This Chapter presents analysis of the applications under INTERREG IVA as of end-February-2009. The format of the Chapter is broadly similar to that of Chapter 2 for PEACE III in that Section 4.2. Overview looks at the numbers of applications by Priority and Theme, and by the nature of the lead organisation. Section 4.3 examines the location and geographic remit of the applicant organisations. Section 4.4 looks at the approval status of the applications. Finally, Section 4.5 looks at the applications in terms of financial amounts.

4.2   Overview

4.2.1   Applications by Priority/Theme

As noted in Chapter 1, the Programmes had received a total of 282 project applications as of end-February 2009. Of these, 72 (25%) related to the INTERREG IVA with the balance relating to the PEACE III Programme.

Table 4.1 shows a breakdown of the 72 INTERREG IVA applications by Priority and Theme. As shown, 38 (53%) related to Priority 1, and 34 (47%) to Priority 2. Within the Priorities, applications are split across the Themes as follows: 1.1 – 23; 1.2 – 15; 2.1 – 24 and 2.2 -10. Themes 1.1 (Enterprise) and 2.1 (Collaboration) therefore constitute two-thirds of all applications, and dominate the project sample on which this analysis is based.

Table 4.1 INTERREG IVA: Total Applications by Priority and Theme (No.)

Priority, Theme and Sub-Theme	Priority		Theme		Sub-Theme	
	No	%	No	%	No.	%
P1 Co-operation for a more prosperous cross-border reg						
1.1 Enterprise						
Business support, infrastructure & networking						
1.2 Tourism						
Tourism						
P2 Co-operation for a sustainable cross-border region						
2.1 Collaboration						
Health and Social Care						
Public Sector Collaboration						
2.2 Infrastructure						
Energy						
Telecommunications/ICT						
INTERREG IVA Programme						

4.2.2   Applications by Lead Organisations

Table 4.2 shows a breakdown by lead organisation, and its location and type. As shown, of all 72 applications received, 52 (72%) were from Northern Ireland-based lead applicants, 16 (22%) from Border Region-based applicants, and 4 (5%) from Scottish-based lead applicants. In the case of both Ireland and Scotland, a small number of lead applicants are located outside the eligible area.

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[17] For a description of the objectives and key parameters of this analysis see Chapter 1.

Table 4.2 INTERREG IVA: Total Applications by Type of Lead Organisation

Type of Applicant*	Northern Ireland		Border Region		Scotland		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
State Body	12	23.1	5	31.3	2	50.0	19	26.4
Local Authority	22	42.3	3	18.8	0		25	34.7
Community/Voluntary	4	7.7	4	25.0	0		8	11.1
Educational Body	8	15.4	2	12.5	1	25.0	11	15.3
Other	6	11.5	2	12.5	1	25.0	9	12.5
INTERREG IVA Progr.	**52**	**100**	**16**	**100**	**4**	**100**	**72**	**100**

* The distinction between Northern Ireland, the Border Region and Scotland is based on location of lead applicant. The Border Region includes applications where the lead applicant is located elsewhere in the Republic of Ireland.

4.3 Applicant Location and Geographic Remit

4.3.1 Location of Lead Applicant

Table 4.3 shows a further breakdown of the INTERREG IVA applications by the council area in which the lead applicant is based. This shows the spread of applications across the eligible areas. Of the 36 areas involved (26 in Northern Ireland, six in the Border Region and four in Scotland) there were applications from 23 or almost two-thirds of the total. The 13 council areas that had no lead applicant are Ards, Ballymoney, Carrickfergus, Castlereagh, Cookstown, Larne, Lisburn, Magherafelt, Moyle, and North Down in Northern Ireland, Sligo in the Border Region, and Ayrshire and Dumfries & Galloway in Scotland.

The largest single location of lead applicants was Belfast with 14, followed by Derry with nine, Donegal with six, and Newry/Mourne and Ballymena each with five.

4.3.2 Location of All Applicants

When the location analysis is spread to all applicants (i.e. lead and co-applicants) the geographical reach of the applications increases. As shown in Table 4.4, there are then a total of 476 applicant organisation involved in individual projects.[18] This means that each of the 72 INTERREG IVA applications has an average of 6-7 partners in all.

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[18] This number is greater than applicant organisations and number of applications due to individual organisations being involved in more than one application.

Table 4.3 INTERREG IVA: Location and Geographical Remit of Lead Applicants (No.)

Location of Lead Applicant	Geographical Remit of Lead Applicant			
	Region wid	Sub-regiona	Council /Cou	Total
Northern Ireland	**18**	**26**	**8**	**52**
Antrim	0	1	0	1
Ards				
Armagh	1	0	2	3
Ballymena	0	5	0	5
Ballymoney				
Banbridge	0	0	1	1
Belfast	11	3	0	14
Carrickfergus				
Castlereagh				
Coleraine	1	0	0	1
Cookstown				
Craigavon				
Derry	1	6	2	9
Down	0	1	1	2
Dungannon	0	1	0	1
Fermanagh	0	4	0	4
Larne				
Limavady	2	0	0	2
Lisburn				
Magherafelt				
Moyle				
Newry and Mourne	1	3	1	5
Newtownabbey	1	0	0	1
North Down				
Omagh	0	2	1	3
Strabane				
Border Region	**4**	**1**	**8**	**13**
Cavan	0	1	0	1
Donegal	2	0	4	6
Leitrim	0	0	1	1
Louth	2	0	2	4
Monaghan	0	0	1	1
Sligo				
Scotland	**3**	**0**	**0**	**3**
East & North Ayrshire				
South Ayrshire				
Dumfries and Galloway				
L, S&L, A&C, Argyll & Bute*	3	0	0	3
Rest of Ireland	**3**	**0**	**0**	**3**
Rest of Scotland	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**
INTERREG IVA Programme	**29**	**27**	**16**	**72**

* Lochaber, Skye & Lochalsh, Arran & Cumbrae, and Argyll and Bute.

In this wider analysis, all 36 areas in the eligible region are represented as either a lead or co-applicant. The division of applicants by eligible area is Northern Ireland 62%, Border Region 27%, Scotland 5%, with the balance of applicants located in the rest of Scotland or of Ireland.

Table 4.4 INTERREG IVA: Location and Geographic Remit of All Applicants (No.)

Location of Applicants*	Geographical Remit of Applicants				
	Region wide	Sub-regional	Council/County	Local	Total
Northern Ireland	**50**	**40**	**198**	**5**	**293**
Antrim		1	5	1	7
Ards		1	5		6
Armagh	3		15		18
Ballymena		6	4		10
Ballymoney			4		4
Banbridge		1	10		11
Belfast	27	4	6		37
Carrickfergus			8		8
Castlereagh			4		4
Coleraine	5		6		11
Cookstown			6		6
Craigavon		1	6		7
Derry	5	9	15	1	30
Down		1	8		9
Dungannon		1	9		10
Fermanagh		4	9		13
Larne			5		5
Limavady	2		7		9
Lisburn			5		5
Magherafelt			4		4
Moyle			6	1	7
Newry and Mourne	3	6	16	2	27
Newtownabbey	5		7		12
North Down			10		10
Omagh		5	11		16
Strabane			7		7
Border Region	**27**	**3**	**95**	**4**	**129**
Cavan	1	1	16		18
Donegal	8	1	22	3	34
Leitrim			13		13
Louth	8	1	15	1	25
Monaghan	1		17		18
Sligo	9		12		21
Scotland	**6**	**2**	**14**	**0**	**22**
East & North Ayrshire			3		3
South Ayrshire	1		2		3
Dumfries and Galloway	1		5		6
L, S&L, A&C, Argyll & Bute**	4	2	4		10
Rest of Ireland	**19**		**4**		**23**
Rest of Scotland	**9**				**9**
INTERREG IVA Programme	**111**	**45**	**311**	**9**	**476**

*Includes Lead Applicant and all Co-applicants. ** Lochaber, Skye & Lochalsh, Arran & Cumbrae, Argyll and Bute.*

Figure 4.1 INTERREG IVA: Location of Lead and Co-Applicants, All Applications

Northern Ireland, Border Region of Ireland, Scotland Eligible Area

Number of Lead Applicants per LGD / County
(per NUTS 3 Region in Scotland)

5 to 24   (5)
2 to 4   (7)
1   (8)
none   (16)

Lead Applicants

actual location

Co-Applicants

actual location

INTERREG IVA
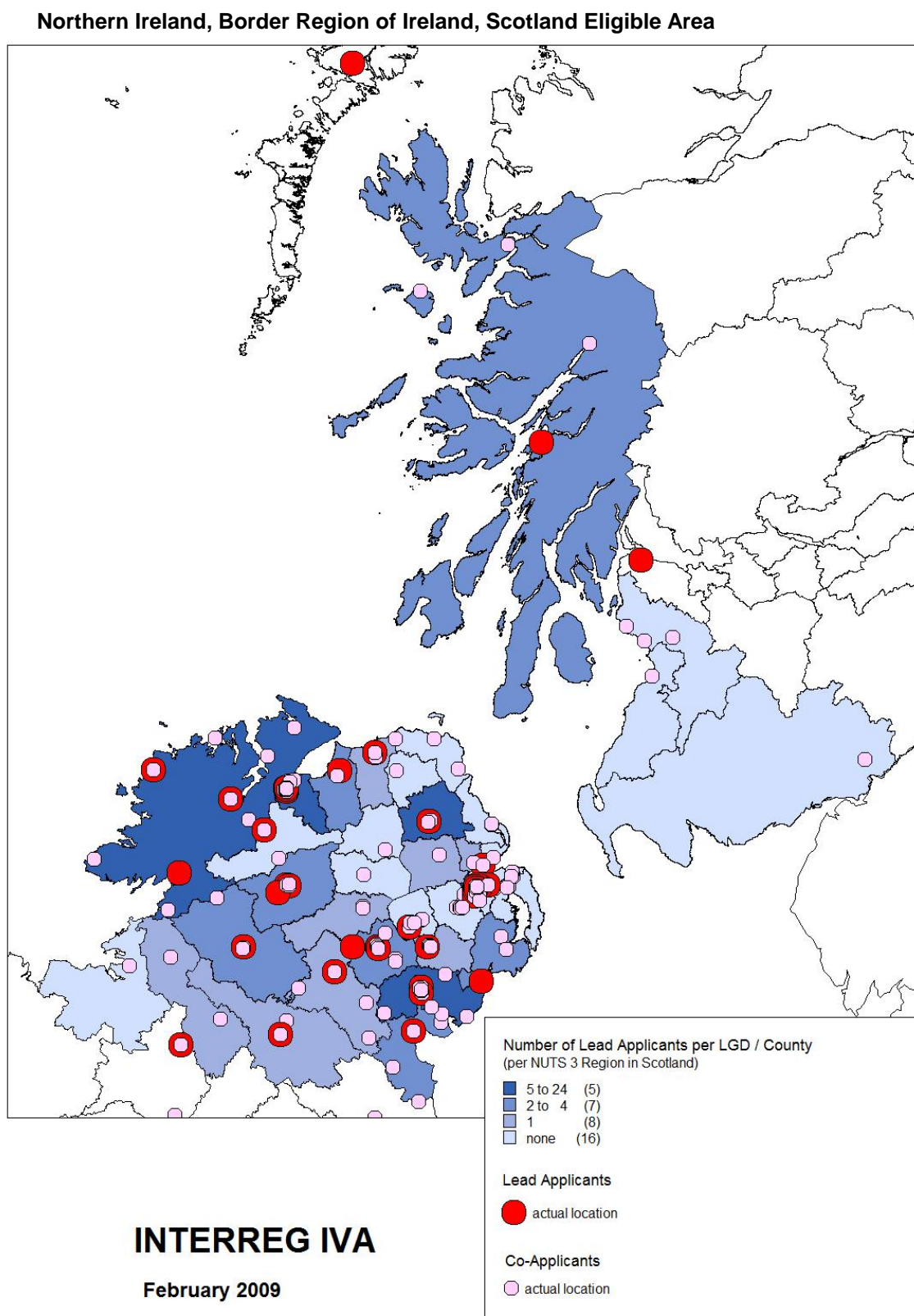
February 2009

4.4   Status of Applications

4.4.1   Approval Status by Lead Applicant

Table 4.5 shows a breakdown of the approval status of INTERREG IVA applications as of end-February 2009. It also shows lead applicant, regional location and type of lead applicant organisation.

Table 4.5 INTERREG IVA: Approval Status by Type of Lead Organisation (No.)

Type of Applicant	Approved		Rejected		Under Apprai		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Northern Ireland								
State Body	5	41.7	6	50.0	1	8.3	12	100
Local Authority	16	72.7	4	18.2	2	9.1	22	100
Community/Voluntary Body	0		3	75.0	1	25.0	4	100
Educational Body	2	25.0	5	62.5	1	12.5	8	100
Other Body	3	50.0	2	33.3	1	16.7	6	100
Total Northern Ireland	26	50.0	20	38.5	6	11.5	52	**100**
Border Region								
State Body	0		4	80.0	1	20.0	5	100
Local Authority	1	33.3	1	33.3	1	33.3	3	100
Community/Voluntary Body	1	25.0	3	75.0	0		4	100
Educational Body	1	50.0	1	50.0	0		2	100
Other Body	1	50.0	0		1	50.0	2	100
Total Border Region	4	25.0	9	56.3	3	18.8	16	**100**
Scotland								
State Body	2	100	0				2	100
Local Authority								100
Community/Voluntary Body								100
Educational Body	0		1	100			1	100
Other Body	1	100	0				1	100
Total Scotland	3	75.0	1	25.0			4	**100**
Programme Area								
State Body	7	36.8	10	52.6	2	10.5	19	100
Local Authority	17	68.0	5	20.0	3	12.0	25	100
Community/Voluntary Body	1	12.5	6	75.0	1	12.5	8	100
Educational Body	3	27.3	7	63.6	1	9.1	11	100
Other Body	5	55.6	2	22.2	2	22.2	9	100
INTERREG IVA Programme	**33**	**45.8**	**30**	**41.7**	**9**	**12.5**	**72**	**100**

Of the total of 72 INTERREG IVA applications received at end-February, 30 had been rejected and 9 were still under appraisal. Leaving aside those which had not yet been fully appraised, this constitutes an approval rate of 52% (i.e. approvals over combined approvals and rejections).

By eligible region, approval rates vary somewhat, with 56% in Northern Ireland, 61% in the Border Region, and 67% in Scotland (eligible area), see Table 4.6.

However, the absolute numbers in many cases are very low from which to draw any conclusion at this stage.

Table 4.6 INTERREG IVA: Location and Approval Status of Lead Applicants (No.)

Location of Lead Applicants	Approval Status of Lead Applicants				
	Approve	Rejecte	Under Appraisa	Tota	Approval Rat
Northern Ireland	**26**	**20**	**6**	**52**	**56.5**
Antrim	0	1	0	1	0.0
Ards					
Armagh	1	1	1	3	50.0
Ballymena	5	0	0	5	100.0
Ballymoney					
Banbridge	0	1	0	1	0.0
Belfast	8	4	2	14	66.7
Carrickfergus					
Castlereagh					
Coleraine	0	0	1	1	
Cookstown					
Craigavon					
Derry	4	4	1	9	50.0
Down	0	2	0	2	0.0
Dungannon	0	1	0	1	0.0
Fermanagh	3	1	0	4	75.0
Larne					
Limavady	1	1	0	2	50.0
Lisburn					
Magherafelt					
Moyle					
Newry and Mourne	3	1	1	5	75.0
Newtownabbey	1	0	0	1	100.0
North Down	0	3	0	3	0.0
Omagh					
Strabane					
Border Region	**8**	**5**	**2**	**15**	**61.5**
Cavan	3	1	1	5	75.0
Donegal	1	0	0	1	100.0
Leitrim	0	3	0	3	0.0
Louth	3	1	1	5	75.0
Monaghan	1	0	0	1	100.0
Sligo					
Scotland	**2**	**1**	**0**	**3**	**66.7**
East & North Ayrshire	1	0	0	1	100.0
South Ayrshire					
Dumfries and Galloway					
L, S&L, A&C, Argyll & Bute**	1	1	0	2	50.0
Rest of Ireland	**1**	**2**	**0**	**3**	**33.3**
Rest of Scotland	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**100.0**
INTERREG IVA Programme	**33**	**30**	**9**	**72**	**52.4**

*Ratio of Approved/ (Approved+Rejected)100. ** Lochaber, Skye & Lochalsh, Arran & Cumbrae, and Argyll and Bute.*

4.4.2 Approval Status – All Applicants

Table 4.7 shows the approval status for applicants, lead and co-applicant. Areas with relatively large numbers of applications, and hence with meaningful absolute numbers that allow analysis to be valid, show a mixed picture. The Belfast rate is about average. A fairly large number of council areas have lower than average success rates, including Derry, Newry/Mourne, Donegal, Louth and Sligo.

Table 4.7 INTERREG IVA: Location and Approval Status of All Applicants* (No.)

Location of Applicants	Approval Status of Applicants				
	Approved	Rejected	Under Appra	Tota	Approval Rat
Northern Ireland	**145**	**105**	**43**	**293**	**58.0**
Antrim	3	3	1	7	50.0
Ards	3	2	1	6	60.0
Armagh	8	6	4	18	57.1
Ballymena	8	2	0	10	80.0
Ballymoney	3	1	0	4	75.0
Banbridge	4	5	2	11	44.4
Belfast	18	14	5	37	56.3
Carrickfergus	7	1	0	8	87.5
Castlereagh	3	1	0	4	75.0
Coleraine	5	3	3	11	62.5
Cookstown	3	2	1	6	60.0
Craigavon	3	3	1	7	50.0
Derry	12	14	4	30	46.2
Down	3	4	2	9	42.9
Dungannon	3	4	3	10	42.9
Fermanagh	6	5	2	13	54.5
Larne	4	1	0	5	80.0
Limavady	6	2	1	9	75.0
Lisburn	3	2	0	5	60.0
Magherafelt	3	1	0	4	75.0
Moyle	5	2	0	7	71.4
Newry and Mourne	8	12	7	27	40.0
Newtownabbey	9	3	0	12	75.0
North Down	7	2	1	10	77.8
Omagh	4	9	3	16	30.8
Strabane	4	1	2	7	80.0
Border Region	**48**	**65**	**16**	**129**	**42.5**
Cavan	5	11	2	18	31.3
Donegal	14	18	2	34	43.8
Leitrim	4	8	1	13	33.3
Louth	9	10	6	25	47.4
Monaghan	8	8	2	18	50.0
Sligo	8	10	3	21	44.4
Scotland	**19**	**3**	**0**	**22**	**86.4**
East & North Ayrshire	2	1	0	3	66.7
South Ayrshire	6	0	0	6	100.0
Dumfries and Galloway	5	1	0	6	83.3
L, S&L, A&C, Argyll & Bute***	6	1	0	7	85.7
Rest of Ireland	**12**	**9**	**2**	**23**	**57.1**
Rest of Scotland	**8**	**1**	**0**	**9**	**88.9**
INTERREG IVA Programme	**232**	**183**	**61**	**476**	**55.9**

* Includes both Lead Applicant and all Co-applicants   **Ratio of Approved/(Approved+Rejected)100
*** Lochaber, Skye & Lochalsh, Arran & Cumbrae, and Argyll and Bute.

Figure 4.2 INTERREG IVA: Location of Lead and Co-Applicants, Approved Projects

Northern Ireland, Border Region of Ireland, Scotland Eligible Area

INTERREG IVA

February 2009

Number of Approved Lead Applicants
per LGD / County

5 to 24   (2)
2 to 4   (4)
1   (4)
none   (22)

Number of Approved Lead Applicants
per NUTS 3 Region (Scotland only)

2 to 4 (1)
none   (3)

Lead Applicants

actual locations
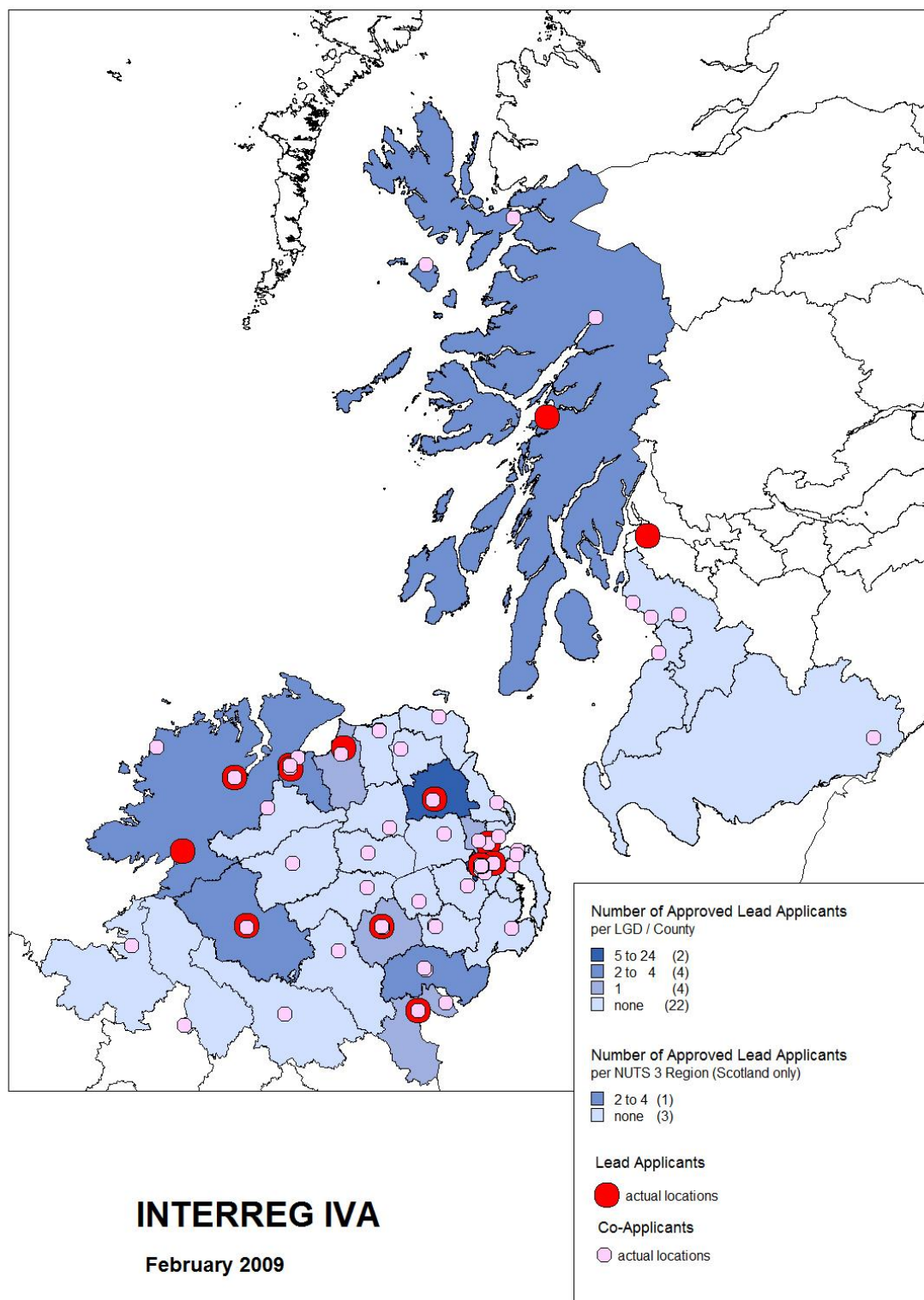
Co-Applicants

actual locations

Figure 4.2 maps the lead and co-applicant of successful INTERREG IVA projects (red and pink dots) and also in frequency of lead applicants by council area. The preponderance of Northern Ireland (plus Donegal) among lead applicants is evident, and within Northern Ireland the presence of mainly Belfast and border council areas.

4.5   INTERREG IVA Applications by Value

4.5.1   Value by Priority and Theme

Table 4.8 shows the value of INTERREG IVA applications in total and by Priority and Theme. The total value of applications as of end-February was €439.0m, more than the total INTERREG IVA funding allocation of €256.0m. This was divided €256.7m (59%) for Priority 1 and €182.3m (42%) for Priority 2. Themes 1.1 (Enterprise) and 2.1 (Collaboration) had the two largest levels of application, 38% and 29% respectively. Together they accounted for approximately 67% of the total value of end-February applications.

Table 4.8 INTERREG IVA: Amounts Requested by Priority and Theme

Priority, Theme and Sub-Theme	Priority		Theme		Sub-Theme	
	€m	%	€m	%	€m	%
P1 Co-operation for a more prosperous cross-border region						
1.1 Enterprise						
Business support, infrastructure & networking						
1.2 Tourism						
Tourism						
P2 Co-operation for a sustainable cross-border region						
2.1 Collaboration						
Health and Social Care						
Public Sector Collaboration						
2.2 Infrastructure						
Energy						
Telecommunications/ICT						
INTERREG IVA Programme						

4.5.2   Amounts Requested by Region and by Lead Applicant

Table 4.9 shows the amounts requested. Of the total amount of €439.0 requested, €385.3m was sought by organisations in Northern Ireland, €40.5m by Ireland-led applications, and €13.3m by Scotland-led applications. Of the total, local authorities accounted for 58% of the lead applicants.

Table 4.9 INTERREG IVA: Amounts Requested by Region and Type of Lead Applicant

Type of Applicant	Northern Ireland		Border Region*		West Scotland*		Total	
	€m	%	€m	%	€m	%	€m	%
State Body	101.2	26.3	7.9	19.5	2.1	15.8	111.2	25.3
Local Authority	243.2	63.1	11.8	29.1			255	58.1
Community / Voluntary	9.0	2.3	8.7	21.5			17.7	4.0

Educational Body	20.0	5.2	5.9	14.6	6.3	47.4	32.2	7.3
Other	11.9	3.1	6.2	15.3	4.9	36.8	23	5.2
INTERREG IVA Prog.	**385.3**	**100**	**40.5**	**100**	**13.3**	**100**	**439.0**	**100**

Inc. applicants based outside eligible area.

Table 4.10 shows the average value of applications. In total, this was €6.1m per application, with a Northern Ireland average amount of €7.4m, Ireland €2.5m and Scotland €3.3m. The average application size for State bodies was €5.9m, for local authorities €10.2m, and for community and voluntary bodies €2.2m. Educational bodies and other organisations had an average of €2m-€3m in their application.

Table 4.10 INTERREG IVA: Average Amounts Requested by Type of Lead Applicant

Type of Applicant	Northern Ireland €m	Border Region* €m	West Scotland* €m	Total €m
State Body	8.4	1.6	1.1	5.9
Local Authority	11.1	3.9		10.2
Community / Voluntary	2.3	2.2		2.2
Educational Body	2.5	3.0	6.3	2.9
Other	2.0	3.1	4.9	2.6
INTERREG IVA Prog.	**7.4**	**2.5**	**3.3**	**6.1**

Inc. lead applicants based outside eligible area.

4.5.3   Application Amounts by Lead Applicant Location

Table 4.11 shows the distribution of application value by the location (council area) of the lead applicant. A number of large urban council areas have the major shares, including Belfast (23%), Derry (20%), Fermanagh (15%), Newry/Mourne (12%), and Ballymena (18%). This shows a very strong financial role for Northern Ireland-led applications in the INTERREG IVA Programme, much higher than when analysed in terms of application numbers. This is consistent with the finding of high average application values in Northern Ireland (see Table 4.10).

Table 4.11 also shows that fund shares sought are well above shares of lead applicant areas in population. However, for various reasons cited in regard to PEACE III earlier – notably geographic remits of projects greater than applicant areas – this analysis is actually of limited significance.

Table 4.11 INTERREG IVA: Value of Applications by Location of Lead Applicant

Location of Lead Applicant	Value of Application			
	Requested Funds		Population	
	€m	%	'000	%
Northern Ireland	**385.3**	**87.8**	**1,741.5**	**57.7**
Antrim	0.9	0.2	51.5	1.7
Ards			76.2	2.5
Armagh	11.4	2.6	56.8	1.9
Ballymena	33.7	7.7	61.4	2.0
Ballymoney			29.2	1.0
Banbridge	0.5	0.1	45.5	1.5
Belfast	100.1	22.8	267.4	8.9
Carrickfergus			39.7	1.3
Castlereagh			65.6	2.2
Coleraine	3.1	0.7	56.7	1.9
Cookstown			34.8	1.2
Craigavon			86.8	2.9
Derry	88.0	20.0	107.9	3.6
Down	4.2	1.0	68.3	2.3
Dungannon	1.1	0.3	52.3	1.7
Fermanagh	66.0	15.0	60.6	2.0
Larne			31.3	1.0
Limavady	10.7	2.4	34.3	1.1
Lisburn			112.9	3.7
Magherafelt			42.4	1.4
Moyle			16.5	0.5
Newry and Mourne	52.7	12.0	93.4	3.1
Newtownabbey	2.3	0.5	81.2	2.7
North Down			78.7	2.6
Omagh	10.6	2.4	51.0	1.7
Strabane			39.1	1.3
Border Region	**33.8**	**7.7**	**468.5**	**15.5**
Cavan	5.2	1.2	64.0	2.1
Donegal	15.1	3.4	147.3	4.9
Leitrim	0.5	0.1	29.0	1.0
Louth	10.1	2.3	111.3	3.7
Monaghan	2.9	0.7	56.0	1.9
Sligo			60.9	2.0
Scotland	**11.4**	**2.6**	**805.6**	**26.7**
East & North Ayrshire			253.0	8.4
South Ayrshire			110.4	3.7
Dumfries and Galloway			145.8	4.8
L, S&L, A&C, Argyll & Bute*	11.4	2.6	296.4	9.8
Rest of Ireland	**6.6**	**1.5**		
Rest of Scotland	**1.8**	**0.4**		
INTERREG IVA Programme	**439.0**	**110.3**	**3,015.6**	**100.0**

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5. INTERREG IVA: Analysis of Approved Projects [19]

5.1 Introduction

Chapter 4 has analysed total INTERREG IVA applications. This Chapter focuses on the sub-set of approved projects, as of end-February 2009. Section 5.2 analyses numbers of approved applications, Section 5.3 analyses the approvals by value. Finally, Section 5.4 analyses evident progress against agreed Programme performance indicators.

5.2 Analysis of INTERREG IVA Approval Numbers

5.2.1 Approval Numbers by Priority and Theme

Table 5.1 presents approval numbers by Priority and Theme. As shown, numbers of approvals are roughly equal as between Priorities I and 2, with 16 in the former and 17 in the latter. By Theme there are ten approved projects in Theme 1.1, seven in Theme 1.2, twelve in Theme 2.1, and four in Theme 2.2.

Table 5.1 INTERREG IVA: Approved Projects by Priority and Theme

Priority, Theme and Sub-Theme	Priority		Theme		Sub-Theme	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
P1 Co-operation for a more prosperous cross-border region	17	51.5				
1.1 Enterprise			10	30.3		
Business support, infrastructure & networking					10	30.3
1.2 Tourism			7	21.2		
Tourism					7	21.2
P2 Co-operation for a sustainable cross-border region	16	48.5				
2.1 Collaboration			12	36.4		
Health and Social Care					1	3.0
Public Sector Collaboration					11	33.3
2.2 Infrastructure			4	12.1		
Energy					3	9.1
Telecommunications/ICT					1	3.0
INTERREG IVA Programme	**33**	**100**	**33**	**100**	**33**	**100**

5.2.2 Approval Numbers by Applicant Type

Table 5.2 shows approval numbers by type of applicant. In terms of overall geographic location, of the 33 approved projects to date, 26 are Northern Ireland-led, four Border Region-led and three Scotland-led. This shows a high level of concentration of project leadership in Northern Ireland.

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[19] For a description of the objectives and key parameters of this analysis see Chapter 1.

Table 5.2 INTERREG IVA: Approved Projects by Type of Lead Organisation

Type of Applicant	Northern Ireland		Border Region*		Scotland*		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
State Body	5	19.2	0		2	66.7	7	21.2
Local Authority	16	61.5	1	25.0	0		17	51.5
Community/Voluntary	0		1	25.0	0		1	3.0
Educational Body	2	7.7	1	25.0	0		3	9.1
Other	3	11.5	1	25.0	1	33.3	5	15.2
INTERREG IVA Prog.	**26**	**100**	**4**	**100**	**3**	**100**	**33**	**100**

Inc. lead applicants based outside eligible area.

5.2.3   Approval Numbers by Geographic Remit of Project

Table 5.3 shows a breakdown of approvals by the geographic remit of the projects. Overall, projects with a sub-regional remit constitute the majority.

Table 5.3 INTERREG IVA: Approved Projects by Geographical Remit of Project (No.)

Geographic Remit of Project	Northern Ireland		Border Region*		Scotland*		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Regional	8	30.8	2	50.0	2	66.7	12	36.4
Sub-regional	18	69.2	2	50.0	1	33.3	21	63.6
LGD/County								
Local								
INTERREG IVA Prog.	**26**	**100**	**4**	**100**	**3**	**100**	**33**	**100**

Inc. lead applicants based outside eligible area.

Table 5.4 shows that lead applicants are mostly organisations with a sub-regional remit, followed by those with region-wide remits. Given the nature of the Programme, this is to be expected.

5.2.4   Location of INTERREG IVA Beneficiaries

Table 5.4 shows the frequency with which individual council areas across the programme's eligible area have intended beneficiaries, as per the documentation of the approved INTERREG IVA projects.
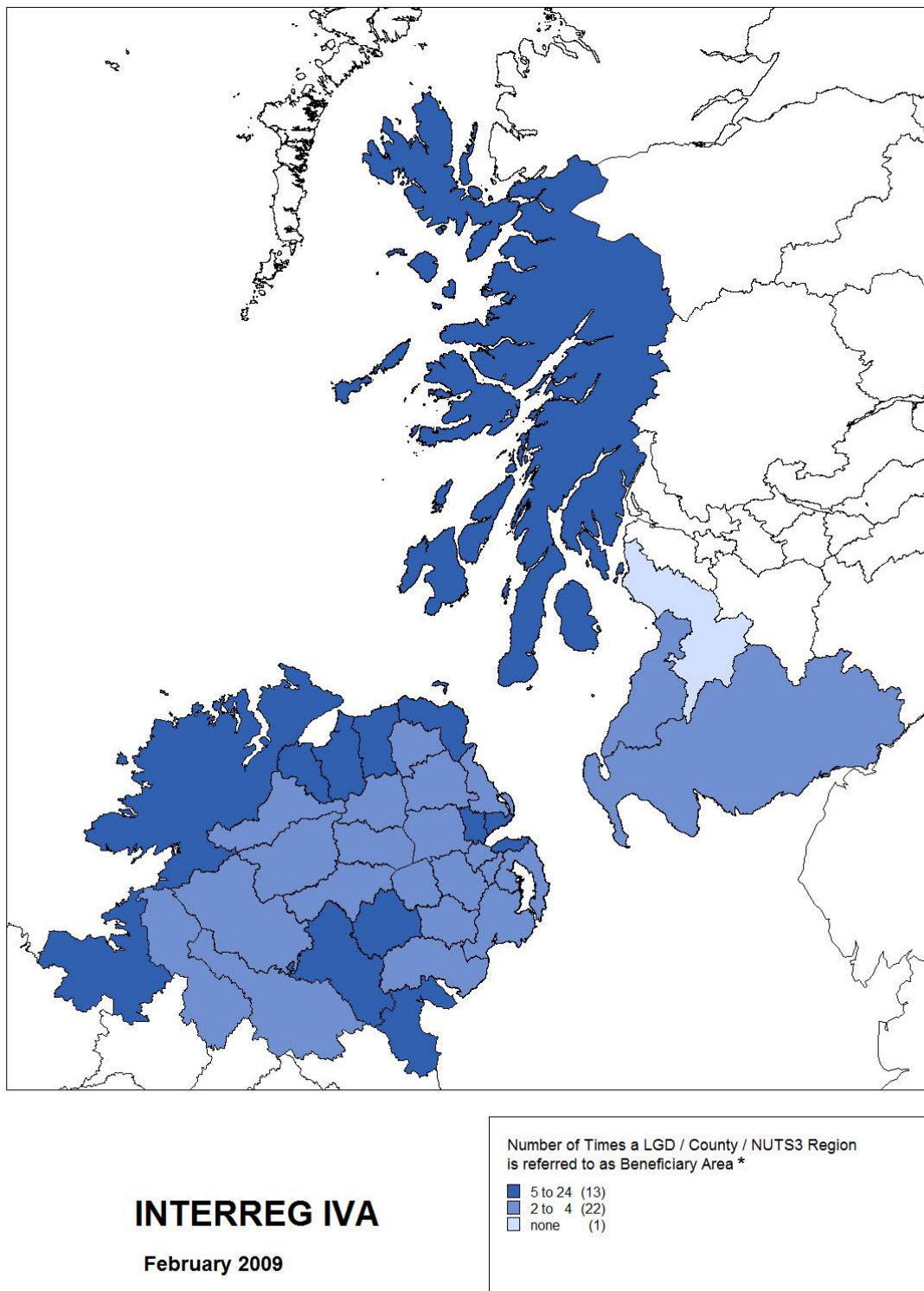
Table 5.4 INTERREG IVA: Lead Applicants and Beneficiary Locations – Approved Projects

Location of Lead Applicant	Geographical Remit of Lead Applicant				Location of Beneficiary	
	Area wi	Sub-reg	LGD / Co	Total	No	%
Northern Ireland	**8**	**18**	**0**	**26**	**106**	**64.2**
Antrim					3	1.8
Ards					3	1.8
Armagh	1	0	0	1	6	3.6
Ballymena	0	5	0	5	3	1.8
Ballymoney					2	1.2
Banbridge					3	1.8
Belfast	5	3	0	8	3	1.8
Carrickfergus					7	4.2
Castlereagh					3	1.8
Coleraine					5	3.0
Cookstown					3	1.8
Craigavon					3	1.8
Derry	0	4	0	4	7	4.2
Down					3	1.8
Dungannon					3	1.8
Fermanagh	0	3	0	3	3	1.8
Larne					4	2.4
Limavady	1	0	0	1	5	3.0
Lisburn					3	1.8
Magherafelt					4	2.4
Moyle					6	3.6
Newry and Mourne	0	3	0	3	4	2.4
Newtownabbey	1	0	0	1	5	3.0
North Down					7	4.2
Omagh					4	2.4
Strabane					4	2.4
Border Region	**1**	**0**	**2**	**3**	**43**	**26.1**
Cavan					4	2.4
Donegal	0	0	2	2	15	9.1
Leitrim					3	1.8
Louth	1	0	0	1	7	4.2
Monaghan					8	4.8
Sligo					6	3.6
Scotland	**2**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**13**	**7.9**
East & North Ayrshire	1	0	0	1	2	1.2
South Ayrshire					3	1.8
Dumfries and Galloway					3	1.8
L, S&L, A&C, Argyll & Bute*	1	0	0	1	5	3.0
Rest of Ireland	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**3**	**1.8**
Rest of Scotland	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**		
INTERREG IVA Programme	**13**	**18**	**2**	**33**	**165**	**100**

* Lochaber, Skye & Lochalsh, Arran & Cumbrae, and Argyll and Bute.

Figure 5.1 INTERREG IVA: Location of Intended Beneficiaries of Approved Projects

Northern Ireland, Border Region of Ireland, Scotland Eligible Area

Number of Times a LGD / County / NUTS3 Region
is referred to as Beneficiary Area *

5 to 24 (13)
2 to 4 (22)
none   (1)

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Number of beneficiaries per LGD/county in legend refers to number of times an area is identified as a beneficiary of any approved INTERREG IVA project.

5.3   Analysis of INTERREG IVA Approvals by Value

5.3.1   Value of Approvals by Priority and Theme

Table 5.5 shows the value of INTERREG IVA approvals by Priority and Theme. As shown, in value terms approximately 40% of approvals are under Priority 1 and 60% under Priority 2. At Theme level, the largest Theme is 2.1 which accounts for 35% of total funding, followed by Theme 2.2 which accounts for 26%. Themes 1.1 and 1.2 account for 21% and 19% of total approved funding, respectively.

Table 5.5 INTERREG IVA: Amounts Approved by Priority and Theme

Priority, Theme and Sub-Theme	Priority		Theme		Sub-Theme	
	€m	%	€m	%	€m	%
P1 Co-operation for a more prosperous cross-border region						
1.1 Enterprise						
Business support, infrastructure & networking						
1.2 Tourism						
Tourism						
P2 Co-operation for a sustainable cross-border region						
2.1 Collaboration						
Health and Social Care						
Public Sector Collaboration						
2.2 Infrastructure						
Energy						
Telecommunications/ICT						
INTERREG IVA Programme						

5.3.2   Value of INTERREG IVA Approvals by Region and Applicant Type

Table 5.6 shows the amount of approved INTERREG IVA funding by type of lead organisation. Out of a total approved funding of €158.3m, there is €138.7m (88%) attributable to Northern Ireland lead organisations, €11.3m to Ireland lead organisations (7%) and €8.3m to Scottish lead organisations (5%).

Table 5.7 shows average approval value by lead applicant type. The average value of approval was €4.8m at end-February 2009. This was highest in Northern Ireland (€5.3m) and identical in the Border Region and Scotland (€2.8m). The average approval amount for state bodies was €10.2m, much higher than the average and those of other lead applicant types.

Table 5.6 INTERREG IVA: Amounts Approved by Type of Lead Organisation

Type of Lead Applicant	Northern Ireland		Border Region*		Scotland*		Total	
	€m	%	€m	%	€m	%	€m	%
State Body	69.3	50.0			2.3	27.9	71.6	45.2
Local Authority	59.1	42.6	6.2	54.7			65.3	41.2
Community / Voluntary			0.9	7.9			0.9	0.6

Educational Body	4.9	3.5	2.5	21.9			7.4	4.7
Other	5.3	3.9	1.8	15.4	6	72.1	13.1	8.3
INTERREG IVA Prog.	**138.7**	**100**	**11.3**	**100**	**8.3**	**100**	**158.3**	**100**

Inc. lead applicants based outside eligible area.

Table 5.7 INTERREG IVA: Average Amounts Approved by Type of Lead Organisation

Type of Lead Applicant	Northern Ireland	Border Region*	Scotland*	Total
	€m	€m	€m	€m
State Body	13.9		1.2	10.2
Local Authority	3.7	6.2		3.8
Community / Voluntary		0.9		0.9
Educational Body	2.5	2.5		2.5
Other	1.8	1.8	6.0	2.6
INTERREG IVA Prog.	**5.3**	**2.8**	**2.8**	**4.8**

Inc. lead applicants based outside eligible area.

5.3.3 INTERREG IVA Approval Values by Location of Lead Applicant

Table 5.8 shows that approval amounts by lead applicant are primarily accounted for by Belfast, Derry, Fermanagh, Newry/Mourne, and Ballymena in Northern Ireland.

The Table also shows the level of funding relative to population in the district council area in which the lead applicant is located. High levels of approved funding do not correlate to population levels. However, as noted earlier this analysis has very limited significance since most projects have a wider remit than their lead applicants' council area.

A specific issue raised by Monitoring and Evaluation Working Group members regarding INTERREG IVA is whether a focus on lead and/or co-applicant locations gives an erroneous impression of where the financial benefits of projects accrue, and that analysis of project budgets by applicants, and especially lead partner share, would be a better indicator. We examined this issue and would make three observations on it.

Firstly, it is quite correct that applicant location does not capture the relative share of partners in approved budgets. It is a broader indicator of interest/participation patterns. Second, we did not have access to any consistent data on approved budgets by partner for all INTERREG IVA approvals. SEUPB has not hitherto collected this information systematically. This has now been identified as an issue and the application form has been revised for the recently opened INTERREG IVA environmental call. Hence, this information will be available in the future. Third, we did however examine the issue of lead partner budget share with the data available to us, namely the budget by partner as shown in applications which included this.

Table 5.8 INTERREG IVA: Approved Amounts by Location of Lead Applicant

Location of Lead Applicant	Approved Funding			
	Approved Funds		Population	
	€m	%	'000	%
Northern Ireland	**138.7**	**87.6**	**1,741.5**	**57.7**
Antrim			51.5	1.7

Ards			76.2	2.5
Armagh	1.8	1.1	56.8	1.9
Ballymena	13.9	8.8	61.4	2.0
Ballymoney			29.2	1.0
Banbridge			45.5	1.5
Belfast	71.4	45.1	267.4	8.9
Carrickfergus			39.7	1.3
Castlereagh			65.6	2.2
Coleraine			56.7	1.9
Cookstown			34.8	1.2
Craigavon			86.8	2.9
Derry	17.5	11.0	107.9	3.6
Down			68.3	2.3
Dungannon			52.3	1.7
Fermanagh	15.3	9.7	60.6	2.0
Larne			31.3	1.0
Limavady	3.8	2.4	34.3	1.1
Lisburn			112.9	3.7
Magherafelt			42.4	1.4
Moyle			16.5	0.5
Newry and Mourne	13.4	8.5	93.4	3.1
Newtownabbey	1.7	1.1	81.2	2.7
North Down			78.7	2.6
Omagh			51.0	1.7
Strabane			39.1	1.3
Border Region	**9.6**	**6.1**	**468.5**	**15.5**
Cavan			64.0	2.1
Donegal	7.1	4.5	147.3	4.9
Leitrim			29.0	1.0
Louth	2.5	1.6	111.3	3.7
Monaghan			56.0	1.9
Sligo			60.9	2.0
Scotland	**6.3**	**4.0**	**805.6**	**26.7**
East & North Ayrshire			253.0	8.4
South Ayrshire			110.4	3.7
Dumfries and Galloway			145.8	4.8
L, S&L, A&C, Argyll & Bute*	6.3	4.0	296.4	9.8
Rest of Ireland	**1.7**	**1.1**		
Rest of Scotland	**2.0**	**1.3**		
INTERREG IVA Programme	**158.3**	**100**	**3,015.6**	**100.0**

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This latter analysis was therefore done on the following basis:

- the information is taken from the Application Forms – these are the only source that have such information;
- the information is based on applications for Priority 1 Theme 2, Priority 2 Theme 1 and Priority 2 Theme 2 – application forms for Priority 1 Theme 1 did not include the relevant question;
- the analysis is based on 25 applications that provided this information in the Application Forms – including 10 approvals and 15 applications that were either rejected or are still to be considered – out of a total number of 49 applications for the relevant Themes.

The data show that the average lead partner budget as a % of total budget applied for was 49%, while for approvals it was 44%. Lead applicants therefore appear to account on average for 40-50% of project budgets.

5.3.4 INTERREG IVA Approval Value by Location of Applicant

Table 5.9 (bottom row) shows that of the total projects of €158.3m, €84.9m was allocated to applications whose lead applicant has a region-wide remit, and the balance of €73.5 to organisations which have a sub-regional remit.

5.3.5 INTERREG IVA Approval Value by Project Remit

Table 5.10 shows the prevalence of different types of geographic remit of approved projects. Of the total value of approved projects of €158.3m, €100.6m (63%) went to projects with a sub-regional remit and €57.8m to projects with a region-wide one.

Table 5.9 INTERREG IVA: Approved Amounts by Location and Geographic Remit of Lead Applicant

Location of Lead Applicant	Geographical Remit of Lead Applicant			
	Region wid	Sub-regional	Total	Total
	€ m	€ m	€ m	%
Northern Ireland	**72.4**	**66.4**	**138.7**	**87.6**
Antrim				
Ards				
Armagh	1.8		1.8	1.1
Ballymena		13.9	13.9	8.8
Ballymoney				
Banbridge				
Belfast	65.1	6.3	71.4	45.1
Carrickfergus				
Castlereagh				
Coleraine				
Cookstown				
Craigavon				
Derry		17.5	17.5	11.0
Down				
Dungannon				
Fermanagh		15.3	15.3	9.7
Larne				
Limavady	3.8		3.8	2.4
Lisburn				
Magherafelt				
Moyle				
Newry and Mourne		13.4	13.4	8.5
Newtownabbey	1.7		1.7	1.1
North Down				
Omagh				
Strabane				
Border Region	**2.5**	**7.1**	**9.6**	**6.1**
Cavan				
Donegal		7.1	7.1	4.5
Leitrim				
Louth	2.5		2.5	1.6
Monaghan				
Sligo				
Scotland	**6.3**		**6.3**	**4.0**
East & North Ayrshire				
South Ayrshire				
Dumfries and Galloway				
L, S&L, A&C, Argyll & Bute*	6.3		6.3	4.0
Rest of Ireland	**1.7**		**1.7**	**1.1**
Rest of Scotland	**2**		**2**	**1.3**
INTERREG IVA Programme	**84.9**	**73.5**	**158.3**	**100**

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Table 5.10 INTERREG IVA: Approved Amount by Geographic Remit of Project

Location of Lead Applicant	Geographical Remit of Project					
	Region w	Sub-regi	Total	Region w	Sub-regi	Total
	€ m	€ m	€ m	%	%	%
Northern Ireland	**45.6**	**93.2**	**138.7**	**78.9**	**92.6**	**87.6**
Antrim						
Ards						
Armagh	1.8		1.8	3.1		1.1
Ballymena	3.2	10.7	13.9	5.5	10.6	8.8
Ballymoney						
Banbridge						
Belfast	35.1	36.3	71.4	60.7	36.1	45.1
Carrickfergus						
Castlereagh						
Coleraine						
Cookstown						
Craigavon						
Derry		17.5	17.5		17.4	11.0
Down						
Dungannon						
Fermanagh		15.3	15.3		15.2	9.7
Larne						
Limavady	3.8		3.8	6.6		2.4
Lisburn						
Magherafelt						
Moyle						
Newry and Mourne		13.4	13.4		13.3	8.5
Newtownabbey	1.7		1.7	2.9		1.1
North Down						
Omagh						
Strabane						
Border Region	**2.5**	**7.1**	**9.6**	**4.3**	**7.1**	**6.1**
Cavan						
Donegal		7.1	7.1		7.1	4.5
Leitrim						
Louth	2.5		2.5	4.3		1.6
Monaghan						
Sligo						
Scotland	**9.7**	**0.3**	**10.0**	**16.8**	**0.3**	**6.3**
East & North Ayrshire						
South Ayrshire						
Dumfries and Galloway						
L, S&L, A&C, Argyll & Bute*	6.0	0.3	6.3	10.4	0.3	4.0
Rest of Ireland	**1.7**		**1.7**	**2.9**		**1.1**
Rest of Scotland	**2.0**		**2.0**	**3.5**		**1.3**
INTERREG IVA Programme	**57.8**	**100.6**	**158.3**	**100**	**100**	**100**

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5.4   INTERREG IVA Indicators

5.4.1   Introduction

The specific outputs, results and impacts of the INTERREG IVA Programme are being monitored and evaluated using a comprehensive suite of indicators, which cover all major Priorities and Themes. As requested in the ToR, this section provides an analysis of approved projects' indicators to gauge whether progress is on track to deliver against the targets in the Programme.

The INTERREG IVA Programme is still at a relatively early stage, and projects are generally not very far advanced in terms of actual progress against targets. Therefore, the analysis below looks at the targets set for the approved projects and the extent to which the combined targets for outputs, results and impacts of approved projects will, if delivered, meet the overall targets for the Programme.

The analysis is based on the evidence of 10 of the 33 approved projects, i.e. only a small sample of all approved projects. This is because only 10 projects had formally agreed targets in their Letters of Offer when this analysis was carried out. The small sample size should therefore be borne in mind when considering the evidence for likely progress against targets.

Analysis of indicators for 18 other projects has also been carried out from evidence in their application forms, assessment reports and economic appraisals. However, analysis of this data is not included here because final indicators were not formally agreed for these projects at the time of the study.

The section looks at the level of progress against indicators under each Priority and Theme in the Programme. These are:

- Priority 1 Theme 1 – Enterprise (Section 5.2.2);
- Priority 1 Theme 2 – Tourism (Section 5.2.3);
- Priority 2 Theme 1 – Collaboration (Section 5.2.4);
- Priority 2 Theme 2 – Infrastructure (Section 5.2.5).

5.4.2   Priority 1 Theme 1 – Enterprise

Outputs: Key output indicators for Priority 1 Theme 1 include: the number of businesses assisted; the number of incubation units developed; the area of incubation floor space constructed or refurbished; and the number of networking projects supported.

The projected number of businesses assisted, should it be achieved, already exceeds its target by a very wide margin. Projects with agreed targets expect to assist over 700 businesses, for example, or more than three times the Programme target of 200 businesses.

In terms of networking projects, six have been identified in projects' agreed targets, which is equivalent to 24% of the Programme target of 25. However, none of the projects that have agreed targets to date expect to develop incubation units or build or refurbish incubation space.

Table 5.11 INTERREG IVA: Output Indicators and Targets for Priority 1 Theme 1

Indicator	Programme Target	Cumulative Project Target
No. of businesses assisted		
No. of incubation units developed		
Area of floor space (m^2) constructed/refurbished	3	
No. of networking projects supported		

Results: Key result indicators for Priority 1 Theme 1 include: the percentage of assisted businesses developing new products; the percentage of assisted businesses developing new processes; the percentage increase in sales in supported businesses; the percentage of incubation floor space that is either bought or rented after two years; and the number of businesses collaborating on a cross-border basis.

At this stage there is no information available on the increase in sales in supported businesses and the percentage of floor space bought or rented after two years. However, it is expected that about 5% of assisted businesses will develop new products and 15% of assisted businesses will develop new processes, which is below the Programme target of 40%. For businesses collaborating on a cross-border basis, meanwhile, projects with agreed targets expect to meet about 40% of the Programme target of 200.

Table 5.12 INTERREG IVA: 5.12 Result Indicators and Targets for Priority 1 Theme 1

Indicator	Programme Target	Cumulative Project Target
% of assisted businesses developing new products		
% of assisted businesses developing new processes		1
% increase in sales in supported businesses		
% of floor space bought/rented after 2 years		
No. of businesses collaborating on cross-border basis		

n/a = not available

Impacts: Key impact indicators for Priority 1 Theme 1 include: the percentage of assisted businesses entering new markets; increase in assisted firms' turnover after two years; the percentage of new firms still in existence after two years; exports as a percentage of firms' turnover after two years; the number of new jobs created; the number of businesses occupying incubation floor space; and the percentage of cross-border networks still in existence after two years.

To date, there is no information available on the increase in firms' turnover, the percentage of new firms in existence after two years, exports as a percentage of turnover after two years, and the percentage of cross-border networks in existence after two years. However, impacts through businesses entering new markets and new jobs created are already ahead of Programme targets if projects' expectations are achieved. In particular, the figure for new jobs created (280) is more than five times the Programme target of 50 jobs.

Table 5.13 INTERREG IVA: Impact Indicators and Targets for Priority 1 Theme 1

Indicator	Programme Target	Cumulative Project Target
% of assisted businesses entering new markets		3
Increase in firms' turnover after 2 years		
% of new firms still in existence after 2 years		
Exports as % of firms' turnover after 2 years		
No. of new jobs created		
No. of businesses occupying floor space		
% of cross-border networks in existence after 2 years		

* "tbc" = to be confirmed, **"n/a" = not available.

5.4.3 Priority 1 Theme 2 – Tourism

Outputs: The two key output indicators for Priority 1 Theme 2 are the number of tourism products developed or enhanced and the number of tourism marketing/brand products completed.

In each case, the original Programme target was that 10 products would be developed or enhanced and 10 tourism marketing/brand products completed. Targets agreed with projects to date show that nine tourism products will be developed or enhanced, while four tourism marketing/brand products will be completed.

Table 5.14 INTERREG IVA: Output Indicators and Targets for Priority 1 Theme 2

Indicator	Programme Target	Cumulative Project Target
No. of tourism products developed or enhanced		
No. of tourism marketing/brand products completed		

Results: The sole key result indicator listed for Priority 1 Theme 2 is the percentage increase evident in visitors to supported tourism facilities. However, there is not enough information available to gauge likely progress against this indicator at this stage.

Table 5.15 INTERREG IVA: Result Indicators and Targets for Priority 1 Theme 2

Indicator	Programme Target	Cumulative Project Target
% increase in visitors to supported facilities		

    * "n/a" = not available.

Impacts: The key impact indicators for Priority 1 Theme 2 are: the percentage of new tourism products or facilities still in existence after two years; the percentage increase in tourism visitors to the eligible areas between April and September; the percentage increase in visitors to the eligible areas between October and March; and the level of increase in average visitor length of stay.

As with result indicators for Priority 1 Theme 2, there is not enough information available at this stage to gauge likely progress against these impact indicators.

Table 5.16 INTERREG IVA: Impact Indicators and Targets for Priority 1 Theme 2

Indicator	Programme Target	Cumulative Project Target
% of new products still in existence after 2 years		
% increase in Apr-Sept visitors to eligible area		
% increase in Oct-Mar visitors to eligible area		
Increase in average length of stay		

    * "n/a" = not available.

5.4.4   Priority 2 Theme 1 – Collaboration

Outputs: The key output indicators for Priority 2 Theme 1 are the number of cross-border projects supported and the number of strategic local authority initiatives supported.

For the first indicator, approved projects' agreed outputs already exceed the overall Programme targets, with projects expecting to support 25 cross-border initiatives through the Programme (original target of 10). However, none of the projects that have agreed targets at this stage expect to support strategic local authority initiatives (original target of 15).

Table 5.17 INTERREG IVA: Output Indicators and Targets for Priority 2 theme 1

Indicator	Programme Target	Cumulative Project Ta
No. of cross-border projects supported		
No. of strategic local authority initiatives supported		

Results: The key result indicators for Priority 2 Theme 1 include: the number of beneficiaries of supported cross-border services; the percentage of research projects completed; the number of conferences and seminars held; and the number of attendees at conferences and seminars held.

Projects' agreed targets for all other indicators are generally well ahead of Programme targets. This includes:

- an anticipated 25,000 beneficiaries of cross-border services (original target of 1,000);
- an expected 32 conferences and seminars held (original target of 15);
- an expected 900 attendees at conferences and seminars held (original target of 600).

Table 5.18 INTERREG IVA: Result Indicators and Targets for Priority 2 Theme 1

Indicator	Programme Target	Cumulative Proje Targets
No. of beneficiaries of supported cross-border services		2
% of research projects completed		
No. of conferences and seminars held		
No. of attendees at conferences and seminars held		

Impacts: The key impact indicators for Priority 2 Theme 1 are the percentage of innovative cross-border projects still in existence after two years and the number of solutions to cross-border problems addressed through joint action.

There is not enough information available at this stage to gauge likely progress on projects in existence after two years. Projects expect to deliver 14 joint solutions to cross-border problems, however, which is close to the Programme target of 15.

Table 5.19 INTERREG IVA: Impact Indicators and Targets for Priority 2 Theme 1

Indicator	Programme Target	Cumulative Proj Targets
% of innovative cross-border projects still in existence after 2 years		
No. of solutions to cross-border problems addressed through joint action		

    * "n/a" = not available.

5.4.5   Priority 2 Theme 2 – Infrastructure

Outputs: The key output indicators for Priority 2 Theme 2 include: the number of kilometres of roads upgraded, restored or built; the number of renewable energy projects and energy efficiency projects assisted; the number of environmental projects funded; and the number of telecommunications projects funded.

At present, information is only available for the second and fourth of these indicators, i.e. renewable energy or energy efficiency projects assisted and telecommunications projects assisted. Approved projects expect to assist two renewable energy and energy efficiency projects, which is 20% of the Programme target of 10, while the Programme has funded one telecommunications project as of end-February 2009, which is half the target of two.

Table 5.20 INTERREG IVA: Output Indicators and Targets for Priority 2 Theme 2

Indicator	Programme Target	Cumulative Proj Targets
No. of km of roads upgraded, restored or built		
No. of renewable energy projects and energy efficiency projects assisted		
No. of environmental projects funded		
No. of telecommunications projects funded		

    * "n/a" = not available.

Results: There is an extensive list of result indicators for Priority 2 Theme 2. These include: increase in traffic flow after one year (arising from relevant supported projects); reductions in journey times; the number of renewable energy sources created or developed; the number of households taking up renewable energy methods of production; the number of businesses taking up renewable energy methods of production; the percentage reduction in time taken to transmit data between North America and the North West; and the percentage point increase in the take-up and use of broadband by business.

Several of these indicators cannot be measured at present because of lack of information. However, projects approved to date have targeted the creation of one new renewable energy source, or 17% of the Programme target. At the same time, no project that has agreed targets to date expects to deliver any households or businesses that adopt renewable energy methods of production.

Table 5.21 INTERREG IVA: Result Indicators and Targets for Priority 2 Theme 2

Indicator	Programme Target	Cumulative Project Targets
Increase in traffic flow after 1 year		
Reductions in journey times		
No. of renewable energy sources created/developed		
No. of households taking up renewable energy methods of production		
No. of businesses taking up renewable energy methods of production		
% reduction in time to transmit data between North America and the North West		
% point increase in the take up and use of broadband by business		

* "tbc" = to be confirmed, **"n/a" = not available.

Impacts: The key impact indicators for Priority 2 Theme 2 include: reduction in the number of road accidents after two years (arising from supported projects); the percentage of electricity demand met from indigenous renewables; and reduction in per capita emissions of CO_2. However, there is not enough information available at this stage to gauge likely progress against these impact indicators.

Table 5.22 INTERREG IVA: Impact Indicators and Targets for Priority 2 Theme 2

Indicator	Programme Target	Cumulative Project Targets
Reduction in number of accidents after 2 years		
% of electricity demand met from indigenous renewables	1	
Reduction in per capita emissions of CO_2	0.5 to	

* "tbc" = to be confirmed, ** "n/a" = not available.

5.4.6 Key Indicator Issues

The INTERREG IVA Programme provides an extensive list of 45 separate indicators across Priorities 1 and 2. The development of a set of indicators for the Programme is in itself an example of good practice, and the nature of the indicators chosen also demonstrates elements of good practice. For example:

- the indicators provide a reasonably comprehensive overview of expected outputs and results for each of the Priorities and Themes;
- the indicators are relevant to each of the Priorities and Themes, i.e. they are closely related to the types of project activity that are eligible for funding, and they are directly responsive to those activities;
- information should available on a timely basis once projects get up and running and begin to report on progress.

The review of approved projects' expected outputs, results and impacts, as outlined above, suggests that the Programme is well on its way to matching and indeed exceeding many of the targets that have been set for the Programme. In particular, the indicators where outputs, results and impacts are already projected to exceed targets include the following:

Outputs
- The number of businesses assisted
- The number of cross-border collaboration projects supported

Results
- The number of beneficiaries of supported cross-border services
- The number of conferences and seminars held
- The number of attendees at conferences and seminars

Impacts
- The percentage of assisted businesses entering new markets
- The number of new jobs created

At the same time, there are several indicators where no expected progress has been agreed at this stage. However, as noted in Section 5.4.1, only 10 of the 33 approved projects have agreed indicators at this stage, so it may be premature to make any judgement on lack of progress at this stage.

The level of difference between many of the targets set and the anticipated outputs/results from approved projects also suggests that many of the original targets are very modest. Indeed, the analysis of projects that have yet to agree indicators would suggest that the outcomes for several indicators will increase even further.

Therefore, there may be justification for increasing final Programme targets to take account of what projects approved to date and the remaining uncommitted funds can achieve.

However, it should be noted that a detailed Definitions Paper for all indicators in the INTERREG IVA Programme is available and has been used by those agreeing indicators to date. The latest version of this paper is available on the INTERREG IVA section of the SEUPB website. It is therefore a useful tool for agreeing reliable indicators with projects.

6. Summary, Conclusions and Issues Arising

6.1 Introduction

This Chapter summarises our conclusions and some issues arising from the analysis in the previous chapters. The chapter is structured as follows:

- Section 6.2 sets out the key findings from the PEACE III Programme;
- Section 6.3 sets out key findings in relation to INTERREG IVA;
- Section 6.4 presents a short comparative analysis of the implementation experience of both Programmes to date;
- Section 6.5 sets out some issues arising as perceived by us.

Section 6.2 and 6.3 follow the structures of the Terms of Reference for each of the two Programmes.

A number of caveats should be highlighted in presenting these conclusions. These have generally been cited already, both in Chapter 1 and at other points in the report. They are:

- this is a first implementation analysis of the PEACE III and INTERREG IVA Programmes, undertaken as of early 2009. The patterns emerging of applications and approvals, particularly at local level, may change as the implementing period progresses;
- related to this, the sample of projects that we have analysed is not fully representative of the eventual levels of applications and approvals for the Programmes as a whole;
- the two Programmes, individually and together, contain a highly heterogeneous range of individual organisations and applications, so that broad generalisations of the nature made here will inevitably mask many organisational and area-level distinctions;
- our research, as was intended, has relied exclusively on available desk material;
- the strategic approach being adopted under both Programmes means that some of the "community uptake" type analysis possible under previous predecessor Programmes is no longer immediately possible, based on available information. Hence, our geographical analysis in particular is based mainly on the relatively basic indicators such as location of applicant organisations.

We consequently present the implications of the analysis as "issues arising" rather than as hard and fast recommendations. Also, in many cases policy and implementation perspectives beyond our specific analysis may be needed to fully interpret the significance of some findings. Overall, therefore, the chapter comes with a warning that findings should not be "over-interpreted".

6.2 Key Findings: PEACE III Programme

6.2.1 Geographical Analysis/Spread of Applications to Date

Our analysis involved a total of 210 applications to the PEACE III Programme as of end-February 2009. Of these, 172 (88%) were from lead applicants in Northern Ireland and 12% from lead applicants in the Border Region (or elsewhere in the Republic of Ireland).

Applicant organisations came mainly from community and voluntary sectors, with others from central state organisations, local authorities, and educational bodies. The prevalence of community and voluntary organisations was much more evident in Northern Ireland than in the Border Region.

The geographical remit of applicants (i.e. their official areas of operation as an organisation) was most frequently a "region-wide" one (38% of lead applicants), while a further 11% were sub-regional. Thus about half of lead applicants have a remit above either council or local area level. This is not surprising, given the new emphasis on strategic projects.

With regard to the geographical spread of PEACE III applications to date, there was at least one lead applicant in 25 of the 32 council areas in the eligible area. Seven council areas, all in Northern Ireland, had no lead applicant as of February 2009.

When the geographical analysis is broadened to include all parties to the applications, i.e. both lead and co-applicants, geographical coverage of applications widens to 100%, i.e. all district and county council areas are the home of at least one organisation which is party to an application, either as a lead or co-applicant. This provides a level of broad reassurance regarding awareness and interest in the Programme.

That said, however, the prevalence of participation varies considerably as between council areas, and this pattern is reasonably consistent whether lead applicants or all applicants are analysed. For example, council areas with in excess of 10 lead applicants are Belfast (42% of the total), Derry (9.5% of the total), and Armagh (8% of the total). These are followed closely by Donegal and Dungannon, each with 9%. These "Big 5" accounted for 68% of all lead applicants as of end-February. Their share of all applicants, i.e. lead and co-applicants, is somewhat lower at 61%, suggesting that the presence of co-applicants creates a wider spread of participation in the process.

6.2.2 Geographical Analysis of Successful Applicants (Including Partner Involvement in the Area of Intended Impact)

Turning to applications which were successful as of end-February, a total of 75 PEACE III applications had been approved.[20] Allowing for the presence of some applications which had not been fully processed, this gives an approval rate of 47%.

The share of Northern Ireland in the approvals is somewhat lower, and that of the Border Region somewhat higher, than in applications. This in turn means that in Northern Ireland there is a somewhat lower approval rate and in the Border Region has a higher approval rate than the average.

As with applications, most council areas in the eligible region were the home to the lead applicant for an approved project. However, eight council areas had no approved project, including those which had no application and three whose applications were not successful. The "Big 5" accounted for about two-thirds of all applications, again defined as location of lead applicants. However, Dungannon is much less prominent whereas Belfast and to a lesser extent Derry become more prominent. Belfast accounted for 29 or 75% of the successful lead applicant locations. We comment further on this issue in a later section.

Table 6.1 PEACE III: Implementation Summary (end-February 2009)

Key Data	Northern Ireland	Border Region*	Total
No. of applications	172	38	210
Value of applications (€m)	266.4	98.8	365.2
`No. approvals	56	19	75**
Approval rate***	44%	59%	47%
Value of approvals (€m)	118.7	45.1	163.8
% of council areas with organisations:			
▪ leading an application	73%	100%	78%
▪ involved in an application			
▪ leading approved projects	58%	100%	65%
▪ involved in approved projects	100%	100%	100%
▪ benefiting from any approved projects	100%	100%	100%

*inc. a small no. of projects based elsewhere in the RoI. ** 87 if 13 partners in one strategically co-ordinated application are included as individual approved projects. *** Approvals as % of application assessed*

In terms of the value, the total value of PEACE III approvals at end-February 2009 was €163.8m. Of this, €118.7m (72%) was for Northern Ireland-led projects and the balance (28%) for Border Region (inc. rest of Ireland) projects. The average value of projects approved was €2.2m. The size range of individual projects was large (ranging from about €125,000 to over €16m), reflecting the strategic nature of many projects.

In terms of intended beneficiary areas, this was examined by analysing how frequently individual council areas appear as intended beneficiary areas in successful applications. All council areas appear, but with Belfast, Derry, Armagh and Donegal again very prominent.

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[20] This number rises to 87 when the individual partners in one strategically integrated project are treated as separate approvals.

Other Border Region counties – Monaghan, Louth and Antrim – appear more frequently in this indicator than as a lead or co-applicant. Belfast and Derry prominence is greatly reduced. This points to the important fact that the strategic nature of projects, including both the location of co-applicants and projects' planned areas of operation, create potential for a broad spread of project activity and benefits well beyond applicants geographic locations.

6.2.3   Analysis of Successful Projects Intended Target Areas and Groups

This component of the report analysed the extent to which successful applicants are focused on pre-defined target groups and areas in the PEACE III Operational Programme.

The pre-defined target areas in the Programme are sectarian interfaces, disadvantaged areas, areas with high levels of sectarian/racial crime, communities in decline, and areas where development has been inhibited by conflict. All of these areas figured prominently and roughly equally in the applications. Typically, the areas appeared in 50-60 of the 75 approved PEACE III projects as target areas. However, they tended to be much more prevalent in projects headquartered in Northern Ireland than in the Border Region.

The predefined PEACE III target groups are: victims of conflict, displaced persons, people excluded/marginalised from networks, former members of security forces, ex-prisoners and public private and voluntary organisations. In this case the pattern was more variable. A number of the target groups appeared in most of the 75 approved projects, namely excluded people (68) and victims of conflict (52). Ex-security force members appeared in 22 of the 75 approvals. All groups are included in at least 20 of the 75 projects.

6.2.4   Analysis of How Religious Belief and Racial Group will Benefit from the Programme

The degree to which the issue of communities of different religious belief could be analysed is limited at this stage in the programming cycle due to absence of information. In particular, there is no detailed budgetary information available in relation to intended (much less actual) expenditure at local area level. To explore the issue, we instead compared the location of PEACE III lead and co-applicants with the map of predominant religious belief areas in Northern Ireland.

In the case of approved projects outside Belfast the lead and co-applicants are present in both communities – albeit in limited numbers at this early stage.

In the case of racial groups, in most areas of Northern Ireland and the Border Region the presence of racial minorities is small and evenly spread. Hence, little can be gleaned from a spatial analysis of this issue at this stage in the implementation process.

6.3   Key Findings: INTERREG IVA Programme

6.3.1   Geographical Analysis/Spread of Applications to Date

As of end-February 2009, the INTERREG IVA Programme had received 72 applications. Of these, 52 were Northern Ireland led, 16 Border-region led and four Scotland led.

In terms of the nature of INTERREG IVA lead applicants, these are mainly either local government or state bodies, which together account for 60% of all applications.

Table 6.2 INTERREG IVA: Implementation Summary (end-February 2009)

Key Data	Northern Ireland	Border Region***	Scotland***	Total
No. applicants	52	16	4	72
Value of applications (€m)	385.3	40.5	13.3	439.0
No. approvals	26	4	3	33
Approval rate*	56%	56%	75%	52%
Value of approvals (€m)	138.7	11.3	8.3	€158.3
% council areas with organisations**				
▪ leading an application	58%	83%	50%	58%
▪ involved in an application	100%	100%	100%	100%
▪ leading approved projects	31%	66%	50%	45%
▪ involved in approved projects	100%	100%	100%	100%
▪ benefiting from approved projects	100%	100%	100%	100%

*Approvals as percentage applications assessed (approvals + rejections). ** NUTS III regions in Scotland.*
*** Inc. lead applicants outside eligible areas.*

In terms of their geographical remit, lead applicants generally had either a region-wide or a sub-regional remit.

Of council areas in the eligible region, a majority are the home of a lead applicant. However, a significant minority of 13, all but two in Northern Ireland, was not the home of a lead applicant as of February 2009. The major sources of applicants (defined as lead applicants for 5+ proposals) were Belfast with 14, Derry with nine, Donegal with six, and Newry/Mourne and Ballymena with five each. The Belfast share of lead applicants was 19%.

When all applicants, i.e. lead and co-, are included the spread of participation broadens with 100% of eligible council areas participating in a number of projects. The Border Region of Ireland, and counties on the border area in Northern Ireland, are particularly prominent. Council areas away from the border in Northern Ireland are less prominent.

6.3.2 Geographical Analysis of Successful Applicants (including Partner Involvement and Area of Intended Impact)

At end-February 2009, 33 projects had been approved for funding under INTERREG IVA. Allowing for projects which had not been fully assessed, this constitutes an approval rate of 56%.

Given the relatively low absolute number of approvals (33) inevitably a considerable number of council areas are not the home of any lead applicant. However, this may change as the Programme progresses. Those with higher numbers of successful applications include Belfast, Ballymena, Derry, Fermanagh, Newry and Mourne, Cavan and Louth. Belfast accounts for eight of the 33, i.e. 24%.

When lead and co-applicants are included, all council areas are participants in approved projects, reflecting the wide involvement of council areas in INTERREG IVA applications described earlier.

In terms of values, the total value of approvals to date is €158.3m. Of this, €138.7m (88%) is Northern Ireland-led, 7% is Border Region-led, and 5% Scottish-led. From a financial perspective, there is therefore a prevalence of Northern Ireland-based lead applicants in INTERREG IVA, higher than in numerical terms. This also reflects the fact that the average project approved in Northern Ireland is considerably higher than those in the Border Region or Scotland, i.e. €11.8m as against €3.7m and €2.3m respectively.

6.3.3 Analysis of Successful Project Indicators

The INTERREG IVA Programme provides an extensive list of 45 separate indicators across Priorities 1 and 2. The development of a set of indicators for the Programme is in itself an example of good practice, and the nature of the indicators chosen also demonstrates elements of good practice. For example: the indicators provide a reasonably comprehensive overview of expected outputs and results for each of the Priorities and Themes; the indicators are relevant to each of the Priorities and Themes, i.e. they are closely related to the types of project activity that are eligible for funding, and they are directly responsive to those activities; information should become available on a timely basis once projects get up and running and begin to report on progress.

A review of approved projects' expected outputs, results and impacts, suggests that the Programme is well on its way to matching and indeed exceeding many of the targets that have been set for it.

At the same time, there are several indicators where no progress has been made at this stage. However, only 10 of the 33 approved projects have agreed indicators at this stage, so it may be premature to make any judgement on lack of progress.

The level of difference between many of the targets set and the anticipated outputs/results from approved projects also suggests that many of the original targets may have been modest. Indeed, analysis of projects that have yet to agree indicators would suggest that the outcomes for several indicators will increase even further. Therefore, there may be justification for increasing final Programme targets to take account of what projects approved to date and the remaining uncommitted funds can achieve.

However, it should be noted that a detailed Definitions Paper for all indicators in the INTERREG IVA Programme is available and has been used by those agreeing indicators to date. The latest version of this paper is available on the INTERREG IVA section of the SEUPB website. It is therefore a useful tool for agreeing reliable indicators with projects.

6.4   Comparative Analysis of PEACE III and INTERREG IVA

Table 6.3 presents some selected comparative analysis of the two Programmes. A number of observations emerge:

- the number of PEACE III applications at end-February 2009 is much larger (about three times) the number of those for INTERREG IVA. However, the total value of applications is higher for INTERREG IVA, implying a much larger average size of INTERREG IVA application;
- the approval rate (approved no. as % of total no. of approvals and rejections) was similar so INTERREG IVA approval numbers are much lower – 33 as against 75 for PEACE III. Average INTERREG IVA approval values are, however, over twice as large as PEACE III. Hence, total approved values are similar €163.8m for PEACE III and €158.3m for INTERREG IVA;
- regarding geographic spread of lead applicants, INTERREG IVA lead applicants are somewhat less spread out across the eligible council areas than those for PEACE III – nearly 60% of council areas have a successful PEACE III applicant, the same figure for INTERREG IVA is 45%;
- council areas targeted to benefit from approved projects is widespread, with some level of involvement of eligible council areas already universal under both Programmes as at end-February 2009. This reflects the number and spread of co-applicants and of project remits, the strategic approach adopted by both Programmes in the 2007-13 period.

Table 6.3 PEACE III and INTERREG IVA: Comparative Analysis (end-February 2009)

Key Data	PEACE III	INTERREG IVA
Programme budget (€m)	332.9	256.0
No. of applicants to date	210	72
Value of applications (€m)	365.2	439.0
No. of approvals	75	33
Approval rate*	47%	52%
Value of approvals	163.8	158.3
Average size of approval (€)	2.2	4.8
Percentage council area organisations**:		
▪ leading an application	78%	58%
▪ leading an approved application	58%	45%
▪ benefiting from approved projects	100%	100%

*Approvals as percentage applications assessed.   ** NUTS III in Scotland.*

The role of Belfast programming is a significant geographic dimension of the Programmes, especially in the case of PEACE III, and merits ongoing monitoring. However, the multi-layered nature of this role is evident from our analysis and needs to be taken into account in interpreting any analyses of Belfast shares in activity and funding.

6.5   Issues Arising

6.5.1   Strategic Approach

A key feature of both Programmes in the 2007-13 period is that of a more strategic approach, with fewer and larger projects to be adopted. The analysis in this report confirms that this is happening in practice. This is evident from the numbers of applications and their size, the nature of the applicant organisations, and the geographic remit and intended beneficiary areas of the applications and approved proposals. This evidence therefore confirms that the two Programmes are moving successfully in this intended direction and fulfilling their agreed mandates in this regard.

The analysis also suggests that the strategic approach, as with any change in direction, also involves some challenges. Ones evident from this analysis are:

- the reduction in the level of detailed information available from applications, including intended financial allocations by organisation and by area;
- the more strategic nature of project descriptions and activities;
- the reliance that the approach places on the ability of the project partners to interface with local delivery agents so that the ultimate benefits of the Programme are experienced in a tangible way at community level;
- the increased challenges that the Programmes may face in terms of their evaluation, and particularly of demonstrating tangibly that they are having their ultimate intended impacts.

6.5.2   Geographical Spread of Activity

Both PEACE III and INTERREG IVA have been designed to be more strategic in approach than their forerunners, based on a number of smaller, more regional and sub-regional as opposed to local, projects. That said, the different Priorities and Themes within them still allow for a range of geographic remits of projects from the local to the area-wide, and indeed trans-national, approaches.

A strong participation at the local community and voluntary level is still an important layer of activity. Particularly in the PEACE III objective of ultimately changing attitudes and perceptions, the locally-based approach is significant in achieving outcomes and impacts.

The implementation of cluster action plans within the PEACE III Programme may do much to supplement lower levels of involvement with the community and voluntary sector in many council areas. This may be particularly true in Border regions of Northern Ireland and in many district council areas outside the big participants of Belfast, Derry, Armagh, and to a lesser extent, Dungannon. The low level of community and voluntary applicants in the Border Region compared with Northern Ireland also highlights the importance of local authority action plans as a means of building grassroots activity.

In the case of INTERREG IVA, the predominance of Northern Ireland lead applicants is a distinct pattern, although its full implications are not entirely clear. The extent of these implications will partially depend on the role that the co-applicants in the other eligible areas will play in project implementation. Whether the strategic approach or other factors gives rise to this pattern is something that does not, per se, emerge from our analysis.

6.5.3   Target Groups and Areas

The PEACE III Programme has a set of pre-defined target groups and types of target area already identified in the Operational Programme. A considerable proportion of the approved projects to date address some or all of these.

The higher proportion of projects targeting "people excluded or marginalised from economic, social or civil networks" may reflect both the need identified by applicants, but also that this represents the most amenable or flexible category to articulate project ideas. The view of the project assessor and Steering Committee is clearly crucial in this regard in appraising the contribution the project can make within the objectives of the Programme. The relatively low prominence of a number of important target groups is therefore a matter needing attention.

6.5.4   Racial Minorities

The role of the two Programmes, particularly the PEACE III Programme, in addressing race and ethnicity clearly topical at the time of writing of this report (June 2009). Our analysis has shown that at an overall statistical level this issue is difficult to analyse systematically. The limited analysis done suggests that any purely spatial approach to addressing minority racial groups with the Programme is unlikely to be useful since, due to other criteria, projects may not necessarily be located in areas of high presence of such minorities. Instead, the other aspects of projects such as content, focus, implementation mechanisms, and monitoring will be the best means of meeting the Programmes' aims in this regard.

6.5.5   Communities of Different Religious Beliefs

Given the distinct context and the underlying rationale of the PEACE III Programme, the degree to which it benefits each of the two main communities of Northern Ireland remains an important question.

To date, systematic approaches to addressing this question have taken a spatial approach, i.e. they have identified local areas of Northern Ireland in terms of their predominant religion and then attempted to estimate to what extent PEACE II projects were benefiting these areas. This was in turn done by looking at where PEACE II Programme monies were being spent. Thus, to some degree, an issue which is essentially socio-economic has been interpreted and analysed in a predominantly spatial or geographic way.

In the context of the 2007-13 period, this approach faces challenges. Firstly, the more strategic nature of projects means that it is harder to say precisely in what local areas PEACE III Programme monies are going to be spent and consequent benefits experienced. Particularly this is due to the current stage in the programme cycle. However, it is also because many of the projects of their nature do not necessarily have an area-specific dimension. For example, the training in a university of community workers would intuitively be seen as very

meritorious, but it is not necessarily possible ex-ante to predict in what precise geographical areas the benefits of their work is going to occur. Furthermore, even if such detailed local geographical information, e.g. on expenditure, is seen as addressing the community equity issue, this information is not currently being assembled, and in many cases would be impossible to assemble at a practical level.

Looking ahead, a number of considerations arise:

- firstly, as already stated, the need to provide evidence-based reassurance that all communities in Northern Ireland have access to and benefits from PEACE III Programme resources is a perfectly valid question, and one that must be addressed;
- however, the previous assumption that the appropriate way to do this is through local area analysis of expenditure should now be re-visited in the new strategic context, both in terms of whether it is in principle any longer appropriate, and whether in practice it is any longer do-able;
- alternative approaches to addressing the basic equity question should be considered, e.g. via the types of application system and criteria being used, the types of organisations actually in receipt of funding, the type of networks being supported, and the types of community capacity being built, and consideration of decision-making processes at all levels;
- if this exploration is to take place it should occur reasonably soon, while the approved projects are at an early stage in implementation, so that any resulting informational requirements can be built into project documentation, reporting and implementation systems at this stage.

6.6   Conclusion

As of February 2009, the PEACE III and INTERREG IVA Programmes are at an early stage in their implementation cycle which will continue until 2015. In reviewing the evidence and analysis undertaken in this study, Fitzpatrick Associates would conclude that both Programmes are currently on track to deliver the key aims and objectives as set out in the Operational Programme documents.

Annex 1   Information Template

Title		Programme	Description/Topic	Codification	Source
1.	REFERENCE NO.	Both	SEUPB Application Number	No. as given	SEUPB
2.	APPLICANTS				
2.1.	Lead Applicants				
2.1.1	Address*	Both	Address used on application	Name of city/town	Application directly
2.1.2	Type of applicant*	Both	Nature of applicant/ organisation	▪ state body ▪ local authority ▪ community/voluntary ▪ education ▪ other	
2.1.3	Geographic responsibility*	Both	Geographic responsibility of applicant organisation	▪ region-wide ▪ part of region ▪ council area ▪ local area	Application interpreted by consu
2.1.4	Applicant target group	PEACE III	Is the applicant targeted as a specific group?	▪ population as a whole ▪ broad group e.g. children ▪ target group as defined by OP ▪ if yes, which one?	Application, interpreted by consu
2.2	OTHER APPLICANTS (i.e. formal partners to the application)				
2.2.1	Address*	Both	Address used on application	Name of city/town	Application directly
2.2.2	Type of applicant*	Both	Nature of applicant / organisation	▪ state body ▪ local authority ▪ community / voluntary ▪ education ▪ other	
2.2.3	Geographic responsibility*	Both	Geographic remit of applicant organisations	▪ region-wide ▪ part of region ▪ council area ▪ local area	Application interpreted by consu

All applications, rest for successful applications only.

Title		Programme	Description/Topic	Codification	Source
3.	APPLICATIONS				
	Programme	Both	Which programme is application for?	▪ INTERREG IVA ▪ PEACE III	Application
	Priority/Sub Priority*	Both	Which priority/sub-priority is application	▪ Use OP numbers?	Application
	Status of Application	Both	What is the status of the application (at Feb??)	▪ Approved ▪ Rejected ▪ No decision yet (total 100% of applications	SEUPB separately
4.	BUDGET				
4.1	Amount sought*	Both	How much asked for? (total value of pro may be greater)	€ amount	Application
4.2	Total approved	Both	How much given? (for approval projects only)	€ amount	SEUPB
5.	TARGET GROUP	PEACE III	To which named target groups does the application relate?	▪ victims of conflict ▪ displaced persons ▪ people excluded / marginalised from netwo ▪ formal security services ▪ ex prisoners ▪ private/voluntary organisations	Application
6.	TARGET GEOGRAPHICAL ARE	PEACE III	To which of the defined target areas do applications relate?	▪ Sectarian interface ▪ disadvantaged areas ▪ areas with high levels of sectarian / racial ▪ communities in decline ▪ where development inhibited by conflict	Assessment report

All applications, rest for successful applications only.

Title		Programme	Description/Topic	Codification	Source
7.	GEOGRAPHICAL SPREAD	Both			
7.1	Stated geographic focus of applic (if any)	Both	What is the geographic spread of all applications inc. refusals?	Region ▪ N. Ireland ▪ Border [21] ▪ Scotland [22] ▪ council area ▪ local ▪ not clear/stated	Consultants, from applicatio (Will work best for programm type application)
7.2	Location of project	Both	Where is the actual project site located	XY co-ordinate where known (will work best f infrastructure applications)	Consultant based on applica

7.3	Beneficiary location	Both	Where are client beneficiaries located	▪ eligible area wide
				▪ council area - yes/no
				    - Name
				Local area - yes/no
				    - Name
					Consultant based on applica

8.	CROSS-CUTTING THEMES				
8.1	Compliance with four common cr cutting themes	Both	To which OP themes does the applicat relate?	▪ Equality ▪ Sustainability ▪ Poverty ▪ Partnership	SEUPB Scores
8.2	Extent of Cross-Border Co-Opera	PEACE III	Joint or cross-border nature of applicat	▪ No existence of one ▪ Consultation level only ▪ Involvement in process ▪ Actual cross-border activity	Consultant to judge for application/assessment
9.	INDICATORS				
9.1	Contribution of application to inductions	INTERREG IVA	What contribution does application mal achievement of relevant OP indicators?	▪ Does project contribute to agreed indicatic Yes/no If yes, give number	Consultant based on applica

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[21] Should be consistent with 8.2

[22] INTERREG only