

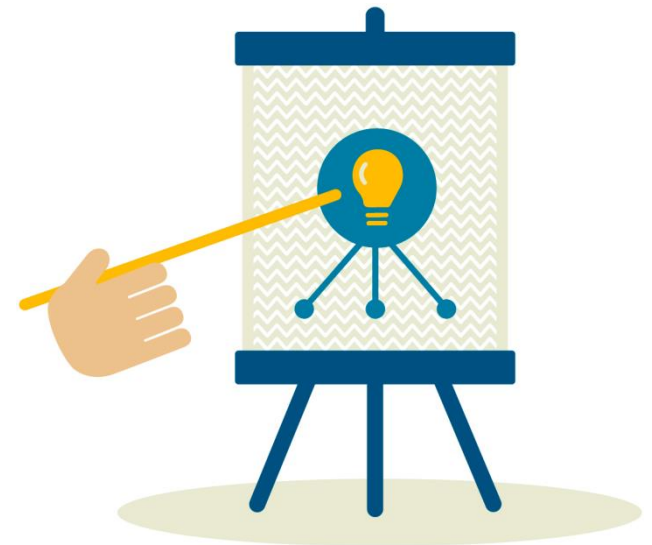
# The best way to value for money – assessment procedure(s) and approach(es)

---

Project maintenance and repair: from  
selection to monitoring

14 June 2018 | Rome, Italy

**Besiana Ninka, Interact**



# Calls for proposals and application procedure(s)

## Types of calls for proposals based on focus:



→ open calls



→ targeted calls



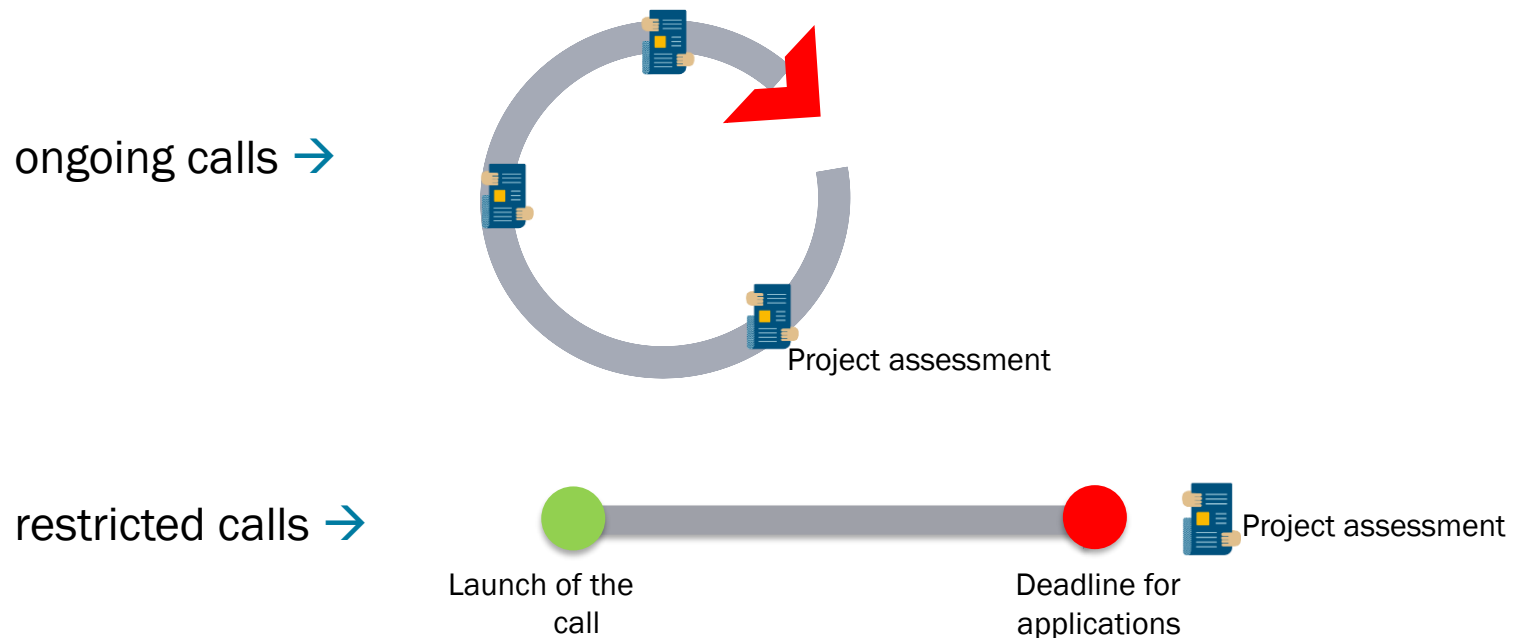
→ calls for strategic projects



→ small projects or small project fund

# Calls for proposals and application procedure(s) (cont.)

**Types of calls for proposals based on duration of the submission phase:**



# **Calls for proposals and application procedure(s) (cont.)**

## **Application procedure**

one - step procedure,



or

two – step procedure



# Assessment process

Assessors:

## Internal. On one hand ...

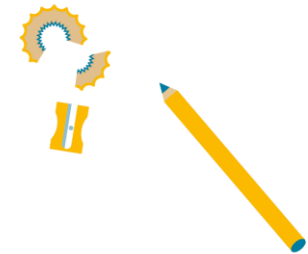
- (may) have been involved in identifying programme priorities/objectives;
- have a better knowledge of the programme and a better understanding of the specificity of Interreg programmes (if the programme does not experience staff turn-over and/or inexperienced new staff involved in assessment);
- (supposed to have) a stronger commitment;
- more experienced with regard to what does/doesn't work and can detect early warning signs;



# Assessment process (cont.)

## ...on the other hand

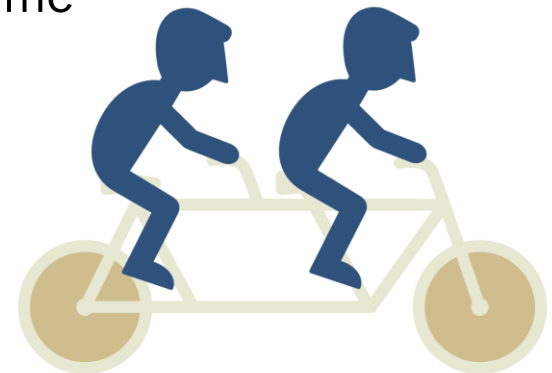
- (may be) be impartial;
- (may) lack of sectorial experience;
- overloaded (in the event too many applications have been received)



# Assessment process (cont.)

**External** (thematic experts/ horizontal issues; ministry staff; National CPs; regional bodies). **On one hand ...**

- have the necessary professional background
- better thematic knowledge
- fresh eyes approach
- independent from both applicants and programme
- no conflict of interest
- remain anonymous to applicants



# Assessment process (cont.)

## ...on the other hand

- lack of knowledge about the programme and of understanding on territorial cooperation;
- tend to focus on their field of expertise;
- don't have to “live” with the consequences of their recommendations;
- costly.



# Assessment approach(es)

## Numerical

Scale (1 <sup>st</sup> option)	Scale (2 <sup>nd</sup> option)
- 2 → very poor	0 → insufficient
- 1 → poor	1 → sufficient
0 → fair	3 → appropriate
+1 → good	5 → completely appropriate
+2 → excellent	



# Assessment approach(es) (cont.)

## Weighting of scores and/or uses of thresholds

Criterion	Max score	Weighting	Weighted final score
<b>CONTENT RELATED CRITERIA</b>			
Cross order added value **	10	*2.5	25
Relevance	10	*2	20
Horizontal issues	10	*X1	10
<b>IMPLEMENTATION RELATED CRITERIA</b>			
Work plan	10	*X2	20
Communication strategy	10	*1.5	15
Budget	10	*2	20
<b>TOTAL</b>			110
<b>QUALITY THRESHOLD (70%)</b>			77

**\*\* Some programmes may use “key criteria”**

# Assessment approach (cont.)

## Descriptive

Criterion	Low	Medium	High	Assessor's comments
To what extent is the project contributing to the accomplishment of at least one of the outputs of the programme priority axis/specific objective	x			the project proposes to contribute to the Programme output indicator "Total length of reconstructed or upgraded roads" -3,907 km, which means 3,26% from the Programme output with 8,29% budget out of the total financial allocation for the respective priority axis. Considering that the project proposal has a less then proportionate contribution to the accomplishment of the Programme outputs, the score granted for this criterion is low.

# Cooperation works

---

All materials will be available on:

