

INTERact



Project Development in Interreg Programmes

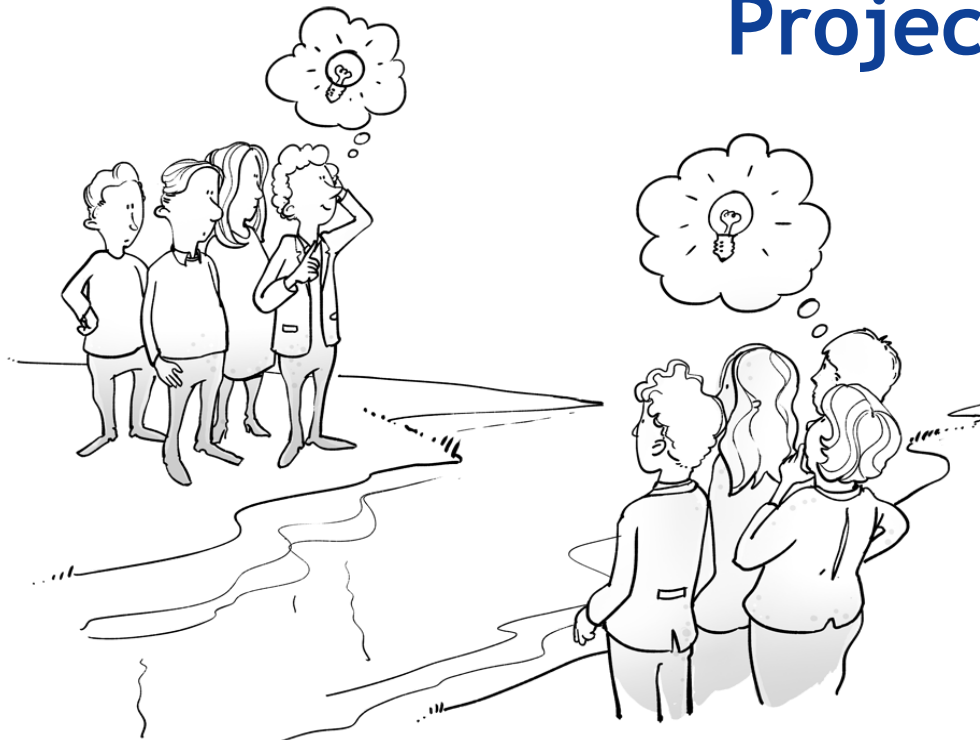
Application form and work plan

18 - 19 February 2016 | Stockholm, Sweden

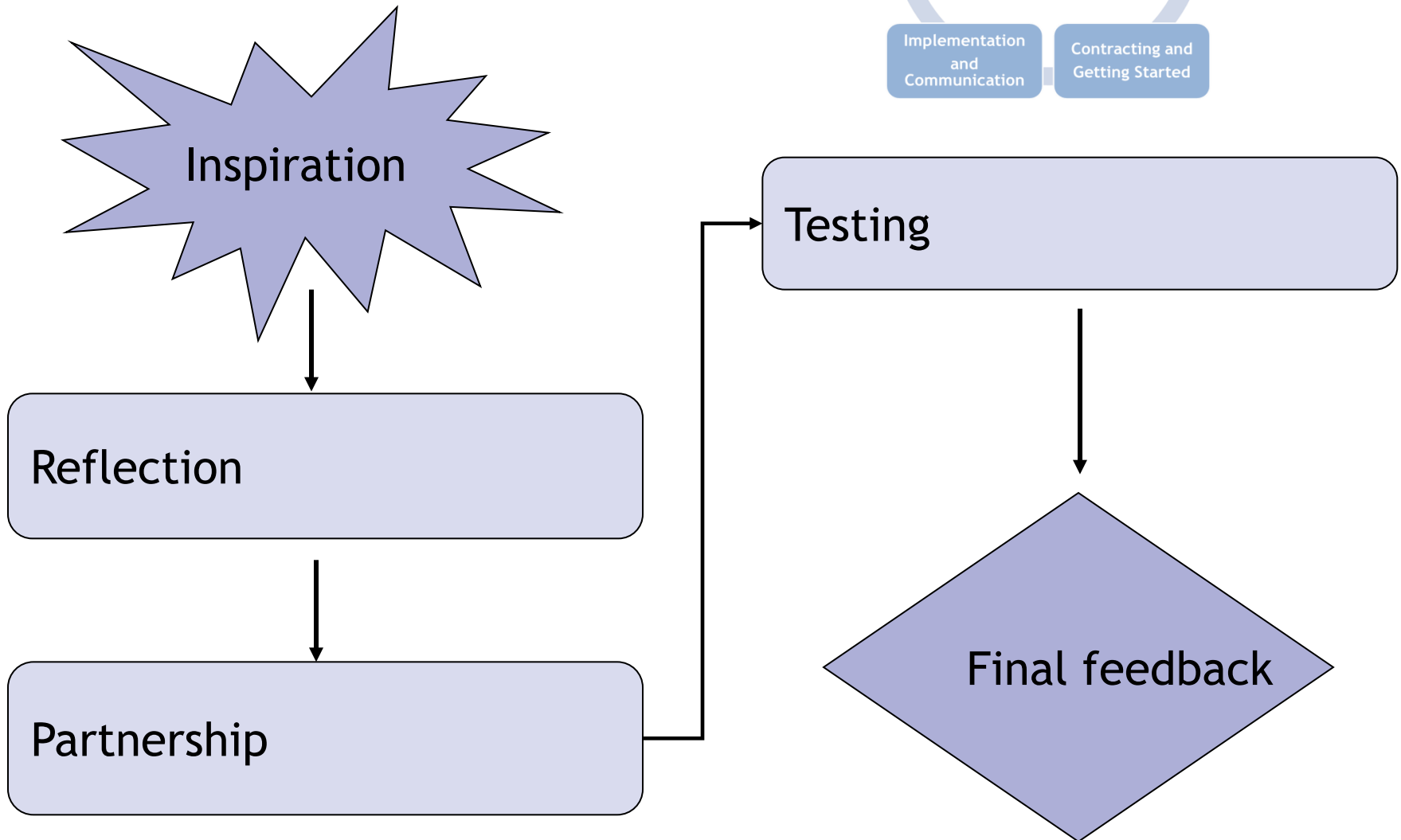
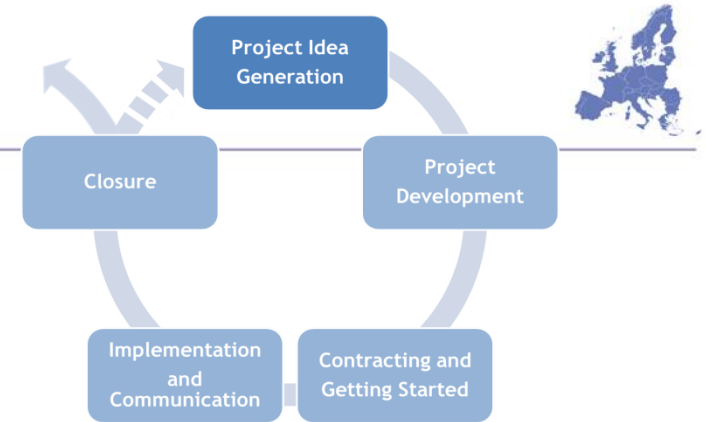
Interact is co-financed by the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF)



Project Idea Generation



What happens in this phase?





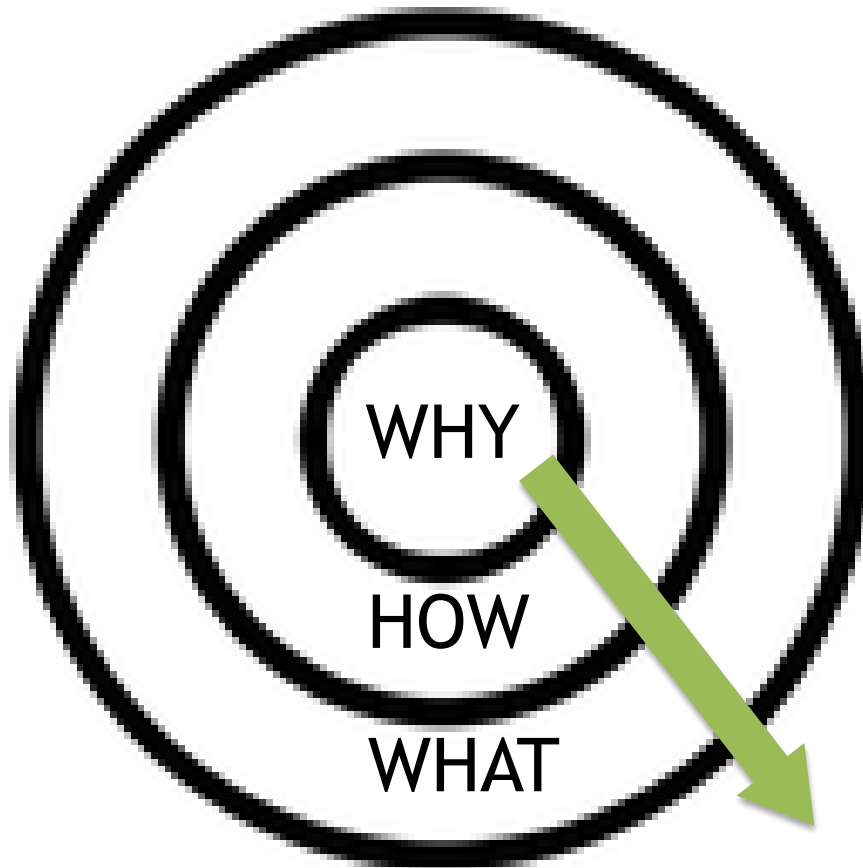
Starting point

- Challenge/ need
- Mine vs. common/ joint need





“What makes your heart sing?”



Title Source: “Talk Like TED”, Carmine Gallo

Graph: [Simon Sinek: “How Great Leaders Inspire Action”](#)



Is your programme the right programme for applicants?

Establishing the project **idea**
relevance is a key starting point for a
successful project.

The project idea shall represent a **joint**
agreement of what is to change,
where and for whom.



Project idea relevance:

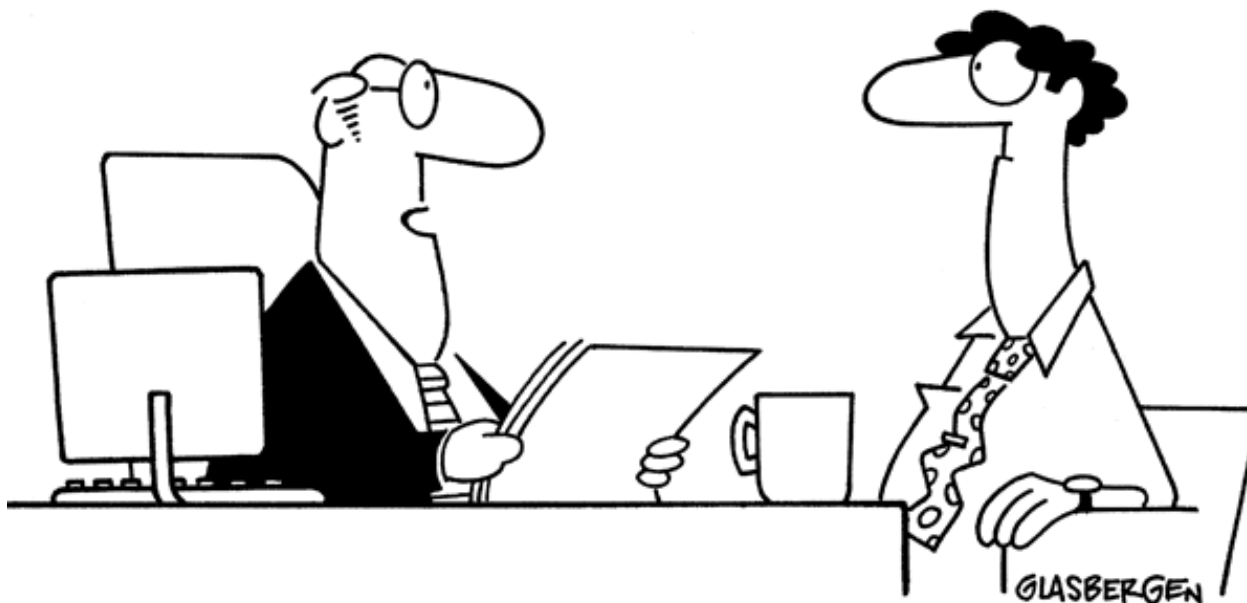
- Does the project idea fit into the programme strategy? (i.e. What are the relevant territorial challenges addressed by the project)
- Does the project idea link to other strategies/policies?
- Has previous work and knowledge been taken into account?
- Is the need for cooperation justified?





Final consultation with the programme and feedback

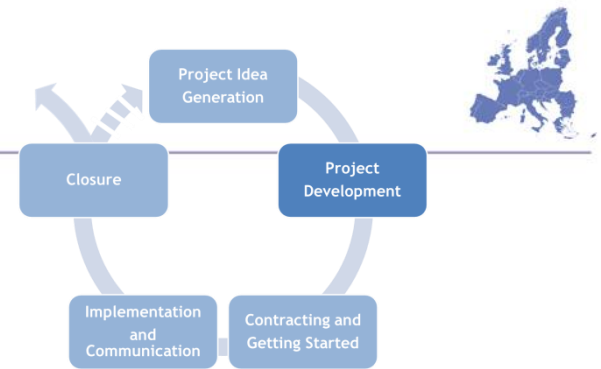
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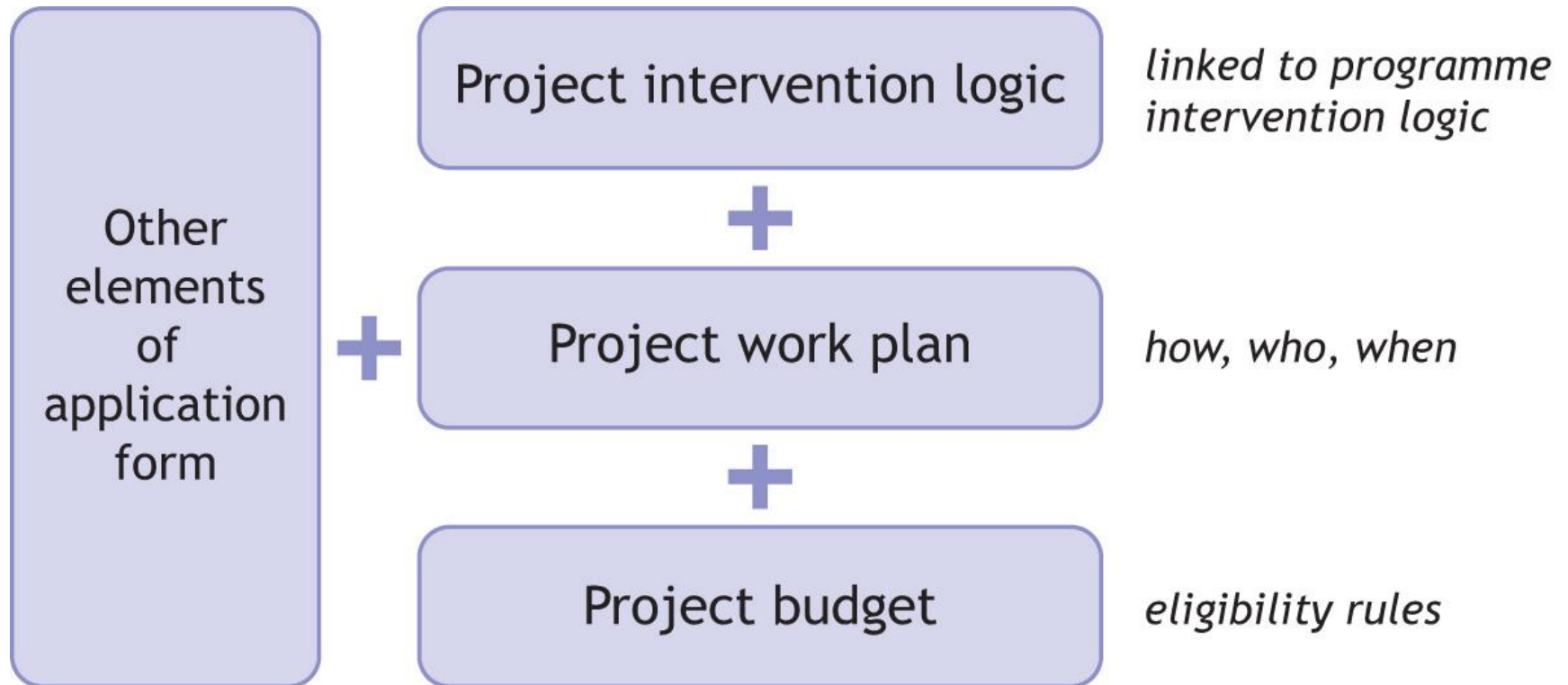
“I haven’t read your proposal yet, but I already have some great ideas on how to improve it!”



Project Development

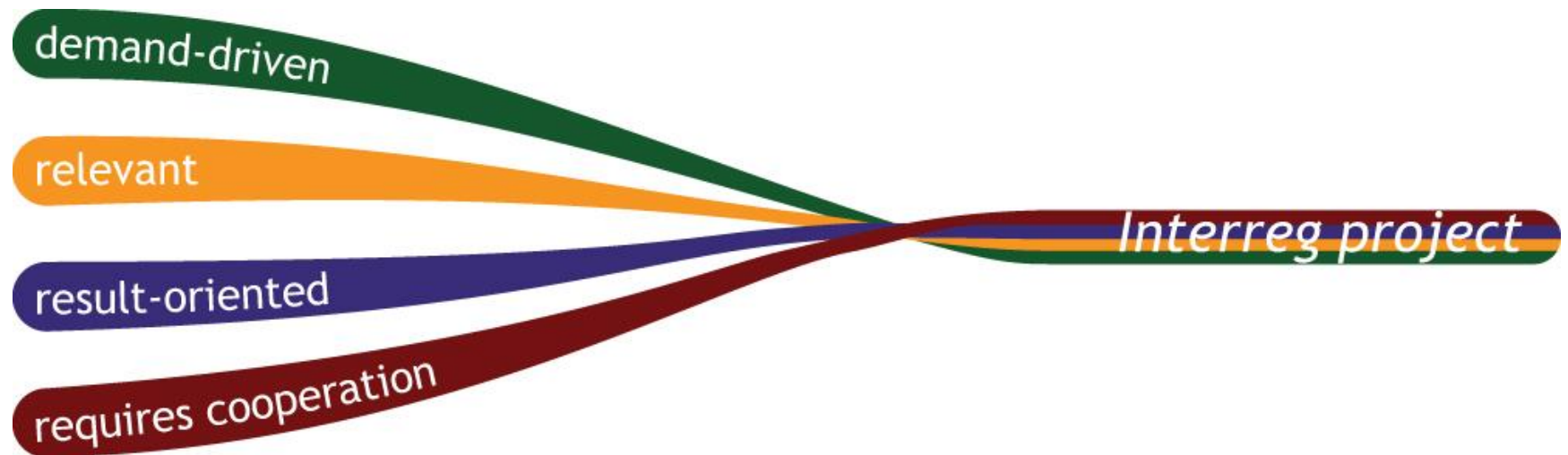


What happens at this stage:





Project relevance, justification, context





Quality characteristics of project outputs

Capture what the
resources are
spent on

Clear
contribution to
programme
output indicators

Measurable
targets

Target groups
involvement

Durable

Transferable
(if possible)

A good project is not the same as a good application



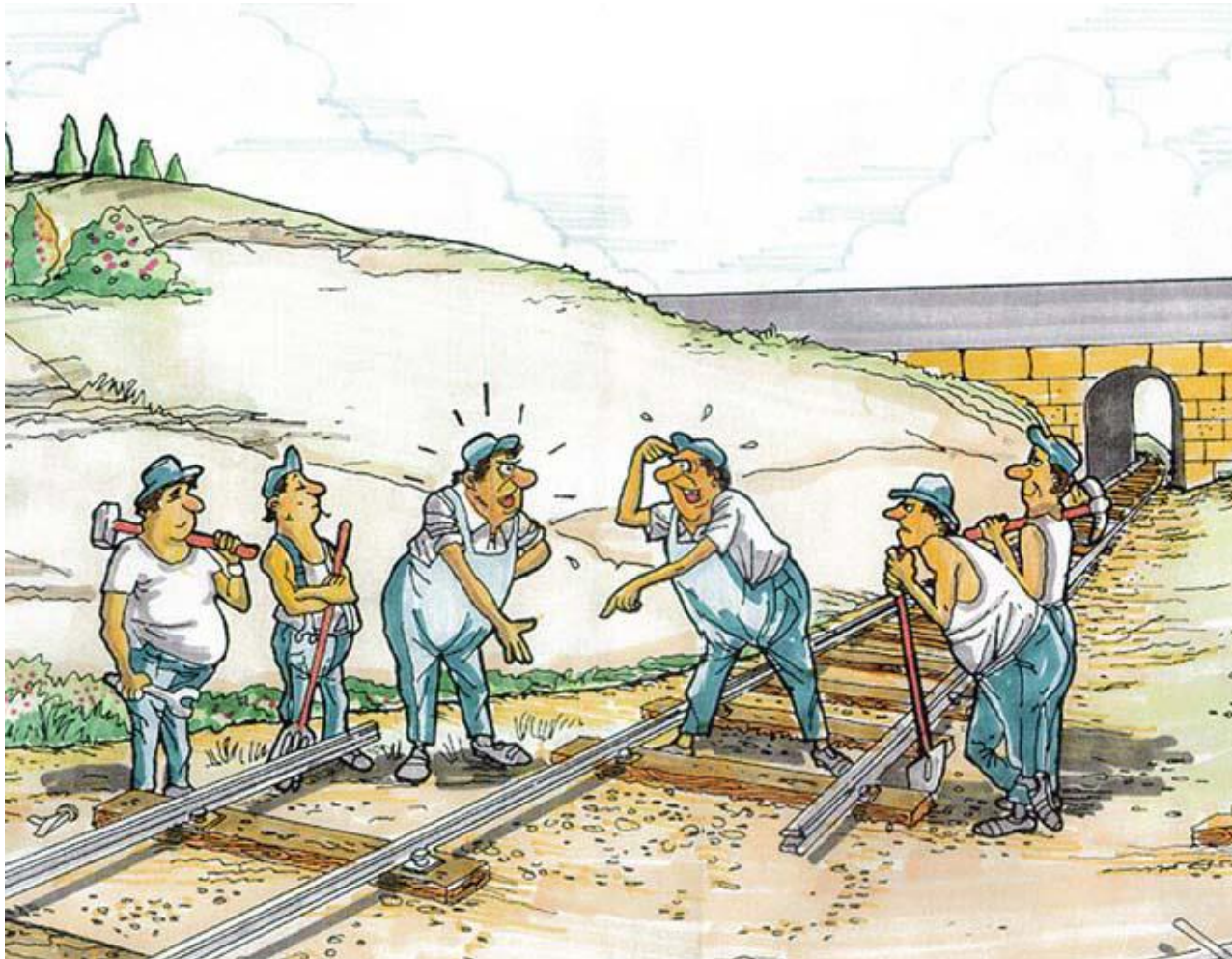


What applicants should know/keep in mind in preparation of application?

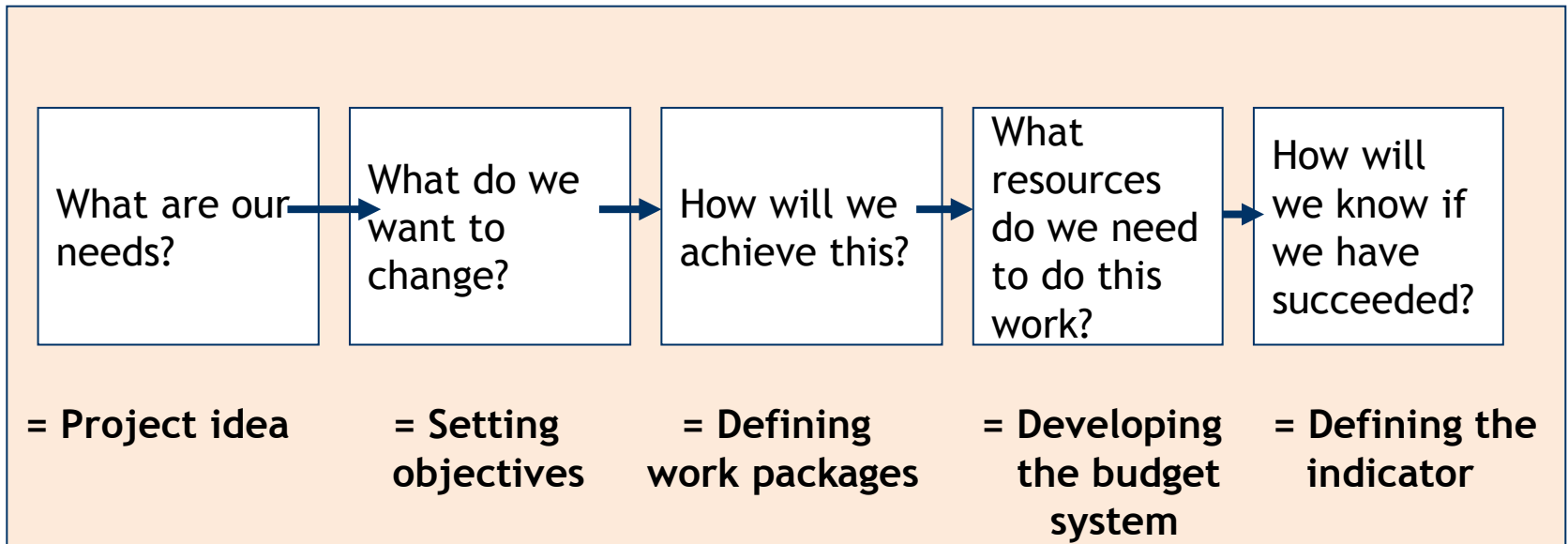
- How does cooperation work in daily project work
- A good project is not the same as a good application!
- What do they agree to when they sign the contract
- Control and audit are necessary evil
- They already need to think about what happens after project ends!



Project needs to demonstrate the need for cooperation



The application development process





Tips for good application (1)

- Make sure that objectives, activities, results and budget are presented **clearly and logically** (get an outsider to check)
- Make sure they are realistic - this requires input from *all* partners
- Programme decision is based on what is included in the application. Programmes cannot read their mind so they have to **make sure to include all relevant information**



Tips for good application (2)

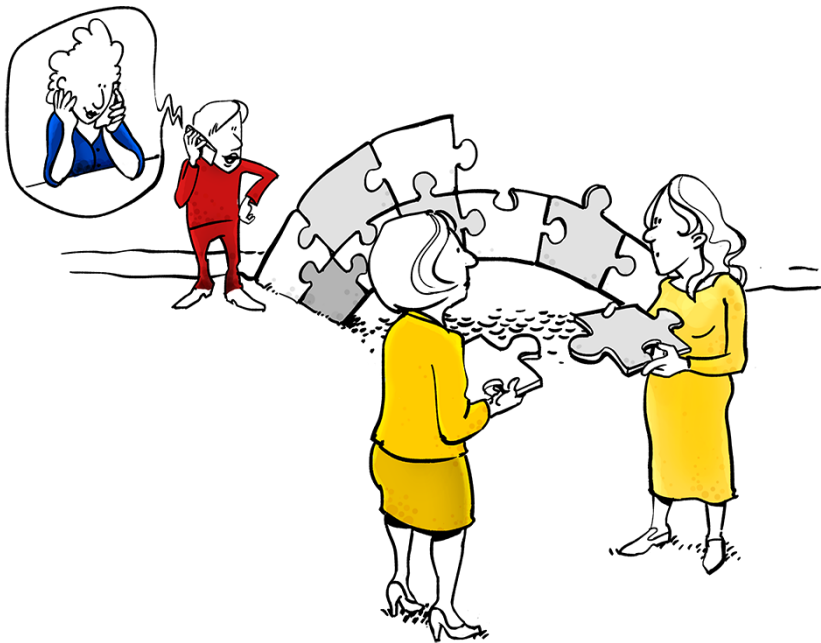
- Make sure they understand what is wanted in each section - consultation with programme in case of doubts
- Always to double check the programme selection criteria - have they provided the information needed for this?
- Writing the application is not a big job.
Preparing it is! And next implementing what is planned!



Project work plan



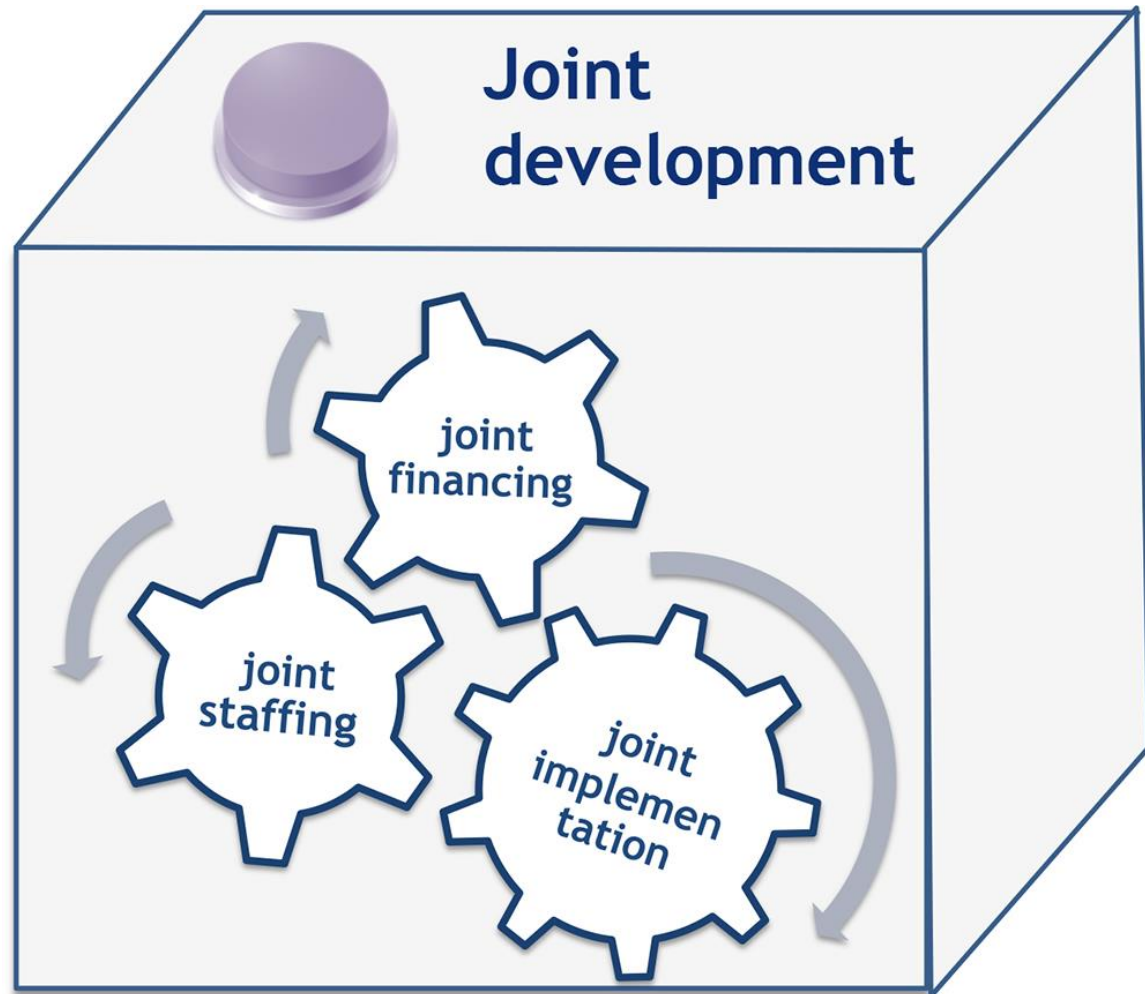
Work plan purpose



- To present realistic way to output delivery and result achievement
- To be able to give partners reliable advice on their roles
- To have a basis for budget plan



Cooperation criteria





How to present work plan

- **Work packages**
 - Activities
 - Deliverables
- **Task distribution**
 - Partners' involvement
 - Subcontractors
- **Time plan**
 - Timeframe for each activity
 - Delivery date for outputs and deliverables





Partner roles

- Lead partner
- Project partner
- Assimilated partner
- Sub-partner / Light partner
- Associated partner / Observer



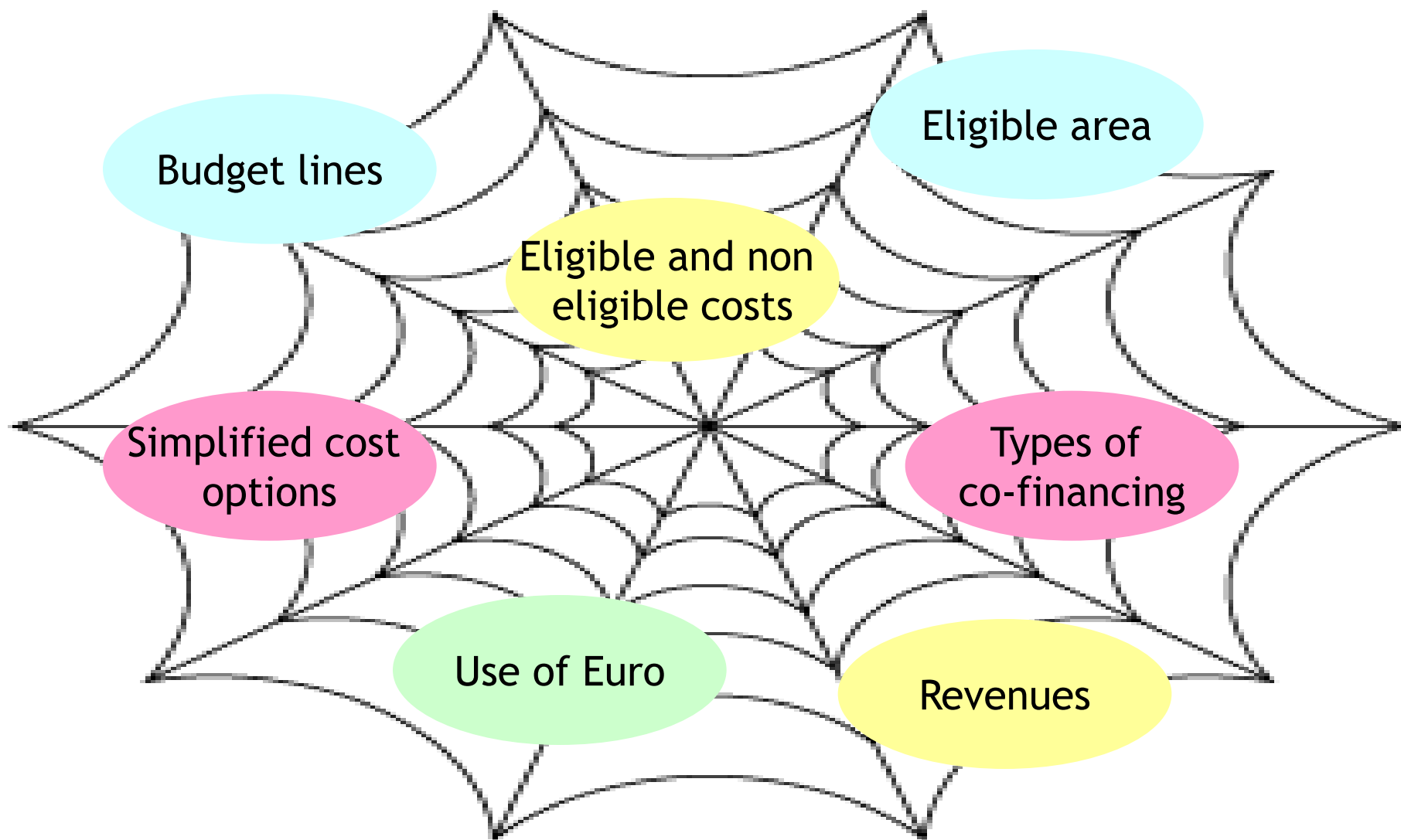
- Project manager
- Work package leader
- Working group leader



Project budget

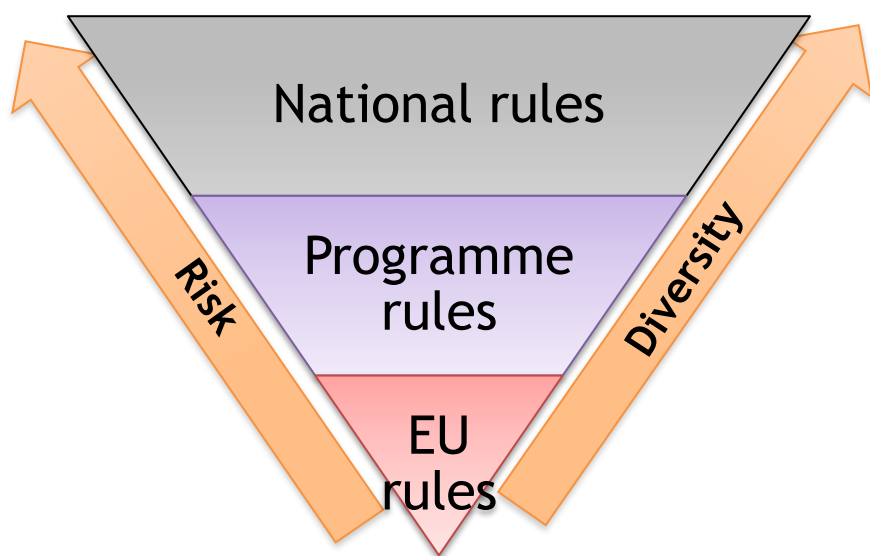


What the project needs to know ...

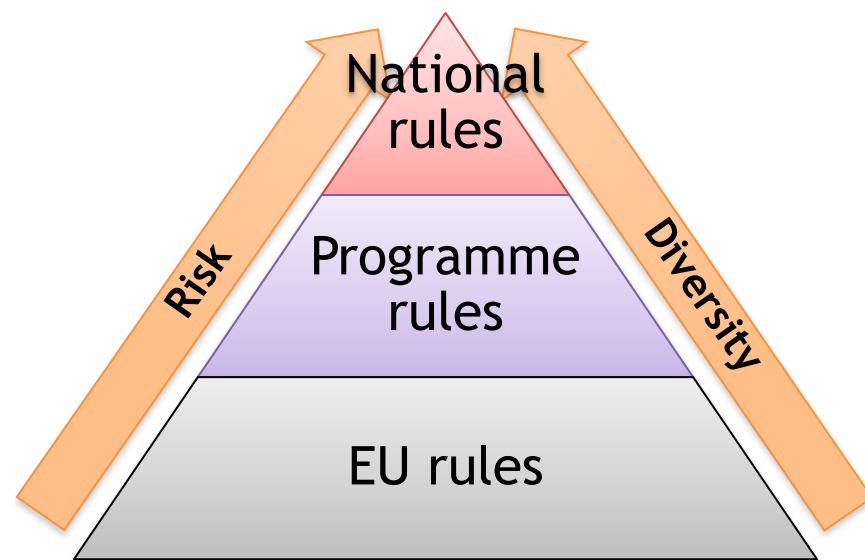




Hierarchy of rules (Art. 65 CPR and Art. 18 ETC Regulation)



2007-2013



2014-2020

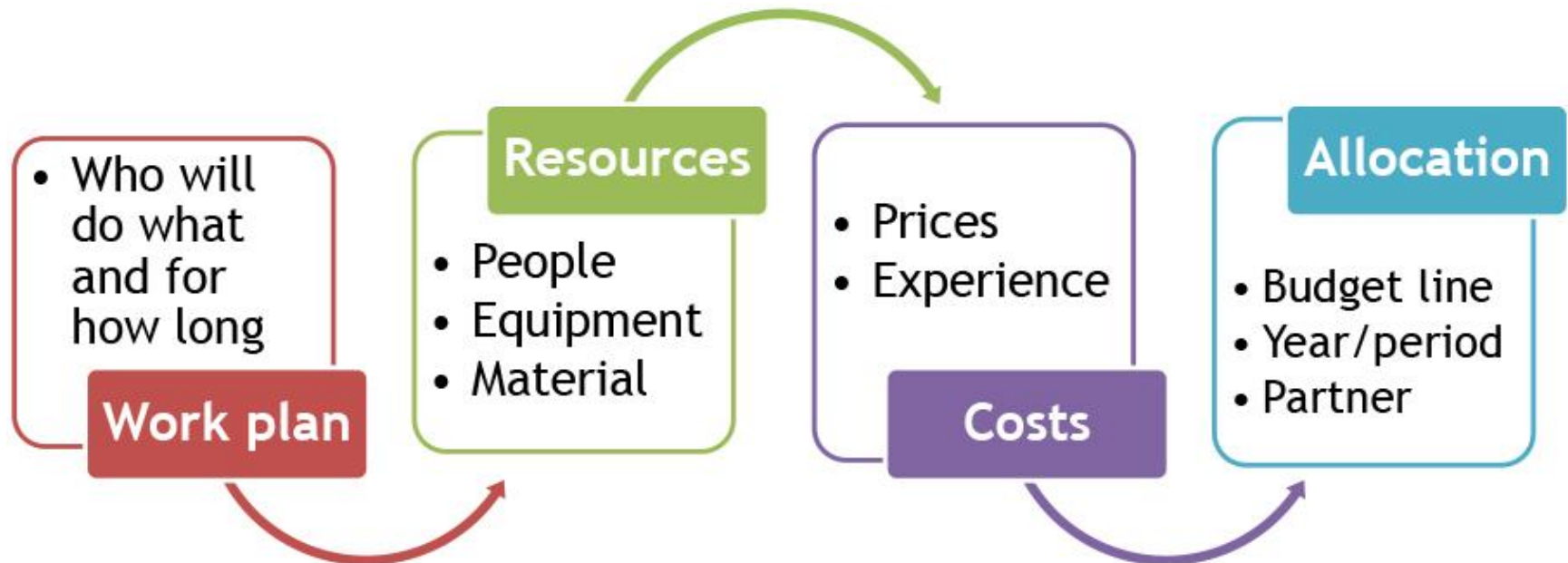


Budget lines and eligibility

- Staff costs
- Office and administration
- Travel and accommodation
- External expertise and services
- Equipment
- Infrastructure and works



Budget planning steps



Activities vs. Budget: what does go first?

NOT:

1. How much money do we have (budget)?
2. What can we do with this money (work plan)

NOT EVEN:

1. What do we want to do (activities, work plan)?
2. How much money do we need (budget)?

BUT:

1. What is our objective? What do want to change? (General and specific objectives)
2. What do we need to do to achieve this (activities, work plan)? →
How much money do we need (budget)?



Project budget danger signs





Check list: What is a good project?

Project/programme coherence

- ✓ Relevance to specific programme area needs.
- ✓ Contribution to programme objectives, results and outputs.
- ✓ Clear need for cooperation across the border.
- ✓ Identification and involvement of stakeholders throughout the project.
- ✓ Long lasting solutions and effects.

Internal project coherence

- ✓ Sound project objectives with a logical flow between objectives, results, outputs and activities.
- ✓ Clear division of roles and responsibilities on the basis of specialisation and capabilities of partners.
- ✓ Well-defined and realistic work plan.
- ✓ Convincing unity of the project application.