

# Result orientation: practical challenges for programme implementation

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### What's different for 2014-2020?

#### Result orientation

- EU 2020
- concentrated
- focused
- clear and measurable outputs
- strong intervention logic
- ex-ante condionality

Remember: non-delivery may result in a **financial penalty** to the Programme







# New methods for delivery

CPR 1303/2013

ITI -Integrated territorial investment (Article 36)

JAP – Joint Action Plans (Article 104 - 109)

Financial Instruments (Article 37-46)

CLLD -Community led local development (Article 32)





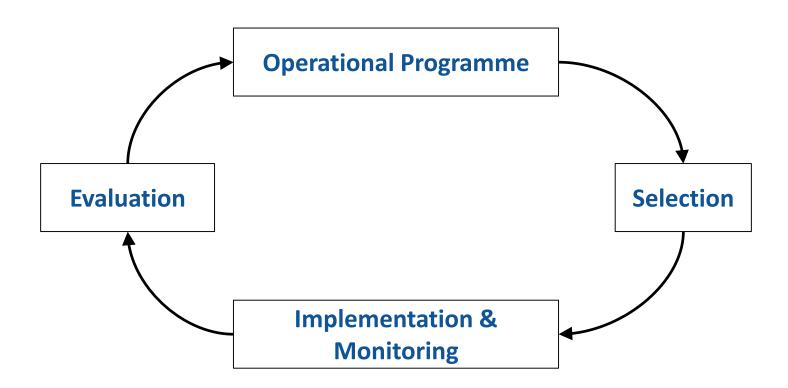
# Result orientation: Implications for programmes

- Programme design
- Call for applications/ application form
- Selection of operations
- Funding contract/ budget / unit costs
- Monitoring
- Evaluation





## Programme Planning - the theory







### Programme planning in practice

- A process of negotiation
- Programme agreed by many actors
- Tendency to spread the money thinly
- Complex and uncertain environment
- Tendency for objectives to be vague







### Programme planning in practice

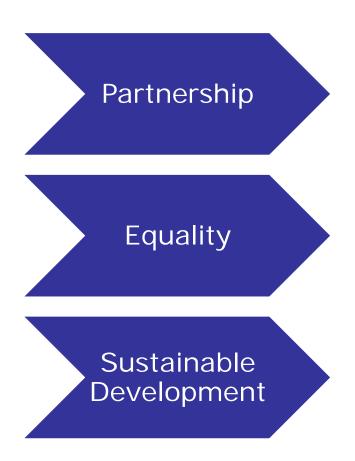
- Underpinning assumptions implicit rather than explicit
- Desire to maintain maximum flexibility
- Desire to reduce risk of low absorption







### Programming...







# Promotion of equality between men and women and non- discrimination Article 7 CPR 1303/2013

preparation of programmes

implementation of programmes

monitoring, reporting and evaluation





# To prevent any discrimination based on:

sex

racial or ethnic origin

religion or belief

disability

age

sexual orientation

accessibility for persons with disabilities





# Sustainable development

Article 8 CPR 1303/2013

environmental protection requirements

resource efficiency

climate change mitigation and adaptation

biodiversity

disaster resilience

risk prevention and management





### The agreed operational programme

....is a balancing act...

....is an imperfect document





# Getting to know your operational programme Implementing regulation 288 /2014

### **Key Tables for results /outputs**

Table 3 (ERDF)

Table 4 (ESF)

Table 5

Table 6

Table 28





# Table 3- result indicator by specific objective (ERDF)

**ID** number

Name of indicator

Measurement unit

Baseline value

Baseline year

Target value

Source of data

Frequency of reporting





# Table 4- common / programme result indicator by investment priority(ESF)

**ID** number

Name of indicator

Measurement unit

Baseline value (M+W=T)

Baseline year

Target value

Source of data

Frequency of reporting





# Table 5 -Common and programme specific <u>output</u> indicators

ID

Name of indicator

Measurement unit

Target value

Source of data

Frequency of reporting





#### **Table 6 - Performance Framework**

Indicator type (KIS, Fi, OI, RI)

Indicator ID

Measurement Unit

Milestone for 2018

Target for 2023

Source of data





# Table 28 –Performance framework Summary

**Priority Axis** 

Indicator or KIS

Measurement Unit

Milestone for 2018

Target for 2023





# Specific objective

- Based on sound analysis of needs of the region
- Statement of the desired change you are trying to bring about in our region
- Relates to the whole programme area
- Avoid multiple "nested" objectives





#### Result indicator

- The result indicator measures the intended change
- Result indicators impacted on by external factors
- Must establish a baseline (cannot be zero)
- Programme investment should be able to impact on indicator





# Features of a good result indicator

- Closely linked to policy objective
- Well defined
- Normative clear understanding of direction of movement







## Features of a good result indicator

- Robust, reliable, statistically validated;
- Ideally existing sources of information with reliable and frequent collection
- If you collect own data
   ensure quality.







# Establishing the baseline for result indicator

- Informed by socioeconomic analysis
- Input from ex-ante
- Use existing data sets;
- Commission surveys







# **Setting targets for results**

- Art or science?
- Past experience
- Ex-post evaluations
- Input by ex-ante
- Challenging but realistic







# Example of a good result indicator (ERDF)

Specific Objective: To increase productivity of SMEs in Northern region

#### Result Indicator:

 Regional SME productivity as percentage of national: target increase by 5% points



Baseline 80% of national level.





# Example of a good result indicator (ERDF)

Specific Objective:
To expand highway
network including last link
to TEN T

#### Result indicator:

- Road accessibility index
- Target to increase value of index by 15%







# Example of a good result indicator (ERDF)

#### Specific Objective:

To increase the innovation of SMEs in the Southern region

#### Result indicator:

- The percentage of SMEs with in-house innovation activity
- Target to increase 5% points from current baseline of 25%.





### **Output indicator**

- The goods and services bought by the programme
- Must contribute to results
- Must be quantifiable and cumulative
- Set target, baseline zero
- Clear definitions





### Output indicator: setting targets

- Past investments;
- Recent procurements;
- Zero based budgeting;
- Unit costs;





### **Examples of output indicators**

- Number of enterprises receiving support
- Number of enterprises receiving grants
- Total length of new railway lines, of which TEN
- Additional population served by improved water supply

Contd...





# **Summary of challenges**

Developing good specific objectives

Appropriate result indicators, baselines and targets

Setting outputs and targets

