











Ministry for EU Affairs Technical Assistance for IPA II



# Module 5: Advanced Training on IPA Performance Monitoring System

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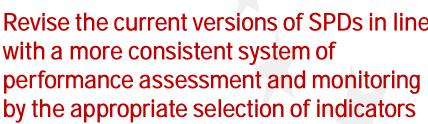
## Introduction



- why I'm here
- learning objectives
- workshop results
- entry tests

Revise the current versions of SPDs in line

Understand how to plan and programme preaccession assistance in a way that is suitably linked with the principles of performance monitoring















### Definitions



basic notions

specific terminology

new terms

**SECTOR** 

Intervention

RESULT

PLAN

**IPA** 

ASSESSMENT

**TARGET** 

**BASELINE** 

Action



**PROGRAMME** 



**INDICATOR** 

**EFFECTIVENESS** 

PROJECT

**Impact** 



**INPUT** 

MONITORING







**OUTPUT** 













# Case study



- SPDs in Turkey
- few examples
- good points
- weaknesses

#### **SPD JUDICIARY**

- One general objective
- <u>Seven</u> specific objectives
- Four actions
- <u>Twenty six</u> activities
- Activities are meant to achieve <u>seventy six</u> results
- Measured by <u>forty two</u> indicators
- For a indicative budget of 72.5M€

#### **SPD ENERGY**

- One general objective
- <u>Two</u> specific objectives
- Seven actions
- <u>Thirty two</u> activities
- Activities are meant to achieve <u>twelve</u> results
- Measured by <u>twenty</u> <u>eight</u> indicators
- For an indicative budget of <u>59.1M€</u>













# Case study



- SPDs in Turkey
- few examples
- good points
- weaknesses

#### SPD HOME AFFAIRS

- One general objective
- <u>Three</u> specific objectives
- <u>Three</u> actions
- <u>Twenty five</u> activities
- Activities are meant to achieve <u>twenty five</u> results
- Measured by <u>forty four</u> indicators
- For a indicative budget of 315.5M€

#### SPD AGRICULTURE

- One general objective
- One specific objective
- <u>Fifteen</u> actions
- One hundred thirty six activities
- Activities are meant to achieve <u>forty</u> results
- Measured by <u>twenty</u> five indicators
- For an indicative budget of <u>59.3M€</u>







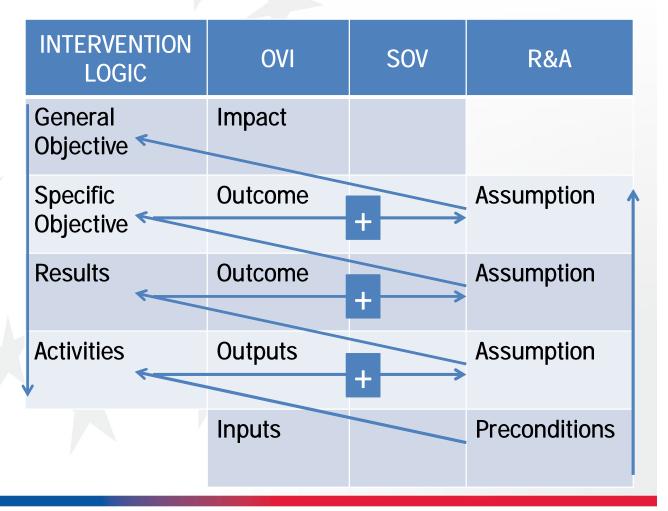




# Linking SPDs / ADs with M&E



- LFA
- Intervention logic
- OVI & SOV
- R&A













# Linking SPDs / ADs with M&E



- DG NEAR guidelines
- focus on effectiveness
- importance of performance
- measurability of achievements

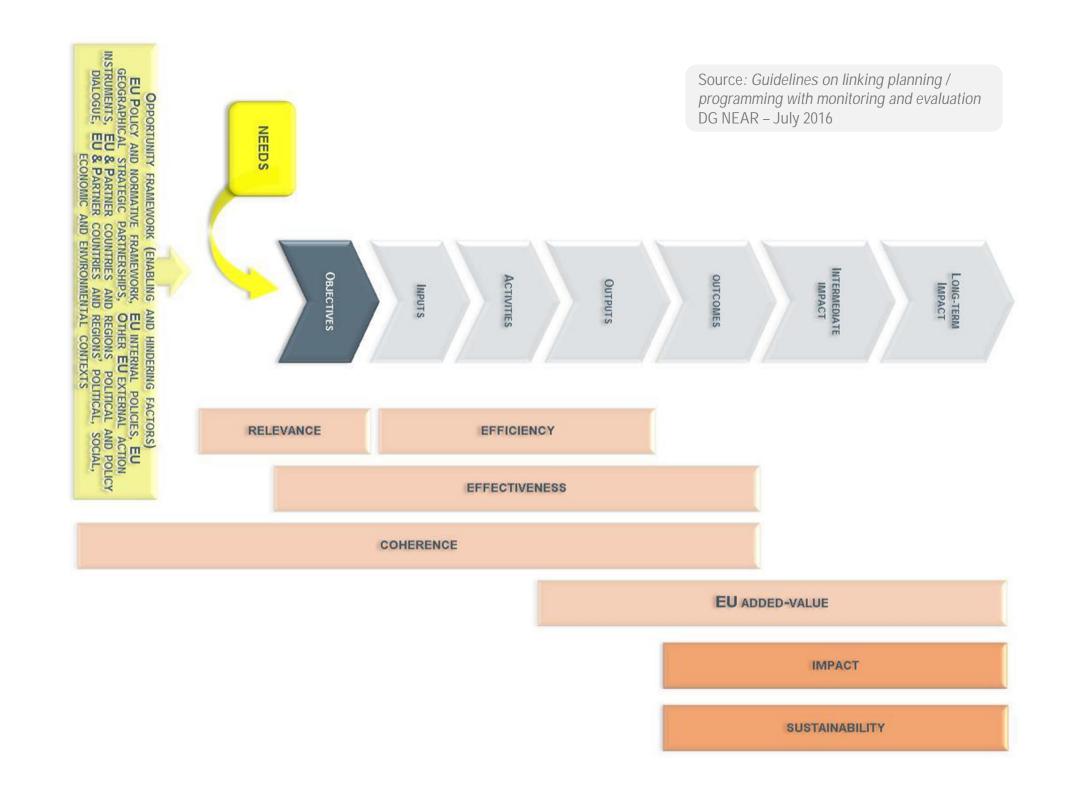
- 1. RELEVANCE
- 2. EFFICIENCY
- 3. EFFECTIVENESS
- 4. COHERENCE
- 5. EU ADDED VALUE
- 6. Impact
- 7. Sustainability

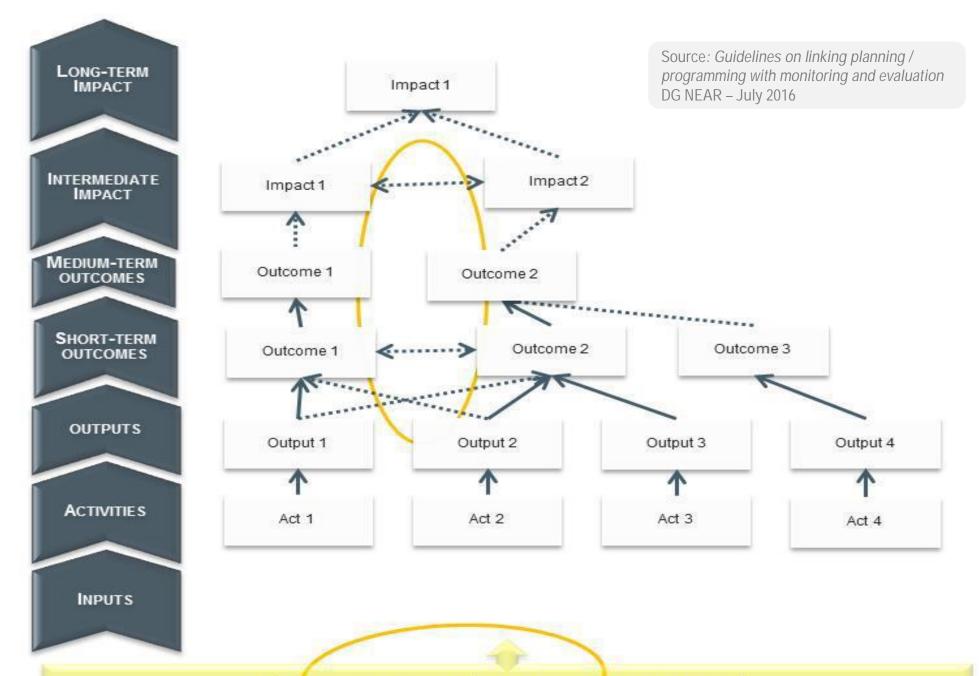




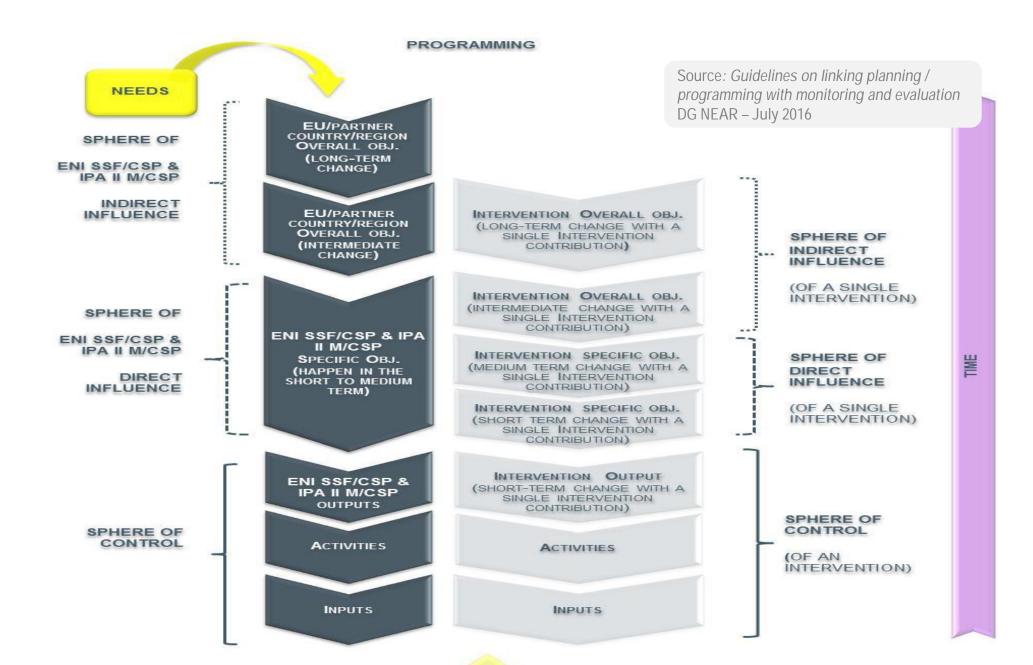








OPPORTUNITY FRAMEWORK (ENABLING AND HINDERING FACTORS)



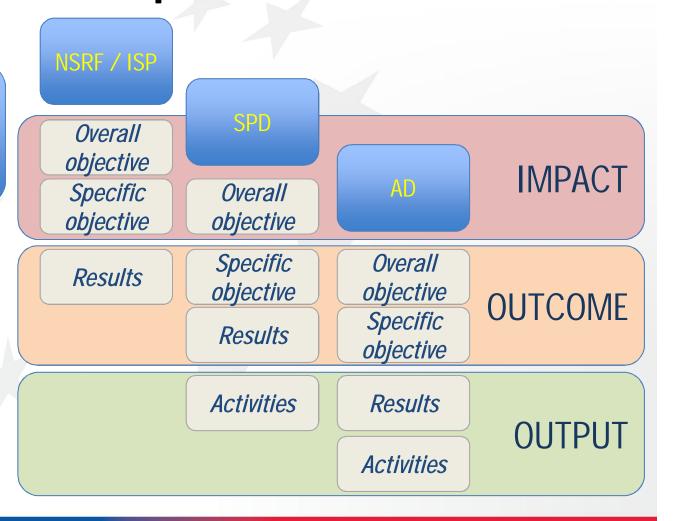
OPPORTUNITY FRAMEWORK (ENABLING AND HINDERING FACTORS))
CY AND NORMATIVE FRAMEWORK, EU INTERNAL POLICIES, EU GEOG

EU POLICY AND NORMATIVE FRAMEWORK, EU INTERNAL POLICIES, EU GEOGRAPHICAL STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIPS, OTHER EU EXTERNAL ACTION INSTRUMENTS, EU & PARTNER COUNTRIES AND REGIONS POLITICAL AND POLICY DIALOGUE, EU & PARTNER COUNTRIES AND REGIONS' POLITICAL, SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXTS





- Interlocking logics
- Intervention logic
- Theory of change
- Spheres of control

















Hints to where you ought to focus

#### Change

- Describe the expected change
- Who will benefit from it?
- How current equilibriums change?

#### Context

- Which groups are the beneficiaries?
- Who are the targeted groups?
- How will they react?

#### **Outcomes**

- Make sure that the outputs actually translate into the expected outcomes
- How long does it take to actually start benefiting from the outputs?
- Which is the sequence in which this happens?

#### Mechanisms

- Which organisations will have to conduct which activities?
- Which resources are needed?
- Which mechanisms operate to translate outputs into outcomes?













# Recap



- intro
- test
- example
- guidelines

The most controversial definition was ...
The most debated question of the test was ...
The main issue about SPDs is ...
The main novelty featured in the guidelines is ...











# Indicators



- Realistic
- Agreed
- Credible
- Easy to monitor
- Robust against manipulation

An indicator is a "quantitative or qualitative factor or variable that provides a simple and reliable means to measure achievement, to reflect the changes connected to an intervention, or to help assess the performance of an actor"

- Input indicators measure the resources and means provided by implementers
- Process indicators measure what happens during implementation and focus on the activities execution
- Output indicators show the degree of achievement of the direct products of an activity or set of activities
- Outcome indicators signal whether the short to mid-term desired changes are happening
- Impact/Context indicators signal to which extent the overall (mid and longterm) objectives have been achieved











# Indicators



- Specific
- Measurable
- Achievable
- Realistic
- Time bound

# An indicator system answers these questions:

- Which of the desired changes has materialised?
- How far are we from the target?
   The indicators system is focused on desired change

#### An indicator comprises:

- a title: the name of the indicator
- a definition: the unit of measure
- a baseline: the reference value at the start of the intervention
- a milestone: the path towards the final target
- a target: how much change is expected
- a reference period: to which baseline, milestones and target refer
- a source of verification
- a frequency by which it needs to be updated
- a body in charge of collecting the data











# **Indicators**



Sources of Verification

SURVEYS

COST

**INTERVIEWS** 

**STATISTICS** 

*REPORTS* 

RECORDS

**COMPLEXITY** 

Sources of verification should be assessed for their <u>accessibility</u>, <u>reliability</u> and <u>relevance</u>.

THERE IS A DIRECT RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE COMPLEXITY OF A S.o.V. AND ITS COST

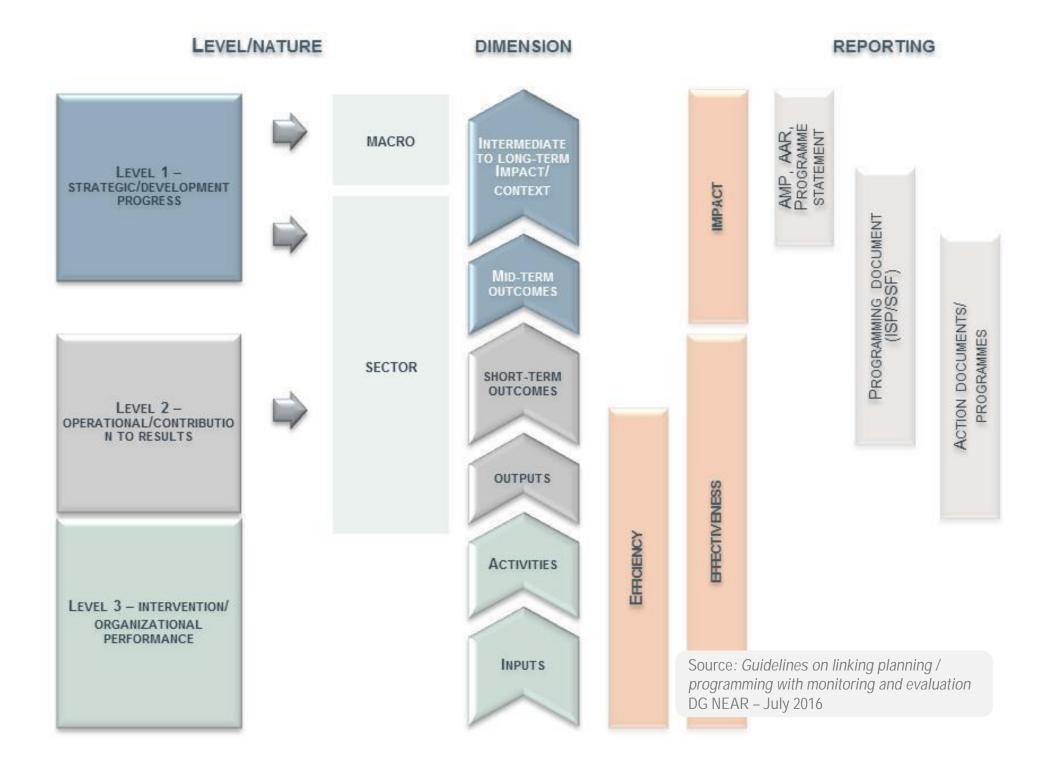
















- Start from the LFM
- Make sure to fix SMART objectives
- Mind to set RACER indicators

Reconstruction of the intervention logic

Identification / selection of indicators

Identify baseline values

Establish *targets* 

Validate indicators

Design data collection system





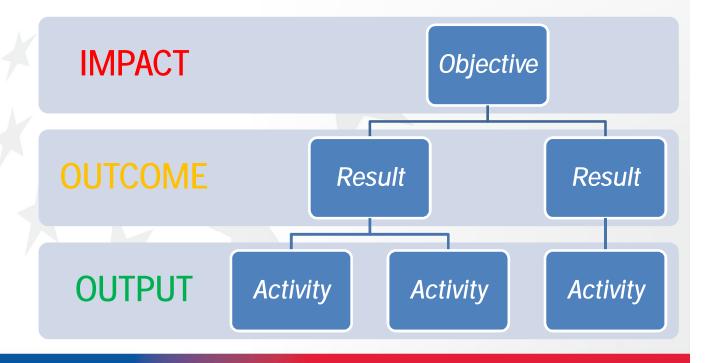








- who receives the benefits?
- who has the responsibility to act?
- where to look for the information?













# Conclusions



- group works
- interactions
- tests

- A. Did we manage to improve the SPDs?
- B. Did we select better indicators?
- C. Did we learn something?

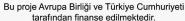
















# Hope this was useful ... Thanks!

"Performance monitoring: a focus on revising SPDs"

www.ipa2teknikdestek.com





