



Designing project methodology

Interreg Europe Secretariat



Session content

I. Organising the interregional learning process

II. Evaluating performance



I. LEARNING PROCESS



What is learning process?

An interregional exchange of experience

Based on:

identification, analysis & transfer of knowledge and practices

Through:

a well-thought process supported by seminars, study trips, workshops, staff exchanges, peer reviews, etc.



Why is learning so important?

Territorial need





Learn





Cornerstone of Interreg Europe

Results





Catalyst for achieving policy change in involved regions

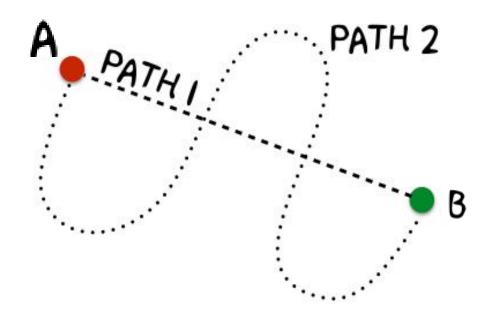


How to organise it?





PHASE 2





Learning

Monitoring



How to organise it?

2012 study on exchange of experience: no magic recipe!



How to organise it?



No 'one-size-fits-all'

Different parameters influencing the process:



- History of the partnership
- Number of partners
- Duration of phase 1
- Topic addressed
- **....**



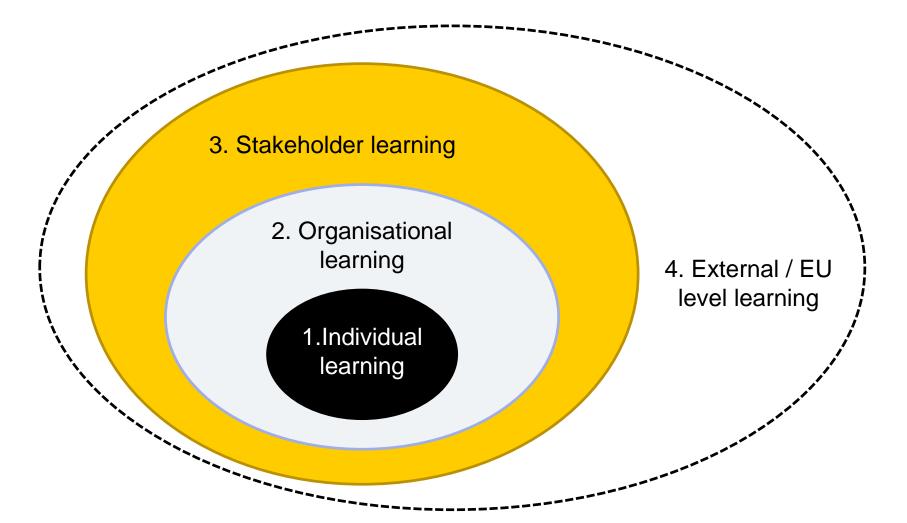


No magic recipe but a few important ingredients:

- A. Ensure learning at different levels
- B. Ensure the **quality** of each learning activity
- C. Ensure an integrated approach



A. Levels of learning



Go beyond individual / organisational learning!

A. Level of learning



Example for level 3: role of stakeholders





B. Quality of activities

For all learning activities, importance of:

- Preparation **Before** e.g. agenda and supporting documents clear & sent sufficiently in advance
- Implementation During
 e.g. quality of speakers / presentations; quality of venues / logistics (translations?)



Follow-up (documentation and monitoring) - After
 e.g. evaluation / satisfaction questionnaire, activities
 proceedings



B. Quality of activities

Example of workshop in



Before city workshop Program (Wednesday PM – Friday Lunch)

Cluster case preparation by the city

Distribution of cluster case > one week prior

to meeting

During city workshop

1. City-region cluster policy

2. Case presentation and discussion

3. Cluster visit

4. Inter-cluster networking

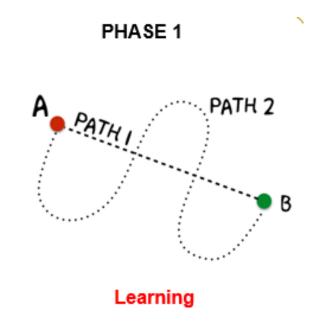
After city workshop

Documentation – report from city

workshop(by CSC)



- What are the main steps to reach the objectives and ensure the quality of action plans?
- What are the activities needed? In which order?
- How to ensure overall coherence in the learning process?





Ingredients: activities

Recipe: way to mix the activities

	Objective?	When?	For who?
Site visit			
Seminar			
Workshop			
Joint analysis			
Peer review		Inte	rrelation?



No one-size fits all but 3 steps commonly adopted:

Step 1

Analysis of partners' situations and **identification** of valuable experiences

Step 2

Experience further **analysed** through activities such as study visits and thematic workshops

Step 3

Preparation for the **transfer** of practices summarised in action plans

C. Integrated approach: examples





Identification of Experience

"Living kitchen" sessions

Recommendations: Innovation Recipe Book







C. Integrated approach: examples





2012

See and learn

State of play

Baseline study

Answers

Good practices

Analyse and study

2013

2014

Think and act

Solutions

Action plans

C. Integrated approach: examples







- Review and evaluation of regional policies
- 2. Identification and analysis of good practices
- 3. Preparation for transfer of good practices

- 11 regional analyses
- Surveys with 56 entrepreneurs
- Analysis of institutions and schemes supporting business development in Poland, Slovenia and Bulgaria
- Study on examples of innovative SMEs in natural areas (UK, IT, ES, PT)
- Database with examples of projects operating in natural areas
- Recommendations for public policies
- Strategic plans for regions participating in the project





Two approaches:

Simple process based on typical networking activities such as workshops, seminars, study visits

More **elaborated** process which can include sophisticated tools such as joint analysis, case studies, peer reviews

Both have proven to be successful but: 'simple is beautiful'



'Recipe' in the application form

Overview in section C.4

C.4 Project approach 🚯

Describe the project approach to achieve the project's objective and to produce the intended outputs and results.

Describe the project approach proposed to achieve the project's objectives and to produce the intended outputs and results.

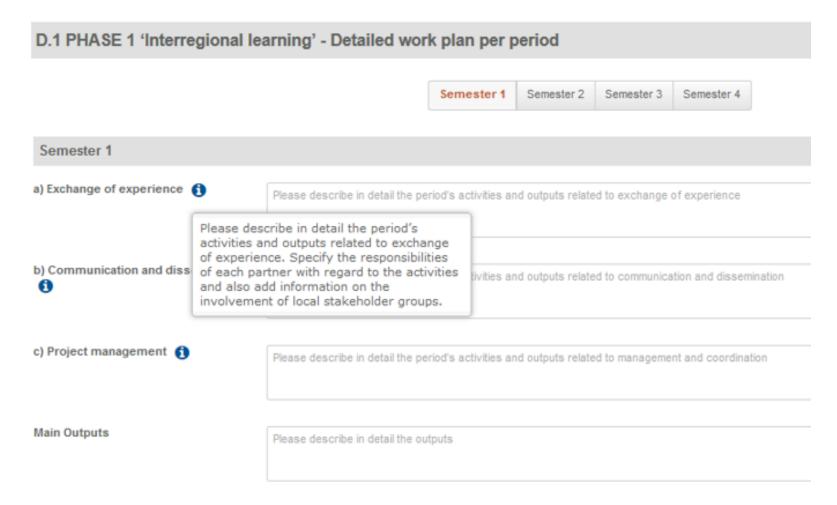
In particular:

- How do you organise the interregional learning process?
- How do the proposed activities interlink (sequence, combination, interrelation between activities)?
- What is the approach for developing the action plans and what is the role of the different stakeholder groups?



'Recipe' in the application form

Detailed description of activities in section D.1







II. EVALUATING PERFORMANCE



Evaluating performance: context

- Result oriented approach
- Cooperation works: let's demonstrate it

From policy change to territorial impact



Evaluating performance: core notions

Output ('what'): project deliverable contributing to results e.g. workshops, seminars, action plans

Result ('why'): direct **effect** of the project e.g. adoption of a new solution

Indicator: variable measuring the outputs (output indicator) and results (result indicator)



Output indicators

6 output indicators predefined in two fields:

1. Exchange of experience

- N° of policy learning events organised
- N° of good practices identified
- N° of action plans developed
- N° of people with increased capacity

2. Communication

- Average n° of sessions at project website / period
- N° of appearances in the media

Outputs indicators in the application form



C.6.2 Indicators (1)	
Output indicators	Target
Number of policy learning events organised	
Number of good practices identified	
Number of people with increased professional capacity due to their participation in interregional cooperation activities	
Number of action plans developed	
Number of appearances in media (e.g. press)	
Average number of sessions at the project pages per reporting period	

- Target value to be estimated at application stage
- Be consistent (e.g. events, action plans)

Result indicators



2 indicators predefined at programme level

1. Related to policy change

N° of policy instruments 'influenced'
 Structural Funds
 Others

2. Related to financial impact of policy change

Result indicators



Self defined indicators

- Specific to each policy instrument
- Dedicated to measuring territorial impact

Examples:

Increase of R&D investment from companies supported by the action plan's measures (%)

Increase of export turnover for enterprises supported by action plan's measures (%)

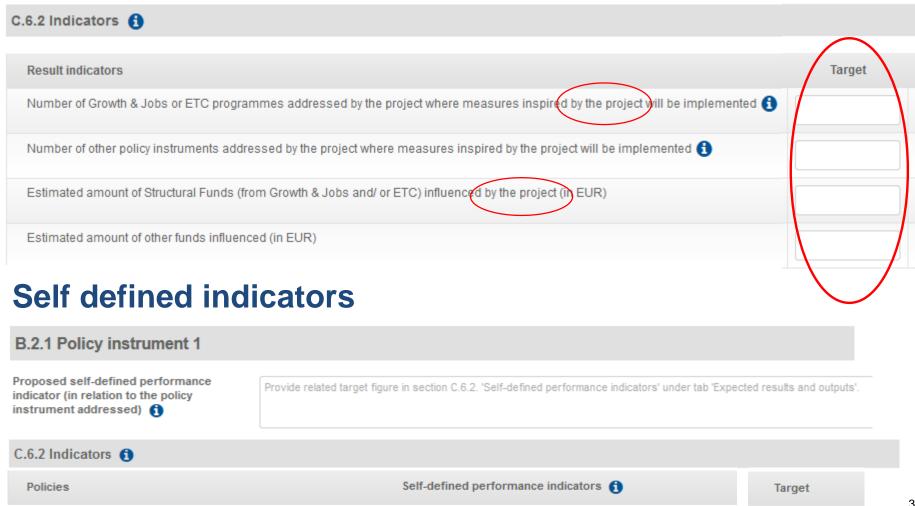
Reduction in GHG emission from buildings benefiting from action plan's measures (%)

Increase of protected natural areas further to action plan implementation (%)

Result indicators in the application form

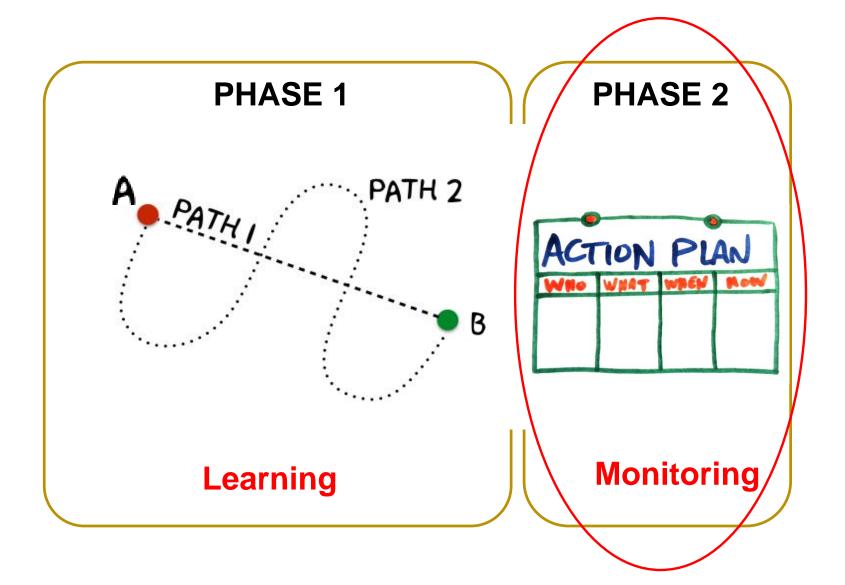


Predefined indicators





Insight into phase 2





Reminder on phase 2 rationale

Aim: to monitor the territorial impact of the policy change

- Monitor action plans implementation (to be supported through local / regional / national means)
- Evaluating the effect of learning /monitoring territorial impact through the self-defined indicators
- Results can occur before phase 2

Phase 2 characteristics



- Duration and activities pre-defined by the programme
- Two years consisting mainly of:
 - 2 project meetings
 - 1 final dissemination event
- No possibility to propose other activities at application stage



Phase 2 in application form

D.2 PHASE 2 - Detailed work plan per period

		Semester 5	Semester 6	Semester 7	Semester 8		
Semester 5							
a) Action plan implementation follow-up	Each region starts the implementation of its action plan. The relevant stakeholders for the implementation are mobilised.						
b) Communication and dissemination	The partners ensure regular updates of the project website with information on the action plan implementation.						
c) Project management	The lead partner prepares the pr	rogress report for	the joint secre	etariat.			
Main Outputs	Website updates 1 progress report						



Phase 2 in practice

- Although activities are predefined, phase 2 may be adapted at the end of phase 1
- Pilot actions only in exceptional cases:
 - Relevance?
 - Interregionality (deriving from the learning?)
 - Additionality?
- Indicative budget per action: from EUR 10,000 to 80,000



Time for questions







Thank you!



