



Common Future Vision for the Polish-German interaction area 2030

Indicators and monitoring in territorial cooperation

Szczecin

24-25 June 2019 | Martyna Derszniak-Noirjean

Monitoring of territorial cooperation programmes

- ▶ Monitoring and indicators - why is it challenging and important for territorial cooperation?
- ▶ Relevance to the Polish-German interaction area
- ▶ Findings from the ESPON CBC TIA and the ESPON TEVI projects: Specificities and requirements of territorial cooperation programmes in terms of monitoring and indicators

ESPON CBC TIA

ESPON CBC TIA- ex post Cross Border Territorial Impact Assessment

Targeted Analysis: Stakeholders DE-NL, SE-NO, RO-BG, UK-IE, ES-PT CBC programmes, End: May 2019

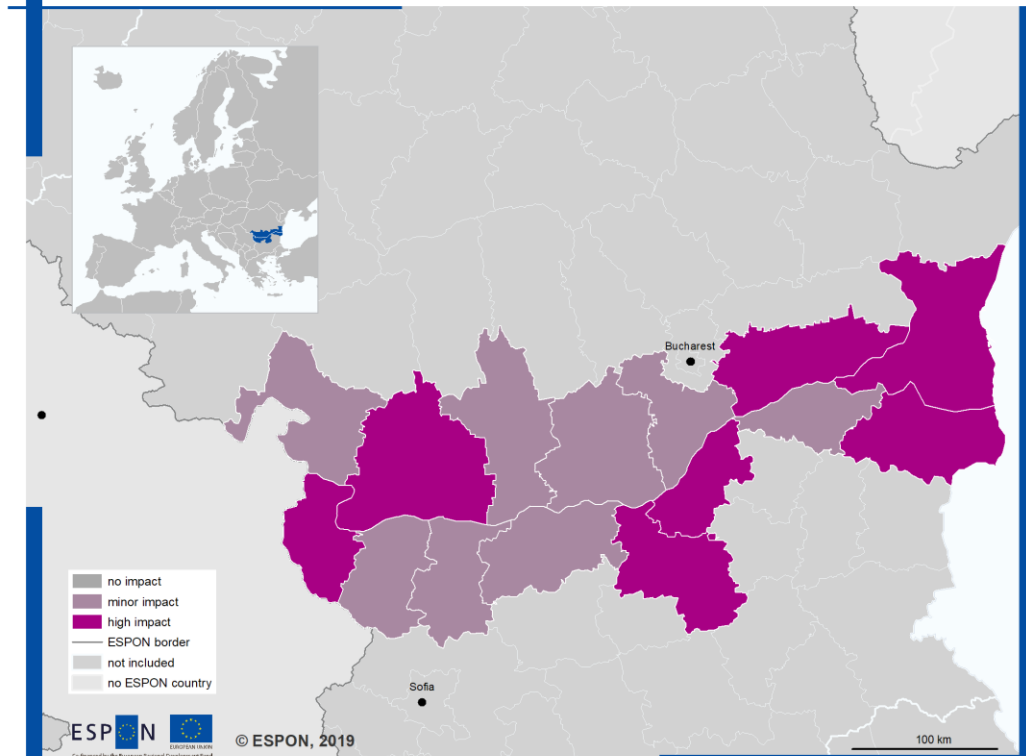
Major outcome:

- Methodology for an ex post CBC TIA including quantitative and qualitative methods of net impact assessment

ESPON CBC TIA- Examples of CBC TIA maps (slide added after the presentation)

Net impact for indicator “Population with access to joint employment initiatives”

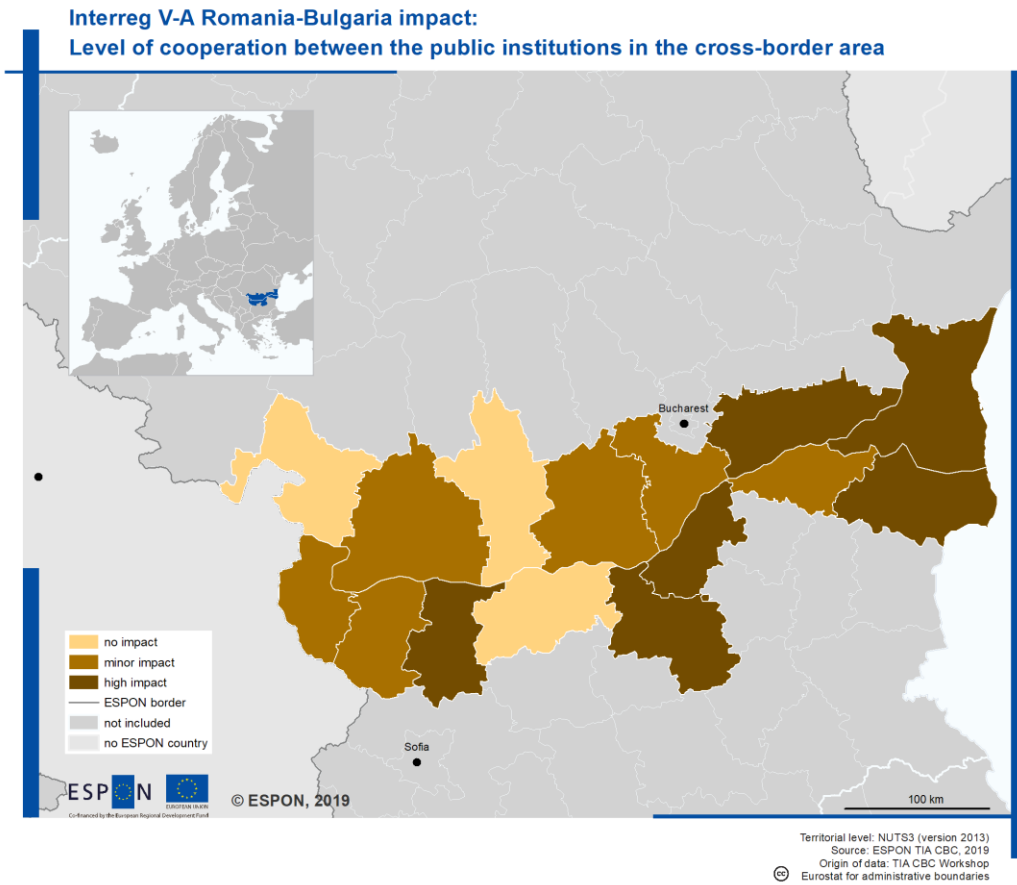
Interreg V-A Romania-Bulgaria impact:
Population with access to joint employment initiatives



Territorial level: NUTS3 (version 2013)
Source: ESPON TIA CBC, 2019
Origin of data: TIA CBC Workshop
© Eurostat for administrative boundaries

ESPON CBC TIA- Examples of CBC TIA maps (slide added after the presentation)

Net impact for indicator “Level of cooperation between the public institutions in the cross-border area”



ESPON TEVI

ESPON TEVI - Territorial Evidence Support for European Territorial Cooperation Programmes

Targeted Evidence Support, End: August 2018

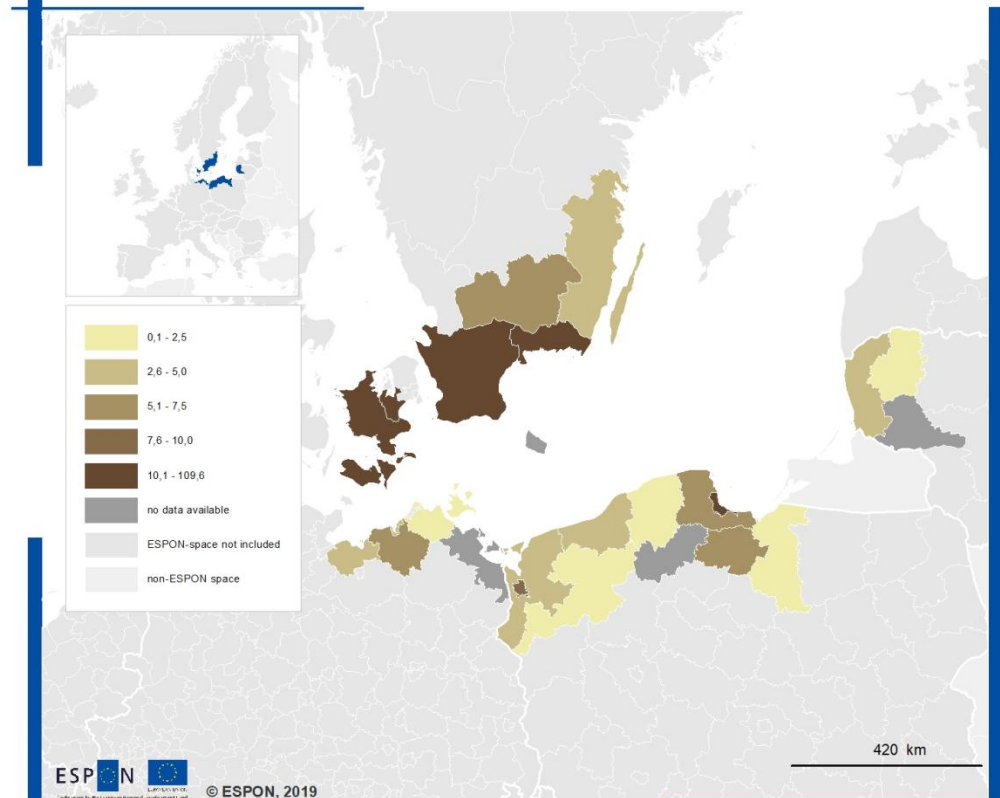
Major outcomes:

- Criteria for assessing and producing result indicators and guidance for programme bodies – Best Practice User Guidelines
- Synthetic Indicators which help measure multiple impacts of interventions, built by combining single indicators and assigning them weights
- TEVI Interface which visualises Synthetic Indicators

ESPON TEVI- Examples of Synthetic Indicators (slide added after the presentation)

- Patents
- patent application + trade-mark applications
- Example Programme: South Baltic

Synthetic indicator: patent application in the relevant sectors + trade-mark applications in the relevant sectors

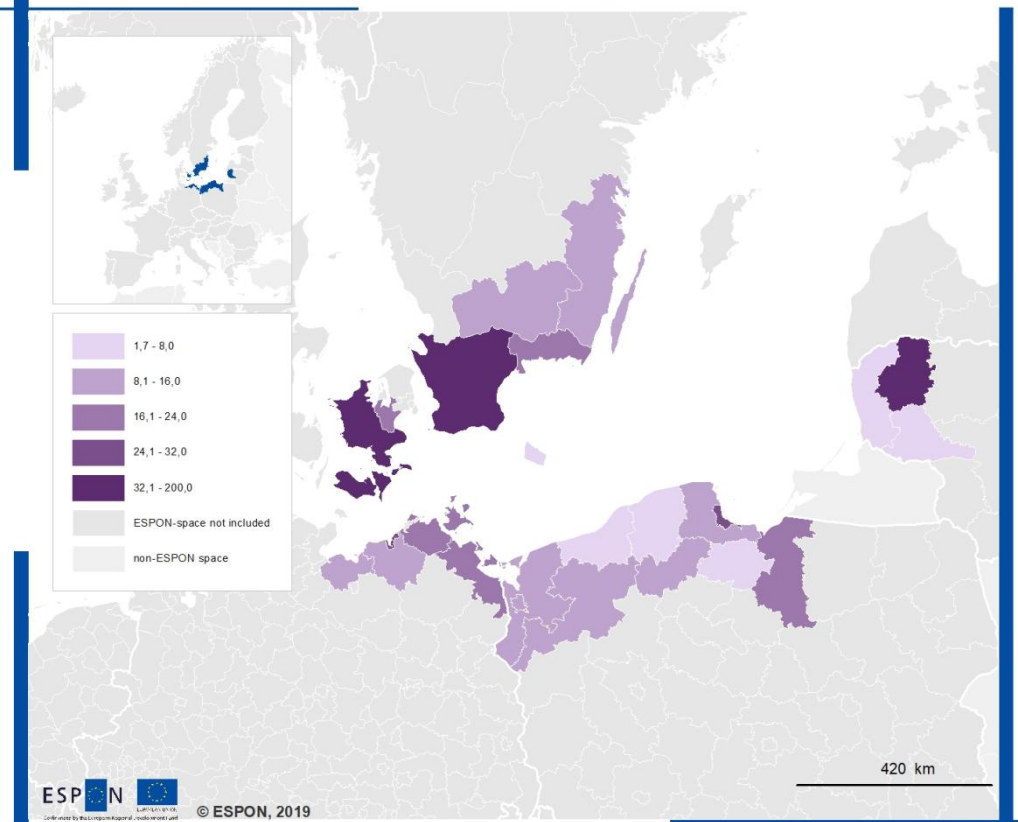


Regional level: NUTS3 (version 2013)
 Source: ESPON TEVI, 2019
 Origin of data: EUROSTAT, Polimi, ÖIR

ESPON TEVI- Examples of Synthetic Indicators (slide added after the presentation)

- Gross Value Added
- GVA (skill-intensive activities) + employment in skills-intensive activities per NUTS 3
- Example Programme: South Baltic

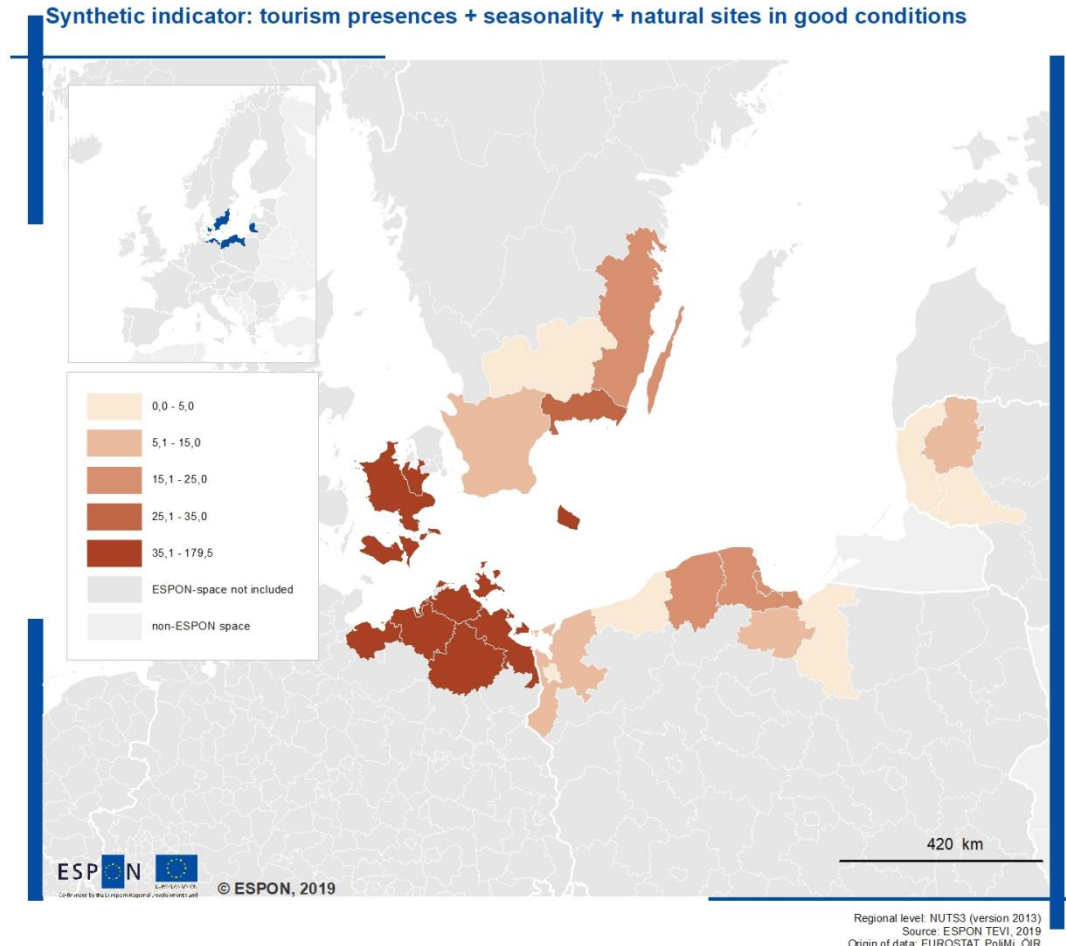
Synthetic indicator: number of start-up + people employed in knowledge intensive enterprises + VA of knowledge intensive enterprises + Framework programs participation



Regional level: NUTS3 (version 2013)
 Source: ESPON TEVI, 2019
 Origin of data: EUROSTAT, PoIM, ÖIR

ESPON TEVI- Examples of Synthetic Indicators (slide added after the presentation)

- Sustainable Tourism
- Overnight stays+ seasonality + Natura 2000 sites
- Example Programme: South Baltic



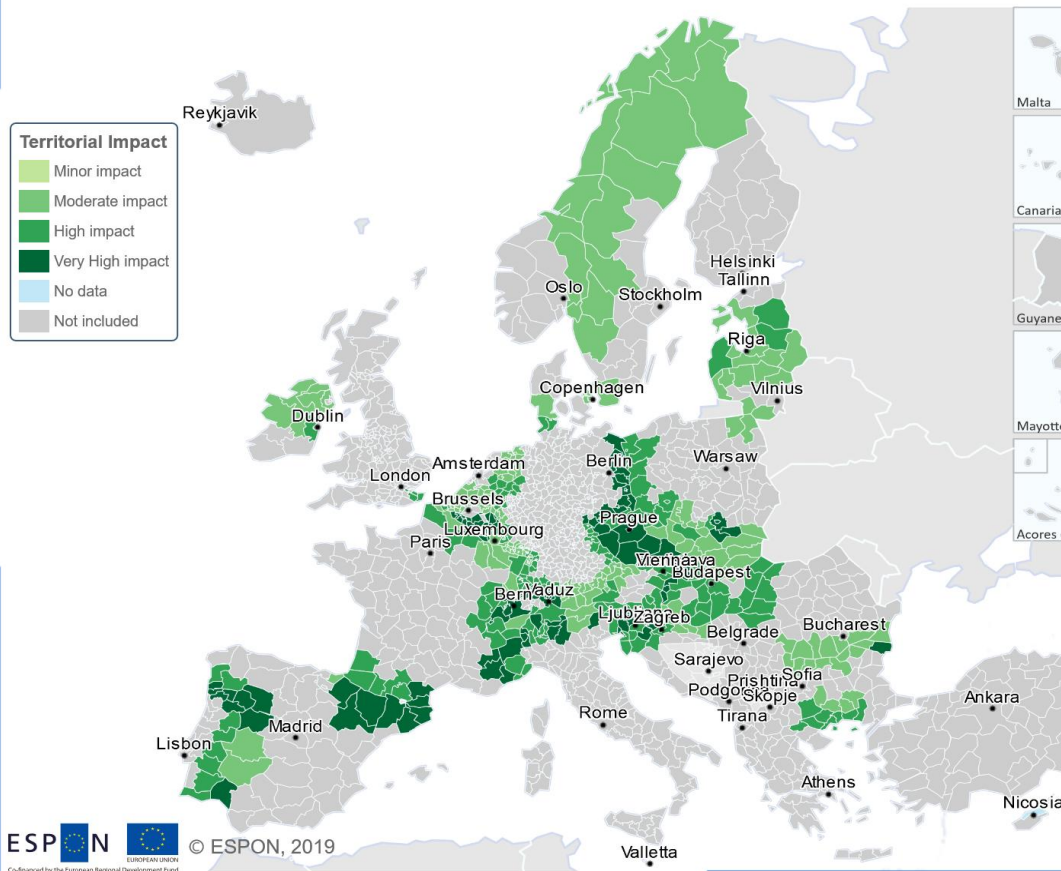
ESPON TIA Tool (slide added after the presentation)

- Territorial Impact Assessment Web-tool
- Helps assess territorial impact of a planned intervention
- Combines data and indicators with expert judgement in a workshop setting, moderated by experts
- New TIA Tool has three modules (general, cross-border and urban), involves different regional typologies and normalization methods
- Produces maps which present the potential impact territorially as well as graphs and charts

ESPON TIA Tool (slide added after the presentation)

CB difference: Quality and accountability of government services

Example of a TIA map produced in ESPON TIA Tool, in the cross-border module, which is one of three modules available (other two are general TIA, covering the whole EU and urban TIA covering cities)



ESPON © ESPON, 2019
Co-financed by the European Regional Development Fund

Set of regions selected: All Regions
Typology: All regions
Normalization method: Z(10-90)
Expert voting: Strong positive effect

Spatial Resolution of Data: NUTS2
Source: DG Regio RCI 2016 on University of Gothenburg, European Quality of Institutions Index, OIR calculation
CC - UMS RIATE for administrative boundaries

Challenges of territorial cooperation programmes

Common barriers between neighbouring regions hindering cooperation

- Administrative barriers
- Socioeconomic differences
- Linguistic barriers
- Geographic barriers

Border areas in total are home to 37,5% of the EU population

Territorial cooperation programmes receive comparably little funding (~5% of the ERDF and ~2% of all ESI-funds)

Territorial cooperation programmes usually have a low number of beneficiaries due to small financial sizes

Some basic statistics ...

Adopted ERDF-funded programmes, by end of January 2014:

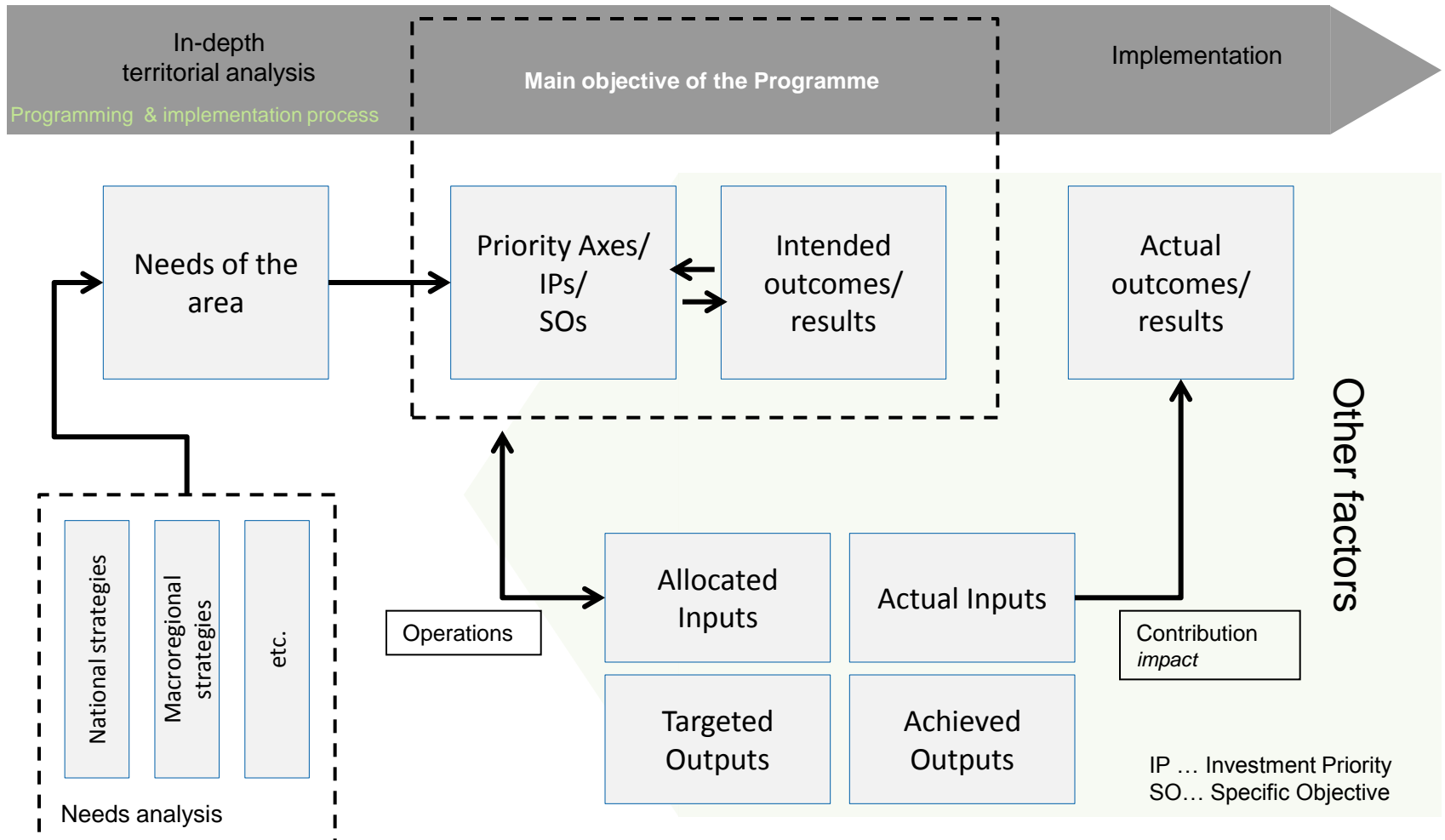
152 programmes

- ▶ Average number of priority axes: 7 [min.: 1, max.: 16]
- ▶ Average number of investment priorities used: 13 [min.: 0, max.: 40]
- ▶ Average number of corresponding specific objectives: 19 [min.: 1, max.: 72]
- ▶ Average number of result indicators: 24 [min.: 2, max.: 123]
- ▶ Average number of output indicators: 38 [min.: 5, max.: 163]

Common principles

- ▶ “The starting point in designing any public intervention is to identify a problem to be addressed” (“Monitoring and Evaluation of European Cohesion Policy– European Regional Development Fund and Cohesion Fund - Concepts and Recommendations”, Guidance document, European Commission Directorate –General Regional Policy)
- ▶ “Theory of Change” produce a narrative of how the change envisaged will take effect → **intervention logic** to help appropriately establish the needs, objectives and indicators
- ▶ The “need-driven” approach as overarching principle– with “**need**” being defined as observable significant difference between the status quo and a situation as it should be (need is then the gap in results) – see Kaufman – World Bank
- ▶ Consequently, appropriate specification of objectives

The importance of the intervention logic



What is a need ?

Type of needs	Relation to the status quo...	Conntection to SWOT
Need to stabilise situations		Maintaining or the strengths ial

Then anything can be a need!
 We “need” a very sophisticated ICT system, because... we don’t have one. A gap!
 Clear this confusion between means and end by asking: what do you need it for? How does it relate to well-being? This is what makes a result relevant!

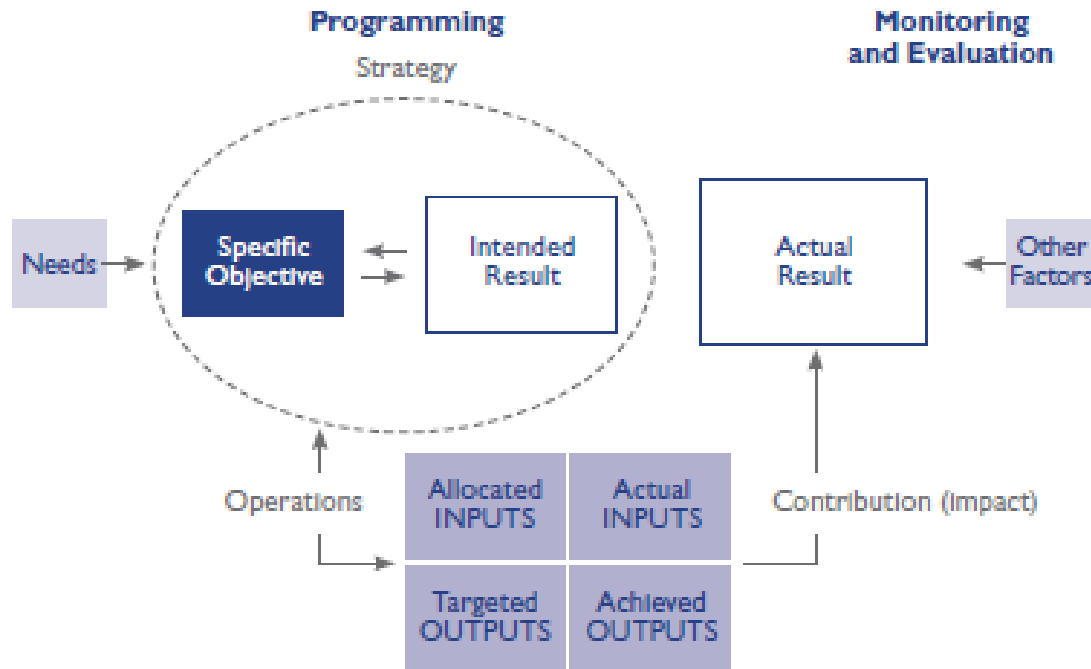
What is an **objective**?

- ▶ Objectives should reflect and address identified needs
- ▶ Objectives should be specific
- ▶ Objectives should be appropriate to territorial cooperation
- ▶ Objectives should be appropriate to the form of cooperation

Form and intensity of territorial cooperation

Form of cooperation	Intensity
0. No cooperation	Low
1. Information sharing	
2. Exchange of good practices	Medium
3. Learning	
4. Coordination of actions	
5. Sharing markets – adding variety	High
6. Synergies in the present state of the organization	
7. Reaching critical mass – common organization	

What is a result?



Monitoring and evaluation of European Cohesion Policy – ERDF and Cohesion Fund –concepts and recommendations, November 2011

DG REGIO guidance states: “needs feed into the identification of the intended result as a measure of the specific objective, which is defined as the specific dimension of well-being and progress for people that motivates policy action (i.e. what is intended to be changed, with the contribution of the intervention).”

INPUT – OUTPUT – RESULT with impact “NET” result (excluding change that would have occurred anyway)

Indicators in the intervention logic

In the **intervention logic context** this means:

- ▶ The indicators have to establish a cause-effect chain **from the need** identified in the territory over the policy **intervention** (Input) to the **direct consequence** of policy (Output) through the **immediate effects** with reference to the direct addressees (Direct Result) to the **indirect effects** of the policy intervention on the objectives (as reflecting the needs) (Results)

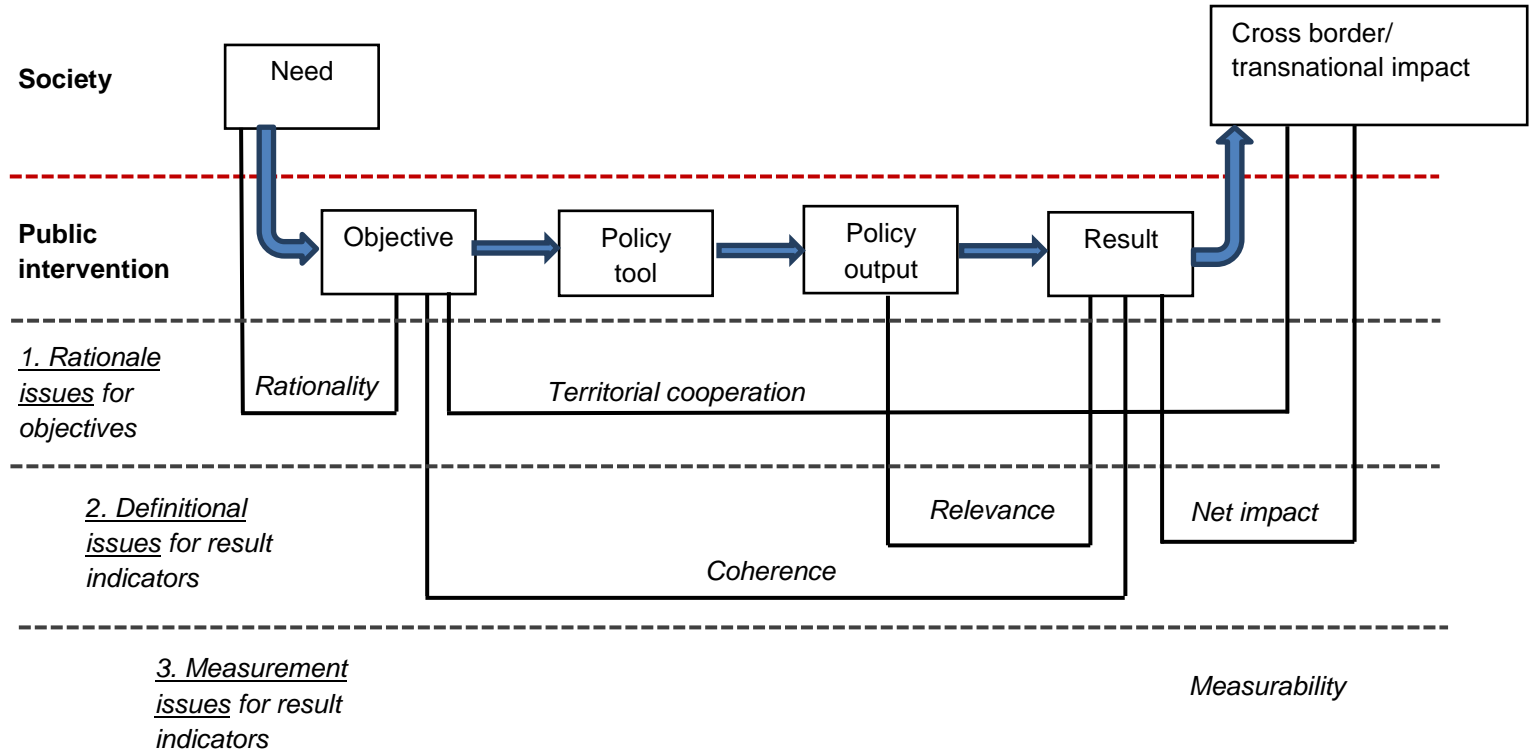
In the **territorial context** that means:

- ▶ The indicators have to establish the **territorial effects** of policy in the programming area (results) depicting the range of objectives (explicit & implicit) of the programme

Quality of result indicators

- ▶ Territorial cooperation dimension of ETC indicators means the following: result indicators should be able to **capture the effects of territorial cooperation** which undertake interventions that can be achieved specifically through territorial cooperation.
- ▶ Result indicators need to be **coherent** with the intervention targets, i.e. there needs to be close alignment between the objectives of the intervention and what the indicator measures.
- ▶ Result indicators need to be **relevant**: the indicator has to capture the result of the intervention, as opposed to the output.
- ▶ Result indicators need to **capture the net effect of the programme** actions on the defined targets, and the result needs to be free from, and unbiased with respect to, other on-going actions and processes.
- ▶ Selected result indicators should be **measured** in an objective way, consistent over time, comparable, and easily obtainable.

Quality of result indicators



Different types of indicators

- ▶ Quantitative Indicators (depicting territorial conditions with a quantitative denominator)
- ▶ Qualitative Indicators
- ▶ Synthetic Indicators (adding up a sub-set of indicators – weighting of components – „attractiveness of regions“)
- ▶ Compound Indicators (aggregating different sub-sets of indicators by computation – „sensitivity“, „vulnerability“ etc.)

Regular production of qualitative (and quantitative) data

- ▶ Quality of cross- border institutions
- ▶ Cross border awareness of citizens, companies
- ▶ Cross border movements
- ▶ Labour market, housing, education, shopping, tourism, joint innovation projects, cultural exchange, etc.

Principles for collecting indicator data

- ▶ Reflection on data sources and data availability during development of monitoring system
- ▶ Cooperation with and between statistical offices
- ▶ Consultation and involvement of representatives from statistical offices into implementation and monitoring of the vision



Additional information

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