



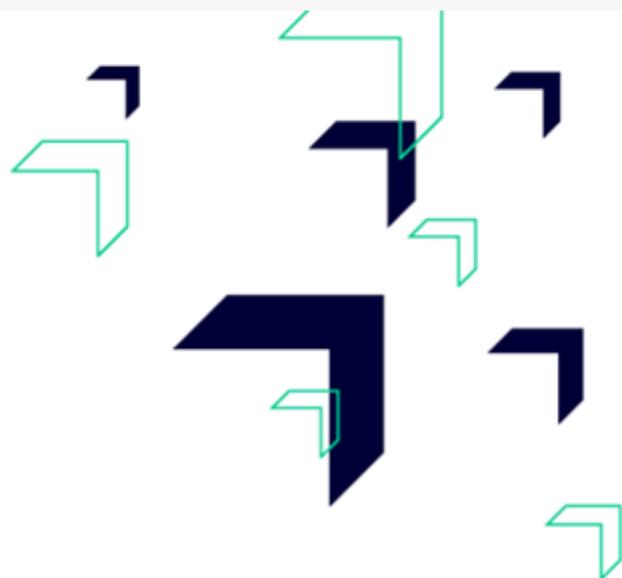
GOVERNMENT
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Monitoring and Evaluation

European Maritime Aquaculture and Fisheries Fund



Co-funded by
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Monitoring - Indicators

The Evaluation Unit carries out indicator checks on a sample of indicators reported biannually by the MA in the Transmission of Data. Checks include plausibility assessments and verification of achieved values, in accordance with the methodology established for each indicator.

Guidance on indicator definitions and methodologies is also provided to the Managing Authority (MA) on an ad hoc basis.

Training on Indicators

- The Evaluation Unit carried out training to **MA officers** in April 2025, highlighting the specificities and obligations tied to indicator quantification, reporting and verification. During these sessions, information was provided on the enhancements made available on the online tool (MCIS).
- To the same aim, the Evaluation Unit held several training sessions in May 2025 for **Beneficiaries**.
- The training aimed to ensure a **common understanding** of indicator requirements, **closing knowledge gaps**, whilst promoting **good practices** in the collection and reporting of indicator data.
- Training was also instrumental in strengthening the correct and effective use of the updated **MCIS modules and reporting** on indicators.

Training on Indicators



Update on Evaluation Plans

EMFAF Evaluation Plan

Evaluation Type	Timeframe	Evaluation	Status Update
Preparatory Data Study	Q4 2025 – Q4 2029	Horizontal-EV1	Drafted
Communication Evaluation	Q3 2026 – Q3 2029	Horizontal-EV2	Planned
Effectiveness and Efficiency of key processes of EU Funds	Q3 2026 – Q4 2027	Horizontal-EV3	Planned
Thematic Evaluation on the EMFAF effectiveness in fostering sustainable fisheries and the restoration and conservation of aquatic biological resources.	Q1 2027 – Q3 2027	EMFAF-EV1	Planned
Impact Evaluation on the priorities of the EMFAF Programme 2027 Programme	Q1 2028 – Q2 2029	EMFAF-EV2	Planned

The findings and recommendations of the Preparatory Data Study will feed into the updated and consolidated Evaluation Plans.

Preparatory Data Study - Horizontal-EV1

Two key building blocks

1- Evaluation:

 Understanding Data Needs

 Data Gap Identification and Quality Assessment

 Data Collection and Integration

 Framework Development and Capacity Building

 Evaluation and Monitoring Preparedness

 Stakeholder Engagement and Collaboration

 Comprehensive Reporting

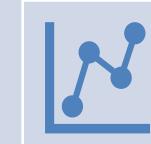
2- Monitoring:



Ensure Completeness of Data

Review data ahead of Transmission of Data Reporting

Ensure data is complete and valid



Ensure data is consistent

Data continues to build on that provided in previous reporting periods

Data reported is reflective of work on the ground and project uptake



Track progress

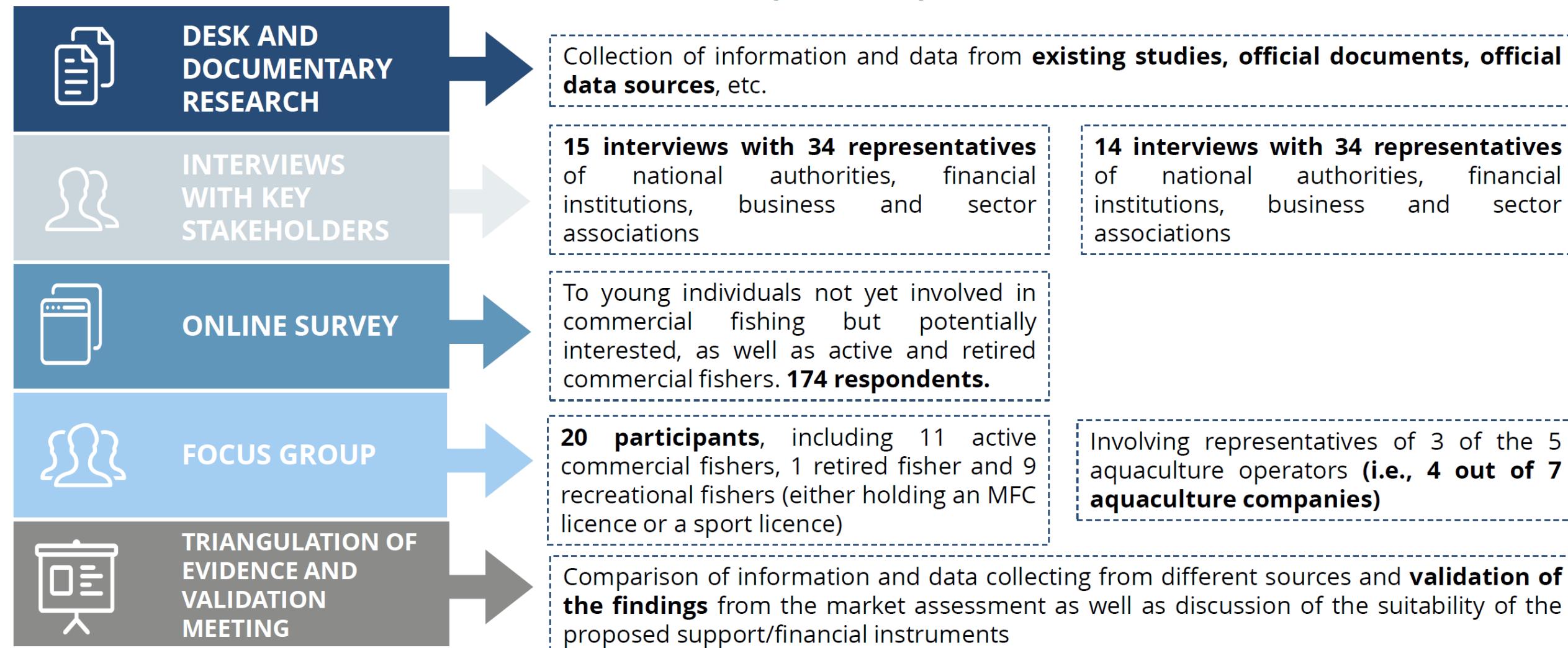
Data is confirmed and analysed in terms of progress, changes, and ability to meet targets.

Results from Concluded Studies

Ex-Ante assessment on Financial Instruments for EMFAF: Methodological tools

TASK 1 (FISHERY)

TASK 2 (AQUACULTURE)





Financing Gap – Task 1 – Aquaculture sector

Need for joint investments in large-scale shared storage, and processing facilities: these investments are currently under consideration by some operators, but they would be needed at industry level.

Estimated capital investment cost: EUR 50-100 million in total

Research efforts by operators remain limited, with investments mainly focusing on small laboratories for pathological rapid diagnostic testing, **while some gaps remain in other types of research and testing activities:** beyond research for species diversification, there is a need to address the growing risks linked to climate change. Operators emphasise the need for public sector leadership in funding research programmes in these critical fields.

The aquaculture sector faces a credit gap due to its high-risk nature, recent financial constraints, and declining profitability, which has made banks more reluctant to lend. This poses a challenge, as the sector requires significant investment to diversify exports beyond Japan, reduce risks, and improve environmental sustainability.

Financing Gap – Task 2 – Fisheries sector

A financing gap exists in the fishery sector, both for aspiring fishers and for investment in the industry.

- Small-scale businesses rely mainly on self-financing through personal savings and business profits, which are typically limited.
- Both qualitative and quantitative evidence indicate that young aspiring fishers and most existing fishers, especially the self-employed and those not backed by aquaculture operators, face **difficulties in accessing bank financing**, whether for entering the sector or making necessary investments in their businesses, primarily **due to a lack of sufficient collateral**.
- The problem is **particularly acute for younger individuals**, as they often already have a personal loan in place and cannot use their property as collateral.
- The **estimated financing gap over the next five years**:

YOUNG PEOPLE WISHING TO ENTER IN THE SECTOR:

Min: EUR 100-140 thousands
Max: Up to EUR 1.1 million

FISHERS' INVESTMENTS:

Min: EUR 1.7 million
Max: EUR 9.5 million

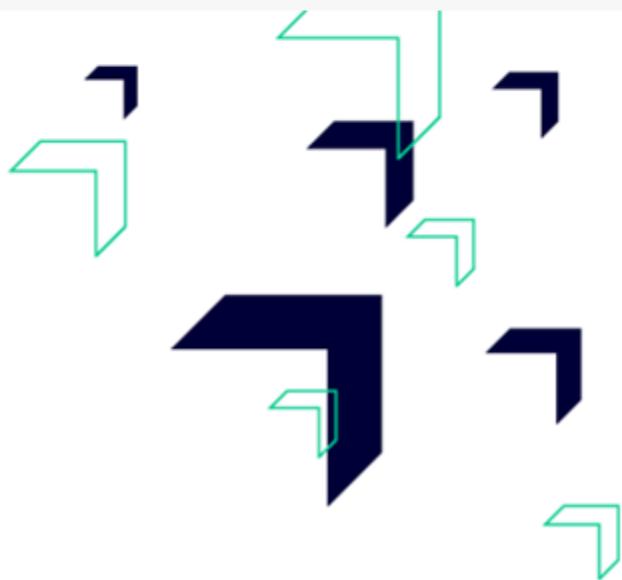


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Thank you !



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