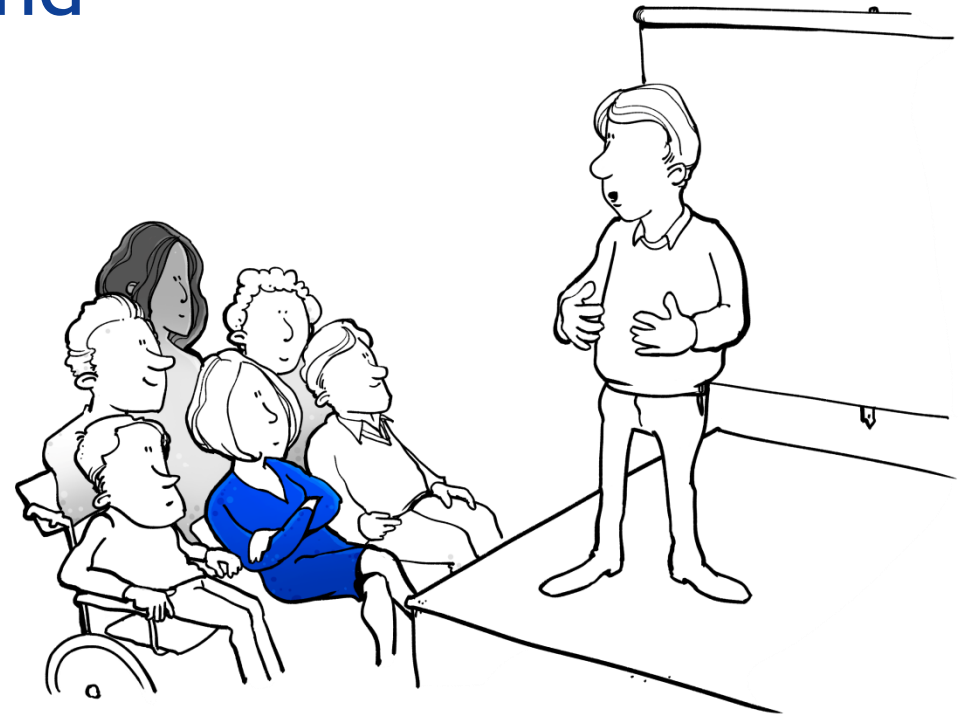


Project Reporting and Monitoring



Project Monitoring and Reporting Workshop
Sofia, 21-22 April 2017



Content

- Monitoring the quality of project outputs



- Supporting methods for monitoring the progress of projects





Monitoring the quality of project outputs - a time for change?

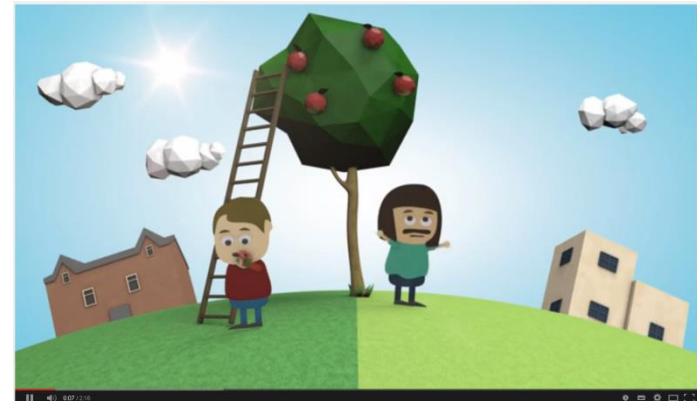




The 2014-2020 challenge

Programmes are asked to demonstrate that, as a result of financing and carrying out projects, they will **deliver** a **change** from the starting conditions in the programme area

The change represents an **increased benefit** to the communities and territory in the whole programme area





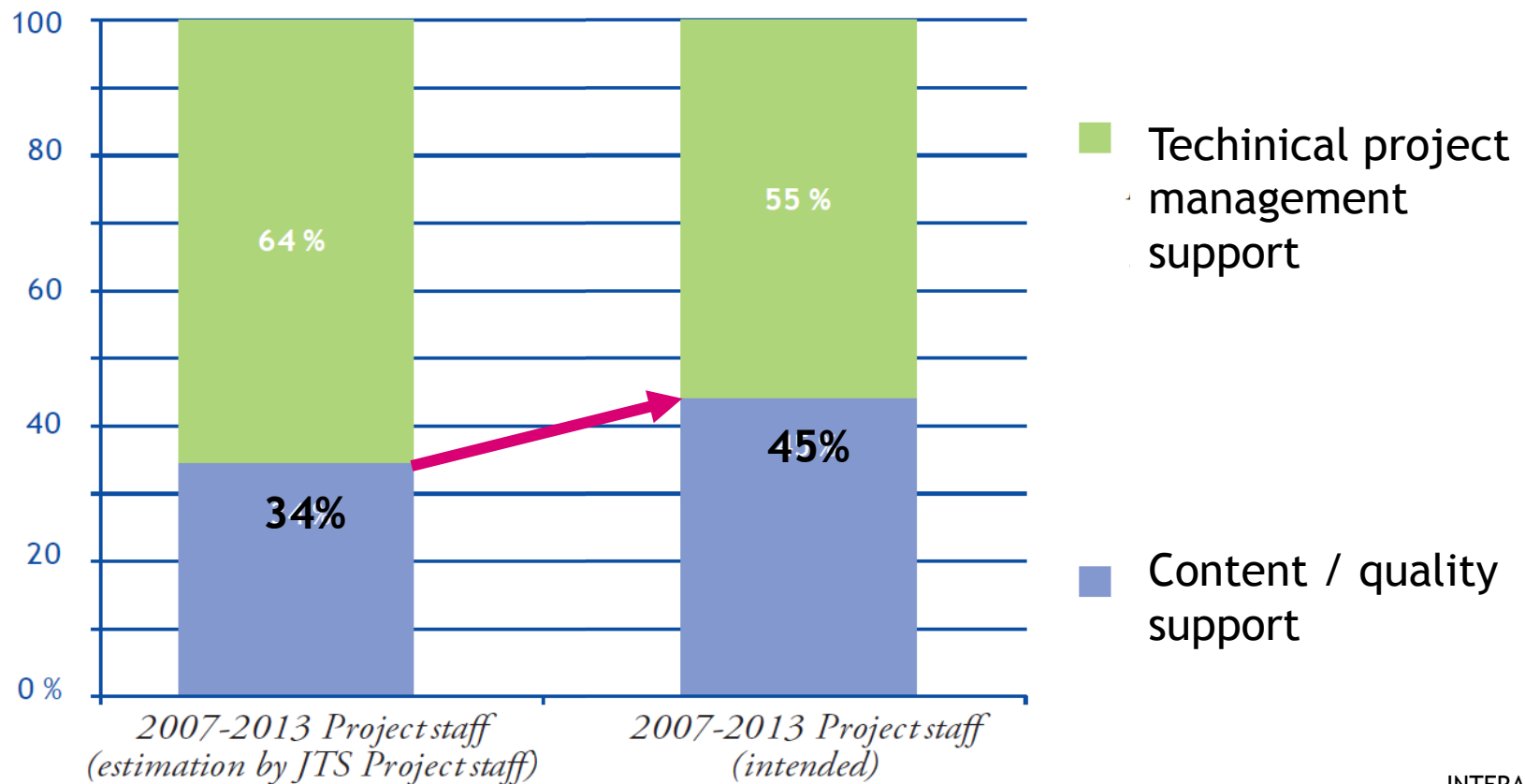
‘The joint secretariat shall ... assist beneficiaries in the implementation of operations’ (ETC Regulation, Article 23.2)





An increased focus on content support

Chart 48b: Division of working time (2007-2013 vs. 2014-2020)





Reporting and monitoring in the 2014-2020 programming period

Discussion

- How do you view your own programme body in relation to reporting and monitoring in the 2014-2020 programming period?
- Are you trying to be more service-minded / or are you mainly control-function?



The quality of project outputs





Quality



‘the totality of features and characteristics of a product, person, process, service and/or system that it is able to show that it meets expectations, or satisfies needs, requirements or specifications’



Reporting and monitoring in the 2014-2020 programming period

Discussion

- What does it mean to check an output?
- What does it mean to check the quality of an output?



Quality of project outputs

1. What is the exercise?

To check the quality different project outputs

How will it work?

- Each group will be given two project outputs
- In groups discuss how you would check the quality of each output
- Write down any points on a flip chart paper
- Present the suggestions to the whole group (5 min per group)



Interreg Baltic Sea: quality outputs





Experience from Baltic Sea programme on quality of outputs

- Target groups will apply the main output (e.g. manage it, implement it, apply in their daily practice, offer it to its clients)
- (If applicable) end-users will benefit from the main output(e.g. use the newly established services)

A 2.2

Title 

Description of the group of activities 

State aid relevant? 


O 2.2

Output Title 

Output Description 

Main Output 

Investment 

4.15. Target group(s) and use of the main output 

The practical application of main outputs is what determines the change a project brings to its target groups and helps enhance their institutional capacity. Please provide answers to the following questions:

- Which target groups will apply the main output (e.g. manage it, implement it, apply in their daily practice)?
- If applicable, which end-users will benefit from the main output (e.g. use the newly established services)?
- In case of investment, please explain who will own it?
- In which areas/regions the main output will be used?



Experience from Baltic Sea programme on quality of outputs

- Are the main outputs used by the relevant target groups?
- Do the main outputs respond to the identified target groups' needs?
- Do the main outputs enhance the institutional capacity of the target groups in the set dimensions?



Experience from Baltic Sea programme on quality of outputs

!! Quality criteria of main outputs are to be defined in the first half a year of the project's implementation

Qualitative and quantitative information to be provided:

- The format and volume of the main output
- Detailed information on the intended application of the output by target groups
- (If applicable) benefits and use of the main output by the end-users



Supporting methods for monitoring the progress of projects





Supporting methods for monitoring the progress of projects

- **Why** we monitor projects?
- **What** we monitor in projects?
- **How** we monitor the projects?





From reactive to proactive projects

What we can monitor in projects

- Content related progress of the projects; including achievements and stories
- Detect delays or any potential risks
- Joint reflection on management issues



From reactive to proactive projects

Benefits

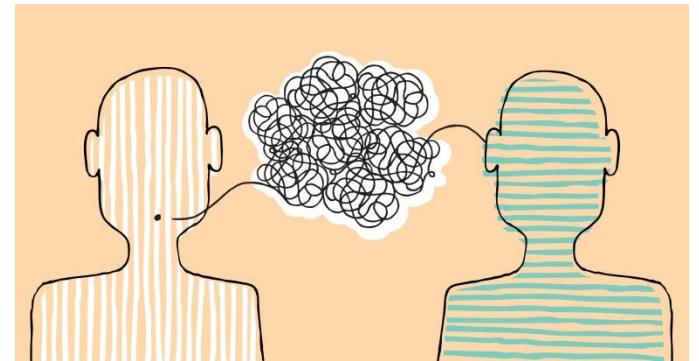
- Engage projects
- Establish a good relationship
- Establish constant feedback loop
- Motivate projects





From reactive to proactive projects

- Clear and specific questions bring relevant information
- The quality and amount of information increases proportionally with the increase of understanding of the use of data being provided





From reactive to proactive projects

Pitfalls

- Losing objectivity during selection and monitoring
- Taking over project management role, and by that reducing ownership of the project
- Spending too much time - higher use of officer time



Interreg South Baltic





Start-up Time Plan

- Focusing on the first 6-9 months of implementation
- Time plan should be reviewed, approved and monitored during the implementation of the project by the JS/MA
- At the end of the start-up period, or earlier if necessary, according to the progress, the project shall undergo an internal review
- Results presented to JS/MA
- MA/JS reserves right to propose reduction of the scope/ budget of the project



How does your programme support projects during implementation?

- Discuss the different methods and tools which have or could be developed by programmes for this purpose
- How are/could they be used in practice?



Thank you for your attention

Please do not hesitate to contact us for any further information
or visit www.interact-eu.net

Interact Programme
interact@interact-eu.net