



TESIM

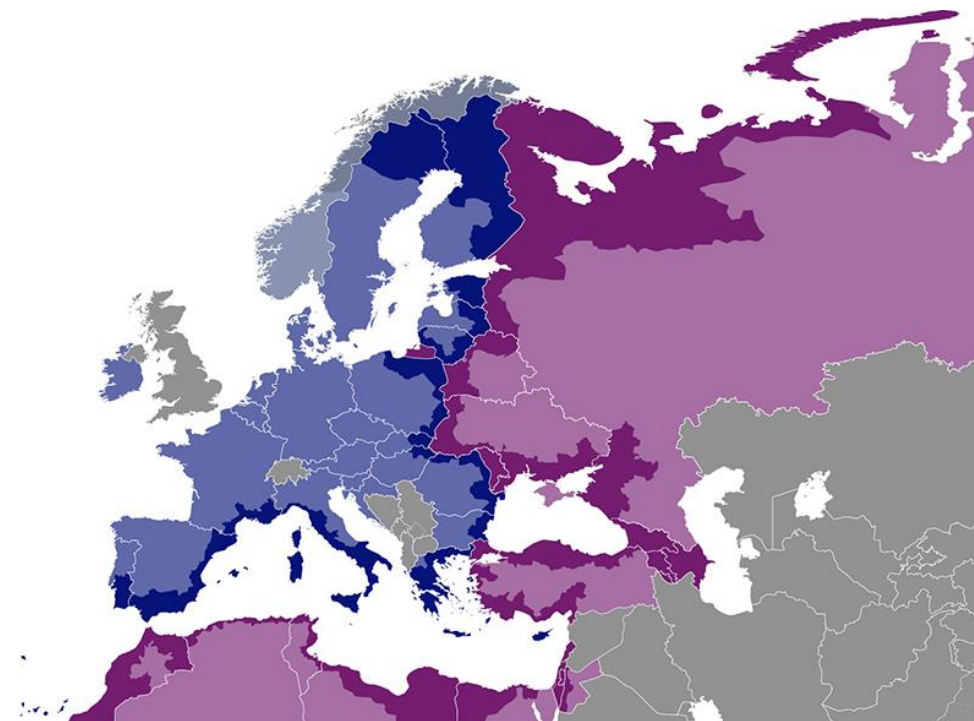
Technical support to the implementation
and management of ENI CBC programmes

ENI CBC Mediterranean Sea Basin Programme

Result based management and monitoring

Capitalisation projects: Training for Lead
Beneficiaries

Barcelona, Hotel Catalonia Eixample, 23 November 2021



A project funded by the European Union



Implemented by a consortium led by





**Why is result
based
management so
important?**



It bridges projects from a (successful)
selection to a (sound) project management



It reaffirms the intervention logic of the project and
it constantly recognizes priorities

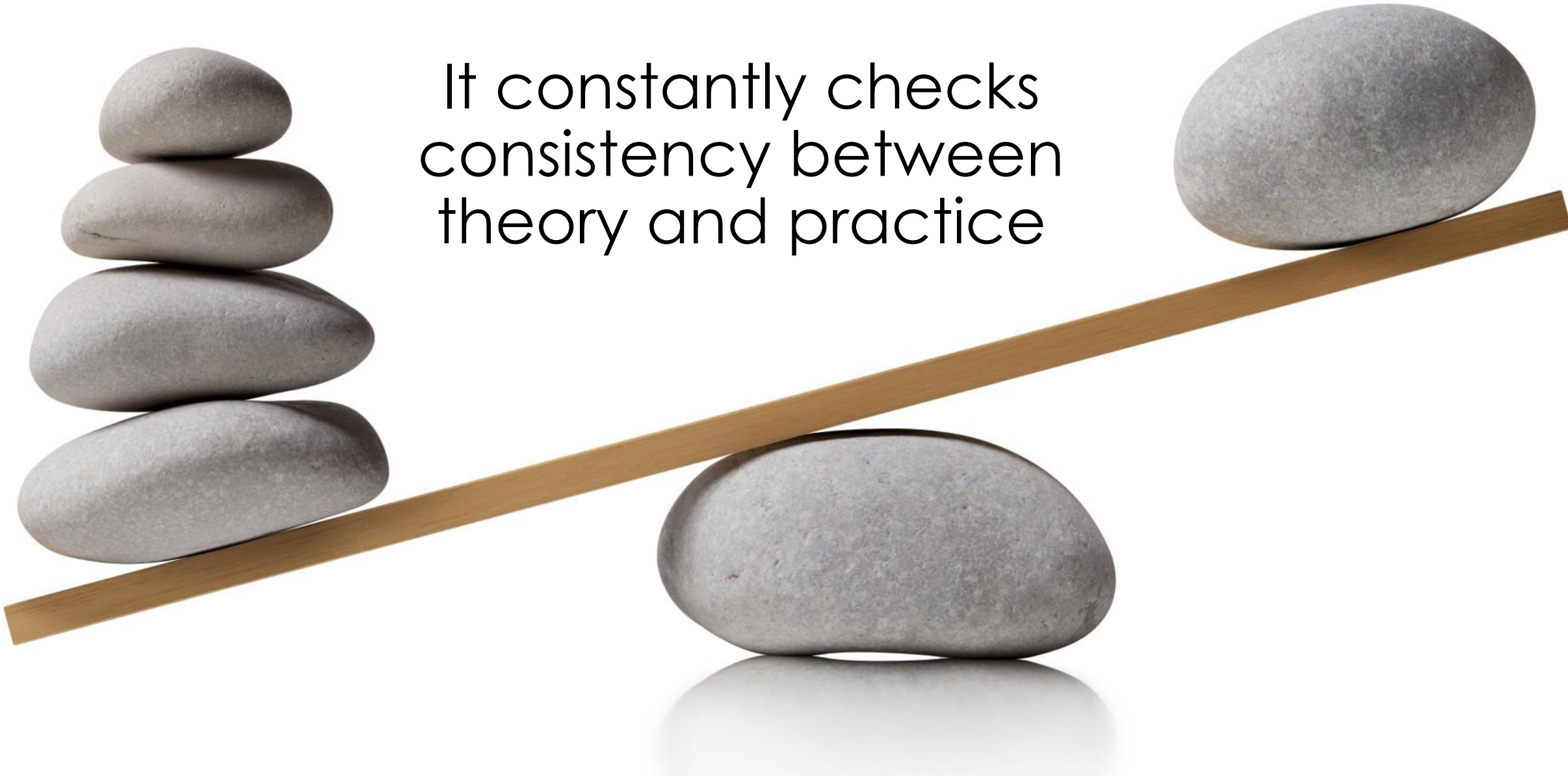


It enables a common
understanding



It increases accountability outside

It constantly checks
consistency between
theory and practice

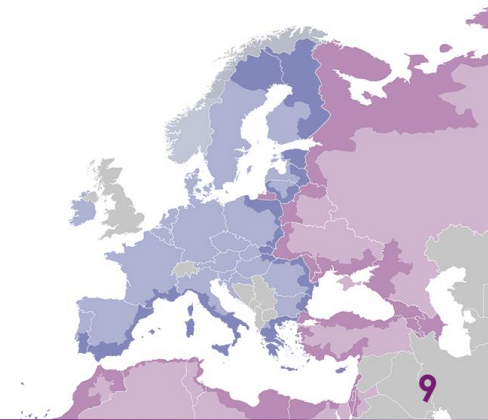
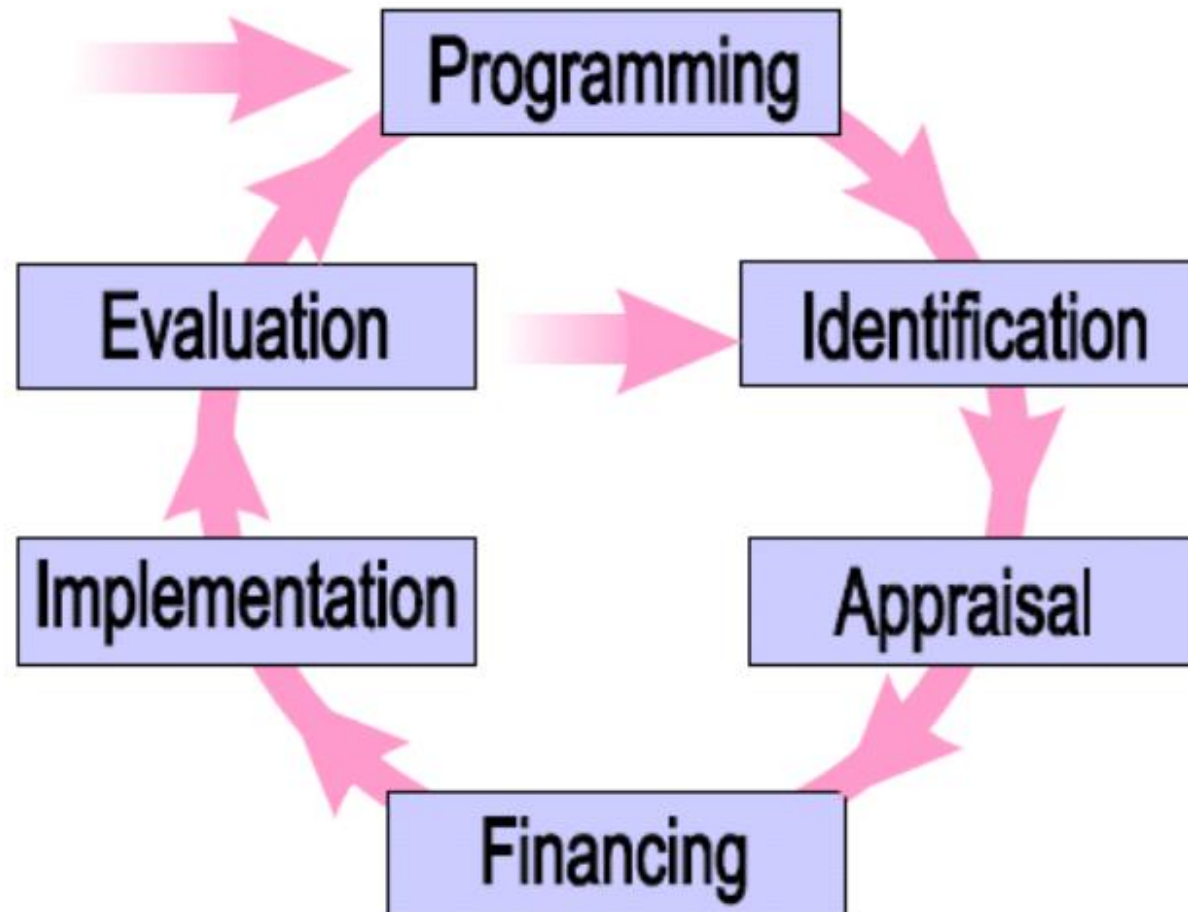




It ensures the link between
your project and
crossborder cooperation

A circle...

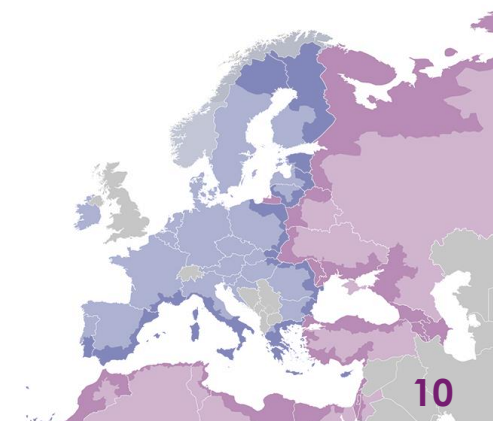
PROJECT CYCLE MANAGEMENT



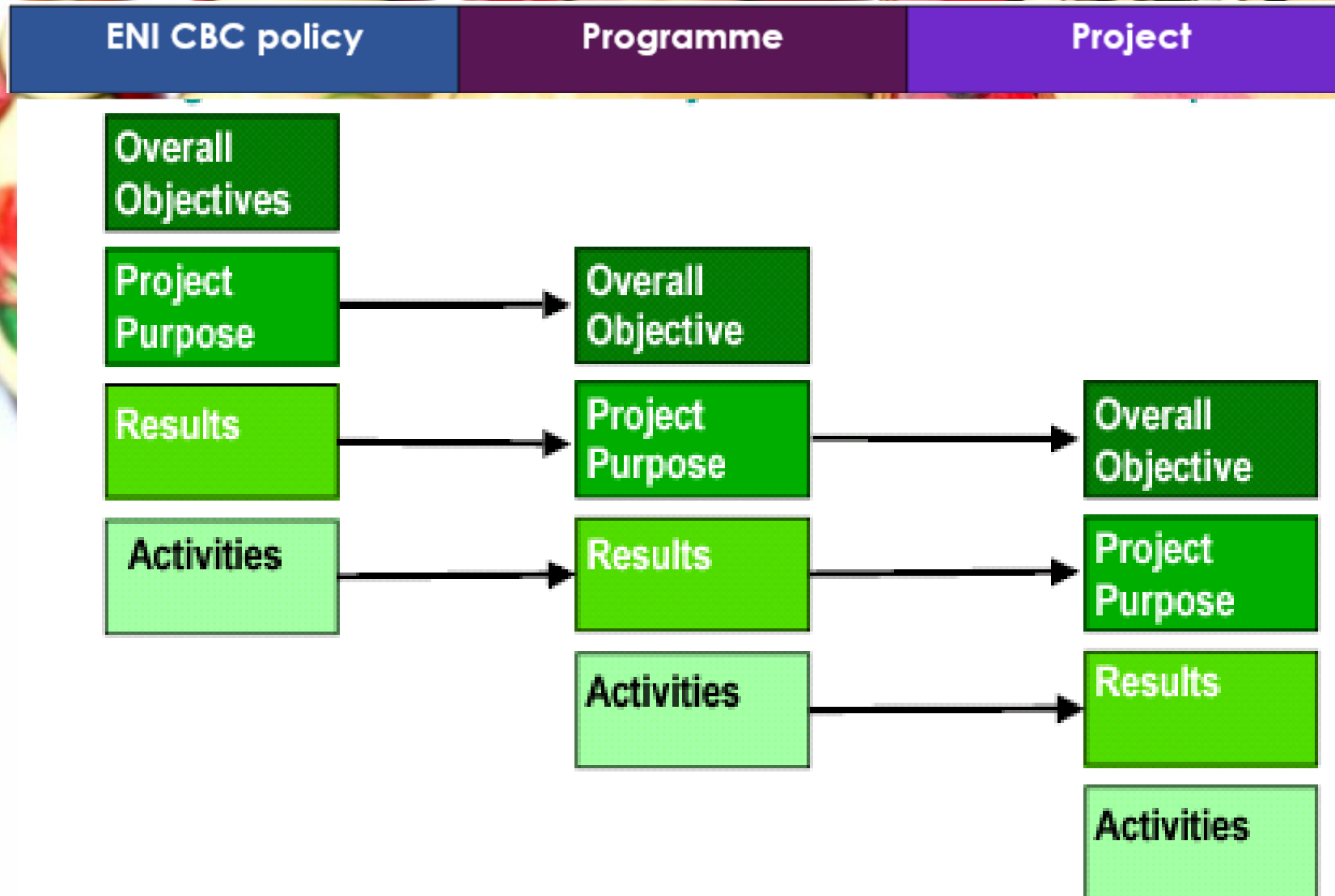
... and a square

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK MATRIX

	Intervention Logic	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Overall Objectives				
Specific objective				
Results				
Activities		Means	Cost	
				Pre-condi- tions



Interlocking logframes



Objectively
verifiable
Indicators



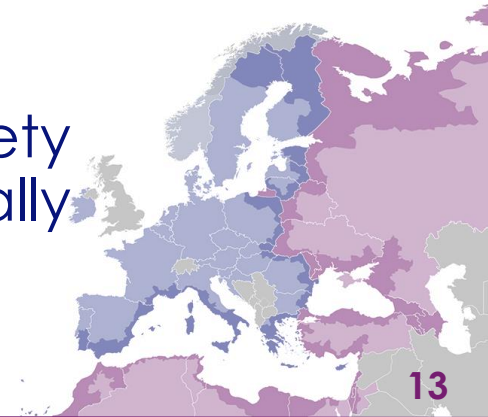
TESIM

Technical support to the implementation
and management of ENI CBC programmes



WHAT DO INDICATORS MEASURE?

- ❑ **Input** (e.g. money, persondays, resources)
- ❑ **Output:** the direct products of the project/ programme (e.g. number of people trained)
- ❑ **Result** (outcome): the short-term or medium-term effects of the outputs produced within the project / programme
- ❑ **Impact:** the long-term effects brought to a wider group of society to which the programme/ project have contributed (usually beyond the life time of the programme/ project)

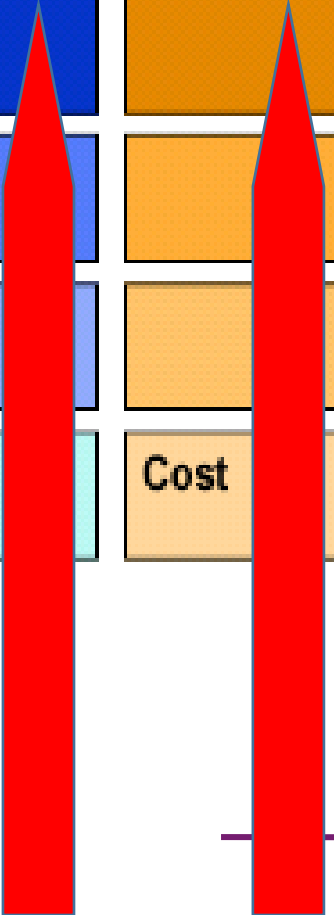


Indicators at project level

- Logframe's **second and third columns** contain information on the indicators and sources of their verification

- Project partners need to have a **joint understanding** on the outputs, results and impact

	Intervention Logic	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Overall Objectives				
Specific objective				
Results				
Activities		Means	Cost	
				Pre-conditions



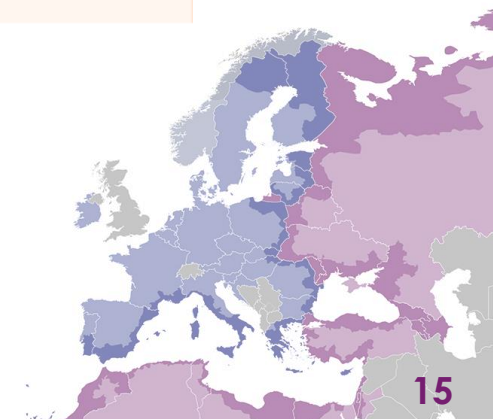
A reminder of a key Results Management tool

WHAT DO INDICATORS CONSIST OF?

- ❑ **Description** (what to measure?)
- ❑ **Measurement** unit (how to measure?)
- ❑ **Baseline** value (what was it in the beginning?)
- ❑ Actual **value** (what it is at a certain reference date during implementation?)
- ❑ **Target** value (what should it be by the end of the project/ programme?)
- ❑ **Timing** information (by when should targets, milestones be achieved?)
- ❑ **Source** of verification (where and how to get the data?)



NB: direct link with intervention logic!



EXAMPLES OF INDICATORS

Input: the number of person-days used

Input: the amount of funds spent per trainee

Output: nr of persons participating in environmental actions

Output: square metres of exhibition space renovated

Output: nr of additional ICT based tools developed supporting CBC

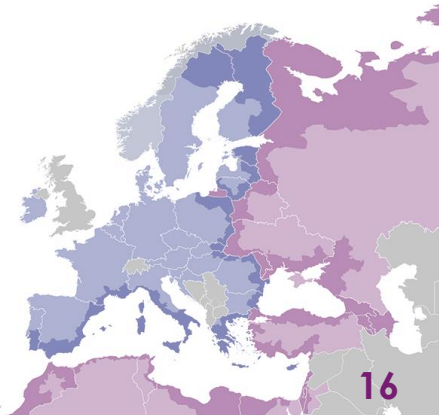
Result: number of visitors to sites of cross-border interest

Result: % of blue flag beaches in the area

Impact: income from tourism in municipalities involved

Impact: Number of reported cases of disease related to pathogens in water

Result: rating of availability of CB trade info (survey)



Monitoring & evaluation





TESIM

Technical support to the implementation and management of ENI CBC programmes

Relevance

Impact

Effectiveness

Efficiency

Overall
Objective

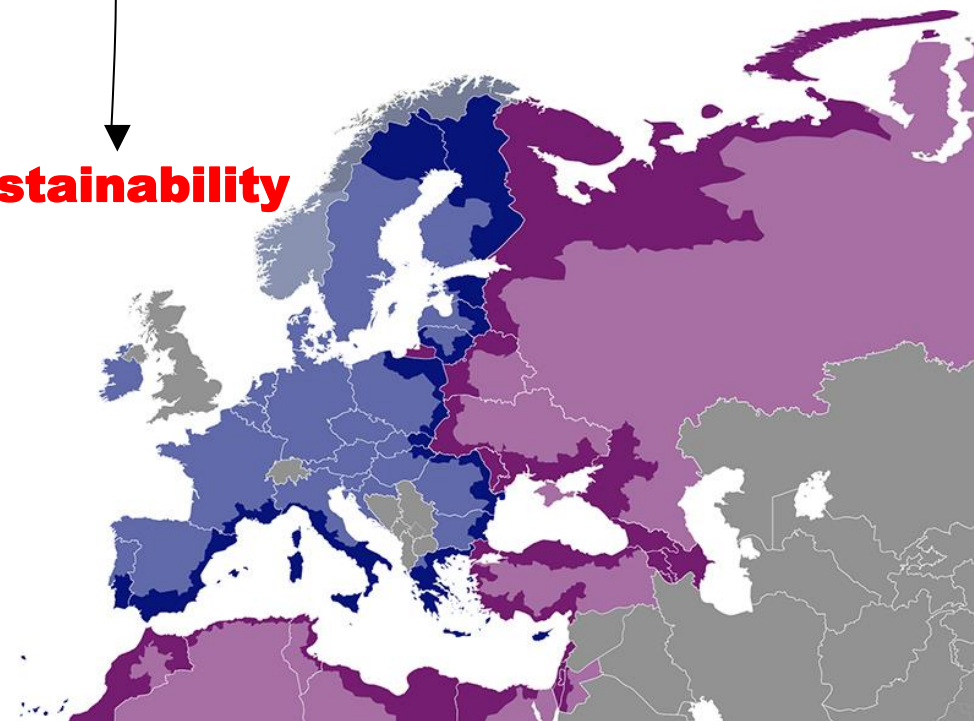
Project
Purpose

Results

Activities

The 5 main
parameters for
M&E

Sustainability



A project funded by the European Union



Implemented by a consortium led by



❑ **Monitoring** is critically following progress: are we still on track?

- ❖ How much have we spent (time, money, days)?
- ❖ Are activities implemented in time, any bottlenecks?
- ❖ Are all planned outputs delivered in time, at reasonable cost?
- ❖ Are we achieving (intermediate) results?

**On-going
Internal**

❑ **Result-oriented monitoring** is assessment of the performance: what has to be improved?

- ❖ What are successes and problems in the project implementation?
- ❖ Uses criteria (relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact, sustainability)
- ❖ Provides recommendations for project management
- ❖ Stresses risks and their effects on the project/programme

Annual

❑ **Evaluation** is analysis and judgment: should we change course?

- ❖ Before (ex ante), during (interim) and/or after (ex post) implementation
- ❖ Uses criteria (relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact, sustainability)
- ❖ Gives recommendations to improve planning or implementation
- ❖ Proper monitoring contributes to easier evaluation

**One-off
Usually
external**



Recognysing risks



TESIM

Technical support to the implementation
and management of ENI CBC programmes

Real life and
storytelling



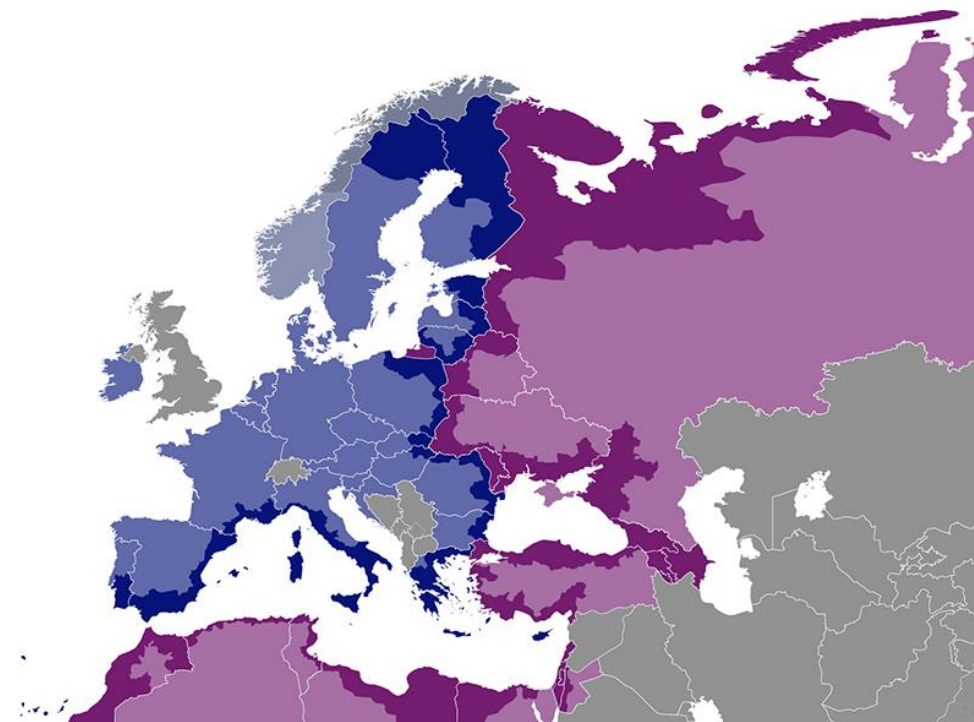
TESIM

Technical support to the implementation
and management of ENI CBC programmes

Thank you!

Rosario SAPIENZA, Senior Expert

rosario.sapienza@tesim-cbc.eu



A project funded by the European Union



Implemented by a consortium led by

