

# Quality reporting and managing risks

---

Interreg Programme Management for Beginners

19 – 20 April 2017 | Stockholm, Sweden

 @InteractEU

**Ivana Lazic, Interact Programme**



# The 2014-2020 challenge

**RESULT  
ORIENTATION**

**INTERVENTION  
LOGIC**

**PERFORMANCE  
FRAMEWORK  
+  
EVALUATION**



# From reactive to proactive projects

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



# From reactive to proactive projects

- Demonstrates project work is valued by the programme, not only for reporting to the Commission.
- Competent dissemination of achievements supports projects' durability and transfer
- Acknowledge their work, competence and achievements, add to their motivation to perform well.

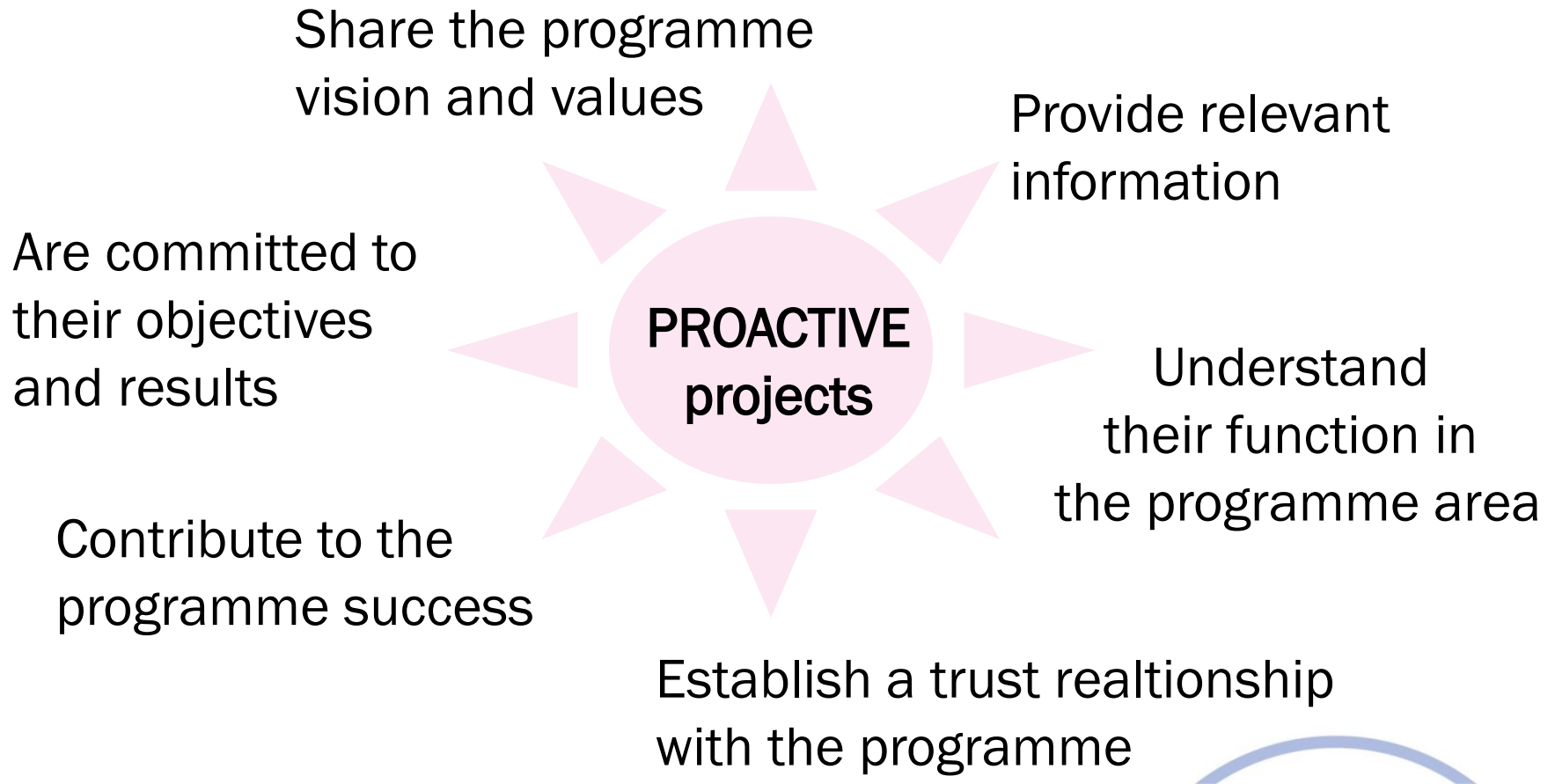


# From reactive to proactive projects

- Don't spend too much time concentrating on small issues.
- Increase the feeling of being part of the programme.
- Better perception of the programme: an organisation close to its stakeholders.
- Higher degree of ownership from the beneficiaries



# From reactive to proactive projects



# Communication

- Open, transparent and smooth relations between programme authorities (especially the JS) and project partners is key to good project management.
- The JS must be able to present itself as a friendly support that will help in difficult situations and will not judge or punish mistakes



# Support good creativity of beneficiaries to get better quality of outputs



Dare to review your work. (e.g. survey among applicants)



# Risks

$\text{Risk} = \text{Inherent Risk} + \text{Control Risk}$

Inherent risk: typical for an Interreg project, beneficiary or report.

Control Risk: related to the quality of internal processes and controls of the beneficiary.



## Inherent Risks:

- Inexperienced beneficiary
- Poor track record of the beneficiary
- Beneficiary with other EU or non-EU grants
- Large partner budget
- Private partner
- Person responsible for financial accounting has changed since the last report
- Large public procurements
- Few tangible outputs
- Others (e.g., programme- or country-specific risks)



# Control risk

- Assessment requires experience with the quality of the outcomes reported by the beneficiary.
- What works well? What does not work well? (e.g., project decision processes, internal communication, over-spending or under-spending,...)
- Can be assessed the first time after a full check of the first report.



# Sources of risk

The sources of risks are more often found in:

- THE PARTNERSHIP
- THE BUDGET
- THE FEASIBILITY OF THE ACTIONS

To assess and discover the risks during project implementation is not an exact science and **there is neither a technical, nor a magical formula.**



# From Monitoring to Risk Assessment

Monitoring and reporting helps spotting important changes in the project's milestones.

Changes in project lifetime are normal thing.

When changes are dramatically relevant and interfere seriously with the objective and results of the project it is time to reflect on potential risks



# Managing risks

Risk has two factors:

**LEVEL**: it measures how a risk **is likely to take place** and can be expressed in LOW, MEDIUM, HIGH

**IMPACT**: it measures **the damage that it inflicts to the project** and basically it can either be divided in 2 types of consequences

- Will provoke the need to change the original idea
- Can be re-arranged internally

Basically every project has a medium level of risk, what counts is the impact



# Cooperation works

All materials will be available on:

**[www.interact-eu.net](http://www.interact-eu.net)**

---

