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for the Centrally Managed Thematic Projects

Service Contract for a Monitoring System of the
Implementation of Projects and
Programmes of External Co-operation Financed by the
European Community

Lot 5: Centrally Managed Thematic Projects

***Synthesis Report for the
Non-state actors and local
authorities in development
Sections***

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Executive Summary

This Synthesis Report presents the main cross-cutting findings drawn from the monitoring of fifty seven (57) projects and re-monitoring of three (3) projects which are being (or have been) implemented under the Thematic Programme “Non-state actors and local authorities in development” and the ancient “Co-financing with European Development NGOs” worldwide.

Background and intervention logic of the Programme

The current Thematic Programme “Non State Actors and Local Authorities in Development” aims at encouraging NSAs and LAs, originating from the EU and partner countries, to become involved in development issues.

The primary objective of this Programme is the eradication of poverty in the context of sustainable development, including pursuit of the Millennium Development goals (MDG) and other internationally agreed goals. More specifically, the Programme promotes participatory approaches through capacity building and support to "own" initiatives from NSAs and LAs originating from the EU and partner countries. The Specific Objectives of the Programme are:

Objective 1: Promote an inclusive and empowered society in partner countries to facilitate non-state actors and local authorities participation in poverty reduction and sustainable development strategies

Objective 2: Awareness raising and development education in the EU and acceding countries for development issues

Objective 3: Coordination and communication of NSA and local authority networks in the EU and acceding countries

Overview of the monitored projects

The portfolio of EC Centrally Managed Thematic Projects consists of various projects which can be divided into two broad categories, (a) Single country and (b) Multi country. The terms single country and multi country have been introduced by the ROM CMTF Team in order to facilitate the monitoring of the projects in full alignment with the ROM methodology for Regional Programmes. These terms have been adopted by the ROM Development and Coordination Unit (AIDCO/E5) and are now widely used even in the standard MR templates for CRIS encoding. Four (4) single country and fifty three (53) multi country thematic projects under the “Non State Actors and Local Authorities in Development” and the “Co-financing with European Development NGOs” were monitored while twenty three (23) of them cover more than one region (trans-regional). Moreover, ROM distinguishes three types of Regional Programmes (RP) based on their intervention logic, (a) the exclusively regional RP, the OO and the PP of which are exclusively regional, without activities at national level (category A) or with activities at national level (category B), (b) the Hybrid RP (category C) with autonomous national components and (c) the Pseudo RP (category D) without regional dimensions. According to this typology, fifty three (53) projects belong to Category B or C while the four single-country projects in Category D. With respect to the ROM methodology and without compromising the results of the ROM exercise, the ROM CMTF Team in close consultation with the relevant Task Managers and the ROM Task Manager, proceeded in sampling the countries to be visited per project. In total, 144 visits took place (including three re-monitoring visits), averaging 2,45 countries per project. Furthermore, one (1) project was monitored ex-post, focusing on the real impact on the target groups and the wide environment and the sustainability of the project services.

Performance of the monitored Projects

The monitored projects performed well (overall average performance is 2.91/4.00), with the 4 ONG-PVD projects to perform higher (3.05/4.00). The majority of the projects performed well or very well (86%) and 12% of the projects performed with problems and need to be improved. Only one project appeared with major difficulties. The following are considered as successes:

- C-131660, Climate Change and Poverty Reduction: Building Awareness and Promoting Action (average performance 3.76).

- C-131278, Vers un développement pour tous : campagne d'actions pour mobiliser des relais de la société civile en faveur de l'intégration et de la participation des personnes handicapées dans les dynamiques de la coopération internationale au développement (average performance 3.47).
- C-136611, Euro-Chantiers : «Création de programmes d'éducation au développement» (average performance 3.33).

On the other hand the following projects are considered as the least successful ones:

- C-153791, European Citizens working for the global development agenda
- C-131544, Spotlight on the Marginalized
- C-202044, From needs to rights: promoting more effective development policies in Europe

The monitored projects have performed very well in the criterion of Relevance and Quality of Design (2.9/4.0). No project scored D in this criterion. The projects perform well in Efficiency as well (2.91/4.00); only one project had scored "D", while 50 out of the 57 projects had good scores (A or B). The lower performance among the 5 criteria can be observed in Effectiveness, although the projects perform well in this criterion in general terms (72% of the projects have good scores, A or B). As in the design, no project has scored D in this criterion. Forty five (45) out of the 57 projects (79%) have scored A or B as regards Impact Prospects. Finally, Sustainability enjoys the best scores among the 5 ROM criteria (2.95/4.00). Fifty one (51) out of the 57 projects (89%) have a good score (A or B) in this criterion, while there is no project with score D.

Analysing the performance over time, no substantial differences are observed among the years. The projects perform well regardless of the Programme or the Decision Year. The performance is more related to the timing of the ROM exercise. Projects that were monitored close to their end had better scores compared to the projects which were monitored early in their life.

Regarding the analysis per Region, it is interesting to compare the performance in the old and the new EU Member States (MSs). It is worth mentioning that the projects perform better in the old EU MSs (overall scores 2.94 and 2.70 respectively), while a noteworthy gap can be observed in the country components (3.01 and 2.67 respectively). The partners from the old EU MSs are well known international organisations with many years of experience in the field. Either leaders or partners, they perform well, providing technical expertise to their counterparts. On the contrary, the new EU MSs development cooperation organisations have been recently established with limited or no experience in managing or being part of multi-country projects.

Recommendations

Taking into consideration the recommendations made by the monitors and the progress of the monitored projects per ROM criterion, the following points are presented for the consideration of the relevant EC Services:

1. The official reporting requirements call for yearly update on the progress of the activities together with an update of the Action Plan (or work plan) and the budget. It would be advisable if the requirements include also an update on the logframe in order its quality be improved and it can be used as a management tool. The technical deficiencies in the projects logframes are closely linked to the lack of knowledge of many organisations in constructing a complete matrix. It is advisable that more instructions or even training is provided to the potential contractors on the logic behind LFA. This is more relevant to the OVIs at Results and PP level. As mentioned in the previous paragraph, the projects do not set appropriate indicators to measure and follow-up on the achieved results of their interventions, in particular of the public awareness raising Actions.

2. The active involvement of the EC Representation Offices in the Countries of interventions (basically the new EU MSs) could facilitate the projects in establishing and developing a sustainable and effective relationship with the local decision makers. The EC Representation Offices could form the bridge and bring together the two sides, enabling a smooth communication channel.

3. EU visibility is a key issue addressed also by the monitoring exercise in the relevant ROM outputs. In addition to the current EU visibility rules, clear rules should be formulated for cases where EC visibility should not be applied (e.g. actions of civil disobedience regularly undertaken by the NGOs).

4. Fostering the contact and synergies between similar projects could enhance the effectiveness and widen the impact of each project and of the Programme as a whole. Meetings gathering representatives from all the implementing parties which participate in projects under the same Decisions are suggested. This kind of events can initiate synergies and confirm the commitment of the EC to support the EU NSAs and LAs. In these meetings, the participation of the international NGO coordination platforms would be very useful.

5. It is advisable that future CfP are accompanied by a grants Management Support Unit (MSU) service contract which could be launched early in the implementation of the projects of the CfP in order to establish the necessary activity-oriented monitoring tools (guidelines, reporting templates, web-based repository document system etc.). Furthermore, the MSU will ensure higher EC visibility, by creating common logos and brochures. At the MSU kick-off, a workshop could be organised, bringing together the EC services and the projects in order to decide on the requirements, strategy and expectations. The commitment of the beneficiaries to cooperate with the MSU can be ensured through the appropriate provisions in their contracts.

6. Study the possibility of including, in future Guidelines for Applicants, a requirement –or suggestion– for old MS organisations to deliver training and capacity building on design and formulation of project proposals to ensure the systematic transfer of knowledge from old to new MSs NSAs and LAs.

1. INTRODUCTION

In the Technical Annex of the ROM CMTP contract, the Contractor proposed to elaborate and submit to the EC Synthesis Reports on the main CMTP Sections. The role of these Synthesis Reports is to present briefly the intervention logic of the related Programme(s), the implemented monitoring visits to the projects, the monitoring results and their analysis, special issues, presentation of a success story and of overall conclusions and recommendations. Experience from the past has shown that the Synthesis Reports, due to their consolidated content, were very welcome by the EC Services.

The Results-Oriented Monitoring (ROM) system by assessing projects' Relevance and Quality of design, Efficiency, Effectiveness, Impact, and Sustainability aims to provide independent advice to: i) inform the stakeholders on the project performance, ii) provide statistics and quantitative analysis on the monitored EC development portfolio, and iii) provide a source of information at the level of the programming cycle. The present Synthesis Report builds on the points (ii) and (iii), given that the Monitoring Reports have already covered the point (i).

This Synthesis Report presents in a consolidated form the main findings from the monitoring of fifty seven (57) projects under the Sections Non-State Actors and Local Authorities in Development. In terms of domains, the Synthesis Report covers five distinct CRIS domains: DCI-NSA, DCI-NSAED, DCI-NSAPVD, ONG-ED, and ONG-PVD.

The 57 monitored projects were monitored by the ROM CMTP team during the period from May/2008 to Apr/2011 (3 of them were re-monitored) resulting in 138 Monitoring Reports, i.e. 33% of the total number of MRs produced during the lifecycle of the ROM CMTP project.

2. THEMATIC PROGRAMME SYNOPSIS

2.1. Background of the Programme

As reflected in the "European Consensus" and in a number of conclusions, resolutions and opinions, civil society and its various actors play a key role as promoters of democracy, social justice and human rights. The EU recognises the vital contribution of Non-State Actors (NSA) by virtue of their dual role as strategic partners in political, social and economic dialogue and key aid delivery actors. The EU promotes constructive and continuous dialogue with all types of NSAs and Local Authorities (LAs) which is essential to ensuring integration of the priorities and concerns of stakeholders in development strategies and programmes, to strengthen their voice in the development process and to advance political, social and economic dialogue¹.

The thematic programme "Non State Actors and Local Authorities in Development" is primarily a development policy instrument which is guided by the European Consensus on Development. It is a successor to the NGO co-financing and decentralised cooperation budget lines and has its legal base in Article 14 of Regulation (EC) No 1905/2006 establishing a financing instrument for development cooperation (DCI)².

2.2. Programme Intervention Logic

Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and the broader set of NSAs and LAs are vital and privileged partners of the EU. The NSA encompasses Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), grassroots organisations, cooperatives, trade unions, professional associations, universities, media and independent foundations. Their common feature is based in their independence from the State and the voluntary basis upon which they have come together to act and promote common interests.

Local authorities, being much closer to the citizen than other public institutions, offer significant expertise in terms of service delivery, building democratic institutions and effective administrations and act as catalysts for change and confidence building between different parties. They can provide a long-term, country-wide vision on how to build inclusive societies as actors with the necessary political legitimacy and the capacity to mobilise other local actors.

The ongoing Thematic Programme "Non State Actors and Local Authorities in Development" aims at encouraging NSAs and LAs, originating from the EU and partner countries, to become involved in development issues.

The primary objective of this Programme is the eradication of poverty in the context of sustainable development, including pursuit of the Millennium Development goals (MDG) and other internationally agreed goals. More specifically, the Programme promotes participatory approaches through capacity building and support to "own" initiatives from NSAs and LAs originating from the EU and partner countries.

The response strategy identifies three specific objectives in line with the overarching objective of the Programme, and the strategic priorities are guiding implementation of the three specific objectives of this thematic Programme for the period 2007-2010. In line with the DCI, these priorities were identified in subsidiarity and complementarity to the geographic and other thematic programmes on the basis of experience, consultation with stakeholders, lessons learned and good practice under the previous EC instruments, in particular the NGO co-financing and the decentralised cooperation programmes, as shown in the following Table:

¹ Official Journal 2006/C46/01: "The European Consensus on Development. Joint Statement by the Council and the representatives of the governments of the Member States meeting within the Council, the European Parliament and the Commission on European Union Development Policy"; "Participation of Non-State Actors in EC Development Policy" - COM(2002) 598, 7.11.2002; Council conclusions of 19 May 2003, European Parliament resolution of 4 September 2003, European Economic and Social Committee opinion of 16 July 2003.

² Regulation No 1905/2006 of the European Parliament and Council of 18 December 2006 establishing a financing instrument for development cooperation (DCI). For the entire period 2007-2013, the DCI foresees a maximum indicative amount of EUR 1,639 million of which EUR 63.495 million has been included for ENPI countries². For the 4 first years of the programme, 2007-2010, a maximum amount of EUR 903.316 million had been foreseen of which EUR 30.6 million benefit ENPI countries.

Table 1: Specific Objectives of the thematic programme "Non State Actors and Local Authorities in Development"

Objective	Intervention
1: Promote an inclusive and empowered society in partner countries to facilitate non-state actors and local authorities participation in poverty reduction and sustainable development strategies	<p>1. In-country interventions</p> <p>Geographical priority has been given to countries where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – country situations were (and are) not conducive to ensuring non state actor and local authority involvement in the development process, including difficult partnerships³, unstable situations, conflict, poor governance etc. This programme is an important tool which can facilitate the acceptance and the translation into practice of participatory approaches – specific needs of parts of the population have not been addressed in the partner country development strategy and groups are out of reach of mainstream services and resources, excluded from the policy-making process. <p>A list of priority countries and a reserve list had been drawn up following consultation with Member States and assessment and validation of concept notes submitted by EC delegations in accordance with the above criteria. The assessment was carried out by an inter-service group at headquarters. This list was being presented in the Annual Action Programmes (AAP) notified to the European Parliament and approved by Member States and has been subject to annual or ad hoc review in the light of new or unforeseen needs.</p> <p>2. Global, multi-country/regional initiatives</p> <p>Priority has been given to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – global, multi-country/regional initiatives which are ensured more efficiently through this thematic programme than through geographic programmes.
2: <i>Awareness raising and development education in the EU and acceding countries for development issues</i>	<p>Dialogue with external actors reveals a growing consensus on the importance of development education and awareness raising activities as a pre-condition for achieving the EU targets of increased and better aid, strengthening policy coherence for development and targeting Sub-Saharan Africa as a priority. While respecting actors' right of initiative, development education activities are strategic and identify clear thematic priorities within the policy framework of the European Consensus and the MDG agenda. In this context, priority has been given to the following themes in order to maximise the impact and effectiveness of development education actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Public support for the MDG agenda, with a particular focus on sub-Saharan Africa – Coherence for development, with a particular focus on areas of public interest where common goals with development are important such as migration, trade, security, human rights, social dimension of globalisation and decent work, environment, and HIV/AIDS; – Media and development <p>These activities have been supported through formal and informal education for development channels.</p> <p>Special attention has been paid to awareness raising and development education in the new member states (EU 12).</p>
3: <i>Coordination and communication of NSA and local authority networks in the EU and acceding countries</i>	<p>In order to support the development and consolidation of dialogue between North-North stakeholder organisations and between these organisations and Community institutions, priority has been given to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Information networks and exchange of best practices within and among their organisations – Dialogue and exchange of best practice between different types of stakeholders, including between non state actors and local authorities – Interaction of such organisations or networks with the EU institutions

2.3. Projects under the Programme monitored by the ROM CMTP Team

A table recapitulating all the Projects of the Programme, monitored by ROM CMTP team, is presented here below

³ Situations of difficult partnership are defined as those where for one of the following reasons the usual cooperation instruments cannot be fully used to support initiatives undertaken by stakeholders other than central governments: (1) countries where cooperation has been suspended, (2) countries where the authorities are not committed to objectives of poverty reduction and to other basic principles of development policy, including good governance and participation of civil society and decentralized authorities, (3) countries where the dialogue on participatory approaches to development is very limited.

Table 2: Monitored projects under the Programme

C/N	CRIS	Project Title	Coordinator	End date	EC Budget	Monitoring Progress				Partner Countries
						'08	'09	'10	'11	
DCI-NSA										
1	155510	Make Finance work for Development: enhancing European NGO coordination, capacity and communication	European Network on Debt and Development VZW	31/12/2011	349,606		√			Belgium, Czech Republic, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, Zimbabwe
2	168814	Joint Management Agreement (JMA) for global/development education and raising public awareness in Europe and beyond	The European Centre for Global Interdependence and Solidarity (North-South Centre of the Council of Europe)	31/12/2011	900,000			√		Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Hungary, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia
3	155361	Towards and International Trade Union Development Cooperation Network	International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC)	07/01/2011	969,801			√		Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Finland France, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, Romania, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom
4	156135	Espaço por um Comércio Justo: alternativas em rede	Centro de Documentação Amílcar Cabral (CIDAC)	31/12/2011	370,012				√	Portugal, Spain
DCI-NSAED										
1	153443	„Fight Climate Poverty!“ A work programme for 2009-2011: Raising public awareness in France, Germany and Poland on the interplay of climate change and the global effort to reach the Millennium Development Goals	Oxfam Deutschland e.V.	28/02/2012	713,600		√			France, Germany, Poland
2	153580	“University Meets Microfinance - A programme to develop cooperation between microfinance practitioners and university students in Europe”	Association Planet Finance	31/12/2011	397,944		√			France, Germany
3	153777	Towards a global financial system fit for development. Building awareness, mobilising opinion.	European Network on Debt and Development VZW	22/12/2011	1,000,000		√	√		Belgium, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Italy, United Kingdom
4	153558	Mobilizing for a sector dialogue for the improvement of working conditions in the globalized toy industry	Südwind Agentur	31/01/2012	929,043		√			Austria, Czech Republic, France, Poland, Romania
5	153791	European Citizens working for the global development agenda	Armadilla	28/02/2011	496,770		√			Belgium, Bulgaria, India, Italy, Romania, Syria
6	154157	Network of Schools and Local Communities contributing to the achievement of the MDGs	Polska Akcja Humanitarna Fundacja (Polish Humanitarian Organisation)	29/02/2012	999,000		√			Austria, Czech Republic, Malta, Poland, Slovakia
7	170799	Gestion durable des ressources naturelles pour le développement de tous.	Centre de Recherche et d'Information pour le Développement (CRID)	31/12/2011	1,000,000			√	√	Belgium, Democratic Republic of Congo, France, Hungary, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Senegal, Slovakia
8	153864	Increasing Recognition of Mental Health as an Integral Part of European Development Assistance in Four EU Countries	Global Initiative on Psychiatry	16/12/2010	305,046			√		Bulgaria, Lithuania, Netherlands, Romania
9	153577	Des Alpes au Sahel ! Création d'un réseau transfrontalier des écoles, parcs, villes ONG et associations du Piémont et Rhône-Alpes pour une éducation scolaire qui intègre l'attention à l'environnement et au développement durable [...]	Regione Piemonte	01/07/2011	749,980			√		France, Italy
10	202044	From needs to rights: promoting more effective development policies in Europe	Minority Rights Group Europe	29/02/2012	269,000			√		Cyprus, Hungary, Poland, United Kingdom

C/N	CRIS	Project Title	Coordinator	End date	EC Budget	Monitoring Progress				Partner Countries
						'08	'09	'10	'11	
11	170075	La sensibilisation sur les interdépendances entre Nord et Sud : un enjeu pour la mobilisation des citoyens européens en faveur du développement	Frères des Hommes	01/01/2012	789,205			√		Brazil, Congo, France, Lithuania, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Peru, Senegal
12	202284	Contributing to sustainable living conditions in key timber producing tropical countries by highlighting destructive forestry in key distribution countries	Umweltstiftung WWF Deutschland	31/12/2011	999,750				√	Germany, Indonesia, United Kingdom
13	153824	Increasing the capacities of local administrators and officials in defining policies consistent with the Sustainable Human Development approach	Municipality of Arezzo	01/01/2012	729,135				√	Italy
14	202196	Women's Media in the Euromed	IRIS Provincia di Pescara	28/12/2012	717,129				√	France, Italy, Lebanon, Malta, Morocco
15	202006	Youth envisioning the future in Europe and Africa - Strengthening capacity for innovative approaches to development education	World Vision Deutschland E.V.	31/12/2012	654,692				√	Austria, Germany, Romania
16	154226	Enhancing policy coherence: making development work better	Instituto Marquês de Valle Flôr - IMVF	31/03/2012	507,743				√	Cape Verde, Czech Republic, Estonia, Netherlands, Portugal
17	202375	Towards a Global finance system at the Service of Sustainable Development	WEED - Weltwirtschaft, Ökologie & Entwicklung e.V.	31/12/2012	998,009				√	Czech Republic, France, Germany, Hungary, Netherlands, United Kingdom
18	202212	Development Education Exchange Project "La Ngonpo"	Multikulturni Centrum Praha Sdruzeni	31/12/2012	482,990				√	Czech Republic, India
DCI-NSAPVD										
1	150551	Globalising Decent Work	SOLIDAR AISBL	31/12/2012	1,197,354				√	Belgium, Peru, Philippines, South Africa, West Bank and Gaza Strip
ONG-ED										
1	97430	Raising Awareness on Global Sexual and reproductive health and rights	Vaestoliitto	27/12/2008	193,500		√			Finland, Georgia, India, Latvia
2	131278	Vers un développement pour tous : campagne d'actions pour mobiliser des relais de la société civile en faveur de l'intégration et de la participation des personnes handicapées dans les dynamiques de la coopération internationale au développement	Handicap International	01/03/2010	900,000		√			Belgium, France, Germany, Luxembourg, United Kingdom
3	131414	Sign up against hunger	Food First Information And Action Network (FIAN)	28/12/2009	875,300		√			Austria, Belgium, Brazil, France, Germany, Hungary, India, Sweden
4	97672	ALIMENTERRE, CAMPAGNE POUR LE DROIT A L'ALIMENTATION PAR UNE AGRICULTURE FAMILIALE VIABLE ET DURABLE	Comité Français Pour la Solidarité Internationale	23/12/2008	1,080,000		√			Belgium, France, Luxembourg, Poland
5	131201	Extractive industries: Blessing or Curse? An awareness raising campaign to improve the performance of the Extractive Industry in relation to poverty and the environment	Vereniging Milieudefensie	31/12/2009	997,076	√				Belgium, Cameroon, Croatia, Czech Republic, France, FYROM, Georgia, Indonesia, Netherlands, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Russia, Serbia and Montenegro, South Africa

C/N	CRIS	Project Title	Coordinator	End date	EC Budget	Monitoring Progress				Partner Countries
						'08	'09	'10	'11	
6	120780	EDUCAZIONE ALLO SVILUPPO E OBIETTIVI DI SVILUPPO DEL MILLENNIO: SAPERI, METODOLOGIE E ICT	Save the Children Italy	30/06/2010	359,384	√				Italy, Latvia, Spain
7	120887	A SCUOLA DI SOLIDARIETA': per accrescere l'attenzione e il sostegno dell'opinione pubblica europea alle azioni di sviluppo e di lotta alla povertà nel Sud del mondo	Movimento Laici America Latina (MLAL)	31/03/2010	933,867	√				Brazil, Estonia, Germany, Guatemala, Italy, Morocco, Spain
8	131721	Global Economy - Global Solidarity : promotion of Millenium goals	Drustvo UNICEF Slovenija	30/12/2009	720,000	√				Slovakia, Slovenia
9	131723	From Fatal to Fair Transactions	Netherlands Institute for Southern Africa	30/12/2009	1,080,000	√				Angola, Belgium, Democratic Republic of Congo, Germany, Netherlands, Poland, South Africa
10	131675	Enhancing the European Investment Bank's (EIB) ability to deliver on development goals through awareness raising on its current and potential role in developing countries	CEE Bankwatch Network Sdruzeni	31/12/2009	1,040,000	√				Czech Republic, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Slovakia, United Kingdom
11	131660	Climate Change and Poverty Reduction: Building Awareness and Promoting Action	Intermediate Technology Development Group Ltd	28/02/2010	360,000	√				Belgium, Germany, United Kingdom
12	131400	South Caucasus - A Part of Europe	Interkulturelles Zentrum	31/03/2010	539,917	√				Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Lithuania
13	97683	COORDINATED PUBLIC ACTION ON RACISM IN DEVELOPMENT	Minority Rights Group LBG (MRG)	31/12/2008	359,591	√				Czech Republic, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Netherlands, Poland, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom
14	131544	Spotlight on the Marginalized	Germanwatch	01/02/2010	933,288	√				Germany, Ghana, Netherlands, Uganda, United Kingdom, Zambia
15	135919	Capacity building of NGOs in Hungary, Poland and Czech Republic for mobilizing support for MDGs	Development Education Centre European Perspective (DECEP)	31/12/2009	440,000		√			Argentina, Czech Republic, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Mali, Pakistan, Poland
16	120765	Many Voices against Poverty: Building a Diverse Constituency for Development	People and Planet Limited	31/03/2010	321,043		√			United Kingdom
17	131320	Promouvoir l'agriculture paysanne de Sud: un enjeu pour la lutte contre la pauvreté et l'alimentation des générations futures	Association Vétérinaires Sans Frontières-Centre International de Coopération pour le Développement Agricole (VSF CICDA)	28/02/2010	653,444		√			Belgium, France, Italy, United Kingdom
18	63530	Reversing the 'race to the bottom': further steps towards a sustainable banana economy	BANANA Link	28/02/2007	1,070,000		√			France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, United Kingdom
19	136764	Supermarkets, supply chains and poverty reduction	War on Want	01/04/2011	360,000		√			Belgium, United Kingdom
20	136048	WE ARE READY	Nevyriausybinių organizacijų informacijos ir	01/02/2011	306,327		√			Lithuania
21	136666	Reproductive Health Matters – An advocacy and awareness raising campaign to promote Universal Access to Sexual and Reproductive Health as a key target to reaching the Millennium Development Goals	Deutsche Stiftung Weltbevölkerung (DSW)	01/03/2011	648,716		√			Austria, Ethiopia, Germany, Netherlands, Poland, Spain, Uganda
22	136611	Euro-Chantiers : «Création de programmes d'éducation au	Association Crysalis	13/12/2010	504,004			√		Benin, France, Italy, Mali, Poland, Senegal, Spain

C/N	CRIS	Project Title	Coordinator	End date	EC Budget	Monitoring Progress				Partner Countries
						'08	'09	'10	'11	
		développement»								
23	135879	Watch and Change-Development education by documentary films	People in Need (PIN)	31/01/2011	835,099			√		Czech Republic, Estonia, Poland, Slovakia
24	136769	Decent work, trade and development: raising awareness among trade unions and women's groups of the employment implications of international trade relations	War on Want	31/03/2011	720,000			√		Belgium, Germany, United Kingdom
25	136078	Challenges for sustainable development in the South – News reporting, opinion building and media training regarding climate change, biodiversity, food security and the extractive industries	Inter Press Service International Association (IPS)	31/12/2010	671,454			√		Italy, Netherlands
26	136143	Campaign for sustainable purchasing of computers: Making public purchasing in Europe work for development by raising awareness of the working conditions and environmental issues in the global supply chain of computers.	World Economy, Ecology & Development (WEED)	31/12/2010	1,038,334			√		Austria, China, Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Netherlands, Poland, Spain
27	131207	introducing MADE-BY for sustainable fashion in Germany	SOLIDARIDAD	01/04/2010	360,000	√	√			Germany, Netherlands
28	135935	Informer et former en Europe pour protéger les enfants des pays en développement contre l'exploitation sexuelle commerciale	End Child Prostitution And Trafficking (ECPAT)	31/03/2011	707,925			√		France, Luxembourg
29	136288	Campagne d'information, de sensibilisation et de mobilisation contre les sous-munitions	Handicap International	31/12/2010	1,080,000			√		Belgium, France, Germany, Luxembourg, United Kingdom
30	131727	Stop Child Labour - School is the best place to work	Stichting Hivos (Humanitair Instituut Voor Ontwikkelingssamenwerking) HIVOS	31/12/2009	1,080,000	√				Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Italy, Ireland, Netherlands
ONG-PVD										
1	119122	Working Together for child protection - Serbia and Montenegro	Save the Children UK	31/01/2010	750,000	√				Kosovo under UNSCR 1244, Montenegro, Serbia, United Kingdom
2	94603	REDUCING THE EFFECTS OF POVERTY FOR CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL NEEDS IN SERBIA, MONTENEGRO AND KOSOVO	Save the Children UK	19/02/2010	749,973	√				Kosovo under UNSCR 1244, Montenegro, Serbia, United Kingdom
3	119171	Empowerment and Integration of the Roma in the Vojvodina Union of Serbia and Montenegro, Republic of Serbia	Care Deutschland-Luxemburg	31/12/2009	440,478	√				Germany, Serbia and Montenegro
4	119202	Strengthening of Civil Society Through a Model Project of Home Care for Elderly in Serbia and Montenegro	Caritas Deutschland	31/12/2009	634,872	√				Germany, Serbia and Montenegro

3. ROM WORK PLAN 2008-2011

3.1. Monitoring approach of the ROM CMTP Team

The Yearly ROMCMTP Portfolios were prepared in close cooperation with the relevant Units of DEVCO/F. Each year the ROM Team developed a tentative Portfolio, by identifying ongoing and completed projects in the CRIS, screening them against the 3 monitorability criteria (start date, end date, budget) and finalising the Portfolio in close consultation with DEVCO/F, by respecting the various provisions of the ToR as well as the specific requests of the relevant DEVCO/F Units. Based on the provisions of the Portfolio, the ROM Team prepared a proposed Workplan for each year, providing for the missions and visits to each project as per its features. In view of the specificities of the CMTPs, the Workplan was seen as a dynamic plan, with enough flexibility to adjust to emerging changes in line with the continuous cooperation and coordination with the Task Managers involved.

3.2. Preparation of Missions

The preparation of the missions was carried out based on the experience gained in the previous years, while the key element for the successful preparation is the smooth cooperation with all involved actors.

3.2.1 Cooperation with DEVCO/F

Each operational year, upon approval of the ROM CMTP Portfolio and the list of ROM experts, the relevant EC Task Managers were informed timely on the ROM missions to the respective projects and requested the necessary information. The EC TMs provided the ROM CMTP Team with updated documentation and contact details of the key project stakeholders. In addition, consultation on the exact timing of the missions and the countries to be visited took place. Finally, briefings prior to the missions and de-briefings after the mission were organised and took place with the ROM CMTP Team, as appropriate.

3.2.2 Preparation and organisation of the Monitoring Visits

Each ROM mission was assigned to relevant monitors, respecting the criteria of availability and background experience. Each ROM mission was announced to the project authority approximately one month prior to a date of the briefing meeting with the EC Task Manager. In collaboration with the project, the ROM CMTP Team arranged all operational and logistical issues of the visits, among others the detailed schedules of meetings, transfer of the updated documentation to the monitors, information on the intra-country transportation, visa arrangements. After the briefing (whenever was possible), the Lead Monitor firstly visited the Project Authority (Lead Partner); then the relevant stakeholders and the beneficiaries in the countries were visited by the team of experts assigned to the respective mission. Country-specific ROM outputs were produced and a consolidated Horizontal Report was produced by the Lead Monitor, in collaboration with all involved monitors.

3.2.3 Incorporation of the Programme in the 2008-2011 Workplans and overview of the monitored projects

The CMTP can be divided into two broad categories, (a) Single-country and (b) Multi-country. The terms single country and multi country have been introduced by the ROM CMTP Team in order to facilitate the monitoring of the projects in full alignment with the ROM methodology for Regional Programmes. These terms have been adopted by the ROM Development and Coordination Unit (DEVCO/E5) and are now widely used even in the standard MR templates for CRIS encoding.

Five (5) single-country and fifty three (52) multi-country thematic projects under the “Non State Actors and Local Authorities in Development” and the “Co-financing with European Development NGOs” were monitored while twenty three (23) of them cover more than one region (trans-regional). Moreover, ROM distinguishes four types of Regional Programmes (RP) based on their intervention logic:

- **Exclusively regional without national activities/components (category A):**
 - The Overall Objective (OO) and Project Purpose/Specific Objective (PP) defined in the Financial Agreement are exclusively regional
 - Impact and sustainability are regional
 - Success in all involved countries is necessary for the achievement of the project's objectives
 - No national activities/components
 - Example: Regional network Programme, Support to regional Institutions
- **Exclusively regional RP including activities on the national level (category B):**
 - The OO and PP defined in the Financial Agreement are exclusively regional
 - Impact and sustainability are regional
 - Success in all involved countries is necessary for the achievement of the project's objectives
 - Possibility of activities on the national level
 - Example: a pipeline or regional road crossing several countries
- **Hybrid RP (category C):**
 - RP with autonomous national components.
 - The OO is regional, but partially based on the reinforcement of the national capacities
 - The results are both regional and national and the national results contribute to regional results.
 - The activities are regional and national and the regional activities coordinate and complement national activities.
 - Failure of one national activity/component to deliver outputs would jeopardise the regional outcome even if some regional outcome would be produced anyway, as national outcomes in other countries will persist.
 - Example: Regional natural parks or development of a network of highways linking different countries.
- **Pseudo RP (category D):**
 - OO, PP, impact or activities regional dimension.
 - Regional fund used for opportunist local or national activities
 - Each beneficiary country develops its own autonomous operation without regional considerations
 - Example: Water facility or programme of business cooperation with the EU

According to this typology, fourteen (14) projects belong in Category A, twenty-eight (28) to Category B, and eight (8) projects in Category C and two (2) in Category D. With respect to the ROM

methodology and without compromising the results of the ROM exercise, the ROM CMTP Team in close consultation with the relevant Task Managers and the ROM Task Manager, proceeded in sampling the countries to be visited per project.

In total, 144 visits took place in 39 countries, averaging 2.5 visits per project (including re-monitoring). Furthermore, one (1) of the projects was monitored ex-post, focusing on the real impact on the target groups and the wide environment and the sustainability of the project services.

Table 3: Number of Projects per different type

Project Status	Single-country	Multi-country					TOTAL
		Cat. A	Cat. B	Cat. C	Cat. D	TOTAL	
Ongoing	5	14	28	7	2	51	56
Ex-post	0			1		1	1
TOTAL	5	14	28	8	2	52	57

The table here below depicts the percentage of projects under the two Programmes (NGO Co-financing and Support to NSAs) in the last three ROM CMTP portfolios

Table 4: NSAs-LAs Projects in the yearly ROM Portfolio

Number of Projects	2008	2009	2010
NSA/LA	20	23	17
ROM portfolio	41	62	52
Percentage	49%	37%	33%

The distribution of the monitored projects over time, based on the Year of the respective Decision, is shown in Table 5.

Table 5: Distribution of the monitored projects based on the Decision Years

Year	Decision Number	Programme				
		Council Regulation (EC) No 1658/98 of 17-Jul-98		Council Regulation (EC) No 1905/2006 of 18-Dec-06		
		ONG-ED	ONG-PVD	DCI-NSAED	DCI-NSAPVD	DCI-NSA
		NGO Co-financing, Objective 2 - ED	NGO Co-financing, Objective 1 - PVD	NSA-LA in development, Objective 2 - ED	NSA-LA in development, Objective 1 - PVD	NSA-LA in development, Objective 3 - cooperation / networking
2003	004-565	1				
2004	006-241	3				
	006-239		1			
2005	017-216	15				
	017-214		3			
2006	018-226	11				
2007	019-408			9		
	019-414			3		
	019-406				1	
	019-409					3
2008	020-079			1		
	020-080			1		
	020-344					1
2009	021-106			4		
Projects		30	4	18	1	4
		57				

The following two tables provide quantitative data on the projects monitored, the visits implemented, the countries/regions visited, the reports produced and the budget covered during the 2008-2011 ROM Workplan, as regards the NSAs-LAs projects.

Table 6: Quantitative overview of outputs achieved for projects- by region and sub-regions

Overview	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	TOTAL
	ENPI countries	Africa, Indian Ocean, South Africa	Asia	Latin America	EU	Western Balkans and Turkey	Caribbean, Pacific, Cuba, OCTs	Other (JP, US)	
N° of countries visited	6	2	3	0	25	3		0	39
N° of project-visits	6	2	3	0	123	10		0	144
N° of MR reports produced	6	2	3	0	118	9		0	138
N° of single-country projects monitored					4				4
N° of multi-country projects monitored (on the basis of the coordinator)					50	3			53
Million €covered					40.7	1.9			42.6
Average size of project per sub-region / country					0.8	0.6			0.7

With regard to the project-visits implemented, it has to be noted that for selected projects, project-visits to involved countries were implemented without producing Monitoring Reports:

- Joint Management Agreement (JMA) for global/development education and raising public awareness in Europe and beyond (C-168814), visit to Hungary
- introducing MADE-BY for sustainable fashion in Germany (C-131207), two ((2) visits to the Netherlands related to the two (2) missions in September/October 2008 and in October 2009 respectively
- Empowerment and Integration of the Roma in the Vojvodina Union of Serbia and Montenegro, Republic of Serbia (C-119171), two (2) visits to Germany and Montenegro respectively
- Extractive industries: Blessing or Curse? An awareness raising campaign to improve the performance of the Extractive Industry in relation to poverty and the environment (C-131201), visit to Belgium

Analytically the 144 project-visits were implemented to the following countries:

Table 7: Detail overview of projects-visits implemented by region / sub-regions

ENPI countries		Africa, Indian Ocean, South Africa		Asia		EU-15		EU-27		Western Balkans and Turkey	
Country	Visits	Country	Visits	Country	Visits	Country	Visits	Country	Visits	Country	Visits
Armenia	1	Cape Verde	1	India	1	Austria	5	Bulgaria	2	Kosovo under UNSCR 1244	2
Azerbaijan	1	Uganda	1	Indonesia	1	Belgium	15	Cyprus	1	Montenegro	4
Georgia	1			Philippines	1	Finland	1	Czech Republic	8	Serbia	4
Lebanon	1					France	13	Estonia	1		
Morocco	1					Germany	18	Hungary	6		
West Bank and Gaza Strip	1					Greece	1	Latvia	1		
						Italy	8	Lithuania	2		
						Luxembourg	3	Malta	1		
						Netherlands	10	Poland	5		
						Portugal	3	Romania	3		
						Spain	2	Slovakia	4		
						Sweden	1	Slovenia	1		
						United Kingdom	8				
TOT	6	TOT	2	TOT	3	TOT	88	TOT	35	TOT	10

4. INSIGHTS OF THE SECTION

4.1. Performance of the monitored projects

The performance of the projects is calculated as the average of the five monitoring criteria (Relevance and quality of project design, Efficiency of implementation during the project's lifetime, Effectiveness during the lifetime of the project, Impact to date, Sustainability to date). For the calculation of the average the grades a, b, c, d have been replaced by scores 4, 3, 2, 1 respectively. The following table presents the average performance of the projects under the NSA-LA and NGOs Co-financing Thematic Programmes which were monitored during the period 2008 - 2011.

Table 8: Average ratings per each main criterion

Criterion	ONG-ED		ONG-PVD		DCI-NSA		DCI-NSAED		DCI-NSAPVD		Total	
	Average rating	Good (A or B)	Average rating	Good (A or B)	Average rating	Good (A or B)	Average rating	Good (A or B)	Average rating	Good (A or B)	Average rating	Good (A or B)
Relevance / Design	2.97	80%	3.08	100%	2.68	50%	2.82	72%	2.70	100%	2.90	77%
Efficiency	2.96	87%	2.95	100%	2.81	100%	2.84	83%	3.00	100%	2.91	88%
Effectiveness	2.98	77%	2.90	100%	2.88	75%	2.72	61%	2.50	0%	2.88	72%
Impact	2.89	77%	3.25	100%	2.85	75%	2.82	78%	2.60	100%	2.88	79%
Sustainability	3.07	100%	3.06	100%	2.70	50%	2.77	78%	3.00	100%	2.95	89%
AVERAGE	2.97	93%	3.05	100%	2.78	75%	2.79	83%	2.76	100%	2.91	89%
Number of projects	30		4		4		18		1		57	

**For the multi-country projects, the scores of the horizontal reports were used*

As presented in the above Table, the monitored projects performed well (overall average performance is 2.91/4.00), with the 4 ONG-PVD projects to perform higher (3.05/4.00). The majority of the projects performed well or very well (86%) and 12% of the projects performed with problems and need to be improved. Only one project appeared with major difficulties. The following are considered as successes:

- C-131660, Climate Change and Poverty Reduction: Building Awareness and Promoting Action (average performance 3.76).
- C-131278, Vers un développement pour tous : campagne d'actions pour mobiliser des relais de la société civile en faveur de l'intégration et de la participation des personnes handicapées dans les dynamiques de la coopération internationale au développement (average performance 3.47).
- C-136611, Euro-Chantiers : «Création de programmes d'éducation au développement» (average performance 3.33).

On the other hand the following projects are considered as the least successful ones:

- C-153791, European Citizens working for the global development agenda
- C-131544, Spotlight on the Marginalized
- C-202044, From needs to rights: promoting more effective development policies in Europe

The following Table groups the projects by DEVCO performance category.

Table 9: Project/programme portfolio performance by Performance category (% of projects in each category)

Performance category	Average rating	Average rating	% of all projects
Category I	Very good performance (minimum 3 a, no c, no d)	1	2%
Category II	Good performance (a, b, maximum 2 c, no d)	48	84%
Category III	Performing with problems (a, b, minimum 3 c, no d)	7	12%
Category IV	Not performing, or having major difficulty (minimum 1 d)	1	2%
TOTAL		57	100%

4.2. Analysis per criterion

4.2.1 Relevance and quality of project design

The monitored projects have performed very well under this criterion (2.90/4.00) with no project having scored “D” grade. The projects are relevant to the needs of the target groups; they address in particular the new EU Member States in an effort to raise awareness among the public as concerns development issues. The intervention logic of the projects is clear to all key stakeholders, although the logframes have a number of technical deficiencies as regards their formulation. The monitoring exercise revealed several strong and weak points in this criterion, which are summarised here below.

Table 10: Strong and weak points with regard to relevance and quality of project design

Strong points (success factors)	Weak points (problems roots)
Good formulation of the intervention logic in the logframe	Limited participation of the partners in the design phase
Assumptions and risks well defined and analysed	OVI are not SMART
The intervention logic is relevant to the local needs	Risks and assumptions have not been updated to take into account the current environment in the countries of intervention
Projects are in line with national Governments sectoral policies	Sustainability plan is not concrete and complete
Target groups and local needs are well defined and addressed	
Realistic time schedules	
Cross-cutting issues are taken into account	

4.2.2 Efficiency

The projects perform well under this criterion (2.91/4.00); only one project had scored “D”, while 50 out of the 57 projects had good scores (A or B). The projects provide their financial and human contributions on time and within budget therefore activities have been implemented properly and the produced outputs are of good quality. This is owing to the good collaboration among the partners, the experience of the Contractors to carry out the relevant activities (e.g. awareness campaigns, field studies, production of educational material). The strong and the weak points revealed during the ROM missions are presented in the next table.

Table 11: Strong and weak points with regard to efficiency

Strong points (success factors)	Weak points (problems roots)
Inputs have been provided on time	Late mobilisation of local partners (resulted in delays as concern the implementation of activities)
Transparency and accountability concerning management of resources	Problems in recruiting suitable personnel
Efficient internal monitoring tools are in place	Limited number of activities allocated to the local partners (a matter of design although linked to a limited number and range of activities implemented at national level)
Steering Committees facilitate the decision making process at strategic level	
Good networking exists with international groups/mechanisms and in general with key stakeholders at national and international level	

4.2.3 Effectiveness

The lower performance among the 5 criteria can be observed in Effectiveness, although the projects perform well in this criterion in general terms (72% of the projects have good scores, A or B). As in the design, no project has scored “D” in this criterion. The projects reach the target groups who in turn use the project services and benefit from them. The Specific Objectives were likely to be achieved by the end of the projects, at the time of the monitoring visits. However, there are some deficiencies as regards the indicators at the Results and Project Purpose level. The projects do not always set appropriate indicators or they do not follow up on their achievement. The strong and the weak points are demonstrated below

Table 12: Strong and weak points with regard to effectiveness

Strong points (success factors)	Weak points (problems roots)
New technologies facilitate the target groups to access project services	Clear indicators to quantify results and measure effectiveness are not available
Well prepared and implemented lobbying activities result in good access to the critical target group of decision makers	Limited time for the implementation of campaigns hinders the achievement of sufficient awareness among the public
Translation of the project outputs lead to better and wider access by the beneficiaries	External factors such as the recent financial crisis or national elections have a negative effect on the achievement of the Project Purpose
The use of media in raising public awareness has led to improved effectiveness as regards the accessibility rates	

4.2.4 Impact

Forty five (45) out of the 57 projects (79%) have scored A or B as regards Impact Prospects. The projects reach the key stakeholders (decision makers, media, civil society, and public) and the increased awareness of all target groups can lead to specific actions towards poverty reduction and the achievement of the MDGs. The projects set the grounds for a wide impact on the countries or regions of their interventions. However, the majority of the monitoring reports mention the fact that real impact can be assessed only ex-post. The table here below provides the key observations in this criterion.

Table 13: Strong and weak points with regard to impact

Strong points (success factors)	Weak points (problems roots)
Smooth and long standing cooperation between the project partners and the national governments	Lack of complementarity of actions with international initiatives
New EU MSs are open to changes and policy reforms	Lack of capacity of the relevant institutional structures to proceed to changes at policy level

4.2.5 Sustainability

Sustainability enjoys the best scores among the 5 ROM criteria (2.95/4.00). Fifty one (51) out of the 57 projects (89%) have a good score (A or B) in this criterion, while there is no project with score “D”. Moreover, there is only one “D” grade in a sub-criterion of one project. Although the majority of the project authorities are local or international NGOs, the nature of the services and the credibility of these organisations ensure the future financial support. In addition, the projects have been successful in developing the capacities of the local partners which in turn will continue to use the services provided by the projects. Finally, the EU MSs governments are positive and supportive to development education and participatory development issues, the main pillars of the NSA-LA and NGO Co-financing Programmes. The key points are summarised below:

Table 14: Strong and weak points with regard to sustainability

Strong points (success factors)	Weak points (problems roots)
Policies in support of development education at the EU and national levels are in place and will continue in the mid-term	Financial crisis poses a threat to remove development issues from political agenda
Well established organisations (e.g. EU institutions such as UNICEF) is likely to continue receiving financial support	No sustainability plans are in place
The type of services (e.g. educational material) can be easily used after project completion with affordable cost	
Project services are relevant to the local partners/communities and therefore they are further developed by the target groups	

4.3. Analysis per monitored project

A short analysis of the situation for each project follows hereafter:

1. Make Finance work for Development: enhancing European NGO coordination, capacity and communication (C-155510)

The project Overall Objective (OO) strengthening the voice of European Civil Society Organisation (CSO) on development finance issues is a relevant topic, particularly during times of major financial crises, while the Project Purpose (PP) is establishing an enhanced networking across Europe between diverse Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and Southern groups, and improved ongoing information exchange mechanisms and structured dialogue with decision makers. The intervention logic is based on a methodology of the Project Authority (European Network on Debt and Development, Eurodad) which comprises three main pillars: internal network strengthening, network broadening and better projection of network messages to key decision-makers. The project is implemented by 19 partners but the responsibility of most activities lies with the lead partner Eurodad, a structured platform combining 58 Non-State Actor (NSA) groups. The 17 European NSA partners come from old and new EU Member States (MS). The two Southern networks involved (Afrodad and Latindad) are autonomous networks with strong working relationships with Eurodad. The project has ambitious goals, but not properly quantified and even though is progressing as planned, it is running the risk of losing its objectives particularly since there are no concrete OVIs to guide it, and the sustainability of the intervention in a systematic way beyond the timeline of the project has not been tackled yet.

2. Joint Management Agreement (JMA) for global/development education and raising public awareness in Europe and beyond (C168814)

The project is implemented by the North-South Centre (NSC) of the Council of Europe (CoE). It works on two main pillars: strengthening global/development education (G/DE) in new EU member states (NMS) and promoting Africa-Europe Youth Cooperation within the framework of the Africa-EU Strategic Partnership. A good feature of the design is that it incorporates and expands upon elements from previous interventions, e.g. it replicates the successful “quadrilogue” approach and the consultative processes on G/DE previously piloted by the NSC in the Visegrad countries; on-line training courses build upon the NSC’s Global Education Guidelines. A major added value is its focus in bringing together different interest groups and engaging them in dialogue. This allows the current gap between state and non-state actors in G/DE to be bridged by fostering participatory consultation processes. This is a well-conceived and well-implemented project, providing effective mechanisms to advance on the implementation of high-level institutional commitments on G/DE. The project's Recommendation on G/DE and the ensuing Action Plan (expected to be adopted by the CoE's Committee of Ministers before the Pan-European Conference in 2011) will provide the political framework for the implementation of the national G/DE strategies supported by the JMA, which is highly conducive to the sustainability.

3. Towards and International Trade Union Development Cooperation Network (C-155361)

The project is coherent with the overall objectives of the EC Thematic Programme “Non-state actors (NSA) and local authorities in development” and fully consistent with its objective 3 for the period 2007-10. Through the development of a harmonised and aligned international approach on Trade Union (TU) development cooperation schemes, TUs’ contribution to development cooperation will gain effectiveness and enhance ownership, in line with the principles of the Paris Declaration and the EU effectiveness Agenda. The action responds to the needs of the TUs to be recognised internationally as key actors in development cooperation policy and dialogue and particularly relevant for some New Member States (NMS) that have turned from a recipient to a donor (e.g. Hungary, Romania) in International Development Cooperation (IDC). The TU Development Cooperation Network (TUDCN) allows the partners, in particular the NMS, to reach a wider spectrum of policies, practises and persons; it can encourage cooperation initiatives among partners at the bilateral level and it can promote lobbying in the EU institutions, other International Organisations and Civil Society Organisations (CSOs); it can contribute to enable the civil society, through the TU movement, to acquire knowledge and to share experiences in development issues.

4. Espaço por um Comércio Justo: alternativas em rede (C-156135)

The project was well conceived by the four formal partners who also consulted the other members of the Network for this purpose. The logical framework of the project was well designed and respects the key principles of good project management. In general the network is being strengthened through the activities implemented so far. However, some members in Spain do not identify with the European aspect and thus the activities were not implemented. Therefore, the PP would be partially achieved. Although impact is already visible in Portugal, the focus on the local perspective and lack of focus on the European institutional framework will make the project contribution to the OO less than expected. The partners have good contacts with national and local authorities. The Network will continue its activities after the completion of the project. From the financial point of view, the network members have alternative sources of income, thus securing their financial viability.

5. „Fight Climate Poverty!“ A work programme for 2009-2011: Raising public awareness in France, Germany and Poland on the interplay of climate change and the global effort to reach the Millennium Development Goals (C-153443)

The project is addressing the effect of the climate change issue on the increase of poverty in the developing world, indirectly threatening the achievement of the targets of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Apparently the link between global warming and extreme poverty growth in developing nations is not widely recognised and much effort is required for raising public awareness in Europe and contributing towards the development of coherent principles in the fields of energy and climate policy and development policy. The project intervention logic is clearly described and addresses four target groups, i.e. the general public, the media, teachers and students, and the decision makers in each of the three countries of intervention, i.e. Germany, France and Poland. The project is implemented by Oxfam Germany in partnership with three more Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs). Overall progress is according to plan but the lead partner needs to assume a proactive approach in ensuring the cooperation of partners and the optimisation of the sharing of experiences. The lead partner has to ensure the circulation of summaries of the outputs of common project workshops and meetings to all partners so that a uniform understanding exists for all subsequent activities.

6. “University Meets Microfinance - A programme to develop cooperation between microfinance practitioners and university students in Europe” (C-153580)

A very few academic institutions offer relevant courses and research opportunities in the microfinance field. Thus microfinance applications are based on the field experience of development organisations. Bridging the gap between the academic world and field applications could generate innovative approaches in the microfinance field. The project Overall Objective (OO) is to increase awareness on microfinance, to foster field research experience, and to contribute to the increase of microfinance opportunities. The Project Purpose (PP) is to develop cooperation between microfinance practitioners and university students in Europe. The project is implemented by PlaNet Finance (France) in partnership with Freie Universität Berlin (Germany). The project has been delivering what was planned in the first six months of the project. Forty European universities received the first call for scholarships. PlaNet Finance is proposing to provide 15 awards in addition to the 15 scholarships in

order to meet the demand, which exceeded expectations. The sustainability of the intervention depends on the evolution of the project partnership of the various universities with PlaNet Finance to an established association of universities, private companies and organisations, characterised by the coupling of practical experience and theoretical analysis of the microfinance field.

7. Towards a global financial system fit for development. Building awareness, mobilising opinion (C-153777)

This is an extremely important project and The European Network on Debt and Development (Eurodad) aims to influence European financial mechanisms and development policies towards a more humane and thus, more sustainable, development that generates a critical mass of interest in reforming finance policies to permit a more equitable and sustainable progress towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The present financial crisis has generated an additional interest on the project and its relevance while at the same time has made it difficult for the project to get its messages across since public priorities have been focusing on the recovery of the national economies in Europe. The project is implemented by six partners with European Eurodad as the leader. During the first monitoring it was found that the project activities were progressing as planned, but emphasis had to be put on improving effectiveness and secure impact and sustainability. The general practice of the project partners is to set their events around international meetings (e.g. ECOFIN, G8, G20, etc) so that there is a greater possibility to attract media and public interest. The project partners are producing articles, but most of them are published in electronic media or printed media with small circulation. During the second monitoring visit it was found that the majority of the 15 project activities have been implemented as planned. The project recognises that only indirectly one can measure the achievement of project objectives and thus no percentages of achievement of targets are given. Except for an increase in the requests to the project partners to participate in meetings and provide opinions, and in the number of NSAs and other target groups that have been sensitised to the project objectives, no other impact has been visible to date. Impact prospects remain moderate overall, with some countries / partners having a greater potential to influence public opinion and target groups and to mobilise a critical mass of relevant actors. The project partners are well established NGOs and should be able to continue with awareness raising, networking and capacity building of smaller NGOs in their own countries so that eventually a critical mass of sensitised and mobilised people would be present.

8. Mobilising for a sector dialogue for the improvement of working conditions in the globalized toy industry (C-153558)

The project seeks to make substantial progress in advancing towards a sustainable solution to the long-standing problem of poor working conditions in Chinese toy factories by establishing a sector dialogue. Strong points of the original design are that: (1) it is grounded on a thorough identification phase which encompassed a fact-finding mission in toy manufacturing industrial zones in China conducted by Südwind Agentur, the Lead Applicant, in collaboration with SACOM, a Hong Kong-based project associate; (2) it followed a participatory approach involving regular consultations with project partners throughout the process, which has resulted in project objectives being clearly understood by all partners; and (3) it uses consumer pressure as a means to change corporate behaviour in the framework of a dialogue-based approach and not as a merely aggressive tactic. The ad-hoc coordination meeting in March proved instrumental to ensure a well-coordinated approach as well as a smooth project start-up and included key strategic decisions such as the name of the campaign (Stop Tying Around!), the design of the logo and the definition of clear timelines for the production of project outputs and promotional materials.

9. European Citizens working for the global development agenda. (C-153791)

The project targets opinion makers from three groups, in education, media and local administration. The innovative idea is to develop a set of tools for the target groups to utilise for advancing the issues of international cooperation for development. However the project concept is not fully developed and thus there are neither a detailed description of the activities, nor clearly allocated roles and responsibilities of the partners, especially in the target countries where there are more than one partners involved. Furthermore the advantages of having twelve partners and two associates in the project are diminished by the complexity of the coordination required. The project's plan is to train 65 opinion makers in Bulgaria and 35 in Romania on the use of the project tools, while there are no plans

for such training in Italy and Belgium. The project also intends to mainstream gender equity by targeting 60% to be women and youth in all its activities, but there is no specific methodology developed and communicated to the partners yet, that could ensure the achievement of such a target. The concept methodology for the intended use of manuals and documentaries has not been communicated and agreed with all partners.

10. Network of Schools and Local Communities contributing to the achievement of the MDGs – Horizontal (C-154157)

It is apparent that the introduction of development / global education to school age people, the raising of awareness regarding development, and the engagement of students and local communities in relevant joint actions could contribute towards the mobilisation of greater public support for action against poverty and promotion of global partnership for development. The project follows another EC funded intervention, namely the Global Action Schools 2006-2008 (GAS) which was implemented essentially by the same partners. The project partners have been successful in their recruitment of schools and the delivery of introductory and training workshops. The partner approach for identifying schools is similar to the approach that they followed in the past. In addition the teaching methodology employed is the one that was used in GAS. What is new in the current project is the engagement of schools and students with local community actors for the development of joint activities contributing to environmental sustainability and fairer North-South trade relations. The project aim is that 70% of the participating schools would be successful in developing such activities. The achievement of the PP greatly depends on the ability of the partners to form a systematic mechanism of sharing information and evaluating the results achieved. It is important that the project partners establish common priorities towards the achievement of the PP and decide for example if focusing on fewer schools, targeting primarily teachers, or putting emphasis on production and dissemination of toolkits, etc. would ensure the project success.

11. Gestion durable des ressources naturelles pour le développement de tous (C-170799) – 1st Monitoring

The project leading organisation is the Centre de Recherche et d'Information pour le Développement (CRID). The rest of partners are from Belgium, France, Hungary and Slovakia. The intervention supports development education activities and events regularly being carried out by the partners in the EU. The intervention in France absorbs almost 70% of the total budget, while Belgium takes 19.2%, Slovakia 5.8% and Hungary 5%. Although CRID leads the project, responsibilities in each of the five Working Groups (WG) have been distributed as follows: training and advocacy led by CRID; Resources Centre by 4D and Ritimo; exhibition by the Association Française des Petits Débrouillards (AFPD) and campaign by Amis de la Terre. Support to the project is uneven among partners: while there is a strong support from Centre National de Coopération au Développement (CNCD), the Belgian partner, which participates also in two WG, there is less support from Hungary (Védegylet) and Slovakia (eRKO and Spirala). Coordination between French and Belgian partners is good, but the language barrier and the lack of standardised working documents and methods in Steering Committee meetings (Comité de Pilotage – COPIL) hamper the full involvement of partners from Hungary and Slovakia, with whom little coordination exists outside COPIL. The project adopted some of the recommendations of the 1st monitoring visit and some key aspects in the design have been improved, while others have not. Activities are being implemented according to the schedule and outputs are being delivered. The results concerning training, mobilisation and networking are being achieved. Detailing advocacy activities and political objectives, mainly related to legislation on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and climate, allows for improving the likeliness of achieving the PP. However, differences exist among the countries. 3,250 activists have been trained, mostly in France and Belgium, and 150 organisations have been informed on the theme of the campaign. Project data estimate that around 60,000 people have been sensitised and 58,000 mobilised, mostly through events, of which 25,000 have signed on-line requests to the French Government and the EC to adopt a legal framework binding the responsibility of European multinationals. It is likely that the project will contribute to the four OOs. The case studies are the specific tool that will raise awareness on poverty, inequality and social injustice problems, evidencing a concrete link between natural resources management and development.

12. Increasing Recognition of Mental Health as an Integral Part of European Development Assistance in Four EU Countries (C-153864)

The project relies on the 2006 European Ministerial Conference on Mental Health (MH) in Helsinki, which came up with the "Mental Health Declaration for Europe - Facing the Challenges, Building Solutions" and the follow up 2008 commitment by the European Pact for Mental Health and Well Being, pointing out a need for decisive political steps to be taken in order to make MH a key priority. The project targets the MH professionals and students, policy and decision makers, public and private funding institutions and the general public in four countries, Netherlands, Lithuania, Bulgaria and Romania. However, the project will open opportunities for other participants from all over the world to get involved through the Web Community platform. Although the project is likely to achieve some good results in terms of "stakeholders and target audience becoming better aware of MH issues and needs in developing countries", achieving sufficient awareness raise is still not very likely in this short period of time and especially not in all four target countries. It is clear that the awareness, interest and allocation of State funds for Development Cooperation in the Netherlands is already rather high, certainly very much different than in the new EU member states.

13. Des Alpes au Sahel ! Création d'un réseau transfrontalier des écoles, parcs, villes ONG et associations du Piémont et Rhône-Alpes pour une éducation scolaire qui intègre l'attention à l'environnement et au développement durable [...] (C-153577)

This project about continuous development and international solidarity was well formulated, even if its duration seems short to successfully insert all the actions. An important element is that it takes into account the differences between education systems. The project seeks to develop the communication between the decentralized systems and its members. The project remains relevant with the problems identified. The logic of intervention is clear and adequate and the activities are well defined and planned in a logical sequence to achieve the results and the Specific Objective. On the contrary the indicators are not all appropriate and adequate. The project started with a small delay due to administrative problems of. Apart from that, it has made good progress and activities have been implemented without problems and it demonstrated the ability to take corrective actions. The involvement of different development actors in the project is very satisfactory. Its impact in relation some objectives is already noticeable and the impact most possible at this stage seems to be the establishment of a cross-border network of actors. It is expected that the two regions involved, Rhône-Alpes and Piémont, will continue to make funds available for the implementation of decentralized cooperation projects. The viability of the initiative is also guaranteed by the commitment of many actors in the domain of cooperation and civil society.

14. From needs to rights: promoting more effective development policies in Europe (C-202044)

The primary target group for this project consists of development decision-makers (DMs) in Hungary, Poland and Cyprus, the NMS holding EU Presidencies during the life of the project or slightly after its completion. Project target groups have poor or no knowledge on the Human Rights-based Approach (HRBA) to development, the main concept which the project is to communicate through the project. The activities implemented and outputs produced to date are limited. Based on the distributed material, the implemented events were at least informative for the target groups. Willingness, interest and enhanced knowledge of the DMs are not sufficient to lead to policy formulation inclusive of the HRBA, and the relevant governmental bodies are not official partners of this project, thus they are not committed by any formal obligation to adopt the concepts of the project. The local partners, being NGOs platforms, can benefit from, and further disseminate the knowledge acquired, to a wide range of activists, who in turn can share this knowledge with the local societies. At regional level, the final conference intends to bring the DMs of the target countries together, which can be a first step towards a higher impact, with regional dimension, leading to synergies and common actions, but for the time being it remains difficult to assess this potential.

15. La sensibilisation sur les interdépendances entre Nord et Sud : un enjeu pour la mobilisation des citoyens européens en faveur du développement (C-170075)

This project is in line with the EU policy on development awareness. The project also helps to raise awareness of the Millennium Development Goals Objective 1, meaning the reduction of extreme poverty and hunger and promotes the establishment of a global partnership for development In line with MDG 8. Regarding the intervention logic of the project itself, the specific objective deserved to be more ambitious, since they are very similar to the results. The project reaches two thirds of its implementation and all planned activities were completed or implemented. Consistent with the first

expected result, youth who participated in training sessions have developed knowledge and skills to bring actions in development education in their own environment. Regarding the second result, the North Partners and other organizations related to youth have been re-appropriated. As for the third outcome, it did not take place. Therefore there was no opportunity to promote the dissemination of new expressions of civil engagement, resulting a low visibility and value of the project. Nevertheless the project succeeded in educating people through educational initiatives promoting more egalitarian development between North and South.

16. Contributing to sustainable living conditions in key timber producing tropical countries by highlighting destructive forestry in key distribution countries (C-202284)

The purpose and the overall objectives of the project are consistent with the general policies in the participating countries and in the EU, on the protection and preservation of tropical forests in the targeted areas of Indonesia and the Congo Basin, by raising the awareness of consumers and the general public on the illegal trade of timber in the EU and specifically in Germany and the UK. The project outputs so far have been delivered with the expected quality and without major delays or problems. The Contractor is quite optimistic about the achievement of the project results, especially after the adoption of the new EU legislation which was passed by the European Parliament in mid-2010. Even if the project is currently in the middle of its implementation period, there are already some visible signs of improvement in the targeted markets, the media coverage of the issue of illegal timber trade and the general public awareness. Similar actions are expected to continue after the project ends, especially in the frame of the role and activity of both the DE and GB partners.

17. Increasing the capacities of local administrators and officials in defining policies consistent with the Sustainable Human Development approach (C-153824)

The Intervention Logic is coherent with a logical sequence of activities, results and objectives, but the OVIs at all levels are not adequately specified, nor quantified, measurable and time-bound. The project partners increased their contribution from 10% to 25% of the total budget due to the cancellation of the contribution of the Italian Government. The project implementation was flexible enough to adapt to changes with care to resources optimization and the project now is on schedule. All outputs planned to be delivered to date have been delivered and the expected results have been achieved. The PP is likely to be achieved in the project time frame in qualitative terms (capacities of LA of Tuscany to implement Development Cooperation and local development policies consistent with Sustainable Human Development approach increased). The contribution, though, to the OO seems rather ambitious. The coordination among partners will not be operational after project completion, with the risk of dispersion of competences. It is urgent to plan to divert, at project end, the competences to a public-private body able to continue with most of the project targets. This partnership, named "Laboratorio Atlante", has been already designed, but needs to be secured.

18. Women's Media in the Euromed (C-202196)

The project appropriately responds to the needs of the target groups, i.e. young women of the Euromed countries, who should be directly and strongly involved in the media sector in order to sensitise societies on gender issues. The partners were not directly involved in the design of the project intervention logic but are nevertheless supportive of the project objectives. According to the plan of activities, albeit not adequately detailed and accurate, there is no delay in the project implementation so far. However, the lack of precision in the planning has led the partners to apply different methodologies for the same activity or to take the initiative to introduce their own guidelines. There are apparent communication deficiencies. The Project Purpose (PP) is rather ambitious. While supporting young women employed in the media sector is achievable to an extent within the life of the project, reducing the gender digital divide in the region requires much more time as well as more diversified activities. Concrete impacts are not visible yet, since the core activities for strengthening women's access to ICT skills, involvement in the media field, and networking through the Women's Media Agency (WMA) are yet to start. Thus, it still seems early to consider the project's impact prospects. Finally, the viability of the project is mainly to be ensured through the WMA, which will allow the target group to operate as a recognised legal entity and to continue its action beyond the project life. In accordance with the phase-out strategy, the partners have committed to contribute to the medium-long term viability of the WMA.

19. Youth envisioning the future in Europe and Africa - Strengthening capacity for innovative approaches to development education (C-202006)

the project set up does not promote as much as it could local management capacity. Approximately half of the resources of the project have been allocated to the DE partner, while a more relevant approach could call for a shift of more activities to Romania instead. The activities are being implemented following a logical sequence, on-time and within the planned cost. The services of the project have been well received by the project stakeholders. The local office in Romania, with the advisory role of the German and Austrian partners, is strengthening its capacity on development education. The project is achieving the effective objective of mobilising youth to take the lead in organising peer education activities while better quantitative results are expected to be achieved until the end of the Contract. The project is a small scale intervention aiming to trigger further action; it is demonstrating how things could be done with the aim of replication by WV or other NGOs and/or governmental institutions. In this sense, and having in mind that the project still has 2 years ahead, direct impact prospects are likely in the mid-term. The local partners will definitely continue to use and develop the services of the project, since development education constitutes one of their high priorities. However, there is no indication to date that the services of the project will be adopted by the policy authorities and embedded in the formal education system.

20. Enhancing policy coherence: making development work better (C-154226)

The Contractor and its partners are implementing activities in a mostly efficient manner although activities have been lagging behind in Cabo Verde, and as a consequence some activities which depended on inputs from the CV Partner are also delayed in Portugal. Since in particular New Members States are less familiar with civil society participation in the public debate, there is still work to be done to this direction. It is of utmost importance that all partners focus on the "Voices from the South" Campaign, which will take up most of the project's third year. The Contractor and the CV Partner should speed up implementation of the activities they are jointly in charge of while the NL Partner should assist the partners where necessary. Policy Coherence for Development (PCD) has increasingly been introduced to the EU level debate. However, some policies which have negative implications for developing countries have been formulated in the interests of developed EU states. In most countries Line Ministries are not necessarily aware of PCD and want to promote their own policies. At the EC level the situation is the same, since units dealing with PCD are also horizontal and services take notice of their recommendations if they are seen as appropriate for them. Notwithstanding such challenges, PCD is an important topic and NGOs such as those involved in this project want (and should) continue their work in this area in order for tangible results to be felt.

21. Towards a Global finance system at the Service of Sustainable Development (C-202375)

The financial crisis and related recession has had an impact on developing countries particularly in sub-Saharan Africa. This situation remains relevant now as at the time of the proposal's preparation by the Contractor and its partners. The project design seems to be mainly the work of the Contractor and less of the project partners, resulting in reduced ownership by the latter. However, it is planned for all partners to participate in the implementation of the agreed activities. So far project outputs are considered to be of high quality and correctly implemented in a logical sequence; some project outputs have exceeded the targets which had been established for year one. At the current stage of project implementation, the quality of results achieved is good. In particular, the (technical) information given in websites and the impact of press releases used by several important media outlets is good. It is still too early to see results at the policy level although the partners have managed to have their inputs included in the framework of MEP's reports. All project partners seem to be well positioned to be able to raise awareness of policy makers towards the effects "North" policies have on the "South". Nonetheless, the Contractor and the NL Partner have been reasonably successful at contributing to the ongoing debate regarding the economic crises, financial markets and improved EU regulations. However, it cannot yet be seen if developing countries' interests will be reflected in any new legislation.

22. Development Education Exchange Project "La Ngonpo" (C-202212)

The logframe is kept short and clear. The activities are realistic, feasible to be accomplished within the framework of the project and appropriate to achieve the Expected Results (ERs) and in turn the

Specific Objectives (SOs). All arrangements (structure, sequence of activities, methodology, financial issues) had been defined without the actual involvement of the project partners. However, the design foresees specific roles and responsibilities for each party, according to their technical capacities. The project is advancing well after its first 15 months; the activities are on track despite some slight delays and adjustments due to the summer floods in India and the idle time slots (school holidays), people are on board and motivated from all sides and expertise is well used allowing efficient implementation of activities and production of outputs of good quality. The draft methodological manual and the project website are being used during the current pilot phase, preparing the ground for the two rounds of the implementation phase, with the engagement of additional schools from the two countries. Beyond the strict operational part, the project should start putting focus on the strategic aspects, these being the awareness raising actions and the sustainability of project results. A well designed and implemented awareness campaign can have a direct positive impact on key actors. A concrete sustainability plan would support further development of established partnerships and facilitate the creation of new ones.

23. Globalising Decent Work (C-150551)

At design level, the proper content and the good quality of outputs can definitely lead to concrete benefits for the target groups and in turn to the achievement of the PP at national and regional level. The minimal involvement of local organisations in global activities and the different political and social environment amongst the regions hinder the achievement of the PP at global level. During the first two years of the project, the activities have been implemented as scheduled and according to the planned budget. In general terms, the targets set for the outputs at overall project level have been met. However, factors such as the limited financial resources of the project, the involved distances, the different culture amongst groups from different regions, the different political and economic situation amongst the regions, the different level of capacity amongst the target groups and the different languages hinder the achievement of the project purpose at global level. The lack of institutional mechanisms, the pressure of the employers and the cultural stereotypes in some countries hamper progress towards the implementation of ILO's Decent Work Agenda. However, the developing countries are moving forward and improve their legislation under the pressure of the International Community and the civil society. Nevertheless, this is a long term and slow process requiring strong willingness and institutional capacity. Where this is not the case, this process is even longer.

24. Raising Awareness on Global Sexual and reproductive health and rights (C-97430)

The respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms, with the Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR) as the key segment, is the target in implementing the EU Development Policy. This project was designed to support human rights development through advocating for higher spending towards the global SRHR. The project has been relevant for Finland as the old Member State already involved in the development aid, Latvia as the new one expected to increase contribution for development aid, Georgia as a recipient country and India as a recipient country which possesses long and valuable experience in the SRHR promotion. The project was designed to correspond to the needs of the four partner Family Planning Associations (FPAs) from Finland, Latvia, Georgia and India. It also intended to offer benefits to the parliamentarians, governments' officials, teachers, pupils, general public. The project's intervention logic remained appropriate until the end. Strengthening and capacitating national FPAs in their advocacy role was indeed an appropriate way to raise awareness and knowledge on global development and SRHR issues. Obviously, the sustained awareness concerning global SRHR issues depends on continuous advocacy, awareness raising and development education. Therefore further funding for similar projects will be indispensable in order to continue advancing the SRHR issues.

25. Vers un développement pour tous : campagne d'actions pour mobiliser des relais de la société civile en faveur de l'intégration et de la participation des personnes handicapées dans les dynamiques de la coopération internationale au développement (C-131278)

Both global and specific objectives of this project are consistent with the European Declaration of Human Rights and the Millennium Development Goals of the United Nations. A Logical Framework exists for the overall program, but was not taken into account for domestic partners. Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI) refer to targets to be achieved (number of colleges and schools contacted media outlets have included articles on Disability, etc.) in terms of activities rather than results. In

some cases, the OVIs lack even basic values. Financial management and project administration are professional and transparent. Since this project is also about regular campaigns, activities are implemented right in scheduled time. Thanks to existing networks, volunteer work and the realization of almost all the indicators on advocacy, contribution to the GL will be important. As for the introduction of the theme of Disability in Development programs, it should review the IOV to assess the impact of certain results, but overall due to a very experienced leader (Handicap International) the projects seems to be a rather successful one.

26. Sign up against hunger (C-131414)

The project is in line with EC Development Objectives and the Millennium Development Goal 1. The project coordinator (FIAN International) has a 22-year experience in Awareness Raising on Nutrition/Food issues, working with an important network of partners in EU Member States (MS) and in the South. Awareness of European decision makers has been increasing, but hunger and malnutrition are often still presented as a consequence of natural or man-made disasters rather than structural issues. The limited organisational capacity of most of the member agencies, combined with an initial rapid staff turnover, restricted their participation in the project design phase. There is a clear impact on the level of the partners in the South, who became more articulate in expressing their desiderata and in some cases, partly thanks to the FIAN support, managed to obtain satisfactory outcomes to some of their demands. The impact of the specific campaign has, in some cases, contributed to a successful outcome for the initiating groups, linking them to EU-based companies / interest groups. The combination of training of duplicator groups and field visits to partners in the South is particularly efficient to bring home the reality of structural hunger and infringements of Human Rights.

27. ALIMENTERRE, CAMPAGNE POUR LE DROIT A L'ALIMENTATION PAR UNE AGRICULTURE FAMILIALE VIABLE ET DURABLE (C-97672)

The action is particularly relevant to support family farming and to advise on economic issues related to food and Economic Partnership Agreements and the Common Agricultural Policy. The project objectives are consistent with the positions adopted at the World Food Summit and Millennium Development Goals. Additionally the choice of partners is good. The LF is good for the whole project, but LFs were not prepared for each partner. In general, the implementation was very professional and regular meetings have allowed project partners to exchange experiences. Although lacking the objective quantified, the results overall were achieved. The impact of a draft ED is difficult to measure accurately in the short term. However, partners who used multidisciplinary networks, had a greater impact in terms of coverage national / regional. Coherence between donors / partners varies from country to country. On DE projects the institutional support aims directly towards the objectives. There are, however, EC and bilateral funds available in some countries to co-finance such activities. It is important in this sense that organizations maintain a degree of intellectual and financial independence. The profile and credibility of the participating NGOs have also been strengthened.

28. Extractive industries: Blessing or Curse? An awareness raising campaign to improve the performance of the Extractive Industry in relation to poverty and the environment (C-131201)

The Extractive Industries (EI) provides the international market with oil, gas and mining products. The six largest oil companies have over € 1 trillion revenue and can potentially transform economies, reduce poverty, and raise the living standards of entire populations. However, often countries, rich in natural resources score low in the Human Development Index (HDI). This contradiction exists because the interventions of the EI often result in corruption, Human Rights violation, environmental destruction and conflict, which, in combination with weak national governance hamper the countries to build up their economies. More than 3.5 billion people are concerned by these effects. In this context, the NGO Milieu Defensie (NL) together with NGOs from 21 countries, addresses the public, media, decision makers, EI, financial institutions, and local NGOs in order to raise awareness. The end beneficiaries are the indigenous people in developing countries whose livelihood is affected by the operations of the EI, as well as the endangered environment. Several activities, such as fact finding missions, public petitions, movie productions, a film festival and the debates with the public changed implementation dates, thus affecting the delivery of the expected results. The project focuses also on women who are vulnerable, because they are usually intensely involved in every day subsistence activities, directly affected by the EI, such as agriculture, collecting water and firewood. Overall, the

results of the project can encourage the local communities and motivate them to work together in order to improve their livelihood.

29. Educazione Allo Sviluppo E Obiettivi Di Sviluppo Del Millennio: Saperi, Metodologie E ICT (C-120780)

The project, as designed, is highly relevant to raise awareness on the problems faced by Developing Countries (DC) and address the North/South divide, in the context of increased interdependence and migration. It embraces the spirit of the UN Millennium Declaration from 2000 and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), using them to promote Education for Development (ED) in the EU. The strategy adopted by the project is appropriately focused on the school system, specifically on secondary school teachers and students. It is also well targeted thematically, using the MDGs as a guideline to address ED. Geographically the project concentrates on two Italian cities, Rome and Milano, where the coordinator, the NGO Save the Children (SC) seats, assuming the administration of the project. The role of the other two partners, Latvian Adult Education Association (LAEA) and SC Spain, is limited to activity 2, organising the European Youth Forum (EYF) events. The selection of beneficiaries has been made, based on previous contacts, through the schools, or in Italy with the support of IRRE Lazio and Lombardia, and the Rome and Milano provincial education offices. Some schools, mostly public, have been identified, their management and teachers interested. The selection of the lecturers and subjects of the conferences was done by 2 Project Scientific Committees. The precise targeting of the beneficiaries facilitates the implementation and saves efforts in adapting the contents to different contexts.

30. A SCUOLA DI SOLIDARIETA': per accrescere l'attenzione e il sostegno dell'opinione pubblica europea alle azioni di sviluppo e di lotta alla povertà nel Sud del mondo (C-120887)

The project, as designed, is highly relevant to confront the North-South intercultural divide, as globalisation and interdependence increase. The high levels of immigration in the EU show this divide more sharply. The strategy adopted is appropriately focused on the school system, but lacks sufficient involvement of the southern partners in the planning and implementation of the core project activities. The coordination, management and financing arrangements are very clearly spelled in a 'Project Management Manual', to ensure the clarity of the procedures and the duties of the partners. Project activities provide the means for an effective intervention by schools and other learning centres to create awareness on North/South relations and development problems. This is done mainly by offering instruments to the teachers and reinforcing their capacities. But to conduct the intervention successfully and eventually achieve the PP, the commitment of the schools is also necessary, for the facilitation of the teacher's work, the introduction of Education for Development (ED) in the curriculum, and to serve as a bridge between the classroom and the community.

31. Global Economy - Global Solidarity: promotion of Millenium Goals (C-131721)

Both Consortium members report on inadequate support for the promotion of Millennium Development Goals (MDG) and issues concerning international development aid. The OO is to "increase and mobilise Slovene and Slovak public awareness of MDGs, development issues and humanitarian aid, in particular for the reduction of poverty through education for all children." The SO of the project are to reach 70% of the Slovene and Slovak general public, involve 30% of children in kindergartens, 50% primary schools, 20% of secondary schools and promote a comprehensive development policy and humanitarian aid legislation. Three project components are corresponding to SO and cover activities concerning awareness raising campaign, education for development and cooperation with NGOs and governmental institutions on the issues of Overseas Development Assistance (ODA). UNICEF Slovenia and UNICEF Slovakia are operating in a common approach to promote the MDGs and ODA commitments of their countries, as they share a common vision, mission and strategy in the field of development and humanitarian aid. The project has been already benefited from their support in co-financing of project activities. As the Communication Strategy 2008-2013 will continue after the end of the project, the Steering Committee and Management Committee will continue to assess project activities and draw conclusions and recommendations for the future activities of the Consortium.

32. From Fatal to Fair Transactions (C-131723)

The project addresses through an appropriate approach the problem of the unfair exploitation of natural resources in African countries. It aims to address all involved target groups: governments, industry, public opinion and civil society at the side of the EU, by offering a complete set of information on the situation and on the need to convert "fatal" into "fair" transactions. It is relevant for affected countries and their population, contributing indirectly to their poverty reduction, human rights protection, sustainable peace and development, although it does not cater for specific actions within these countries. The project intervention logic is in line with the EU policies and its natural resource governance agenda, as well as with the general target of improving the quality of the relations between North and South. The tools foreseen to be used (raising awareness, lobbying, public relations and networking) are appropriate to achieve the set objectives. By design, the Southern beneficiaries and partner organisations are not being reached as it would be needed, given that a big part of the responsibility on the present situation also relies on the governments and actors in the South countries. The project faces also the challenge of coordinating the FT partners' work, exploiting synergies to achieve more results and impact than the sum of their contributions, noting that the German partner has been very successful in ensuring effectiveness of its actions and work.

33. Enhancing the European Investment Bank's (EIB) ability to deliver on development goals through awareness raising on its current and potential role in developing countries (C-131675)

This project is addressing the need to ensure the harmonisation of the EIB lending practices for development outside the European Union (EU) with the current EU policies. The concept of the project design calls for targeting two main groups, namely Civil Society organisations (development, human rights, environmental Non Governmental Organisations – NGOs, social movements) and decision makers at EU and national levels (members of the parliament, government officials, EIB staff, etc). The project is implemented by a consortium of NGOs that have developed a campaign name "Counter Balance: Challenging the European Investment Bank" for the purposes of branding messaging for reaching out audience in a targeted and coherent manner. The NGOs are from the project target countries: the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, the Slovak Republic, France, Germany, Italy, and the United Kingdom. The consortium comprises members from all four countries that are the largest shareholders of EIB as well as member from the newly acceded countries. However since the project refers to external cooperation and funding in the development world, Africa and the Global South are also considered target regions of all activities, even though the activities are taking place in Europe and the campaign participants are European. This is a very difficult project that practically extends well beyond its three-year implementation period since it attempts to initiate reforms in the EIB lending practices. The project has set some very ambitious targets, but at the same time there is no systematic approach in place to measure the effectiveness of the implemented activities in order to adjust the remaining activities accordingly. The project activities are implemented according to plan with a few exceptions.

34. Climate Change and Poverty Reduction: Building Awareness and Promoting Action. (C-131660)

The need to support the poor in developing countries for the damage, which climate change (caused by the developed world) is inflicting on them is clearly defined. The three OVIs of the PP, e.g. "general public are more able to tolerate ambitious policies on carbon emissions" are by their nature "soft". The project should seek to promote its educational resources, not only directly to schools, but also through the authorities, in charge of the school curricula. All things considered, the project relevance is high and its design for the remaining period clear and feasible. The recent international financial crisis, if it becomes worse, poses a threat to remove climate change from political agenda. As part of the project exit strategy, the partners plan to meet after the pending Copenhagen Conference (December 2009, which is to decide on the post Kyoto regime), to decide how to continue, after the project ends. It is almost certain that e.g. teachers and students will continue making use of the educational resources of the project. Also the rest of the project material on the partners' websites, concerning e.g. impact of climate change in developing countries, need for assistance to for adaptation, etc. will always be there, for beneficiaries to access and use. The whole project is based on promotion of participation and by doing grass root work, it promotes democratisation and Human Rights (the human right of poor people in developing countries to "adequate" food).

35. South Caucasus - A Part of Europe (C-131400)

The development of better communication between the people in the South Caucasus region and young Austrians and Lithuanians is at the centre of this intervention. The project design calls for the collection of “authentic” material from the South Caucasus countries, to be used as a means to increase the awareness of the people in Austria and Lithuania, and particularly the young, about the people and culture in Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia. This is achieved through the involvement of young people from the South Caucasus in media preparation workshops (print journalism, radio, video, and photography) in order to develop communication / information material to be disseminated in selected participating school classes in Austria and non-formal education youth groups in Lithuania. Even though the project is well designed for the development and collection of information material from the South Caucasus to be disseminated in Europe, there is little attention to the flow of information from Europe to the South Caucasus countries. Because of this imbalance, it is likely that the project objectives can not be fully materialised, since for the people of the South Caucasus, to feel part of Europe, they need to understand and associate with European culture. The project is implemented by Interkulturelles Zentrum (IZ) an independent non-profit association from Austria that promotes the development of relations between people of different cultural backgrounds and trains people to carry out practical intercultural work. The project is implemented in partnership with the Association of Youth Non-formal Education (AYNEL) in Lithuania and with the assistance from the EURASIA Foundation (South Caucasus).

36. COORDINATED PUBLIC ACTION ON RACISM IN DEVELOPMENT (C-97683)

Activities are designed to research minority issues across the globe, establish easy access to the information, disseminate the information through various media, create public awareness and identify concrete action to tackle the issues, put pressure on the development actors in 10 EU member states leading to improved development programmes that reach the poorest, reduce inequality and intercommunity tension and conflict. Three inter-dependent assumptions are particularly relevant for achieving the goals: that the media can be persuaded to cover the stories that individuals can be persuaded to act on the issues, and that development actors will act on the media coverage and public opinion and improve policies. In terms of consistency with Governments’ policies, the project targets three groups of EU member states: 1) Denmark, Eire, Finland, Netherlands, Sweden and UK; 2) Belgium, France, Spain; 3) Hungary. The project is rather ambitious given the multitude of target groups and geographic coverage. The assumption that advocacy efforts will persuade individuals to act and put pressure on development decision-makers did not materialise to the extent planned. Whereas media coverage has been adequate, significant delays in launching the planned campaigns, as well as their reduction in time undermined the intensity of advocacy and hence the level of motivation of individuals to take action. The inclusion of Hungary as one of the target states proved to be useless, given that Hungary is not committed to participate in development aid.

37. Spotlight on the Marginalized (C-131544)

The structure of the Consortium allows the project to cover various countries in Europe (Germany, the Netherlands and the UK) with an anchorage in Africa through the local partners in Ghana, Uganda and Zambia. Overall management of the project is undertaken by the coordinator Germanwatch (GW) in Bonn. The situation of smallholder farmers in Africa, and the risks run by them, related to the decisions taken in the context of agreements (EPA) and WTO negotiations, have been carefully studied and are reflected in the project structure and the way it tackles the issue. The project is feasible and relevant, through the selection of activities (participatory research, awareness raising, capacity building and lobbying); and the main beneficiaries –defined as the EU public, the Media, local activists and multipliers, experts and decision makers– will be reached by the project and empowered to request adjustments to the trade regulations; they will also act as multipliers by carrying the information further. On the other side, the project did not identify any beneficiaries in the African countries involved, and actions planned at their level are quite limited (Fact Finding Mission, organisation of meetings) while some actions of awareness raising and capacity building are needed, as much or even more than at EU level. Though, the project did not manage to contribute to the development of capacities at the level of African partners, while needs and expectations are important there. There is no feeling of ownership reached in Africa since partners did not have any managerial responsibilities and were working on bringing together information on the sector to the attention of EU groups.

38. Capacity building of NGOs in Hungary, Poland and Czech Republic for mobilizing support for MDGs (C-135919)

This project informs and raises public awareness in Europe in cooperation with other European NGOs, as part of the general Education Development EU strategy. Furthermore, the participating countries, as UN members, are committed to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. The Project Purpose and Overall Objective are fully consistent with the IDC policies. In terms of design, there is an analytical Logframe, which reflects correctly the intervention logic of the project as a whole. The Objectively Verifiable Indicators are specific, measurable, realistic and time-bound. However, more ambitious OVIs could be set and achieved. All involved partners were active on the domain of their expertise and they have clearly understood their key role in the project. All activities have been implemented up to now with minor launching delays. It is obvious that the capacity of all involved NGOs has been reinforced with their active participation in the latest EC launched CfP. NGOs consistently demonstrate high commitment to Awareness Raising actions. Project partners are able to ensure funds in order to sustain the results after the project end. However, the sustainability of NGO projects should not be exclusively judged by the availability, but also the origin of the funds since NGOs are becoming financially tied to government and public institutions and this could impact their objectivity and strategic vision.

39. Many Voices against Poverty: Building a Diverse Constituency for Development (C-120765)

The present financial crisis increases the project's relevance by highlighting the interdependence between the industrialised world and the emerging economies. The assumptions appear clear, but it is not evident how they will be assessed (e.g. cultural diversity etc.). No risk management strategy is in place. The key stakeholders, students and staff in formal education, have been involved closely in the project's design and management process. The quality of the outputs is high and the collaboration with field NGO (OXFAM, Action Aid etc.) enhances it considerably. The target groups are taking the initiative in the use of the services/outcomes of the project, but the typology of the actions undertaken could be better documented. The project is making good progress towards the OO, in spite of the fact that the quantification remains difficult in the absence of baseline data and cumulative figures. Several schools have undertaken sustained initiatives (fairs, petitions, concerts etc.) and used their new-found organisational skills to mobilise around other themes. At present the project is still extra-curricular, but could eventually become part of a formal curriculum. The project services are provided cost-free to the target groups and, in many cases, are further developed by them. Schools involved in the programme assume some of the cost related to project activities. The activities of the project are planned to be expanded, possibly with the inclusion of other European/MS countries and partners. The present policies of the UK Government are very supportive of the activities undertaken by the project, as demonstrated by the assistance provided by different parts of the Public Administration (Environment, Education, DfID etc.).

40. Promouvoir l'agriculture paysanne de Sud: un enjeu pour la lutte contre la pauvreté et l'alimentation des générations futures (C-131320)

The participatory approach as regards the design of this project and the previous experience is the field acquired by the members of VSF Europe, have facilitated the identification of the target groups needs in the participating countries. The internal monitoring tools in place and the internal mid-term evaluation have ensured the smooth implementation of activities and the delivery of the expected outputs. Analysis of the indicators at results level shows that most of them have been reached 100%. However, the Project Purpose is being achieved concerning the students and the professionals but not for the politicians. The contribution of the achieved results to the Overall Objective is based primarily on the mobilisation of the professionals but especially on lobbying the local decision makers. These are the ones who can influence the local communities and lead the changes in the agricultural policies. There are positive signs towards this direction. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) and the Rhone Alpes Region are committed to continue their financial support beyond the project end. In France, development education is recognized as a key issue by the Ministry of Agriculture as well. Under this favourable environment, the members of the Consortium have decided to continue the activities after the completion of the project, given the financial support, their institutional structures and the quality of their human resources.

41. Reversing the 'race to the bottom': further steps towards a sustainable banana economy (C-063530)

This Monitoring Report (MR) covers the ex post monitoring of the overall project. The original design and approach were in line with the EU agenda for the revision and reform of the banana import regime, which took place during the project's lifetime, and with the then ongoing negotiations with ACP partners in the framework of the Cotonou and the World Trade Organisation (WTO) Agreements. The project objectives are still relevant today as the reform of the EU banana import regime, at the end of 2006, entailed further steps towards liberalisation and a move to Free Trade, not necessarily boosting the interest of the banana producers. In all participating countries the contacts with Civil Society Organisations (CSO) intensified considerably during the project's life. This was illustrated by the impressive rise in sales of Fair Trade bananas (DE, IE, UK) and the media coverage of the issues (IE, FR). The increase in awareness and the subsequent consumer pressure (partly attributable to the project) on socio-environmental issues has produced effects, felt now: (i) in 2004 none of the 4 big banana companies was involved in socio-environmental certification, now they are all involved; (ii) 4 of the 5 largest multinational banana companies are all part of the Multi-stakeholder Forum that EUROBAN has been promoting since the end of the project. Furthermore, capacity building on all levels of the banana chain has been important, creating instruments to provide more accurate information and through the "univoce" approach, reinforcing the negotiation position of associations and trade unions. Notwithstanding the certain successes of the project, the sector continues to decline, partly in view of the free trade agreements subscribed also by the EC. The core activities did continue, in spite of the economic crisis, also after the end of the EC funding period. All EU Governments subscribe, in principle, to the protection of economic and social rights of the workers in the sector, as stipulated in the international agreements (ILO, WHO etc). However, most of them also support the Free Trade agreements which, in some cases, are detrimental to the rights and sustainability of the same target groups. There is, however, an increased awareness on the level of the retailers and distributors that it is in their long term interest to find negotiated solutions and agreements with the stakeholders in the South.

42. Supermarkets, supply chains and poverty reduction (C-136764)

The PP can be achieved in the project planned timeframe and with the variety of activities planned; all groups targeted will be reached by the action. All inputs have been provided on time. The project shows flexibility as some actions have been slightly modified or rescheduled in order to maintain the flow of benefits and reach the groups targeted. Target groups all have access to the project's outputs; the coverage by War on Want through various communication channels ensures a high visibility and promotion of the action. The feedback received from the target groups is very positive: students are launching actions on their own while the media is addressing War on Want to get further information. Impact on the final beneficiaries in Southern countries can not be reached in 36 months or before the end of the action, also since getting governments to change regulations and policies can hardly be done in such a short period of time. The project at this stage can only measure its impact on the target groups in the UK, but not on the final beneficiaries. The aspect of sustainability has been planned in the project design and refined all along the implementation. Through the strengthening of networks of trade and student unions, NGOs etc., the project builds on existing work and actions, and therefore its viability is not dependent on the EC financing or the presence of War on Want. All actors involved in the action are planned to act as multipliers that will be relaying the information and launch similar actions in the future.

43. WE ARE READY (C-136048)

The Project Purpose (PP) and the OO roughly identify basically the same outcome - established public support for development cooperation and effective engagement of NGOs in the national policy-making process. There is consensus among the NGDOs and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA) that a more focused orientation toward the youth should be prioritised. The re-focusing appears justified given that the orientation toward the "general public" is too broad to be effectively covered by the limited public awareness measures and funds and is difficult to sustain in the long run. Although the project claims to have implemented the activities on time, reality shows that the activities in the first year have been implemented with a delay. However, building partnerships between NGDOs is considered achieved and the benefits are considerable, since the project facilitated contacts with NGOs in the target countries and particularly in Moldova. The achievement of the PP is in progress.

The capacities of NGOs are progressively increasing to effectively participate in the development cooperation field through increased access to information, advice on how to access different EU resources and facilitation of partnering opportunities with NGOs from LT and abroad. The MoFA is significantly relying on the NGDOs to participate in policy formulation, public awareness and the implementation of measures. Nevertheless, external factors such as the economic crisis, have the potential to negatively influence public support and project impact. The national budget for public awareness activities is rather modest and is mostly provided through co-financing of donor projects. NGDO partnerships are more sustainable, but also require a steady flow of projects both national and international, in order to maintain the momentum.

44. Reproductive health matters - An advocacy and awareness raising campaign to promote universal access to sexual and reproductive health as a key target to reaching the Millennium Development Goals (C-136666)

The intervention logic seems relevant, since the global commitment for implementing the Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH)-related MDGs remains clearly on the EU agenda. Stakeholders, target groups and the general public are expected to be mobilised and civil society reinforced both in the project target countries and in the beneficiary countries, Uganda and Ethiopia. The overall inputs are mostly on schedule. Slight delays occurred due to the change of project name, elections in DE and AT as well as staff changes and merger within the NL partner, which affected publications and fact sheet preparation. The majority of planned outputs were delivered with satisfactory quality. Beneficiaries have regular access to services, with currently awaited outputs to further add to the quality of results. Factors preventing the access to results were not noted, as the project is able to adapt to changing external conditions to ensure benefits for its target groups. It is likely that the project purpose will be achieved if the project continues to be implemented in the same way. Important contributions are being made, as the project realises that increasing awareness among opinion formers is the most important leverage with respect to attracting the attention of the general public. Visible impacts are observed in the target groups increasingly requesting more SRH promotional material, visiting the project web page or calling project partner offices to inquire about SRH and MDGs. Additional financial means are allocated, i.e.: NL government additional 40 mio EUR for MDG5 in 2009, DE increased funding for HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis from 300 to 500 mio EUR in 2009 (including SRH funding), the funding for UNFPA from 15 to 18 mio EUR, etc. The sustained and increasing financial support of governments creates favourable conditions for the continuation of the flow of benefits provided by the project well beyond the project lifetime.

45. Euro-Chantiers : «Création de programmes d'éducation au développement» (C-136611)

The overall objective and the Specific Objective of this Action aim to raise awareness and mobilize citizens on the issue of Development Education. These objectives are consistent with first of all with the policy of the French government and secondly with the MDGs. The logical framework associated with this project demonstrates a satisfactory coherence between objectives, activities and outcomes. Its intervention logic is based on measurable quantitative indicators, but sometimes "oversized" ones. There was no significant delay between sending to the Commission the technical and financial reports and the release of funds. All the phases of activities were controlled by the leader of the project in a transparent and efficient way. The management tools of the project are used particularly to determine the good overall progress of the project and although it is still early to assess the capitalization, it appears from interviews with students and teaching staff that many young people are aware and more will mobilize before the end of the project. Additionally they should move to a context of cooperation in order to develop their property. The NGOs have an institutional existence; they are administrative and financial entities, facts that can allow them to continue their core activities in the domain of ED with their own resources after the project ends.

46. Watch and Change-Development education by documentary films (C-135879)

The multi-country initiative is conceived as four parallel projects with the same activities, including two regional activities, the summer schools and the audiovisual contest and a very limited share of experiences. The apparently weak regional dimension in the design is offset by the real added value of the project, the transfer of the Czech methodology to the partner countries. As an awareness initiative, target groups in general perceive the project purpose to be interesting activities rather than as a response to their needs. The project as a whole is likely to achieve the specific objective of increasing the number of schools using the educational toolkit for global education issues. However, it

is worth highlighting the general need to measure how the educational toolkit is used in terms of promoting learning effects and/or attitude changes. While Poland and Estonia have feedback systems that generate concrete data, the Czech Republic and Slovakia have to improve this aspect. The full achievement of the specific objective will depend on the capacity of the project to improve the use of project outputs, strengthening the strategic linkage between awareness, learning and engagement. The favourable impact prospects of the project are based on: i) the positive effects on active engagement generated by the Polish Centre for Citizenship Education (CCE); ii) the impacts in terms of national curricula reform supported by the Estonian Jaan Tõnisson Institute (JTI) and the Polish CCE; and iii) quantitative awareness impact of the consolidated One World in Schools Film Festivals (Czech Republic and Slovakia). In terms of impact at institutional level, prospects are positive, especially if the work with the Ministries of Education regarding national curricular reform is taken into consideration. The high potential sustainability of the project derives from the institutional and management capacity of the four partner NGOs and the policy support for Development Education. Policy support is reflected by financial commitments from all Ministries of Foreign Affairs and cooperation with the Ministries of Education regarding national curricula reform (Estonia, Poland) or accreditation (Czech Republic).

47. Decent work, trade and development: raising awareness among trade unions and women's groups of the employment implications of international trade relations (C-136769)

Overall the project design is fundamentally sound, is holding up well as time passes and remains relevant to the needs of the target groups. The consortium is operating well as a cohesive unit and there is a high level of trust and respect among the partners. The overall annual workplans clearly indicate the activities and outputs allocated to each partner and there have been no significant implementation delays which will impact on achieving the PP. The capacity building/awareness raising of the target groups on trade policy implications is most certainly being strengthened through the project. The project results are being disseminated widely and are already being used by the target groups (e.g. research report on Trading Away our Jobs, information booklets, exhibition stands, briefing dossiers for decision makers). The planned results are in line to make a good contribution to the achievement of the PP. It is positive to note that four aspects of sustainability are being effectively addressed in the project: 1) financial, through the ability of the partner NGOs and target groups to undertake similar activities in the future; 2) institutional, by providing knowledge and skills from the NGO project partners to the target groups; 3) social and cultural, by establishing channels and networks between the partner NGOs, target groups, decision makers and citizens aiming to engage all stakeholders; and, 4) political, by upgrading the role and capacity of the target groups so they can continue this action into the future.

48. Challenges for sustainable development in the South - News reporting, opinion building and media training regarding climate change, biodiversity, food security and the extractive industries (C-136078)

The project's intervention logic is very relevant and is on the track of EC development and cooperation strategies to reduce the food insecurity in low-income countries, by investing in initiatives to boost the agriculture sector so as to mitigate poverty. The Logframe OVIs are clearly stated and quantified, but Assumptions and Risks are not clearly presented and risk management arrangements are not in place. The project time frame seems adequate. The outputs have been delivered as planned and in a logical sequence. The progress of almost all project components is satisfactory and the quality of information is adequate to the aim to be served. All target groups have been reached as planned and the public having free access to web and to the newsletters, there are no limitations to the access to information and project results. The already increased amount of available information is expected to increase the awareness of the European audience, journalists and civil society leaders about the major challenges and achievements of sustainable development in the South. The continuation of the flow of benefits set by the project is likely to be financed after project completion by donors and through the increasing news selling activities. Recently, the Dutch and Finnish Governments have financed similar and complementary (e.g. on water, gender) activities, recognising the quality of the project's results in supporting sustainable development in developing countries. IPS and FOEI are planning to continue their collaboration in view of the achieved good complementarity.

49. Campaign for sustainable purchasing of computers: Making public purchasing in Europe work for development by raising awareness on the working conditions and environmental issues in the global supply chain of computers. (C-136143)

Beyond the Development Education dimension of the project, it is also addressing a pragmatic problem encountered mainly in Eastern Asia and partially in Eastern Europe. This is the unfavourable working conditions in the computer industry. Activities are, in general, implemented as planned and a considerable number of good quality outputs has been produced so far. The results have been partially achieved, i.e. public servants, students, and decision makers have been informed. According to PITFair there is no product on the computer market which could be qualified as truly "fair", a fact which impacts implementation effectiveness. Furthermore, there is no certification process in place to verify the application of the required social criteria in the computer industry. The interviewed members of the target groups seemed to be sensitised concerning the working conditions in the IT industry. PITFair aims to raise awareness about an issue which only recently has entered on the global agenda. Only in 2003, there was an effort from the NGO community to underline the unfavourable working conditions in the computer industry. Therefore, it is too early to establish detailed and reliable data to measure the impact of such actions. The main self-sustained benefit of the project is the cumulative knowledge about raising awareness in the specific topic. WEED is willing to sustain the results, as they did with the results of PC global, their previous project (2005) aiming at similar objectives.

50. introducing MADE-BY for sustainable fashion in Germany (C-131207)

MADE-BY for Sustainable Fashion in Germany is a very relevant project, aiming at improving the quality of life of farmers and employees throughout the garment production chain in developing countries, by raising awareness on social and environmental issues and increasing the market for sustainable fashion garments produced under the MADE-BY label. MADE-BY is an independent consumer label for fashion companies who respect transparency social, economic and ecological conditions throughout the whole supply chain of their collection. Its main goal is to make sustainable fashion common practice. The environmental problems in cotton growing, caused by the high level of pesticide used and water consumption, are high. This together with the social problems of tens of million of workers in manufacturing units requires improvement in working conditions. The current intervention is a co-funding mechanism between the European Commission (EC) and SOLIDARIDAD based in the Netherlands, with an implementing local Dutch partner - MADE-BY and a strategic associate -PAN- based in Germany. The main target groups are fashion brands and retailers, producers and consumers. The project has just finished the preparation phase and no major results have been observed. MADE-BY uses interesting tools (track and trace system for garments, blue button) and a modern approach of presentation (as a "shadow label") which does not push consumers toward sustainable fashion brands but introduces a sustainable responsibility/behaviour into existing fashion brands. The action addresses environment, gender and human rights issues and supports directly MDGs 1, 7 and 8 and indirectly MDG 3. Risks for project failure are low, given the success of the action in NL. Sustainability is considered in the project design, since replication and expansion of the action are a key to the success of MADE-BY and to getting a real impact on all beneficiaries. MADE-BY NL took over the project management until the contracting of the general manager for DE (cf. MR 2008). Impact prospects are high in relation to both the German fashion market and the working and living conditions of producers in developing countries. Though this project's impact can hardly be measured, it is expected to be increasing in coming years, once important German fashion brands will adhere to the concept. As the project is related to all aspects of the production chain and to various aspects of the producers' environment (social, gender, economy, environment), the results of the action will definitely impact on these groups.

51. Informer et former en Europe pour protéger les enfants des pays en développement contre l'exploitation sexuelle commerciale (C-135935)

The objectives of this project appear to be relevant to the cooperation strategies of the EC for the two European partners from France and Luxembourg. In addition, the objectives are consistent with the needs of targeted groups. The current LF seems to be satisfactory for the initial project, but it needs to be updated to reflect adjustments made in the implementation. However, this LF does not take into account the national structures, especially in Luxembourg. Identifying the needs of target groups has identified clear specific goals and clear overall objectives too. During the execution of activities in year

1 and 2, some time constraints and availability of partners led to delays in implementing the activities of the first year. This has led to a demand for changes from the leader to the EC, but without financial implications. Changes to the timetable are reasonable and appropriate and allowed, despite the delays encountered during the first year, the achievement of all intermediate results scheduled. Finally, the impact is noted in the willingness of partners to benefit from the skills transfer provided by the project team to be able to use it in their environment. The level of commitment reached by the partners and the quality of the products obtained during the first 2 years guarantee sustainability of results.

52. Campagne d'information, de sensibilisation et de mobilisation contre les sous-munitions (C-136288)

The PP is achievable as this project is a component of a wider campaign led by the Cluster Munitions Campaign (CMC). The implementation of activities is cost efficient and in line with the provisions of the budget break-down. In all countries activities have been implemented without any particular delays or problems. The expected results have been largely achieved, contributing to the attainment of the PP. The OVI which states that "50% of the population of the 5 countries is aware of the cluster bomb issue" can be considered as met. As far as results achieved regarding the population's awareness, the UK, where the CMC is located, and in particular Germany have performed very well. The media have been keen to report on the campaign, with many articles about the cluster bomb topic appearing in the press. With regard to the PP, all 5 participating countries ratified the Oslo Treaty. The ratification of the Treaty by important military forces such as France, Germany and the UK sets an example for other countries to follow, although France and Germany were widely perceived as being obstructive to the Treaty during negotiations, and sponsored many of the exceptions which the Treaty now allows. The impact of this specific project cannot be easily isolated from the impact of all global actions in the fight against cluster munitions and the activities of the CMC of which the lead partner is a member.

53. Stop Child Labour - School is the best place to work (C-131727)

The International Labour Organization (ILO) has estimated that some 165 million children between the ages of 5 and 14 are currently involved in Child Labour. The programme aims to eliminate Child Labour through the provision of full-time, formal and quality education as well as awareness raising activities at political and general public level. The campaign is the second phase; the previous one was carried out from 2003-2005, also EU funded, in the framework of the Alliance 2015 network of European development organisations: Cesvi (Italy), Concern (Ireland), Deutsche Welthunger Hilfe (Germany), IBIS (Denmark), Hivos (the Netherlands) and People in Need (Czech Republic) in co-operation with three other Dutch organisations: the General Education Union (AOB), the Dutch Confederation of Trade Unions (FNV) and the India Committee of the Netherlands (ICN). An Action Plan for companies to combat Child Labour has been produced and distributed in all countries involved. During the first year two big conferences were organised in East and West Africa and Central America, where lessons learnt were exchanged and it was very successful. This year it has been decided to organise a "campaign tour" (African Tour), through five African countries, instead of an international conference, including field visits in developing countries, followed by a round table in Brussels with representatives of EP, EC, UN Agencies, World Bank and UNICEF. This will add value to the visibility, impact and sustainability of the campaign.

54. Working Together for child protection - Serbia and Montenegro (C-119122)

The project supports the Governments of Serbia, Montenegro and Kosovo in reforming the Child Protection system and policies at both central and local level. This is to be achieved through developing services at municipal level, improving their quality, developing alternative care systems and assisting full social participation of marginalised children. They are children with special needs; children deprived of parental care; children in conflict with the law and victims of violence and abuse. The major part of financial sustainability is planned to be secured from more efficient use of existing funds, currently dispersed across different service providers. The entire spectrum of beneficiaries/stakeholders has been fully involved in project orientation through discussions and identification of solutions. Thus the project is embedded in the local community structures and the actors are assuming the role of change agents. Enhanced co-ordination, although not yet institutionalised, is already bearing fruit as the exchange of information on particular cases between

different service providers is providing clear benefits. They are likely to continue this co-ordination and information sharing.

55. Reducing the Effects of Poverty for Children with Special Needs in Serbia, Montenegro and Kosovo (C-94603)

The project, designed well ahead of the actual implementation, was not conceived as a regional project but rather as a compilation of national projects. Each of the national projects corresponds to the needs of marginalised children for improved services, particularly the improvement, extension and integrated provision of services, participatory definition of policies, improved cooperation and collaboration of existing structures in the provision of services and capacity building of all actors, including service providers, professionals, various local departments, etc. Most importantly, community level groups such as parents' associations are building their capacities to effectively influence policy and implementation. In each country the reform of the Social Welfare Sector addresses the protection of Children's Rights. While the project is achieving progress in all the three components which contribute to the PP, the extent of this contribution is still limited. The new facilities such as the Community Rehabilitation Centres (CBR) and Day Care Centres (DCC) have limited capacities and can serve up to 40 children per day. Thus far, 12 such facilities have been established with three Connected Services (CR). The number of children having access to mainstream education is about 900. While the sector has been invigorated and the trend is positive, the contribution to the PP remains limited due to political developments throughout the region.

56. Empowerment and Integration of the Roma in the Vojvodina Union of Serbia and Montenegro, Republic of Serbia (C-119171)

The project targets the Roma community, one of the most vulnerable ethnic communities among more than two dozen in the Serbian province of Vojvodina. The lack of capacity and initiative of the Roma community puts up obstacles for their empowerment and integration. The project aims to increase the participation of Roma in different spheres of civil society such as: community development, education, employment and through the establishment of new mechanisms/opportunities and the more effective use of already existing ones. The project was designed by the CARE North West Balkans Serbia Office, and is the continuation of previous CARE efforts, targeting the Roma population. Overall, the quality of results is good and in some cases, exceeded the initial quantitative provisions. The project has managed to provide facilitators with the knowledge and expertise in order to offer training to the target groups. It reached 15 Roma communities and held presentations there. The project has a multiplier effect: on one hand it enhances the participation of Roma in different areas of civil society (community development, education, employment), while at the same time it also works on the institutional capacity building, lobbying for better institutional coverage of the Roma population in Vojvodina. Moreover, the project fits into the Decade of Roma Inclusion Declaration, signed by the Serbian government in 2005 and directly contributes to poverty reduction.

57. Strengthening of Civil Society Through a Model Project of Home Care for Elderly in Serbia and Montenegro (C-119202)

The project of Home Care is targets mainly people over 65 years of age, living in poverty and needing home care and assistance. The idea of the project is to prove to the national authorities that the principle of subsidiary leads not only to a more accessible health care but that this is also affordable. Project design is two fold: 1) it offers services of home care to elderly and 2) working towards the recognition of the home care concept by the Serbian government as an affordable way to ensure the accessibility and effectiveness of health services to the people. The complementarity of the medical system and home care is improving; there is cooperation with the geriatric forum, centres for social welfare, nurses, volunteers, etc. In Subotica, the local authorities finance the 5th member of the Home Care (HM) team. In Bar, the municipality finances one additional HC team. Also, the Employment Bureau and Red Cross contribute financially to the Caritas activities. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed with the Montenegrin Ministry of Health. Overall, the project has achieved the expected results in the both countries. The example of Bar sets a very good example in a combined effort between local authorities, relevant institutions and Caritas in the implementation of the project. In case of Serbia, the implementation differs between the north and south of the country the project gathers all relevant institutions at the local level in the field of home care.

4.4. Performance of projects over time

The performance of the monitored projects over time is assessed by taking into account their start date (which is linked to the different Annual Action Plans of the Thematic Programmes). Table 15 and Figure 1 present the relevant data.

Table 15: Projects Performance over time

Starting Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Relevance	3.00	3.20	2.78	3.08	2.94	2.81	2.70
Efficiency	3.00	3.00	2.71	2.94	2.96	2.83	2.93
Effectiveness	3.45	3.00	2.69	2.87	2.96	2.75	2.80
Impact	2.50	3.30	2.83	2.99	2.80	2.80	2.88
Sustainability	2.50	3.30	2.83	2.99	2.80	2.80	2.88
Sustainability	3.50	2.85	3.07	3.17	2.79	2.79	2.86
Number of Projects	1	2	6	15	13	15	5

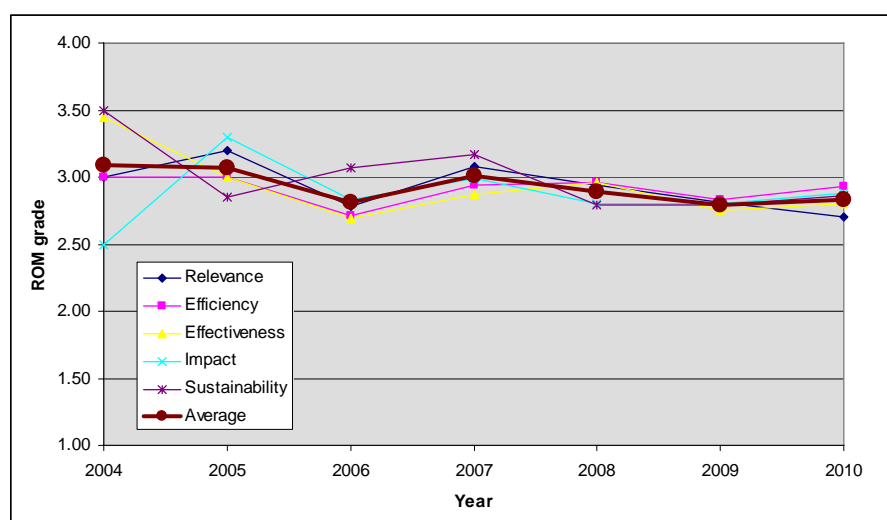


Figure 1: Graphical representation of the projects progress over time

No substantial differences are observed among the years. The projects perform well regardless of the Programme or the Decision Year. The performance is more related to the timing of the ROM exercise. As presented in Table 16, projects that were monitored close to their end (projects which started in 2007 and 2008 were monitored one year before the end of activities) performed better than the projects which were monitored early in their life (projects which started in 2009 and 2010). This means that the projects face a delay period during the first months of their implementation until they reach the so-called “cruise speed” and perform better in terms of planned and implemented activities.

Table 16: Timing of the ROM exercise to the on-going projects

Number of projects	Starting year	ROM Visit (months before Project End)
6	2006	11
15	2007	13
13	2008	10
15	2009	20
5	2010	18

Due to the small sample of projects it is not possible to proceed with a more detailed analysis at this level. However, if we focus on the three projects which were re-monitored (Towards a global financial system fit for development. Building awareness, mobilising opinion, C-153777, Gestion durable des ressources naturelles pour le développement de tous, C-170799, and introducing MADE-BY for sustainable fashion in Germany, C131207) we can proceed with some more safe observations with regard to the impact of re-monitoring on a project

For the project “Towards a global financial system fit for development. Building awareness, mobilising opinion” the performance at the time of the two monitoring visits is presented in the following Table:

Table 17: Performance of projects over time, C-153777

Project	DAC Criteria	Grades (A,B,C,D) and Scores (1-4)			
		2009		2010	
Towards a global financial system fit for development. Building awareness, mobilising opinion	Relevance / design	B	2.7	B	2.7
	Efficiency	B	2.8	B	2.8
	Effectiveness	C	2	C	2.5
	Impact	C	2	B	2.6
	Sustainability	C	2.5	B	2.8
	Average	C	2.4	B	2.68

The first visit took place 6 months after the project start date while the second in the middle of the project lifecycle. It is a relevant project which focuses correctly on the needs of the target groups. Some shortcomings in the formulation of the logframe mentioned in the first mission were not taken into account by the project. The activities were being implemented according to the workplan. However, their contribution to the achievement of the PP was hard to be assessed. The approach towards certain target groups was not redesigned as appropriate during the period between the two monitoring missions. Impact prospects could be identified during the second mission, since half of the projects had been completed. However, the prospects remained moderate considering the complexity of the issues and the challenges the project is facing from the economic environment. Finally, as regards sustainability, the project elaborated some exit plans to be discussed during the last operational year, as the second ROM mission revealed.

The project duration of the project “Gestion durable des ressources naturelles pour le développement de tous” is 36 months and it was monitored twice (in the beginning of the second and third operational years respectively), as shown in the following Table:

Table 18: Performance of projects over time, C-170799

Project	DAC Criteria	Grades (A,B,C,D) and Scores (1-4)			
		2010		2011	
Gestion durable des ressources naturelles pour le développement de tous	Relevance / design	B	2.70	B	2.70
	Efficiency	B	2.75	B	2.80
	Effectiveness	C	2.50	B	3.00
	Impact	B	3.00	B	3.00
	Sustainability	B	2.70	B	2.90
	Average	B	2.73	B	2.88

In line with some of the recommendations of the 2010 ROM mission, some key aspects in the design had been improved, while others had not. Specific cases studies to show the link between natural resources and environment had been identified and a communication strategy had been developed. However, risks and assumptions kept not being detailed at country level, while sustainability plans were not in place. Activities were being implemented according to the schedule and outputs were being delivered. In this line, results had been achieved, reaching almost all targeted groups during the last operational year in all countries of intervention. The exception is the advocacy activities in Belgium, due to the lack of an entitled Government. Impact prospects did not change during the implementation of the project. The likelihood of the project to contribute to the OO remained the same,

although developments in the political scenes of Belgium and France hindered initiatives at policy level. As regards sustainability, although the likelihood for the continuation of the stream of services is high, pending issues, e.g. regarding the management of the project website and the hosting of some events, remained under discussion.

The third re-monitored project is the “introducing MADE-BY for sustainable fashion in Germany” which was visited for the first time in the middle of its life and 6 months before its end.

Table 19: Performance of projects over time, C-131207

Project	DAC Criteria	Grades (A,B,C,D) and Scores (1-4)			
		2008		2009	
introducing MADE-BY for sustainable fashion in Germany	Relevance / design	A	4	A	3.7
	Efficiency	C	2.2	B	2.8
	Effectiveness	C	2.45	C	2.5
	Impact	B	3	B	2.8
	Sustainability	B	3	B	2.7
	Average	B	2.93	B	2.9

The project was and remained relevant with clear intervention logic. The initial delays in recruiting the General Coordinator, which led to delays in the implementation of the activities, were surpassed in the second year, when the project team was fully operational and in place. However, initial delays affected the implementation of the action and the achievement of results. These delays, combined with the nature of the project (development of awareness and behaviour) hindered the achievement of the PP. While the first visit took place early in the project life and impact prospects could not be identified, the second mission demonstrated a high potential for impact in the sector and the wider environment, provided that brands would adhere more massively to the MADE-BY label. MADE-BY prioritised sustainability in their strategic business plan since the beginning of the project. Moreover, the environment remained favourable, setting the ground for development of alliances/networks in the future, a fact evident during both ROM missions.

4.5. Analysis per Region

In this analysis, we included all 138 reports produced for the 57 monitored projects. The horizontal reports have been also included in order to incorporate the coordination aspect of the projects, done by the lead partners.

Table 20: Analysis of projects performance per region

Region	European Neighbourhood	Africa	Asia (incl Central Asia)	EU	Western Balkans
Projects monitored	3	2	3	54	4
Reports produced	6	2	3	118	9
Overall score	2.60	2.30	2.96	2.87	3.06
Relevance / Design	2.30	2.50	2.90	2.84	3.14
Efficiency	2.78	2.50	2.95	2.91	3.02
Effectiveness	2.59	2.11	3.33	2.82	2.84
Impact	2.65	2.00	2.87	2.86	3.22
Sustainability	2.65	2.40	2.77	2.91	3.09
Average	2.60	2.30	2.96	2.87	3.06

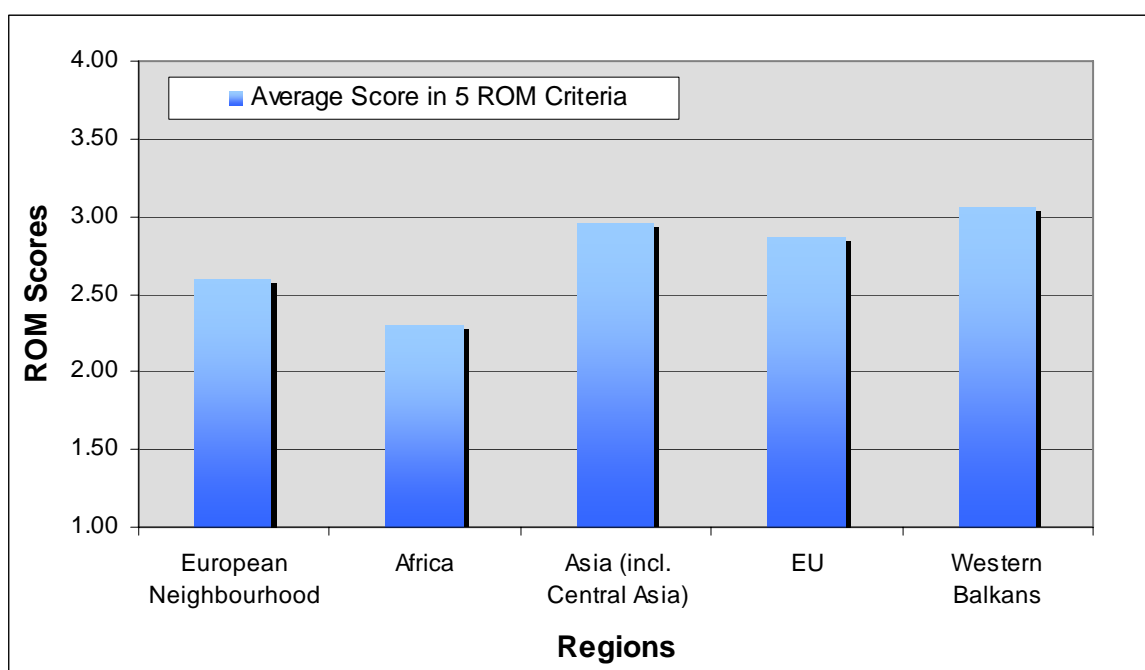


Figure 2: Graphical analysis per region

An analysis of the monitored projects and country components per region follows:

4.5.1 European Neighbourhood Countries

Six (6) country reports for 3 projects were produced in the European Neighborhood countries. Two of the projects are implemented with partners from the Arab countries and the third with countries from South Caucasus. The last one together with a project from the Arab countries are dealing with the thematic of promoting development awareness (gender equality and cultural differences), but there are significant differences not only between the two projects, but between the different components of the same project as well. The managerial capacity and the implementation in Caucasus are of a rather good quality. Objectives are achieved and targets are reached. There is always space for improvement starting from the quality of the design of the project. For the South Caucasus project, the partners in Armenia and Georgia are performing well, but still key elements such as the involvement of local trainers or the dissemination of the results among the communities in question, are the necessary steps to move forward, in order to deliver more effective and more sustainable results. When it comes to the partner from Azerbaijan, NGOs appear to have developed their capacity building, but not towards the Europeans due to cultural differences, situation that may cause issues to future attempts of collaboration between the two sides. Political instability in some of these countries proved to be of minor importance for the correct implementation of this project. On the other hand the project dealing with the gender equality meets a lot of difficulties mainly linked to its design. Lebanese partner seems to be better organised and the in-country situation concerning women's equality appears to be partially achieved through the visibility of the project and the willingness of young women to contribute further to this project's objectives. On the contrary due to low feeling of ownership the Moroccan partner appears rather weak, and for this reason there is no visible impact of the project in this country. The third project related to decent work issues is implemented with partners from Middle East and North Africa (MENA) Region, coordinated by a Palestinian partner. Even though legislation is still weak and not in conformity with international standards in almost all Arab countries, target groups seem to benefit, in regional and national level.

4.5.2 Africa

Two (2) projects and 2 reports were produced following the visits to the region of Africa. The "Spotlight on the Marginalized" project was monitored in Uganda in 2008 and the project "Enhancing policy coherence: making development work better" was monitored in Cape Verde in 2011. The first project, relevant as far as it concerns the horizontal view, it excludes local target groups that could be reached by the Action. Only a few number and range of activities are foreseen by the project to take place in

Uganda. There will be only very limited impact prospects in this country. Globally speaking, sustainability of the Action is good, since the local partners will remain active in the field and pursue further collaboration opportunities with the lead partner. In terms of awareness raising, the European countries will certainly benefit from this project, but not the African countries too. The “Enhancing policy coherence” project raises concern at the implementation level since problems on the management of the partner have occurred. A critical amount of activities has significant delays and was moved to the third year of the project, decision that could jeopardize the completion of these activities. Furthermore in Cape Verde, ownership of the project seems to be poor, in comparison with the other partners. Results and positive impact can still be achieved, as long as no further delays occur.

4.5.3 Asia

Three (3) country reports were produced from 3 projects implemented in Asia. In general terms, the projects have been implemented smoothly. All three projects had a different thematic (forestry, labour, education); all of them were quite relevant to the circumstances and the needs of the groups in question. As regards the intervention logic, there is a logical sequence between activities, results and project purpose. One of the projects was dedicated to decent work. This one was more than time relevant, since it coincided with simultaneous restructures of the relative legislation. The second one was entitled “Contributing to sustainable living conditions in key timber producing tropical countries by highlighting destructive forestry in key distribution countries”. One of this project's strength was the fact that the Asian partner (Indonesia) provides ground and field expertise that is leveraged to the communications campaign in EU. The weakness though is that awareness about the findings is not applicable to the groups of the Asian partner as well. The third project is about Development Education and in particular about an interaction between the partner countries (India and the Czech Republic) on this specific matter. The entire planning seems to be rather effective in relation with the results to be achieved, but a more forward thinking about the future use of the outputs of the activities, could from one hand contribute towards a potential sustainability and on the other hand multiply the expected results.

4.5.4 European Union

For the regional analysis of the European Union the data for the 118 reports produced are presented separately for the Old Member States (OMS) and the New Member States (NMS) of the European Union. The Table below provides the quantitative analysis on the ROM criteria per sub-region and report type (horizontal-country component).

Table 21: Analysis between NMS and OMS

European partners		Number of reports	ROM Criteria					
			Relevance	Efficiency	Effectiveness	Impact	Sustainability	Overall
OMS	Contractors	51	2.92	2.90	2.86	2.85	2.92	2.89
	CountryPartners	33	2.91	3.05	2.98	3.03	3.09	3.01
	TOTAL	84	2.92	2.96	2.91	2.92	2.99	2.94
NMS	Contractors	6	2.80	2.79	2.75	2.80	3.02	2.83
	CountryPartners	28	2.64	2.78	2.59	2.68	2.65	2.67
	TOTAL	34	2.67	2.79	2.62	2.70	2.72	2.70

The projects perform better in OMS (2.94) than in NMS (2.70), while a noteworthy gap can be observed in the country components (3.01 and 2.67 respectively). The OMS partners are well known international organisations with many years of experience in the field. Either leaders or partners, they perform well, providing technical expertise to their counterparts. On the contrary, the development

cooperation organisations from the NMS have been recently established with limited or no experience in managing or being part of multi-country projects.

4.5.5 West Balkans

Four (4) projects were monitored in the Western Balkans and 6 country and 3 horizontal reports were produced. This region has achieved the higher overall scores (3.06/4.00). In particular, two of these projects deal with children's rights and more specifically with children with special needs, marginalised children, children in conflict with the law and victims of violence and abused in Kosovo, Serbia and Montenegro. From both projects can be assumed that policies on this matter, at regional and local level are already in place and these EC projects achieve the desired complementarity with national policies. Thus, both projects are highly relevant with the needs of the target groups in all 3 countries that they are implemented. Due to political turmoil, additional administrative confusion in Kosovo and little assistance from the central governments to the local authorities in implementing the policy to almost all countries, results seem to be more effective at communities' level, where different association seem to be highly sensitised and motivated. In conclusion, impact is likely to be significant and sustainability prospects seem to be reasonable, at local level at least. The third project, implemented in Serbia as well aims to increase the participation of Roma in different spheres of civil society. It is built on the experience gained through the implementation of previous actions funded by the EIDHR. A strong point of the project is that two of the NGOs participating are Roma, meaning directly linked to the target group. The overall design is good but a direct and more formal cooperation with authorities is needed, otherwise the continuation of the use of services by the final beneficiaries after the end of the external support is not likely. The fourth project is about the strengthening of civil society through home care for people over 65 years of age and is implemented again in Serbia and Montenegro. The design of this project was from very good to excellent giving room for a smooth implementation and achievement of the expected results. Nevertheless, as it was the case for all above mentioned projects, a greater involvement by the authorities at local and especially at national level, in all three Balkan countries, is needed in order to maintain the project's results and achieve the desirable sustainability.

4.6. Analysis per type of partner

The Programme has attracted a large number of multi-disciplinary partners, with a wide range of technical, administrative, financial and scientific capacities. In ROM, there are the following 10 distinct categories of implementing partners which are presented along with their performance with regard to the 138 reports produced:

Table 22: Number of visits per type of Implementing Partner

Category	Description	Produced MRs
0	not known/NA	N/A
1	International NGO/CSOs/Universities (at EU and international level)	112
2	Local NGOs/CSOs/Universities (at Partner country level)	19
3	Profit oriented organisations (companies, think-tanks, institutes)	1
4	International governmental organizations (non UN)	1
5	UN family organizations (incl. WB)	N/A
6	Partner countries public administration (ministries, municipalities, etc)	N/A
7	European countries public administration (ministries, municipalities, etc.)	4
8	European governmental organisations/EU agencies	1
9	Regional bodies (MERCOSUR, SADEC, ASEAN, etc)	N/A
10	Hybrids (mix of different partners)	N/A

Lead Partners fall under the following categories:

- European governmental organizations/EU agencies (1 lead partner - The European Centre for Global Interdependence and Solidarity (North-South Centre of the Council of Europe))

- European countries public administration (ministries, municipalities, etc.) (3 lead partners, 1. Regione Piemonte, 2. Municipality of Arezzo, 3. IRIS Provincia di Pescara)
- International NGO/CSOs/Universities (at EU and international level) (49 organisations, 4 of them having led two projects)

The following Table presents the scores in the 5 ROM criteria per type of lead partner. No in-depth comparative analysis can be carried out, since the samples are very limited and almost all (92%) of the lead partners are International NGOs/CSOs or Universities.

Table 23: Performance per type of lead partners

ROM Criteria	Leading Implementing partner (contractor)		
	European governmental organizations/EU agencies	European countries public administration (ministries, municipalities, etc.)	International NGO/CSOs/Universities (at EU and international level)
Relevance	2.80	2.70	2.92
Efficiency	2.80	2.93	2.91
Effectiveness	3.00	2.83	2.88
Impact	3.00	2.80	2.89
Sustainability	3.00	2.73	2.96
Overall Score	2.92	2.80	2.91
Number of (horizontal) reports	1	3	53

5. SUCCESS STORY

One project belongs to Category I with very good performance (minimum 3 a, no c, no d). This is the project "Climate Change and Poverty Reduction: Building Awareness and Promoting Action" (C-131660), monitored in the UK and Germany in December 2008. The scores of the horizontal report (UK) were B-A-A-A-A and the scores for the country component were B-B-A-A-A. It is a three-year project under the NGO Co-Financing Programme (ONG-ED), the FA signed in end 2006 and the project activities started on March 2007. The monitoring mission took place on December 2008.

5.1. Background

Project Title	C-131660, Climate Change and Poverty Reduction: Building Awareness and Promoting Action
M-Report N° & grades	MR-112280.01:B-A-A-A-A
Domain	Co-financing With European Development NGOs (ONG-ED)
Sector	99820 - Promotion of development awareness
Background	<p>Rich countries produce around 25 times more carbon dioxide per head of population than poor nations. Through time, humankind has also destroyed tracts of rainforest, mainly in developing countries, that otherwise act as a 'carbon sink', absorbing greenhouse gases. As a result of the trapped gases, the atmosphere warms; seas expand and sea levels rise, causing ocean currents to alter. This in turn changes entire weather systems.</p> <p>Because of climate change, rainfall levels in many parts of the developing world are falling. This creates a 'domino effect'; with less rain, water levels drop in reservoirs or rivers and people have less water to use. The quality of that water deteriorates as sewage and industrial effluent becomes more concentrated; as a result waterborne diseases are rife. With a lack of water, vegetation doesn't grow, so livestock have less to graze on. There is also less wood for cooking, so women have to spend more time searching for fuel to cook for the family. But less rainfall is just one side of the story; an equally serious consequence is less predictable rain - in other words more uncertainty. This is already being felt e.g. in Southern Africa and the Sahelian region where changes in the patterns of the rainy season are making farming even more difficult.</p>
Intervention Logic	<p>Overall Objective: EU, UK and German policy makers on climate change will pursue more urgent and ambitious policies and measures under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), at G8 level and in their own fora, which will reduce the highly negative impact of climate change on poor people in developing countries.</p> <p>Specific Objectives: Awareness of the impact of climate change on poor people in developing countries is increased, amongst the general public and secondary school students in the UK and Germany leading them to take action personally and through their elected representatives. Awareness of the impact of climate change on poor people in developing countries is also increased amongst decision makers in UK, German and EU institutions, leading them to increase the urgency and ambition of their actions on climate change.</p> <p>Expected Results: a) General public, school students and selected politicians in the UK, Germany and the EU have been motivated and equipped with information. Therefore they actively engage with key decision makers, to emphasise that action on climate change by politicians is essential to meet Millennium Development Goals. b) General public writes to their political representatives 150 activists engage in advocacy dialogue with MPs, MEPs and parliamentary candidates pre UK election. c) Secondary school children undertake campaigning with decision makers and undertake behaviour changes to reduce personal carbon emissions and d) Parliamentarians and other influencers engage with the decision takers on</p> <p>climate change matters to ensure the interests of developing countries take a high priority in international negotiations</p> <p>Main Activities: 1) Awareness raising amongst general public; 2) Raising awareness amongst secondary school students (aged 12-18); 3) Decision Maker Champions</p>
Key issues and recommendations	<p>An interesting project, achieving a lot, with only modest resources. Coordinator: 1) Refine and update the LF; 2) Revisit the budget for the remaining period and if necessary propose reallocation of likely unused resources, to enhance impact; 3) Contact the Communications Officer of the EC Representation Office in U.K. 4) Consider: a) promoting the educational resources also through the authorities, in charge of school curricula, b) reinforcing the awareness arguments concerning the moral duty of the developed world to treat the adaptation issue, by comparing its response to the recent international financial crisis, c) using in campaigns source material from traditional sources in poor countries.</p>

5.2. Reasons of success

The main reasons of the project's success are as follows:

- The target groups are very well identified and are actually receiving the project benefits
- The project has adapted its design in order to make it more relevant. The project adjusted the training methods in a way to trigger the interest and thus increase the participation. It takes the opportunity of other activities and embodies informal training sessions as a side activity.
- At the time of the ROM visit, the project had reached a great number of target groups by carrying out a variety of activities. The project has prompted 2206 short-term actions (sending postcards, signing petitions), 261 medium-term actions (letters to MPs and Ministers) and 31 participations to longer term events (delivery of Petition to Downing Street, participation in the events around the Conservative Party Conference, etc.).
- Even if the relevant Act in the U.K. on Climate Change was at a Bill stage, at the time of the monitoring visit, the project had its own contribution to this achievement.
- The leading partner has developed an internal system to monitor political debate, concerning impact of climate change to poor people in developing countries.
- The project has shown ability to adapt, on several occasions. Two specific cases were mentioned in the respective monitoring report. The first was related to lobbying the European Councils of Ministers of Development and of Ministers of Environment. In the course of the project, it was realised that actual discussions and bargaining over the conclusions of formal meetings frequently take place not during the meetings of the ministers themselves (which usually tend to have a rather ceremonial character), but also in the preparatory stages, in the run up to these meetings, e.g. amongst the permanent representatives of member states to the EU, groups of experts, etc. As a result, the project expanded its influencing activities beyond the meetings of the ministers, to the preparatory work for these meetings. The second was related to the presence of the project in the NGOs campaigning work, during the European Development Days (at that time) in Lisbon / Portugal, which had as main subject "Climate Change and Development". This event was not planned, in the original design of the project, as its announcement came after the start of project implementation.
- Synergies with bigger NGOs active in the field on climate change led to unplanned positive impact.
- The Lead Partner had been committed, in its Group Strategy, to continue working on climate change after the end of the project. The project partner was already very successful in attracting funds to engage many more target groups in other future interventions, complementary to this project.
- The project was well embedded through its three partners to all influential NGOs networks in Europe and elsewhere, in the field of environment and development. Even if the Lead Partner disappears or stops engaging in climate change, it is certain that other NGOs will continue advocating the same cause.
- The project partner reported significant support from a private company, to present its services to many more schools than the project was committed.
- In general all partners are sizeable and reputed NGOs that are to survive for many years to come.

6. LESSONS LEARNT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

During the 144 ROM visits to 57 projects, the monitors identified numerous key issues and proceeded with recommendations towards the project authorities as well as the EC Services. The aim of this chapter is to present in a consolidated way the lessons learnt drawn from the monitoring visits and the key recommendations made by the monitoring experts.

6.1. Lessons Learnt

6.1.1 Appropriate project indicators

Effectiveness and impact have the lower scores among the 5 ROM criteria. This is mainly due to the weakness of the projects to set relevant OVIs in order to measure the achieved results and the impact of the services on the wide environment. Development/Global education is closely linked to awareness raising activities and the sensitization of the key actors and the wide public. Deficiencies in setting appropriate indicators at results and PP level which lead to loss of information regarding the achievement of the expected outcomes can be observed.

6.1.2 Synergies and dissemination of information

Awareness raising activities and strengthening of the NSAs and LA networks are the main goals of the projects under these Programmes. When synergies among the projects exist and overlaps are avoided, the respective activities are reaching faster to the target groups and the impact of the provided services is broader. Moreover, the role of the EC relevant actors is critical as regards the dissemination of information among similar projects. Adaptation and replication of best practices can improve the quality of the provided services and set the ground for better future projects. Many cases of similar projects can be mentioned, which could cooperate under the coordination of the EC. However, this is not always the case due to lack of information, coordination and different approaches followed.

6.1.3 Involvement of the local decision makers

The Development/Global Education concerns mainly (but of course not exclusively) the NMS. Gradually, the national policies on external relations/foreign affairs incorporate development education aspects engaging local NSAs in the implementation of the respective strategies. However, few countries have reached a satisfactory level of cooperation between the NSAs and the institutional structures. State authorities, not being official partners of the projects, are not actively involved in the projects activities. This is even more apparent at the higher levels of the decision making mechanisms. This has negative effects on the effectiveness and limits the impact prospects of the projects.

6.2. Recommendations

Taking into consideration the recommendations made by the monitors and the progress of the monitored projects per ROM criterion, the following points are presented for the consideration of the relevant EC Services:

1. The official reporting requirements call for yearly update on the progress of the activities together with an update of the Action Plan (or work plan) and the budget. It would be advisable if the requirements include also an update on the logframe in order to improve its quality and promote its use as a management tool. The technical deficiencies in the projects logframes are closely linked to the lack of knowledge of many organisations in constructing a complete matrix. It is advisable that more instructions or even training is provided to the potential contractors on the logic behind LFA. This is more relevant to the OVIs at Results and PP level. As mentioned in the previous paragraph, the projects do not set appropriate indicators to measure and follow-up on the achieved results of their interventions, in particular of the public awareness raising Actions.

2. The active involvement of the EC Representation Offices in the Countries of interventions (basically the NMS) could facilitate the projects in establishing and developing a sustainable and effective relationship with the local decision makers. The EC Representation Offices could form the bridge and bring together the two sides, enabling a smooth communication channel.
3. EU visibility is a key issue addressed also by the monitoring exercise in the relevant ROM outputs. In addition to the current EU visibility rules, clear rules should be formulated for cases where EC visibility should not be applied (e.g. actions of civil disobedience regularly undertaken by the NGOs).
4. Fostering the contact and synergies between similar projects could enhance the effectiveness and widen the impact of each project and of the Programme as a whole. Meetings gathering representatives from all the implementing parties which participate in projects under the same Decisions are suggested. This kind of events can initiate synergies and confirm the commitment of the EC to support the EU NSAs and LAs. In these meetings, the participation of the international NGO coordination platforms would be very useful.
5. It is advisable that future CfP are accompanied by a grants' Management Support Unit (MSU) service contract which could be launched early in the implementation of the projects of the CfP in order to establish the necessary activity-oriented monitoring tools (guidelines, reporting templates, web-based repository document system etc.). Furthermore, the MSU will ensure higher EC visibility, by creating common logos and brochures. At the MSU kick-off, a workshop could be organised, bringing together the EC services and the projects in order to decide on the requirements, strategy and expectations. The commitment of the beneficiaries to cooperate with the MSU can be ensured through the appropriate provisions in their contracts.
6. Study the possibility of including, in future Guidelines for Applicants, a requirement –or suggestion– for OMS organisations to deliver training and capacity building on design and formulation of project proposals to ensure the systematic transfer of knowledge of NSAs and LAs from OMS to NMS.

ANNEX I

Monitoring Reports produced during the period from April-2008 to April-2011.

C/N	Project Number	Title	Country Code	Project Authority	CRIS MR No	Relevance	Efficiency	Effectiveness	Impact	Sustainability	Action Points
1	C_97430	Raising Awareness on Global Sexual and reproductive health and rights	FI	Vaestoliitto	115422.01	A	B	B	A	B	Although being rather small in financial terms but complex as dealing with differing needs of several partners from different countries, the project managed to successfully achieve its targets. It adapted activities to needs / absorption capacities of each partner, while managing to achieve the project purpose. Still, the efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability would have been even better if the overall Project Manager was adjoined with a coordinator from inside the Finish FPA in order to preserve full institutional memory. EC: In the future it is worth paying further attention to the issue of access to information/training on EC procedures, especially the financial ones, for the project managers. Contractor: Specify in the Final Report outputs and results achieved distinguishing them by FPA/country in order to point out the benefits delivered and achievements of each.
2	C_97672	ALIMENTERRE, CAMPAGNE POUR LE DROIT A L"ALIMENTATION PAR UNE AGRICULTURE FAMILIALE VIABLE ET DURABLE	BE	SOS Faim Belgique	116082.02	B	B	B	B	B	La visite de monitoring intervient après la fin du projet CE ; dès lors, les recommandations sur la mise en œuvre ne seront pas pertinentes. On peut néanmoins observer un partenariat solide qui donne au projet une dimension européenne avec la participation d'un partenaire d'un nouveau Pays Membre (Pologne). Le besoin d'adapter les outils à chaque pays et à sa sensibilité propre est positive et a été géré de manière positive par le partenaire belge. Cet aspect est à prendre en compte dans le cadre de futurs projets dans le domaine de la sensibilisation, afin d'optimiser les actions et assurer une mise en œuvre des plus fructueuses.
3	C_97672	ALIMENTERRE, CAMPAGNE POUR LE DROIT A L"ALIMENTATION PAR UNE AGRICULTURE FAMILIALE VIABLE ET DURABLE	LU	SOS Faim Luxembourg	116082.03	B	B	B	B	B	La visite de monitoring se situe juste après la fin de l'action UE. Dès lors, des recommandations au niveau de la mise en œuvre ne seront pas pertinentes. On peut toutefois observer que le projet a démontré qu'une action avec des outils communs uniquement n'était pas toujours réalisable au vu des différences entre les pays et les publics visés. Cette observation sera naturellement prise en compte par le partenaire luxembourgeois pour des actions futures, et est un des résultats positifs principaux de ce projet.

C/N	Project Number	Title	Country Code	Project Authority	CRIS MR No	Relevance	Efficiency	Effectiveness	Impact	Sustainability	Action Points
4	C_97672	ALIMENTERRE, CAMPAGNE POUR LE DROIT A L'ALIMENTATION PAR UNE AGRICULTURE FAMILIALE VIABLE ET DURABLE	PL	Polski Klub Ekologiczny	116082.04	B	B	B	B	B	La visite de monitoring se situe juste après la fin de l'action UE. Dès lors, des recommandations au niveau de la mise en œuvre ne seront pas pertinentes. On peut toutefois observer que le projet a démontré qu'une action avec des outils communs uniquement n'était pas toujours réalisable au vu des différences entre les pays et les publics visés. Cette observation sera naturellement prise en compte par le partenaire luxembourgeois pour des actions futures, et est un des résultats positifs principaux de ce projet.
5	C_131278	Vers un développement pour tous : campagne d'actions pour mobiliser des relais de la société civile en faveur de l'intégration et de la participation des personnes handicapées dans les dynamiques de la coopération internationale au développement	FR	Handicap International	117041.01	B	A	A	B	B	Action très pertinente, mise en œuvre par un partenaire expérimenté avec un bon réseau associatif. Les IOV sont quantifiés mais bénéficieraient d'être complétés avec des données de base et une mise à jour. Une mise en œuvre très efficace a permis de pouvoir s'attendre à un dépassement de tous les indicateurs prévus. HI : 1) Préparer différents scénarios afin de pouvoir faire face à des réductions éventuelles des Aides existantes et futures; 2) Revoir les IOV sur les changements attendus de la part de la presse et des acteurs de la Coopération.
6	C_131414	Sign up against hunger	DE	FIAN - FOODFIRST INFORMATION AND ACTION NETWORK	116780.01	C	B	B	B	B	The project is relevant and consistent with EC and UN policies. Impact is more successful on European and international level. The empowerment of the partner groups in the South, allowing them to make a stronger case vis a vis their Government structures, is an unplanned but important result. FIAN International: 1) For future campaigns, reassess the operational capacity of the member agencies and examine means to reinforce it. 2) Clarify the position of the FIAN group vis-à-vis commercial sponsorship, to enhance the financial sustainability of the smaller member agencies. 3) Discuss the inclusion of baseline data on results' level, agree on corresponding OVIs. 4) Update assumptions to take into consideration the potential effects of the financial crisis. 5) Continue collaborating with universities to further explore avenues such as research on more technical aspects (Genetically Modified Organisms, bio fuel, etc.). EC: Consider an evaluation of the supported DE sector projects, with particular reference to the impact this type of campaigns had.

C/N	Project Number	Title	Country Code	Project Authority	CRIS MR No	Relevance	Efficiency	Effectiveness	Impact	Sustainability	Action Points
7	C_131414	Sign up against hunger	BE	FIAN - FOODFIRST INFORMATION AND ACTION NETWORK	116780.02	C	B	C	C	B	The action is relevant and consistent with EC and UN policies. The capacity of FIAN BE to operate in the majority language of Belgium and to network efficiently are limited by its considerable understaffing. The impact of the action is therefore more visible on European / international, than on national level. FIAN International/FIAN BE: 1) For future campaigns, reassess the operational capacity of FIAN BE and examine means to reinforce it. 2) Prepare a medium term financial strategy and clarify the position of the FIAN group vis-à-vis commercial sponsorship, to enhance the financial sustainability of the FIAN BE. FIAN BE: 1) Update the LF, reflecting the specific situation of FIAN BE, define OVIs clearly and update assumptions to take into consideration the potential effects of the financial crisis. 2) Continue the collaboration with universities to further explore avenues such as research on the more technical aspects of Genetically Modified Organisms (GMO), bio fuel etc. EC: 1) Consider a medium to long term impact assessment of the FIAN Action.
8	C_131414	Sign up against hunger	FR	FIAN - FOODFIRST INFORMATION AND ACTION NETWORK	116780.03	C	B	C	B	C	FIAN FR is considerably understaffed, which limits its capacity to conduct activities outside its immediate region and to network efficiently in the other departments of France. FIAN International / FIAN FR: 1) For future campaigns, reassess the operational capacity of FIAN FR and examine means to reinforce it. 2) Prepare a medium term financial strategy and clarify the position of the FIAN group vis-à-vis commercial sponsorship to enhance the financial sustainability of FIAN FR. FIAN FR: 1) Update the LF, reflecting the specific situation of FIAN FR, or elaborate a France-specific LF, defining clearly OVIs and updating assumptions to take into consideration the potential effects of the financial crisis. 2) Continue collaboration with universities to explore avenues such as research on more technical aspects (Genetically Modified Organisms (GMO), bio fuel etc.). 3) Enhance the visibility of the organisation in France. EC: 1) Consider a medium to long term impact assessment of the FIAN Action. 2) Encourage FIAN FR to increase the role of the southern partners.
9	C_131414	Sign up against hunger	SE	FIAN - FOODFIRST INFORMATION AND ACTION NETWORK	116780.04	C	B	C	B	B	FIAN SE takes interesting and innovative initiatives, contributing to the overall campaign. On national level, the impact is limited, in spite of good contacts with schools and MPs, in view of the limited operational capacity and the low visibility of the organisation. EC: Consider an impact assessment of the FIAN and similar programmes, in the medium to long term. FIAN International/FIAN SE: 1) Ensure that future campaigns, reassess the operational capacity of FIAN SE and examine means to reinforce it. 2) Introduce SMART OVIs results and discuss methodologies. 3) Prepare medium term financial strategies and clarify the position of the FIAN group vis-à-vis commercial sponsorship in order to enhance financial sustainability of FIAN SE. 4) Enhance the visibility of the organisation in Sweden. FIAN SE: 1) Update the LF to reflect the specific situation of FIAN SE, define clearly OVIs and update the assumptions to take into consideration the potential effects of the financial crisis. 2) Ensure collaboration with universities; if the introduction of FIAN themes may prove difficult; other avenues could be explored such as research on more technical aspects (Genetically

C/N	Project Number	Title	Country Code	Project Authority	CRIS MR No	Relevance	Efficiency	Effectiveness	Impact	Sustainability	Action Points
											Modified Organisms, Bio-fuel etc.).
10	C_97672	ALIMENTERRE, CAMPAGNE POUR LE DROIT A L'ALIMENTATION PAR UNE AGRICULTURE FAMILIALE VIABLE ET DURABLE	FR	Comité Français Pour la Solidarité Internationale	116082.01	B	B	B	B	B	Un projet bien conçu avec un choix judicieux de partenaires, aussi bien en matière de pertinence pour l'action à mener qu'en diversité. Les partenaires ont fait preuve d'initiative et de flexibilité dans l'organisation des conférences internationales et ont réussi, malgré quelques difficultés d'ordre socioculturel à renforcer les liens avec les structures institutionnelles, grâce à des initiatives communes. Il est recommandé, pour des projets futurs dans le secteur que: 1) Les partenaires prennent en considération le choix de(s) langue(s) de travail afin d'élargir l'accès aux groupes cibles. 2) Les associations membres polonaises explorent des possibilités de patronage commercial. 3) Les partenaires, pour des programmes futurs, élaborent des scénarii sur les effets éventuels de la crise économique sur le secteur. 4) La CE, lors d'opérations futures de ce genre, insiste que les CL soient munies de IOV plus spécifiques par partenaires et de données de base, afin de pouvoir mesurer le progrès des campagnes dans le moyen et le long terme. 5) ONG: Etudier une insertion d'aspects d'ED dans les curricula des écoles secondaires. 6) ONG: Renforcer les liens au niveau européen avec des partenaires afin de développer les synergies possibles et de rendre la capacité de plaidoyer plus efficace .
11	C_131201	Extractive industries: Blessing or Curse? An awareness raising campaign to improve the performance of the Extractive Industry in relation to poverty and the environment	NL	Vereniging Milieudefensie	108501.01	B	B	B	B	B	This is a relevant project, which achieved improved access to the planned target groups thanks to the EC endorsement. Contractor: 1) The project should assess and enhance its complementarity with relevant other international initiatives (e.g. EITI). 2) Closer cooperation with AIDCO is necessary, especially in events which involve other EU institutions (EU Parliament, DG TREN etc). 3) Changes in fee rates and nationality of involved experts should be approved in written by the contracting authority. 4) Some of the indicators should be reformulated in order to better reflect the expected achievements. 5) In order to facilitate monitoring, tabular and graph illustrations could render the reporting more user friendly avoiding repetitions; furthermore an interdependence flowchart of all activities should be elaborated in order to foresee the impact related to changes on their content or timing. 6) The schedule needs to be updated regularly in order to reflect the correct timing of the activities. 7) In order to mitigate the potentially negative impact of the EI, the content and timing of the next actions, following raising awareness should be defined. Contracting Authority: 1) For similar future projects, the overall impact could be further increased by focusing on one specific case/country. 2) EC visibility should be assured according to the EC Visibility guidelines (not only EU flag and disclaimer, but colours, format and structure of the deliverables). On the other hand, clear rules should be formulated for cases where EC visibility should not be applied (e.g. actions of civil disobedience regularly undertaken by the NGOs). 3) Together with other EU Institutions, regular monitoring of EI financing (e.g. by EIB) should be performed, focusing on the application of the preconditions before the financing of the projects.

C/N	Project Number	Title	Country Code	Project Authority	CRIS MR No	Relevance	Efficiency	Effectiveness	Impact	Sustainability	Action Points
12	C_119122	Working Together for child protection - Serbia and Montenegro	XK	Save the Children UK	109020.01	B	B	B	A	B	Overall progress is satisfactory. The project is set to make a substantial contribution to Impact. A highly professional project team is closely monitoring wider impact and utilising opportunities to increase it. Financial sustainability is adequate. New services, however, will require additional funds and potential funding sources have, to a degree, already been identified. A phase-out outline is available and is to be further developed. The project is well embedded, and commitment is for the most part in place. The Task Manager is advised to recommend to the Contractor to: 1) Closely monitor progress in the adoption of LAPs, including any effects on the planning of next year's budgets, in case adoption is delayed; 2) Initiate, already in this phase, more concrete discussions with the stakeholders on their needs to successfully take over the project.
13	C_119122	Working Together for child protection - Serbia and Montenegro	ME	Save the Children UK	109020.02	B	B	B	A	B	The project is providing the right assistance at the right time. Despite some postponements, overall project progress is satisfactory. The project is set to make a substantial contribution to Impact. The project's highly professional team is utilising every opportunity to increase impact on the basis of its previous experience, complementary projects and encourages wider society support and involvement. Financial sustainability appears to be in place. Additional sources of funding are likely to come from the business sectors through sponsorship. The project is well embedded, commitment is in place for system roll-out and the stakeholders are assuming their roles as change agents. The Task Manager is advised to recommend to the Contractor to: continue discussions with the municipalities to ensure that procedures are in place for their budgetary commitments over the next period.
14	C_119122	Working Together for child protection - Serbia and Montenegro	RS	Save the Children UK	109020.03	B	B	B	B	B	Despite some delays, overall project progress is satisfactory. Impact is likely to be significant as the national strategic documents are in place and the project's highly professional team is utilising opportunities to increase impact from its substantial previous experience, complementary projects and other donor initiatives. Sustainability prospects are reasonable, primarily through pooling of currently dispersed budget lines for existing services. New services however will require additional funds and their potential sources are still to be fully defined. The project is well embedded, commitment is in place and the stakeholders are assuming their roles as change agents. The Task Manager is advised to recommend to the Contractor to closely follow-up developments related to municipal commitments for material support.

C/N	Project Number	Title	Country Code	Project Authority	CRIS MR No	Relevance	Efficiency	Effectiveness	Impact	Sustainability	Action Points
15	C_94603	REDUCING THE EFFECTS OF POVERTY FOR CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL NEEDS IN SERBIA, MONTENEGRO AND KOSOVO	RS	Save the Children UK	041034.02	B	B	B	B	B	While the sector has been invigorated and the trend is positive, the achievement of the PP and contribution to the OO remain limited, due to political developments throughout the region. The PP OVI is unrealistic and the number of direct beneficiaries is limited. The EC Task Manager is advised to: 1) Kosovo: Recommend to the Contractor to organise contacts with professionals from Belgrade, North Mitrovica and Prishtina on a regular basis and facilitate cooperation to find solutions for problems caused by dual implementation of the law and professional constraints in the Mitrovica region; 2) Montenegro: Continue efforts with the Parents' Associations to identify opportunities to promote services and eventually provide access to a larger number of beneficiaries; 3) identify options to reinforce the exit strategy in Kosovo and Montenegro and assist the partners in Montenegro to finalise operational and staffing requirements for DCC in Niksic.
16	C_94603	REDUCING THE EFFECTS OF POVERTY FOR CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL NEEDS IN SERBIA, MONTENEGRO AND KOSOVO	ME	Save the Children UK	041034.03	B	B	C	C	B	The Project remains relevant and in line with National policy documents and Action Plans. The long history of IE piloting is a sustainability concern. The number and scope of direct beneficiaries with access to project services appears rather limited, particularly given that the number of new parents registering their children with special needs has doubled due to increased awareness. Mid-long term financial sustainability appears ensured. Immediate-term, the partners need to finalise outstanding issues for DCC2 operation. Policy support and commitment are in place. The Task Manager is advised to recommend to the Contractor to: 1) continue efforts with the parents' associations to identify opportunities to promote the services to ensure access to a larger number of final beneficiaries; 2) encourage and support the Partners in developing cost estimates for DCC's operation and furnishings and secure that the commitments will be in place.
17	C_94603	REDUCING THE EFFECTS OF POVERTY FOR CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL NEEDS IN SERBIA, MONTENEGRO AND KOSOVO	XK	Save the Children UK	041034.04	B	B	C	B	B	The EC Task Manager is advised to: 1) Recommend to Save the Children to develop a list of activities for introduction and maintenance of CBR services in Kosovo, on the basis of successful practices, as a short guide for other municipalities who wish to take the steps of those targeted by the project. 2) Recommend to Save the Children to organize contact of professionals from Belgrade, North Mitrovica and Pristina on regular basis and make possible their closer cooperation to find solutions for problems that occur by dual implementation of the law and professional constraints in implementation of IE in Mitrovica region. 3) Recommend to Save the Children and Handikos to identify a number of parents of children with disabilities who are ready to get more extensive knowledge of CBR methodology and have active involvement in advocacy for the rights of their children also after the end of the project. 4) Remind Save the Children that keeping detailed information on plans for all activities in the CBR centre in North Mitrovica, along with detailed record of the activities can be especially beneficial for the advocacy of the work in the centre among professional community as well as justification of its work on municipal level. 5) Recommend to Save the Children to investigate a possibility for opening volunteering opportunities for students, young professionals and NGOs who have the knowledge in providing volunteering experience to be

C/N	Project Number	Title	Country Code	Project Authority	CRIS MR No	Relevance	Efficiency	Effectiveness	Impact	Sustainability	Action Points
											included in the plans for sustainability of the project activities.
18	C_120780	EDUCAZIONE ALLO SVILUPPO E OBIETTIVI DI SVILUPPO DEL MILLENNIO: SAPERI, METODOLOGIE E ICT	IT	Save the Children Italy	109160.01	B	B	B	B	A	This is a very good project, in line with the national and EU policies on ED and successfully and timely implemented. It presents a good mix of goals and instruments, but is limited in reach and impact at the EU level. LAEA had a positive contribution, although Latvia's access to project benefits is partial. Conditions for sustainability are however good in the three participating countries. SC: Increase efforts to recruit teachers, especially in Milano; follow up on the progress of all OVIs, especially the duration of the training sessions; increase the opportunities of interaction between the students, and between the teachers by the use of ICT resources, and specifically, improve video-conferencing facilities for the EYF; improve the sharing of information and the exchange of best practices with LAEA; increase the dissemination of the project's results as far as possible inside and outside the EU, build a network of organisations in ED; approach MLAL, the coordinator of 'Scuola for Solidarieta' to exchange experience in ED and explore synergies; consider promoting the project on the website in English language. LAEA: Update its website and provide information on the progress of project; monitor the response taken by local authorities on the motions submitted by the students in the EYF. EC: Foster the contact and synergies between EC projects in the same sector; compare final results and impact of this project with MLAL's to identify best models and practices.

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19	C_120780	EDUCAZIONE ALLO SVILUPPO E OBIETTIVI DI SVILUPPO DEL MILLENNIO: SAPERI, METODOLOGIE E ICT	LV	Latvian Adult Education Association - LAEA	109160.02	B	A	B	B	B	The project to date has been well implemented, achieving its year-one targets. Student projects on MDG are comprehensive, practical, with great potential for impact in their local communities. The Project multiplier potential is being explored by the Latvian partner through eventual introduction of education on MDG in the Latvian educational curricula. The Italian project partner is advised to: 1) Improve video-conferencing facilities for the General Assembly/Forum and increase air-time for each country; 2) Share information with the Latvian partner on other project components and facilitate greater exchange of best practices among partners; 3) Consider promoting the project on the website in English; and 4) Encourage greater use of the ICT platform created specifically to facilitate exchange among students of the three countries. The Latvian partner is advised to: 1) Update its website and provide information about project results to date; 2) monitor the response and actions taken on the part of the local authorities on the motions submitted by students.
20	C_120887	A SCUOLA DI SOLIDARIETA': per accrescere l'attenzione e il sostegno dell'opinione pubblica europea alle azioni di sviluppo e di lotta alla povertà nel Sud del mondo	IT	Movimento Laici America Latina (MLAL)	109460.01	B	B	B	C	B	This is a very relevant project in its goals and means. The progress in the execution is satisfactory, although teacher's recruitment efforts should be emphasized to reach the OVIs expected. Schools involvement should accompany the teachers' to ensure the sustainability of the benefits. The wider impact of the project out of the boundaries of the direct beneficiaries and partner's area of intervention is for the time being not sufficiently considered. MLAL and partners: (1) Improve the OVIs, at the Results, PP and OO levels for each partner; (2) Define more concretely the activities and reach of results 3; (3) Engage in a more active strategy of presentations in the schools and personal mailings to the teachers to ensure the achievement of the OVIs; (4) Include last year pedagogy students in the teacher training; (5) Extend monitoring to the progress towards the achievement of results; (6) Re-examine the thematic contents of the kit and experiment using the Millennium Development Goals as a guide; (7) Make use of the interculturality in the classrooms to improve the quality of the experiments; (8) Develop a closer relationship with the schools, to identify interested teachers more effectively, and to devise the best ways to reach the community to foster sustainability; (9) Try to focus in a narrower and optimal pupil age group to minimise the need for adaptation of contents; (10) Involve the South partners as much as possible in all the project activities; (11) Approach Save the Children to explore potential synergies with their CE funded project 'Educazione allo Sviluppo...', and other initiatives in the sector; (12) Plan a strategy to reach a geographically wider audience, distributing the newsletter and project outputs, to any interested parties in other EU or Southern countries; (13) Include gender and cultural aspects in the teacher's course; (14) Discuss with the ministry and regional department the inclusion of ED in 'Education for Citizenship'; EC: Promote the contact and synergies between EC funded projects in ED and compare their impact evaluations to identify best models and practices.

C/N	Project Number	Title	Country Code	Project Authority	CRIS MR No	Relevance	Efficiency	Effectiveness	Impact	Sustainability	Action Points
21	C_120887	A SCUOLA DI SOLIDARIETA': per accrescere l'attenzione e il sostegno dell'opinione pubblica europea alle azioni di sviluppo e di lotta alla povertà nel Sud del mondo	DE	Kontaktstelle für Umwelt & Entwicklung e.V. (KATE)	109460.02	B	B	B	B	B	KATE's participation in the project is very positive providing it with a broader EU scope. The progress of execution in Germany is satisfactory, although teacher's recruitment efforts should be emphasized to ensure the OVIs expected are reached. As the project advances impact and sustainability should become an important centre of attention to ensure the success of the intervention. KATE: (1) Define clearly the OVIs at the partner level; (2) Prepare a chronogram of KATE's activities until the end of the project; (3) Discuss with the regional education department the official recognition of the courses, including ED, in the secondary school curriculum, to maximise the impact of the project, and to ensure its sustainability; (4) Coordinate action with other organisation active in ED in Germany and disseminate the project's results widely, also abroad, if possible; (5) Capitalise on the ethnic and intercultural wealth of Stuttgart's schools to help transmit the ED messages; (6) Pursue actively a closer relationship with the schools, to identify more interested teachers faster, to ensure their ownership of the project, and to devise the best ways to reach the community and ensure continuity; (7) Approach the university to identify last year's pedagogy students undertaking traineeships; (8) Try to focus in a narrower, optimal for ED, pupil age group to minimise difficulties with the adaptation of contents; (9) Include gender and cultural aspects in the teacher courses and training.
22	C_119171	Empowerment and Integration of the Roma in the Vojvodina Union of Serbia and Montenegro, Republic of Serbia	RS	Care Deutschland-Luxemburg	110040.01	B	B	B	B	B	1) It is recommended that the LFM be revisited and the OVI quantified in order to make the measurement of progress easier. 2) The pace of project's implementation especially regarding the cooperation with authorities should be accelerated and should be formalised through the signing of MoU's. 3) Overall, the quality of results is good and in some cases, exceeded the initial quantitative provisions, e.g. the number of training sessions and fora organised. 4) There is more and better involvement (both policy and money wise) of relevant authorities necessary to maintain project's action sustainable in long-term.
23	C_119202	Strengthening of Civil Society Through a Model Project of Home Care for Elderly in Serbia and Montenegro	DE	CARITAS Deutschland	110160.01	B	B	B	B	B	Overall, the project has achieved the expected results in the both countries. The example of Bar sets a very good example in a combined effort between local authorities, relevant institutions and Caritas in the implementation of the project. In case of Serbia, the implementation differs between the north and south of the country the project gathers all relevant institutions at the local level in the field of home care. It is recommended: 1) In the case of Serbia that a greater involvement by the local and national levels of the government is needed in order to maintain the project's results. 2) There is a potential danger that the staff might start leaving the project since their salaries are not in line with those in the public sector.

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24	C_119202	Strengthening of Civil Society Through a Model Project of Home Care for Elderly in Serbia and Montenegro	ME	CARITAS Deutschland	110160.02	B	B	A	B	B	The project in Bar has achieved great results in terms of offering tailor-made assistance to the beneficiaries and has contributed that the model of home care becomes appreciated by the local authorities and society at large. The results are appropriate to contribute to the achievement of the PP but not to its entire realisation. Current results achieved and involvement of the local authorities provide a solid base to maintain the projects benefits, after the ending of the external financing. It is recommended that Caritas: 1) Address the issue of the remuneration levels of the staff, bringing them in line with Public Service Salary levels in order to ensure continuity of professional personnel; 2) Endeavour to extend the provision of its services outside the municipality of Bar and lobby for even more financial support from the relevant institutions.
25	C_119202	Strengthening of Civil Society Through a Model Project of Home Care for Elderly in Serbia and Montenegro	RS	CARITAS(G)	110160.03	A	B	B	B	B	Overall, the project has achieved the expected results; the direct beneficiaries are receiving tailor-made assistance. The project brings together all relevant institutions at the local level in the field of home care. In Subotica there is considerable financial participation by the local authorities to the project. It is recommended that: 1) A greater involvement by the local and national levels of the government is needed in order to maintain the project's results. 2) The issue of staff salaries needs to be addressed urgently, i.e. brought in line with Public Administration Salary levels to ensure continuity of trained personnel.
26	C_131721	Global Economy - Global Solidarity : promotion of Millenium goals	SI	ONG Drustvo UNICEF Slovenija	110400.01	B	B	B	B	A	The project is being implemented well, however it is in its crucial phase to use a campaign and reach the general public as planned. There is a strong commitment of the project team to succeed in all project components. Still, to reach national impact, further actions need to be taken to ensure the beneficiaries accept the ownership of the project results and take them forward as being achieved. The EC Task Manager is advised to: 1) Recommend to the Project Consortium to consider corrections in the strategy for the final awareness campaign to ensure reaching 70% of the population and 300% increase of media coverage of the issues addressed by the campaign in both countries; 2) Recommend to UNICEF Slovenia to consider a new, more proactive and open coordination of activities agreement with Sloga; 3) Recommend to UNICEF Slovenia to approach the Ministry of Foreign Affairs well in advance regarding the organisation of the international conference in March 2009. 4) Recommend UNICEF Slovenia and Slovakia to explore the possibilities of organising high quality training in capacity building with national and international experts for individuals and NGOs, interested in development cooperation; 5) Recommend UNICEF Slovakia to actively work on reaching higher level of collaboration and support of the Ministry for Education in terms of access to all schools for promotion of education for development programme; 6) Recommend UNICEF Slovakia to investigate the methods for motivating media in Slovakia to participate in UNICEF Slovakia's promotional activities with higher corporate social responsibility; 7) Remind UNICEF Slovenia to ensure that UNICEF Slovakia has the right to use research results and media campaign products after the end of the project.

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27	C_131721	Global Economy - Global Solidarity : promotion of Millenium goals	SK	ONG Drustvo UNICEF Slovenija	110400.02	B	B	B	B	A	The project is being implemented well in Slovakia, however it is in its crucial phase to reach the general public as planned. UNICEF Slovakia has a strong commitment to succeed in all project components. Further actions need to be taken to ensure the beneficiaries accept the ownership of the project results, especially the media. The EC Task Manager is advised to: 1) Recommend UNICEF Slovakia to consider corrections in the strategy for the final awareness campaign to ensure reaching 70% of the population and 300% increase of media coverage of the issues addressed by the campaign; 2) Recommend UNICEF Slovakia to explore the possibilities of organising high quality training in capacity building with national and international experts for individuals and NGOs, interested in development cooperation; 3) Recommend UNICEF Slovakia to investigate the methods for motivating media in Slovakia to participate in UNICEF Slovakia's promotional activities with higher corporate social responsibility; 4) Recommend UNICEF Slovakia to actively work on reaching higher level of collaboration and support of the Ministry for Education in terms of access to all schools for promotion of education for development programme.
28	C_131723	From Fatal to Fair Transactions	NL	Netherlands Institute for Southern Africa	110520.01	C	B	C	B	B	This is a project on a very important subject, well designed in general, but its complexity, due to the multiplicity of activities and partners, and its broad scope, seem to exceed the organizational capacity of the consortium. Impact and sustainability could be jeopardised by a lack of focus on the South partnerships. Project Coordinator: 1) Prepare a precise plan for the final year, with concrete sub-activities to be conducted by each partner, and their precise deadlines. 2) Review the Logframe and adapt the activities to maximise the effectiveness and impact of the project towards its end. 3) Prepare a phase out strategy to ensure sustainability after the end of the project. 4) Clarify the obligations of NiZA according to the EU contract, in case a contingency plan has to be adopted. 5) Assign the responsibility of each partner for each activity, to better define roles and facilitate evaluation. 6) Define more accurately the thematic focus of the FT to practice a more effective lobbying. 7) In a future proposal, define better the responsibilities of the partners and cater for a bigger participation of Southern organizations and governments.
29	C_131723	From Fatal to Fair Transactions	DE	Bonn International Center for Conversion (BICC)	110520.02	C	B	B	B	B	In view of its size and budget, the project has been designed to focus on EU target groups, and missed the important aspect of integrating Southern actors. However, this project should be interpreted as an element of a wider approach, which is strengthened through other actions. BICC and the consortium: 1) Update the LF with clear and verifiable quantitative elements. 2) Pursue the development of synergies with parallel actors. 3) In the next planned action, give priority to the involvement of active Southern partners: they should not be mere providers of information. 4) Provide for a structure of project's deliverables allowing for proper visibility and follow-up of the actions implemented by each partner of the project.

C/N	Project Number	Title	Country Code	Project Authority	CRIS MR No	Relevance	Efficiency	Effectiveness	Impact	Sustainability	Action Points
30	C_131675	Enhancing the European Investment Bank's (EIB) ability to deliver on development goals through awareness raising on its current and potential role in developing countries	BE	CEE Bankwatch Network Sdruzeni	110600.01	C	C	C	C	B	This is a very difficult project that practically extends well beyond its three-year implementation period since it attempts to initiate reforms in the EIB lending practices. Such changes mature along with a shift in the public perception on highly debated issues, such as social and economic development, environmental protection, etc. The project has set some very ambitious targets, but at the same time there is no systematic approach in place to measure the effectiveness of the implemented activities in order to adjust the remaining activities accordingly. The project activities are implemented according to plan with a few exceptions, mainly at the consortium level (e.g. the production of communication tools like video clips, the dissemination of completed materials). The branding of the project partner NGO coalition as Counter Balance could have a positive impact on the continuation of activities after the end of the project since this partnership proved to be beneficial for all parties involved. Counter Balance Coordination Unit: 1) Coordinate the reassessment of the appropriateness of the remaining activities and prepare an updated work plan, to be submitted to EC headquarters for approval. This needs to be completed as soon as possible to avoid any delays in implementation, 2) Develop a systematic way for sharing / disseminating best practices and lessons learnt among project members, 3) Facilitate the creation of a complementarity matrix of the group members that would enhance the image of the group and help in the identification of strong points as well as areas of improvement, 4) Facilitate the formulation of a long-term strategy for the sustainability of the coalition. EC headquarters: Consider ways to ensure management continuity on the level of the PM.
31	C_131675	Enhancing the European Investment Bank's (EIB) ability to deliver on development goals through awareness raising on its current and potential role in developing countries	DE	CEE Bankwatch Network Sdruzeni	110600.02	C	C	B	C	B	This is a very difficult project that practically extends well beyond its three-year implementation period since it attempts to initiate reforms in EIB lending practices and such changes mature along with a shift in the public perception on highly debated issues, such as social and economic development, environmental protection, etc. The project has set some very ambitious targets but at the same time there is no a systematic approach in place to measure the effectiveness of the implemented activities in order to adjust the remaining ones accordingly. In retrospect, considering the implementation of the project thus far and the nature of the activities, it is assessed that greater human resources input from the German side would have been more appropriate to address all project issues. In any case some very encouraging results have been produced in Germany during the first two years of the project. German NGOs participating in the project: 1) There is the urgent need to reassess the appropriateness of the remaining activities and to prepare an updated workplan, to be communicated and agreed with the Counter Balance coordination unit and the project partners. This activity needs to be completed as soon as possible in order to avoid any delays in implementation during the final year of the project, 2) Develop indicators that could be used in the assessment of the effectiveness of the activities implemented, 3) Identify appropriate ways to tackle the German media, in line with the media plan developed by the Counter Balance group for implementing in 2009, 4) Actively engage with all coalition partners in the formulation of a long-term strategy for the sustainability of the Counter Balance coalition, 5) Redraft the LFM on the basis of the lessons learnt and the usefulness of the tool in future activities.

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32	C_131660	Climate Change and Poverty Reduction: Building Awareness and Promoting Action	GB	Intermediate Technology Development Group Ltd	112280.01	B	A	A	A	A	An interesting project, achieving a lot, with only modest resources. Coordinator: 1) Refine and update the LF; 2) Revisit the budget for the remaining period and if necessary propose reallocation of likely unused resources, to enhance impact; 3) Contact the Communications Officer of the EC Representation Office in U.K. 4) Consider: a) promoting the educational resources also through the authorities, in charge of school curricula, b) reinforcing the awareness arguments concerning the moral duty of the developed world to treat the adaptation issue, by comparing its response to the recent international financial crisis, c) using in campaigns source material from traditional sources in poor countries.
33	C_131660	Climate Change and Poverty Reduction: Building Awareness and Promoting Action	DE	Germanwatch	112280.02	B	B	A	A	A	An interesting project, achieving a lot, with only modest resources. Coordinator: 1) Refine and update the LF; 2) Revisit the budget for the remaining period; 3) Establish contact with the Communications Officer of the EC Representation in Germany; 4) Consider: a) reinforce the awareness arguments concerning the moral duty of the industrialised world to treat the adaptation issue, by comparing its response to the recent international financial crisis, b) promoting the educational resources also through the authorities, in charge of education curricula and c) using in campaigns source material from traditional sources in poor countries.
34	C_131400	South Caucasus - A Part of Europe	AT	Interkulturelles Zentrum	112642.01	C	A	B	C	B	The project has been a first step in getting closer together people from South Caucasus and Europe. However the long-term sustainability of the effort will depend on the external support from policy makers. The project objectives could be enhanced by introducing activities, facilitating the flow of information from Europe to the South Caucasus, in order for the people to be able to identify themselves more with the European culture. The project management team should: 1) prepare an updated work plan according to the present circumstances that would facilitate the achievement of the project objectives; submit the work plan for approval to the PM in Brussels; 2) measure the effectiveness of the first exhibition in Vienna and possibly make adjustments in the exhibitions to follow; 3) consider involving policy makers from the EU and the South Caucasus in some activities; 4) consider activities that could set up "seeds" for follow up projects. The PM in Brussels should consider a more active supervision, direction and feedback to the project management team.
35	C_131400	South Caucasus - A Part of Europe	AM	Interkulturelles Zentrum	112642.02	C	B	B	B	B	The project successfully concluded in Armenia. As mentioned above the project has delivered many positive issues to the Armenian participants, but some aspects can be improved, so not to be repeated in future similar initiatives. 1) For this type of projects, the design should foresee the involvement of local trainers (professional photographers, video makers, journalists). Together with the international experts they should be involved in the training process. 2) The project management should organise a workshop with all participants to discuss project results, future cooperation and enhance relationships.

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36	C_131400	South Caucasus - A Part of Europe	AZ	Interkulturelles Zentrum	112642.03	C	B	B	C	C	The Azeri youngsters would like to be given the opportunity to be hosts and to show their country to their EU counterparts, so that they in turn could create "authentic" material from Azerbaijan. There is definitely the spirit among project participants in Azerbaijan, to keep and to strengthen the communication channels that have been opened. Also they are in favour of the idea of public awareness activities that promote the image of the region as a whole and the common characteristics, rather than individual countries. The project management team should: 1) in an updated work plan identify ways to facilitate the engagement of Azeri youth in project activities that could satisfy somehow the demand generated from their side, 2) consider an awareness campaign and presentation of some exhibition material to the Azeri public.
37	C_131400	South Caucasus - A Part of Europe	GE	Interkulturelles Zentrum	112642.04	C	B	B	B	B	For this type of projects, the design should foresee the involvement of local trainers (professional photographers, video makers, journalists). These experts, together with the international experts, could be involved in the training process, follow up the progress of participants and offer some advice to them. Concerning the Georgian participants, the project results can be considered as useful, although the information flow from the EC could be improved in future programmes. 1) For such scale projects, the project design should foreseen the involvement of local trainers (professional photographers, video makers, journalists). 2) Raising public awareness about project results in Georgia. To achieve this issue it is recommended to the project management to organise a workshop/exhibition in Tbilisi where all participants' media products will be exhibited to the public. Similar exhibition could be organised in other cities in Georgia.
38	C_97683	COORDINATED PUBLIC ACTION ON RACISM IN DEVELOPMENT	GB	Minority Rights Group LBG (MRG) - United Kingdom	113100.01	B	C	C	C	B	The project is rather ambitious given the multitude of target groups and geographic coverage. The assumption that advocacy efforts will persuade individuals to act and put pressure on development decision-makers did not materialise to the extent planned. Whereas media coverage has been adequate, significant delays in launching the planned campaigns, as well as their reduction in time undermined the intensity of advocacy and hence the level of motivation of individuals to take action. Beyond raised awareness, there is very limited evidence that the increased awareness has been translated into concrete action to push for changes in development aid policies. The inclusion of Hungary as one of the target states proved to be useless, given that Hungary is not committed to participate in development aid. The project appears to have technical and staffing problems in monitoring incremental progress against indicators. The outcome of the intervention will only be documented through an internal ex-post evaluation. The Task Manager is advised to recommend the Contractor to: 1) Update the project statistics and analysis on the achievement of key result OVIs and ensure they are presented and commented in the Final Report; 2) In the Final Report, assess the likelihood of medium-term policy changes in each of the target countries and provide lessons learned on whether a different approach would have been more appropriate.

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39	C_97683	COORDINATED PUBLIC ACTION ON RACISM IN DEVELOPMENT	HU	Minority Rights Group LBG (MRG) - United Kingdom	113100.02	C	C	D	D	C	In hindsight, Hungary is not a good candidate for the proposed intervention. Hungary has limited experience in development aid compared to other targeted countries and otherwise does not have some of the characteristics and pre-conditions that the other target countries provide. The lack of interest and commitment from the general public and the media to pick up on advocacy activities meant that the key assumption for the achievement of objectives was not in place. Thus, no progress could be expected. The project office in Budapest provided valuable input on the minorities situation in Europe and Central Asia. The project has still to consolidate its statistics and assess the level of achievement compared to OVIs. The Task Manager is advised to recommend to the Contractor to: 1) consolidate project statistics and present them in the Final Report; 2) Indicate the number of materials translated into Hungarian.
40	C_131544	Spotlight on the Marginalized	DE	Germanwatch	114240.01	C	C	C	C	B	The project is relevant; however the scope of actions and results could have been more comprehensive, if African partners were included and enabled to participate in awareness raising and capacity building at their level. Germanwatch: 1) If feasible from a budgetary point of view, share the information produced in its final format with the African partners, in order to allow for higher visibility and achieve awareness raising. 2) The participation of Ugandan farmers in information actions in Europe is a very positive element, but there is a need to integrate African beneficiaries as active partners. 3) Find ways/ solutions to share the results of the photo exhibition with actors from the African countries involved.
41	C_131544	Spotlight on the Marginalized	UG	Consumer Education Trust	114240.02	C	B	C	C	B	The action is relevant for Uganda. However, its impact would have been more important, if the activities had been balanced between Europe and Africa, in order to reinforce awareness raising and capacity building on both sides. This action defines the Ugandan partner as a mere provider of information, while they are capable of bringing considerable added value to the project. Consent: Finalise the report on Uganda's FFM.
42	C_135919	Capacity building of NGOs in Hungary, Poland and Czech Republic for mobilizing support for MDGs	GR	Development Education Centre European Perspective (DECEP)	122061.01	B	B	B	B	B	The project is simple with straight-forward intervention logic and achieved the expected results up to now with a good level of overall performance. Project Coordinator: 1) The project should increase its impact by taking advantage of the relation of the involved NGOs with schools, universities, media and hospitals which are the main actors of the three sectors on which the project design is focusing (education, health, and media). 2) The project did not sufficiently encourage the dialogue between Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Ministries for Education of the NMS for a greater progress on the inclusion of the MDGs in the schools' curricula, therefore closer interaction of the project partners with the National Authorities and in particular with the aforementioned ministries is necessary. 3) In the LF, there should be an explicit link between PA and ER and the OVI at the level of the PP should be quantified with appropriate Sources of Verification. This will facilitate the internal and external monitoring of the project, as well as the proper assessment of the achievement of the PP. EC: 1) It is proposed to organise a meeting gathering representatives from all the NGOs participating under the EC Decision 18226. This event will initiate synergies among the 58 awarded grants and confirm the

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											commitment of the EC to support the EU NGOs. In this meeting, the participation of the international NGO coordination platforms like CONCORD, TRIALOG and DEEEP would be very useful. 2) In the future, more innovative design of project is necessary for effective Awareness Raising. For example, target groups of younger ages (e.g. schools and universities) could be addressed through essay competitions, awards, scholarships and travels to the developing countries to visit successful Development Aid projects. 3) Future CfP should be accompanied by a grants Management Support Unit (MSU) service contract which could be launched early in the implementation of the projects of the CfP in order to establish the necessary activity-oriented monitoring tools (guidelines, reporting templates, web-based repository document system etc.). Furthermore, the MSU will ensure higher EC visibility, by creating common logos and brochures. At the MSU kick-off, a workshop could be organised, bringing together the EC services and the projects in order to decide on the requirements, strategy and expectations. The commitment of the beneficiaries to cooperate with the MSU can be ensured through the appropriate provisions in their contracts.
43	C_135919	Capacity building of NGOs in Hungary, Poland and Czech Republic for mobilizing support for MDGs	HU	BAPTISTA SZERETETSZOLGÁLAT ALAPÍTVÁNY (HUNGARIAN BAPTIST AID) - Hungary	122061.02	B	B	B	B	B	The implementation of the project in Hungary is good; however, there should be a clearer connection of the project objectives with the national objectives at the level of the MFA and potentially the Ministry of Education. 1) HBAid: Closer interaction with the national authorities, building on the priorities of the MFA concerning the MDGs. 2) HBAid: The NGOs hosting the info-desks should take stronger initiative and widen their target group. 3) HBAid: For the 3rd info-desk, cities like Miskolc, Szeged or Pécs could have been considered, in order to achieve better country coverage. 4) HBAid: More frequent plenary meetings and closer contact with all info-desks is necessary in order to provide instructions and updates about Development Aid to the info-desk officers. 5) PC: As part of the PA 8, it is necessary to foresee PCM/LFA training (stakeholder analysis, problem analysis etc.) in order to enhance the capacity of HBAid to prepare successful proposals.
44	C_153443	„Fight Climate Poverty!“ A work programme for 2009-2011: Raising public awareness in France, Germany and Poland on the interplay of climate change and the global effort to reach the Millennium Development Goals	BE	Oxfam Deutschland e.V. - Germany	123521.01	B	B	C	B	B	A public awareness project that targets appropriate groups and attempts to establish a link between the implications of human activity not only to changes in the climate, but also to the increase of extreme poverty in the developing world. Overall progress is according to plan but the presence of OVIs that could capture the effectiveness of activities is essential for making adjustments to the intervention and assessing the project success in the future. The following recommendations should be considered by the project stakeholders. Oxfam Germany: 1) Ensure that all partners have updated work plans for the activities in their respective countries and that these updates are reflected in the overall project work plan; 2) Develop OVIs for measuring the effectiveness of activities; 3) Take a leading role in summarising the outcome of project events / meetings and outlining the follow-up activities for distribution to all partners; 4) Compile the six-month progress reports from the partners to provide short project progress updates to the Task Manager in Brussels; and, 5) Facilitate the sharing of partner experience from project activities and possibly prepare a pertinent report.

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45	C_153443	„Fight Climate Poverty!“ A work programme for 2009-2011: Raising public awareness in France, Germany and Poland on the interplay of climate change and the global effort to reach the Millennium Development Goals	PL	Polish Green Network - Poland	123521.02	B	C	C	B	B	A public awareness project that has a good start, and which could benefit from possible synergies with other projects currently under implementation in Poland in order to deliver a stronger message with much wider impact. The following recommendations should be considered by the project stakeholders. PGN: 1) Prepare a detailed work plan for the project activities in Poland. Additionally an internal progress reporting (weekly, monthly) is needed in order to facilitate the project management and the reporting requirements from Oxfam Germany; 2) Ensure the dissemination of project outputs to the lead partner; and, 3) Continue exploring cooperation possibilities with other NGOs in Poland in order to deliver environmental messages in a coordinated way.
46	C_153580	“University Meets Microfinance - A programme to develop cooperation between microfinance practitioners and university students in Europe”	FR	Association Planet Finance - France	122420.01	B	A	B	B	B	A relevant project, progressing according to plan and able to achieve its PP. However the viability of the intervention in the long-run depends on the timely establishment of an association, bringing together microfinance field practitioners and researchers for the development of practical financing instruments, applicable in the context of the developing world. The following recommendations should be considered by the project stakeholders. PlaNet Finance: 1) Update as needed the project OVIs to capture the effectiveness of activities; 2) Ensure in cooperation with the Selection Committee that the processes and the criteria for granting awards and selecting partners are clearly defined; 3) Develop the concept of a microfinance association that would take the place of the project and plan to establish it well before the end of the project; 4) Submit to the TM documented proposals to expand the target groups; 5) Submit to the TM for approval any requests for redistribution of funds between budget lines; and, 6) Ensure adherence to EC visibility guidelines. TM: 1) Ensure close communication lines with the project; and 2) Explore the possibility for a systematic dissemination / sharing of information on relative project results / lessons, learnt from implemented and ongoing EC funded projects among the various contractors.

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47	C_155510	Make Finance work for Development: enhancing European NGO coordination, capacity and communication	BE	European Network on Debt and Development VZW - Belgium	122461.01	C	B	C	C	C	Strengthening the voice of European CSOs on development finance issues is a relevant topic, particularly during times of major financial crises. The project has ambitious goals, but not properly quantified and even though is progressing as planned, it is running the risk of losing its objectives particularly since there are no concrete OVIs to guide it, and the sustainability of the intervention in a systematic way beyond the timeline of the project has not been tackled yet. These problems are expected to be addressed by an external evaluation that is scheduled to take place with the completion of the first six months of activities. EUODAD 1) On the basis of the external evaluation, update the LFM and develop quantifiable OVIs; 2) Since the creation of a stronger alliance network is a much more difficult proposition than anticipated, alternative ways need to be identified that would ensure the effective transmission of information and know-how particularly to the smaller NSA groups. If having one network of individual NGOs seems difficult perhaps a cluster "network of networks" could be easier to establish. Such a scheme may provide the advantages of a wider name recognition while securing a certain level of autonomy; and 3) While attracting new members to the network is challenging, the project needs to ensure that NGOs from the new EU MS, and the developing countries are not overlooked and a fair representation in the network is secured in order to ensure a well balanced impact throughout the world.
48	C_153777	Towards a global financial system fit for development. Building awareness, mobilising opinion.	BE	European Network on Debt and Development VZW - Belgium	122621.01	B	B	C	C	C	This is an extremely important project that has the potential to influence financial mechanisms and development policies towards a more humane and thus, more sustainable, development. The project activities progress as planned, but emphasis should be put on improving the effectiveness of those activities in order to secure the impact prospects and the potential sustainability. EUODAD: 1) Revision of the OVIs so that they could provide a clearer indication of the effectiveness of the intervention. Introduction of quantitative OVIs with qualitative characteristics; 2) Revision of the work plan for the current year with reduction of the timescale so that effective planning of resources and enhanced cooperation between partners could be achieved / maintained; 3) Communication of the revised work plan to all partners; 4) Project SG meetings need to set aside time for reflecting best practices and enhancement of cooperation, besides reporting on the progress of activities; and, 5) Systematic sharing of experiences and lessons learnt among project partners for the development of best practices in approaching target groups.

C/N	Project Number	Title	Country Code	Project Authority	CRIS MR No	Relevance	Efficiency	Effectiveness	Impact	Sustainability	Action Points
49	C_153777	Towards a global financial system fit for development. Building awareness, mobilising opinion.	CZ	Glopolis (Prague Global Policy Institute) - Czech Republic	122621.02	B	B	C	C	C	This is an important project not only because it deals with building awareness and mobilising opinion in the formulation of a financial system that facilitates sustainable development, but also because it contributes to the capacity building of the Czech partner Glopolis. The project activities progress as planned, but emphasis should be put on improving the effectiveness of those activities in order to secure the impact prospects and the potential sustainability. Glopolis: 1) Contribution to the revision of the OVIs so that they could provide a clearer indication of the effectiveness of the intervention. Introduction of quantitative OVIs with qualitative characteristics; 2) Revision of the work plan for the current year with reduction of the timescale so that effective planning of resources and enhanced cooperation between partners could be achieved / maintained; and, 3) Sharing experiences from the project implementation and the Czech perspective with the other project partners in order to commonly develop best practice guidelines.
50	C_153558	Mobilizing for a sector dialogue for the improvement of working conditions in the globalized toy industry	AT	Südwind Agentur - Austria	124081.01	B	B	B	B	B	The project had a smooth and efficient start-up, is very well-managed and relies upon a robust partnership. Prospects for success are high. In such a promising scenario the project should prioritise setting up an outcome-based internal monitoring and evaluation framework ensuring that the effects of the intervention and the extent of the achievements can be objectively verified. EC: (1) In future Calls for Proposals ensure kick-off / start-up meetings are included and budgeted for in project proposals involving several partners. (2) Study the possibility of including, in future Guidelines for Applicants, a requirement –or suggestion- for old MS organisations to deliver training and capacity building on design and formulation of project proposals to ensure the systematic transfer of knowledge from old to new members and overcome the current low success rate of application from new MS. (3) Study the possibility (as a transitional period) of reducing the rate of co-financing from 25% to 10% for NMS organisations - acting as partners in project led by old MS organisations- in countries that do not have fully developed national co-financing mechanisms for development NGOs. (4) Estimations on outputs made by new MS partners have been rather conservative. The likelihood of the project exceeding such estimates is high. In this context it would be highly recommendable to consider positively the use of contingencies to enable scaling up specific activities, if required. Project Coordinator: (1) Identify, jointly with the implementing partners, indicators describing the project outcomes (intended effects) in operationally measurable terms at the level of results and PP and update the LF targets and indicators accordingly. (2) Consider including a formal training module for NMS project partners -if deemed relevant- on design and formulation of project proposals.

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51	C_153558	Mobilizing for a sector dialogue for the improvement of working conditions in the globalized toy industry	RO	Organizatia AUR - Romania	124081.02	B	B	B	B	B	Project performance in Romania to date is good, considering the relatively recent starting date of the project, and the outlook for effectiveness and impact is promising. In this scenario prompt action is required to mitigate the risks associated with an untimely availability of the co-financing. To AUR and MEA: Meet urgently to explore the possibilities of finding an internal arrangement (until the GD is approved) to mitigate the risk of payment requests to the EC being rejected due to insufficient co-financing. Project Coordinator and Partners: urgently discuss a fall back position in case that Romanian co-funding for the first year can not be made available on time. AUR: Formalise activity planning: produce monthly/quarterly work plans containing timelines with milestones, responsibility allocations and deliverable schedules by activity. To Austrian and French partners: in the yearly European training / coordination meetings, include a specific training module for partners on designing and formulating project proposals.
52	C_120765	Many Voices against Poverty: Building a Diverse Constituency for Development	GB	People and Planet Limited - United Kingdom	124240.01	B	B	C	B	A	The project's concept remains relevant and gains in importance in the prevailing economic climate. The design should have been more precise, with clearer indicators to measure long term impact. The quality of the reporting to the EC is poor. People and Planet: 1) Update and quantify the LF, to use it as a management and reporting tool. 2) Present a clear strategy on diversity dimensions of the project and schools selection criteria. 3) Continue discussions with local and regional education authorities, to integrate part of the programme in a formal curriculum. 4) Continue contacts with sister organisations in the new MS and consider including them in future programmes of Development Education. EC: Request People and Planet to prepare a more detailed work programme and report against it, introducing clear aggregated figures over the total project period and documenting systematically the typology of student/staff initiatives.
53	C_131320	Promouvoir l'agriculture paysanne de Sud: un enjeu pour la lutte contre la pauvreté et l'alimentation des générations futures	FR	Association Vétérinaires Sans Frontières-Centre International de Coopération pour le Développement Agricole (VSF CICDA) - France	124140.01	A	B	C	B	B	Si ce projet, sur le plan de sa conception, de la pertinence de ses objectifs et des résultats poursuivis, est techniquement cohérent dans sa mise en œuvre, il apparaît encore plus judicieux par la réflexion qu'il impose sur le développement durable et l'agriculture paysanne, à des groupes cibles européens judicieusement sélectionnés. CE/Projet 1) Un seul Audit dans un projet de 871 258 €, mis en œuvre dans 4 pays différents, semble insuffisant pour garantir un contrôle externe de qualité. Examiner la possibilité de réaliser d'autres Audits, notamment dans les pays ayant une comptabilité différente de celle de VSF France (Italie, Ecosse). Projet 1) Réaliser une enquête/questionnaire pour mieux évaluer les contraintes des professeurs à enseigner l'Education au Développement. 2) Utiliser l'analyse de cette enquête pour réaliser, avant la fin du projet, les outils pédagogiques à l'intention de ces Professeurs. Projet 1) Se fonder sur l'orientation des politiques agricoles nationales des 4 pays ciblés pour réaliser une enquête en vue d'apprécier la sensibilisation et la motivation des élus et des professionnels visés par le projet. CE/Projet 1) Construire une base de données pour rassembler l'ensemble des outils produits par le projet et les résultats des analyses des différentes enquêtes. Cette base devrait être ouverte à l'ensembles des publics cibles. Le nombre de

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											connections serait un indicateur de l'impact et de la durabilité.
54	C_153791	European Citizens working for the global development agenda	IT	Armadilla	124641.01	C	D	C	C	C	An ambitious project that aims at developing innovative tools to facilitate the promotion of international cooperation for development. Because of the large number of partners and the absence of detailed description of activities and common understanding of objectives, it is imperative to establish effective communications and efficient coordination of activities, with increased level of ownership by the partners. The following recommendations should be considered by the project stakeholders. Lead Partner: 1) Record the outcome of the Grosseto Round Table in a short document addressing the issues raised for the way forward, and circulate to all partners to establish a consensus; 2) Finalise the project partnerships so that allocation of responsibilities could be decided firmly; 3) Update and detail the work plan and ensure that each partner has a corresponding work plan; 4) To the extend possible establish quantifiable OVIs and update the LFM; 5) Describe the procedures of cooperation and establish regular partner teleconferences; 6) Inform the EC TM about the project progress, request approval for the updated work plan and clarify questions on administrative issues. Project Partners: 1) Take initiative in the development of the project outputs.
55	C_63530	Reversing the 'race to the bottom': further steps towards a sustainable banana economy	GB	BANANA Link - United Kingdom	125041.01	B	B	B	C	B	A key factor for success was the complementarity at operational and strategic level amongst the Consortium members, resulting in efficient coordination and effective exchanges. This synergy did not only bode well for the successful implementation of the project, but also reinforced the institutional capacity and specialisation of the Consortium members in new areas. A key element behind the excellent level of sustainability is that the project funded areas of work that were part of the participating Agencies' corporate long-term strategy. The impact of the project is diminished by the unfavourable trade agreements and the economic fragility of the sector.

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56	C_63530	Reversing the 'race to the bottom': further steps towards a sustainable banana economy	FR	Peuples Solidaires - France	125041.02	B	B	B	B	A	A key factor for success was the complementarity at operational and strategic level amongst the project partners, resulting in efficient coordination and effective exchanges. This synergy did not only bode well for successful project implementation, but also for the reinforced institutional capacity and specialisation of PSO. Effectiveness in France was positively influenced by the existing solidarity networks, trade unions and the excellent contacts with the press and other media. The PSO's longstanding relations with the organisations in the producer countries have also contributed considerably to the credibility of the action.
57	C_63530	Reversing the 'race to the bottom': further steps towards a sustainable banana economy	IT	Altromercato - Italy	125041.03	B	B	B	B	A	The project in Italy was very effective, brought about long-lasting effects and constitutes a landmark in the development of the FT banana market. Some of the main factors behind this success are: (1) a high degree of interaction at operational level amongst Consortium members, resulting in efficient coordination and exchanges translated in tangible transfer of expertise; (2) the project funded areas of work were part of CTM's corporate long-term strategy; (3) CTM's solid organisational capacity, nationwide structure and robust internal management mechanisms enabled not only an ample outreach, but also ensured and effective transfer of capacity and the sustained adoption of new approaches by the Cooperatives of World Shops.
58	C_154157	Network of Schools and Local Communities contributing to the achievement of the MDGs	PL	Polska Akcja Humanitarna Fundacja (Polish Humanitarian Organisation) - Poland	126280.01	C	B	C	C	B	A very relevant project that needs to address some issues in the design and the coordination of the partners in order to achieve its objectives. The experience gained from a previous project, which could be viewed as pilot phase, could serve the project partners in advancing the development education, the cooperation of schools with local communities in joint activities relating to global issues like climate change and fair trade, and the establishment of a network of sensitised stakeholders who actively seek to find ways to promote the achievement of the MDGs. In any case this is an ambitious effort that requires systematic approach and cooperation of all parties involved. The following recommendations should be considered by the project stakeholders. All project partners: 1) Develop OVIs to the extent possible that are linked to effectiveness rather than activities. This would allow focusing on quality rather than meeting quantitative targets for contractual purposes; 2) Update individual work plans in adequate detail that would allow closer management and coordination; 3) Ensure the dissemination of outputs (at least executive summaries) to all partners in a common language; 4) Identify ways that would make the monthly teleconferences more effective (e.g. early distribution of agendas, preparation of action lists, etc.); 5) Ensure that the agenda of the SGMs provides time for presentation and reflection on results by all partners; 6) Explore the possibility of engaging the management of schools in the project to support the participating teachers; and, 7) Once the evolution of the project intervention has been finalised, identify an exit-strategy that would facilitate the strengthening of the school network and the wider dissemination of the educational / training material produced under the project. Lead partner: 1) Ensure that all partner conferences result in specific actions and clear responsibilities and deadlines; and, 2) Inform the TM about the project progress in between the annual reports, request approval

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											for the work plan updates and clarifications on administrative issues if necessary.
59	C_154157	Network of Schools and Local Communities contributing to the achievement of the MDGs	AT	Welthaus - Diözese Graz-Seckau, Südwind Niederösterreich Süd- Verein für entwicklungspolitische Bildungs- und Öffentlichkeitsarbeit - Austria	126280.02	C	B	C	C	B	This is a very relevant project for the Austrian stakeholders. However some design and coordination issues would have to be addressed in order for the project to succeed in its objectives and receive the best possible contribution from the other partners. The following recommendations should be considered by the project partners in Austria: 1) Prepare / update individual work plans in adequate detail that would allow closer management and coordination; 2) Develop OVIs to the extent possible that are linked to effectiveness rather than activities; and, 3) Ensure the dissemination of outputs (at least executive summaries) to all partners in a common language.
60	C_154157	Network of Schools and Local Communities contributing to the achievement of the MDGs	CZ	People in Need (PIN)	126280.03	C	B	C	C	B	A project with good potential due to the Czech partner's quality of work and the active interest and participation of the public administration. The following recommendations should be considered by PIN: 1) Prepare a work plan in adequate detail that would allow closer management and coordination; 2) Develop OVIs to the extent possible that are linked to effectiveness rather than activities; and, 3) Ensure recruiting so many schools as to provide effective support to all.
61	C_154157	Network of Schools and Local Communities contributing to the achievement of the MDGs	MT	Koperazzjoni Internazzjonali – Malta (Kopin) - Malta	126280.04	C	B	C	C	B	The refugee problem in Malta brings the objectives of the project closer to home. However some design and coordination issues would have to be addressed in order for the project to succeed in its objectives and receive the best possible contribution from the other partners. The following recommendations should be considered by Kopin: 1) Develop OVIs to the extent possible that are linked to effectiveness rather than activities; 2) Update and expand the present work plan in adequate detail that would allow closer management and coordination; and, 3) Explore the project partnership opportunities to enhance the training material for Malta.

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62	C_154157	Network of Schools and Local Communities contributing to the achievement of the MDGs	SK	People in Peril Association - Slovakia	126280.05	C	B	C	C	B	A very relevant project for Slovakia with the potential to influence the student community, especially since schools could choose to include in their curriculum separate subjects on global education. However some design and coordination issues would have to be addressed in order for the project to succeed in its objectives and receive the best possible contribution from the other partners. The following recommendations should be considered by PIPA: 1) Develop OVIs to the extent possible that are linked to effectiveness rather than activities; 2) Update and expand the present work plan in adequate detail that would allow closer management and coordination; and, 3) Monitor closely the quality of the training delivered by volunteers and the impact of the travelling workshop, and take corrective measures as required.
63	C_136764	Supermarkets, supply chains and poverty reduction	GB	War on Want - United Kingdom	127226.01	B	B	B	C	B	The project is performing very well, without any delay in its implementation. The variety of actions is adequate and these are capable to cover all the groups targeted and will definitely improve the visibility of the situation and the need for an improved awareness from EU governments and consumers. War on Want: 1) Revise the LF so as to have a complete and well structured document that provides for a clear overview of the project, with SMART OVIs, that can be used as a management tool for management and monitoring.
64	C_136048	WE ARE READY	LT	NEVYRIAUSYBINIU ORGANIZACIJU INFORMACIJOS IR - Lithuania	127320.01	B	C	B	B	B	The project's request to more strongly focus on the youth target group and implement additional activities is justified, however, the use of the contingency budget to entirely cover these activities is inadequately justified. Contractor/EC: 1) Consider extending the PC's time by two months (Jan. and Feb. 2010) at no cost to the project; 2) Prepare an updated budget utilisation from the start until the end of 2009, identifying the resulting differences per budget line, supported by an explanation and justification of the re-allocation (differences in unit costs, while ensuring that the unit costs do not include income taxes) and prepare a budget plan for the remaining project time. This should be submitted the latest by beginning February 2010 at which time the EC should re-assess the adequacy of the use of the budget and, if found acceptable, positively consider the request to use the contingency budget for the PC's remaining time (7-8 months); 3) Clarify whether the meetings with the youth organisations will require additional travel costs; 4) Ensure that the Interim Report for the second year contains an updated work plan for the entire duration of the project.

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65	C_136666	Reproductive Health Matters – An advocacy and awareness raising campaign to promote Universal Access to Sexual and Reproductive Health as a key target to reaching the Millennium Development Goals	DE	Deutsche Stiftung Weltbevölkerung (DSW) - Germany	127862.01	B	B	B	B	B	The lead partner (DSW) through integrating the M&E tool into project design provides excellent support to project management and monitoring. Recommendations: Lead partner (DSW): 1) Considering the low attendance at journalist workshops, arrange a discussion of all partners, to find a new approach towards journalists and related modus operandi and a possible change/focusing of target group, if necessary. 2) Prepare a phase out strategy for the project, with the help of the other partners. Dutch partner: 3) Adopt the format of quarterly and interim reporting on indicator achievement, to support project management and monitoring. 4) Ensure delivery of pending outputs during year 2 (i.e. courtesy advertisements and journalists workshops). 5) Prevent further delays with regard to project publications, especially fact sheets. Austrian partner (WPF): 6) Continue efforts for delivering outputs relating to new resolutions (result 3).
66	C_136666	Reproductive Health Matters – An advocacy and awareness raising campaign to promote Universal Access to Sexual and Reproductive Health as a key target to reaching the Millennium Development Goals	AT	Österreichische Stiftung für Weltbevölkerung und Internationale Zusammenarbeit (SWI) - Austria	127862.03	B	B	B	B	B	The project builds on the strong foundation created by the consortium members in working together in awareness raising and advocacy campaigns relating to the SRH issues. The Austrian project partner is advised to: 1) Continue efforts in delivering outputs relating to new resolutions (Result 3). 2) Continue lobbying with the Austrian government for a strong commitment to the implementation of the Cairo Programme of action to contribute to the achievement of the health-related MDGs. 3) Contribute to the preparation of a project phase out strategy.
67	C_136666	Reproductive Health Matters – An advocacy and awareness raising campaign to promote Universal Access to Sexual and Reproductive Health as a key target to reaching the Millennium Development Goals	NL	World Population Foundation (WPF) - Netherlands	127862.04	B	B	B	B	B	The strong policy support noted in the Netherlands will further contribute to the achievement of project objectives and results. The Dutch partner is recommended to: 1) Ensure finalisation of pending outputs during year 2, i.e. courtesy advertisements and workshops for journalists. 2) Prevent further delays in project publications, especially of fact sheets. The lead and Dutch partners are recommended to: 3) Adopt the format of internal quarterly and interim reporting on OVIs achievement to support management and monitoring.

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68	C_136611	Euro-Chantiers : «Création de programmes d'éducation au développement»	FR	ASSOCIATION CRYSLIS - France	129841.01	B	B	B	B	B	<p>Euro-Chantiers répond à une priorité actuelle des pouvoirs publics Français, Espagnols et Italiens et de la CE. Sa mise en œuvre a très efficacement sensibilisé et mobilisé de jeunes élèves et enseignants européens aux enjeux du développement. La démultiplication des résultats de ce projet à d'autres pays Européens est possible et souhaitable. Projet/CRYSLIS : 1) Faire le point courant mars, avec chaque ONG du Consortium, des activités à réaliser, selon leur plan de travail pour cette 3ème année et actualiser les cadres logiques en conséquence en réduisant, si nécessaire, le niveau de certains indicateurs ; 2), Vérifier l'observation de Globalmon relative à son budget 2009 pour décider, dans les meilleurs délais, de la régularisation de sa subvention ; 3) Mettre à la disposition de l'ONG AEPADO l'ensemble des expériences positives et leçons apprises dans la mise en œuvre du projet, afin de lui faciliter la réalisation de ses expérimentations. Le déplacement d'un formateur de Crysali pour appuyer la première expérimentation en Roumanie pourrait se révéler efficace ; 4) Concevoir un document qui synthétise les questions essentielles que devraient poser aux jeunes, les utilisateurs des manuels, après une expérimentation, pour arriver aux objectifs visés ; 5), Plutôt que de se focaliser uniquement sur la sensibilisation de 1200 jeunes dans chaque pays et réaliser 40 expérimentations, prendre toutes les mesures pédagogiques nécessaires pour garantir que 120 jeunes au moins seront mobilisés et soutenus dans les actions ED qu'ils envisagent de réaliser ; 6) Elaborer dans les meilleurs délais 2 types de questionnaire : l'un à faire remplir, à la fin de l'expérimentation, pour mesurer la qualité de l'impact immédiat sur les jeunes scolaires ; l'autre remis à l'enseignant servira à évaluer plus tard, le degré de sensibilisation et de mobilisation. L'analyse des 2 questionnaires devra être exploitée ; 7) Au cours de cette dernière année de l'Action, conduire une enquête pour déterminer combien de partenaires (universités, écoles, municipalités, ONG), souhaitent acheter un jeu complet de manuels pédagogiques et la série de photos associées. Réaliser des devis dans chaque pays et rechercher des possibilités de cofinancement ; 8) Identifier, dans d'autres pays Européens, des partenaires potentiels, (ONG ou Institutions de la Société Civile), désireux d'utiliser les résultats du projet pour sensibiliser les mêmes groupes cibles. Elaborer un projet de coopération ; CRYSLIS/ CSIP : 1) Inviter, lors de la manifestation finale en collaboration avec la Municipalité de Rome, des institutions du secteur privé susceptibles d'apporter des cofinancements , notamment pour la réimpression des manuels et de l'exposition photographique.</p>

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69	C_136611	Euro-Chantiers : «Création de programmes d'éducation audéveloppement»	ES	GLOBALMON - Spain	129841.02	B	B	B	A	B	Euro-Chantiers répond à une priorité des pouvoirs publics Espagnols et de la CE. Sa mise en œuvre a efficacement sensibilisé et mobilisé de jeunes élèves et enseignants Espagnols aux enjeux du développement. CRYSLIS/GLOBALMON: 1) Faire le point courant mars, avec les ONG partenaires, des activités à réaliser selon leur plan de travail pour cette 3ème année et actualiser le cadre logique en conséquence en réduisant si nécessaire le niveau de certains indicateurs (nombre maximum d'expérimentations pouvant être conduites pour mobiliser au moins 120 jeunes); 2) Concevoir un document synthétisant les questions essentielles que devraient poser les utilisateurs des manuels après expérimentation pour arriver aux objectifs visés; 3) Prendre toutes les mesures pédagogiques nécessaires pour garantir que 120 jeunes au moins seront sensibilisés et mobilisés et qu'ils seront soutenus dans les actions ED qu'ils envisagent de réaliser; 4) Elaborer dans les meilleurs délais 2 types de questionnaire. L'un à faire remplir à chaud, à la fin de l'expérimentation, pour mesurer la qualité de l'impact immédiat. L'autre remis à l'enseignant servira à évaluer plus tard, à froid, le degré de sensibilisation et de mobilisation de ces jeunes. L'analyse des 2 questionnaires devra être exploitée; 5) Au cours de cette 3ème et dernière année de l'Action, conduire une enquête pour déterminer le nombre de manuels pédagogiques actualisés et de séries de photographies que des partenaires souhaitent obtenir et faire établir des devis ; CRYSLIS: 1) Régulariser dans les meilleurs délais le budget 2009 de GLOBALMON.
70	C_136611	Euro-Chantiers : «Création de programmes d'éducation audéveloppement»	IT	CISP - Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli - Italy	129841.03	B	B	B	A	B	Euro-Chantiers répond à une priorité actuelle de pouvoirs public Italien. Sa mise en œuvre a très efficacement sensibilisé et mobilisé de jeunes élèves et enseignants européens aux enjeux du développement. La démultiplication des résultats du projet à d'autres pays Européens est possible et souhaitable. CRYSLIS/CISP : 1) Faire le point courant mars, avec chaque ONG, des activités à réaliser, selon leur plan de travail pour cette 3ième année et actualiser les cadres logiques en conséquence ; 2) Concevoir un document qui synthétise les questions essentielles que devraient poser aux jeunes, les utilisateurs des manuels, après une expérimentation, pour arriver aux objectifs visés ; 3) Plutôt que de se focaliser uniquement sur la sensibilisation de 1200 jeunes et réaliser 40 expérimentations, prendre toutes les mesures pédagogiques nécessaires pour garantir que 120 jeunes au moins seront mobilisés et soutenus dans les actions ED qu'ils réaliseront ; 4) Elaborer dans les meilleurs délais 2 types de questionnaire : l'un à faire remplir, à la fin de l'expérimentation, pour mesurer la qualité de l'impact immédiat sur les jeunes ; l'autre remis à l'enseignant servira à évaluer plus tard, leur degré de sensibilisation et de mobilisation. L'analyse des 2 questionnaires devra être exploitée ; 5) Au cours de cette dernière année de l'Action, conduire une enquête pour déterminer combien de partenaires, souhaitent acheter un jeu de manuels pédagogiques et les photos associées. Rechercher des possibilités de cofinancement.

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71	C_135879	Watch and Change-Development education by documentary films	CZ	People in Need (PIN)	130350.01	B	B	B	B	B	After two years of implementation, Watch and Change is on the way to reaching almost all quantitative goals regarding coverage of schools, teachers and students with project activities. Each partner NGO has shown its strengths. The Czech partner PIN, as the author of the educational toolkit, lays more emphasis on coverage with mass events like the film festival, as does the Slovak PIPA, which also comes from the development sphere; the Estonian JTI has developed an innovative web-based system and included actions at national level as has the Polish partner CCE, which shows the most effective strategy in teacher training and national approach, reaching interesting levels of impact at student and national level. Therefore, while the Czech and Slovak NGOs should deepen the quality of the toolkit use and improve their linkages to impacts, the Estonians should complement this by maintaining their work at national level. The Polish NGO should share its good practices and further insist on national curricular reform. The recommendations focus especially on: i) deepening effective support strategies for the use of project services; ii) insisting on actively engaging target groups; and iii) measuring impact. They are formulated in order to facilitate further steps for sustainability actions. The following recommendations should be considered by the stakeholders. People in Need: 1. Monitor project efficiency in Slovakia. 2. Insist on support strategies for teachers and film club leaders in order to improve the use of the toolkit (especially Slovakia, the Czech Republic and Estonia) and increase cohesion of motivated target groups (all partners). 3. Insist more on effective exchanges of best practices among NGOs. 4. Make use of the external evaluation to i) adjust feedback system (Poland), improve it in the other three partner countries; and ii) measure attitude changes; concrete engagement actions at the level of target groups and factors that promote/hinder project impact in the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Estonia. 5. Develop concrete proposals for the inclusion of global education in the national curricula reform of the Czech Republic. 6. Include aggregated indicators in the narrative reports to improve transparency of global project progress. 7. Systematically include gender differentiated indicators in all reports. 8. Support the systematization of lessons from Watch and Change, differentiating between best practices that not only raise awareness but also increase knowledge and promote active engagement of students and teachers. EC: 1. Prioritize DE initiatives that ensure continuity of initiated processes. 2. Support systemic DE initiatives which combine national strategies with development of capacity in schools to generate engagement of teachers and students at school/local level. 3. Carefully consider future DE proposals with emphasis on high quantitative goals with weak margin for deepening the qualitative dimension..

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72	C_135879	Watch and Change-Development education by documentary films	EE	Jaan Tõnisson Institute - Estonia	130350.02	B	A	B	B	B	After two years of implementation, the JTI, as the Estonian partner of Watch and Change, has rapidly adapted the attractive educational toolkit -developed by People in Need- to the Estonian context in a very innovative way. The web-based model that supports access to the toolkit can be considered a best practice for DE. The JTI has proved to be a very efficient, effective and innovative partner through its various implementing strategies which have resulted in improved access and services. Its strategic articulation to the mentioned Roundtable and the good interaction with the Ministry of Education can be underlined. During the third year, the JTI should insist on how teachers and students are using the project services for concrete engagement actions. The following recommendations should be considered by the stakeholders. Jaan Tõnisson Institute: 1. Make use of the external evaluation to i) improve feedback system; ii) measure project effectiveness concerning the quality of material use (teachers) and learning effects (teachers and students); and iii) measure project impact in terms of concrete engagement and the factors which promote/hinder it. 2. Develop support strategies for teachers and film club leaders (e.g. through trainer training). 3. Systematize lessons from Watch and Change considering three key elements for qualitative sustainable changes in DE: target group ownership; training strategies and work at national level, emphasizing the web-based model.
73	C_135879	Watch and Change-Development education by documentary films	PL	Polish Centre for Citizenship Education (CCE) - Poland	130350.03	B	B	A	A	B	After two years of implementation, the CCE, as the Polish partner of Watch and Change, has rapidly adapted the attractive educational toolkit -developed by People in Need- to the Polish educational context. Based on a learning approach in schools, the effective trainer training complemented by a well conceived feedback system, the CCE has strategically reacted to target group needs. Consequently, results in using the toolkits and, especially, in engaging teachers and students in concrete local examples should be underlined. The global approach to linking training and concrete actions at micro-level with the work at national level through the Zagranica Group can be mentioned as a very good practice for DE initiatives in formal education. During the third year, the CCE should make some adjustments to the feedback system and, especially, systematise its valuable experience. The following recommendations should be considered by the stakeholders. CCE: 1) Make use of the external evaluation to adjust the feedback system to teacher needs; and, 2) Systematise lessons from Watch and Change considering three key elements for qualitative sustainable changes in DE, i.e. target group ownership, training strategies and work at national level, emphasising trainer training and engagement actions.

C/N	Project Number	Title	Country Code	Project Authority	CRIS MR No	Relevance	Efficiency	Effectiveness	Impact	Sustainability	Action Points
74	C_135879	Watch and Change-Development education by documentary films	SK	People in Peril Association - Slovakia	130350.04	B	B	C	C	B	After two years of implementation, PIPA, as the Slovak partner of Watch and Change, has proved to be the promoter of a consolidated effective mass awareness instrument e.g. the Slovak One World in Schools Film Festival and some film clubs which are increasingly active. PIPA, after having finalised material production, should insist on deepening training strategies in order to generate appropriate learning effects and engagement. For the last year of implementation, PIPA could insist on support strategies for teachers to generate active engagement in schools. The following recommendations should be considered by the stakeholders. People in Peril: 1. Accelerate as far as possible production of materials and their distribution. 2. Promote "trainer training" as far as possible among teachers (with already-trained teachers) and among film club leaders (with more active students) to increase teacher and student ownership. 3. Foster cohesion between students and teachers in project activities (e.g. parallel training or summer schools). 4. Promote synergies with other initiatives implemented by PIPA or by other partners to increase training access/quality and impact. 5. Promote strategies to systematically activate film clubs (e.g. promoting teacher support). 6. Make use of the external evaluation to i) improve feedback questionnaires; ii) measure effectiveness of project strategy concerning the quality of material use (teachers) and learning effects (teachers and students); iii) measure factors which hinder/promote impact in terms of concrete engagement of students and teachers. 7. Systematize lessons from Watch and Change considering three key elements for qualitative sustainable changes in DE: target group ownership, training strategies and work at national level.
75	C_136769	Decent work, trade and development: raising awareness among trade unions and women's groups of the employment implications of international trade relations	GB	War on Want - United Kingdom	130040.01	B	B	B	B	B	The project is straightforward and has achieved a good overall level of performance. There are some issues to be addressed in relation to the indicators and there is a question mark regarding impact at the OO level at the end of the project. The recommendations to be considered are: PC: 1) Annual Review and Planning Meeting in April 2010 to assess activities and results to date and agree on clear targets for key indicators for PP and OO for the final phase of implementation; and, 2) Final Report to include a substantive section on lessons learnt on the design and implementation of similar projects, on impact and sustainability assessment, and recommendations on how best to set indicators and evaluate the effectiveness of project activities and outputs. All Partners: 1) Work more intensively to finalise and publicise joint policy positions and open letters in Year 3; 2) Put more effort into raising awareness and developing specific actions with relevant partners in developing countries in Year 3; and, 3) Focus on developing relationships and actions with women's groups in the UK, Germany and in academia in Year 3. EC: 1) Introduce more frequent progress reporting requirements on future NGO awareness raising projects; 2) Assess the impact of the project on the OO towards the end of the contract period or ex post; and, 3) Disseminate information and materials produced by other similar projects so that lessons learnt can be shared and incorporated into project planning and implementation.

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76	C_136769	Decent work, trade and development: raising awareness among trade unions and women's groups of the employment implications of international trade relations	BE	Women in Development Europe (WIDE) - Belgium	130040.02	B	B	B	B	B	The implementation of the project by WIDE is good and they are making a unique contribution in relation to decent work for women. The following recommendations should be considered. PC: 1) At Annual Review and Planning Meeting in April 2010 assess activities and results to date and agree clear targets for key indicators for PP and OO for the final phase of implementation. WIDE: 1) Undertake more intensive lobbying of MEPs in Year 3 and seek to become a strategic information supplier; 2) Build further on developing the institutional capacities of women's groups (with a particular focus on women's networks in academia) in Year 3 so they will be in a strong position to continue the action after the end of external support; and, 3) Develop closer relationships and specific actions with partners in developing countries to allow sustainability of the action in the global South.
77	C_136769	Decent work, trade and development: raising awareness among trade unions and women's groups of the employment implications of international trade relations	DE	World Economy, Ecology & Development (WEED) - Germany	130040.03	B	B	B	B	B	The implementation of the project in Germany is good and WEED/EED are making a significant and valuable contribution. No major remedial action is required. The following recommendations should be considered. PC: 1) At Annual Review and Planning Meeting in April 2010 assess activities and results to date and agree clear targets for key indicators for PP and OO for the final phase of implementation. WEED: 1) Work more intensively to finalise and publicise joint policy positions and open letters in Year 3; 2) Focus on developing relationships and actions with women's groups in Germany and the global South in Year 3 - e.g. Deutscher Frauenrat (mainstream), Genderkompetenzzentrum Berlin (academic), AG Frauen im Forum Umwelt & Entwicklung (NGO) and several gender departments of the German trade unions; and, 3) Develop stronger relationships and build awareness of the action with European trade unions in Year 3. WEED/EED: 1) Build closer relationships and develop specific actions with southern partners to allow sustainability of the action in the global South. EC: 1) Introduce more frequent progress reporting on future NGO awareness raising projects.
78	C_170799	Gestion durable des ressources naturelles pour le développement de tous.	FR	Centre de Recherche et d'Information pour le Développement (CRID) - France	130309.01	B	B	C	B	B	Results in training and mobilisation are likely but, except for Belgium, lack of progress in advocacy and communication put at risk the achievement of the PP. The campaign's message has to be decided so that outputs converge; coordination mechanisms need to improve in order to ensure involvement of all partners. The following recommendations should be considered, especially by CRID, but also by the rest of partners: 1) Improve the design in order to ensure effectiveness by a) elaborating a specific design for each country, with an achievable PP for Hungary and Slovakia and with targets at results and PP levels, b) identifying case studies linking natural resources and development, c) defining political objectives and developing an advocacy strategy at EU, national, regional and local levels, d) elaborating an integrated communication strategy, e) elaborating a sustainability plan (exhibition and Resources Centre), f) considering to mainstream gender, g) analysing risks, h) assessing whether the budget for translations can be increased, i) ensuring co-financing by France and Hungary; 2) Work towards achieving the PP by a) implementing advocacy activities, b) analysing potential partnerships and trying to establish alliances with the media, c) carrying out surveys (through local groups or partner organisations) on changes with respect to consumption behaviour,

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											awareness on natural resources linked to development, and solidarity values, d) uploading documents in English in the Resources Centre; and, 3) Improve coordination mechanisms with partners by a) improving the working methods of COPIL, ensuring that working documents are in English, b) establishing an electronic system for keeping regular contact and coordination with project partners, c) sending the 2010 agreements to Védegylet, eRKO and Spirala.
79	C_170799	Gestion durable des ressources naturelles pour le développement de tous.	BE	Centre National de Coopération au Développement (CNCD) - Belgium	130309.02	B	B	A	A	B	Focused mobilisation events with good media coverage and clear political objectives can deliver results at national level, from which partners of the project could learn. Communication and advocacy at EU and global level have to be defined. CNCD: 1) In coordination with CRID, elaborate: a) the Communication Plan, b) the Advocacy Plan; 2) Specify the intervention at national level, i.e. a) assess whether specific indicators at result and PP level will be necessary, b) define targets at result and PP level; and, 3) Plan the training process in Belgium. CRID/CNCD: 1) Agree in next COPIL (April 2010) on: a) a Strategy for the Belgian EU Presidency, linked to the preceding Hungarian one; b) Global advocacy priorities (Cancun, UN or G20); c) Presentation of CNCD experience to partners in implementing campaigns, mobilising the population and pursuing political objectives; and, 2) Assess, in cooperation with the other partners, whether translation of documentaries to Hungarian and Slovak is necessary.
80	C_170799	Gestion durable des ressources naturelles pour le développement de tous.	HU	Védegylet - Hungary	130309.03	C	B	C	B	C	Current Védegylet activities are supported and implemented, but without a more specific design (advocacy and communication) and translation of documentation, there would be little added-value from the project. CRID: 1) Prepare and send the 2010 Agreement to Védegylet; 2) Improve the project management, e.g.: a) prepare in advance the COPIL agenda with partner contribution, and b) develop an electronic system to communicate with partners regularly; 3) Assess whether adjustments to the budget can be made so that more (and key) translations can become available; 4) Ensure that meetings facilitate the exchange of experiences by the partners; and, 5) Together with the partners, define a topic for sector analysis and, consequently, formulate political objectives at national and EU level, identifying decision-makers and advocacy activities. CRID/Védegylet/CNCD: 1) Agree on topics that link natural resources management with development issues and adopt a common advocacy approach for the Belgian and Hungarian EU Presidencies. Védegylet: 1) Elaborate the design of the project in Hungary, by developing the following documents: a) Specific Logical Framework Matrix (LF), with achievable targets at the end of the project, b) Advocacy strategy and plan at national and at EU level for the Hungarian EU Presidency (coordinated with

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											CRID and CNCD), c) a specific communication plan developed for the Hungarian context based on the general communication strategy, and d) a networking strategy and plan for educational work developed in collaboration of Védgyelet members with the network of schools; 2) Inform CRID about the Védgyelet areas of interest where the partner experience is sought after, for possible inclusion in COPIL meetings; 3) Identify key documents to be translated/adapted to the local context, as well as the necessary resources to finance the activity; 4) Publish the Seminar of Budapest papers; and, 5) Secure the project co-financing for 2010-2011.
81	C_170799	Gestion durable des ressources naturelles pour le développement de tous.	SK	eRKO (Christian Children Communities Movement) - Slovakia, Spirala - Slovakia	130309.04	C	B	C	B	C	The events supported, especially Dobra Novina, are effective for disseminating messages, but it could be challenging to incorporate into them the themes on which the project will structure its campaign. A specific design is needed for detailing what can be achieved, and, if possible, an advocacy strategy. CRID/Spirala/eRKO: 1) Improve each partners' design and strategy, through: a) a specific design document for each partner, with targets at result and PP level; b) in coordination with the overall communication strategy to be developed by the Centre National de Coopération au Développement (CNCD), the elaboration of a communication strategy aiming at mobilising the Slovak public; c) in agreement with CRID, the selection of the link between natural resources and development that matches each partner's strategy; d) the assessment of whether coordination with a Slovak NGO platform would be desirable in order to be supported in potential advocacy activities; 2) Ensure effectiveness, through: a) sharing and learning from CRID and CNCD's working groups on methods and practices of development education; otherwise, search experiences in the EC-funded TRIALOG project, aimed at raising development awareness in the enlarged EU; b) developing surveys to measure attitude / behaviour changes related to the messages of the events; 3) Pay attention to administrative and financial aspects; in the next COPIL consider addressing partner doubts on administrative and financial issues. CRID: 1) Improve coordination and working methods with partners, through: a) establishing a basic electronic coordination system, outside COPIL, which allows the regular assessment of project progress and of partner activities; b) sending the 2010 agreements to eRKO and Spirala; c) Translating into English work documents used in COPIL and uploading to the electronic coordination system.

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82	C_168814	Joint Management Agreement (JMA) for global/development education and raising public awareness in Europe and beyond	PT	The European Centre for Global Interdependence and Solidarity (North-South Centre of the Council of Europe) - Portugal	130580.01	B	B	B	B	B	This is a well-conceived and well-implemented project, providing effective mechanisms to advance on the implementation of high-level institutional commitments on G/DE. To EC (HQ, Unit F1): Promote the participation of EU local offices in G/DE seminars and consider calling for their support to foster the attendance of high-level decision-making participants. To NSC: (1) Liaise with the European Platform of Local and Regional Authorities for Development to elucidate the reasons behind the low participation of LA and explore corrective actions. (2) Introduce follow-up questionnaires to participants after the G/DE seminars. (3) Include quality criteria for regional seminars on G/DE (e.g. participants having attended previous national seminars; profile of the participants). (4) Revise and update logframe indicators. In the second Interim Report, report against indicators (particularly at the level of results and specific objectives) clearly specifying their current status. (5) Ensure that NSC's website offers a clear, updated and complete overview of JMA activities. (6) In the event of a JMA's second phase, include country-specific activities to accompany the development of national G/DE strategies in countries lagging behind. To EC HQ (Unit F1) and NSC: examine the feasibility of including visa costs as travel expenses and the possibility of budget reallocations if international travel expenses for the forthcoming seminars remain disproportionate.
83	C_136078	Challenges for sustainable development in the South – News reporting, opinion building and media training regarding climate change, biodiversity, food security and the extractive industries	BE	IPS - Inter Press Service International Association - Italy	130680.01	B	B	B	B	B	This is a very relevant project on the track of the EC development and cooperation strategies to reduce the food insecurity and mitigate the effects of climate change in low-income countries. It has been implemented successfully to date and is on the way to achieve its expected results, having already some visible impact. Project Coordinator: 1) Improve the quality of the Logframe to facilitate the project's implementation and monitoring; work on the setting of appropriate Risks and Assumptions, in the frame of ensuring the sustainability of the project results. 2) Improve the access to the mini-website pages of articles funded with EU contribution and differentiate the EU and Finnish Government contribution to the project. 3) Ensure the visibility of EC as funding body on the newsletters and mini websites of IPS and FOEI.
84	C_136078	Challenges for sustainable development in the South – News reporting, opinion building and media training regarding climate change, biodiversity, food security and the	NL	FOEI - Friends of the Earth International - Netherlands	130680.02	B	B	B	B	A	This is a very relevant project on the track of EC development and cooperation strategies. It is on the way to achieve its expected results, having already some visible impact. Project Coordinator: 1) Improve the Logframe's quality to facilitate project implementation and monitoring; set appropriate risks and assumptions, in the frame of ensuring the sustainability of the results. 2) Improve the access to the mini-website and, in the pages with articles funded with EU contribution, differentiate the EU and Finnish Government contribution 3) Ensure the visibility of EC as funding body on the newsletters and mini websites of IPS and FOEI.

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		extractive industries									
85	C_153864	Increasing Recognition of Mental Health as an Integral Part of European Development Assistance in Four EU Countries	NL	Global Initiative on Psychiatry - Netherlands	131460.01	B	B	C	B	C	The Contractor is advised to: 1) Report on the other donors' initiatives and parallel related projects in all the partner countries. 2) Report on the current institutional capacity, DC policy and related funds provided, projects implemented, including the MH ones, in each of the partner countries and in relation to the EU Development Cooperation Policy. 3) Ensure the improvement of the partners' reporting frequency (at least quarterly) and content, making the reporting more analytical in terms of delays accumulated, OVIs' achievement, effectiveness and impact, activities planned for the next period. 4) Consider with the partners in Lithuania, Bulgaria and Romania sending invitations to their MoFA and their officials in the EU institutions to participate in the EU Conference and organising the last round tables in those countries after the EU Conference in order to increase impact. 5) In the next project report analyse the sustainability prospects in each of the countries and overall in the EU and define what follow up actions are needed and/or already undertaken.
86	C_153864	Increasing Recognition of Mental Health as an Integral Part of European Development Assistance in Four EU Countries	BG	Global Initiative on Psychiatry - Sofia - Bulgaria	131460.02	B	C	C	C	C	The Contractor is advised to: 1) Report on the other donors' initiatives and parallel related projects. 2) Make effort to collect data on current DC (including eventual MH projects) provided by Bulgaria and the capacities and disposition of institutional and other stakeholders in charge of DC. 3) Help make the information on current policy and DC funds transparent to public, for instance through the articles published in media. 4) In each of the reports (especially the final one) analyse the sustainability prospects in Bulgaria and what follow up actions are needed and/or undertaken.

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87	C_153864	Increasing Recognition of Mental Health as an Integral Part of European Development Assistance in Four EU Countries	LT	Global Initiative on Psychiatry - Vilnius - Lithuania	131460.03	B	B	B	B	C	The Contractor is advised to: 1) Improve the reporting frequency and content, making it more analytical in terms of delays accumulated, OVIs achievement, effectiveness and impact, and activities planned for the next period. 2) Report on the other donors' initiatives and related parallel projects. 3) Report on the current Lithuanian DC policy, funds provided and projects implemented, including the MH ones. 4) Help make the information on current policy and DC funds transparent to Lithuanian public, for instance through the articles published in media. 5) In each of the reports (especially the final one) analyse the sustainability prospects in Lithuania and the follow up actions needed and/or undertaken. 6) Report on the reasons for the low interest for the MH Battle in Lithuania in order to formulate lessons learnt and improve the approach to similar events in future. 7) Consider with the partners involving the Lithuanian MoFA in the EU conference and organising the last round able after the EU Conference in order to increase impact.
88	C_153864	Increasing Recognition of Mental Health as an Integral Part of European Development Assistance in Four EU Countries	RO	Fundatia Estuar - Romania	131460.04	B	C	C	C	C	The Contractor is advised to: 1) Report on the other donors' initiatives and parallel related projects in Romania. 2) Make effort to collect data on current DC (including eventual MH projects) provided by Romania and the capacities and disposition of institutional and other stakeholders in charge of DC. 3) Help make the information on current policy and DC funds transparent to the public in Romania, for instance through the articles published in media. 4) In each of the reports (especially the final one) analyse the sustainability prospects in Romania and what follow up actions are needed and/or undertaken.
89	C_136143	Campaign for sustainable purchasing of computers: Making public purchasing in Europe work for development by raising awareness of the working conditions and environmental issues in the global supply chain of computers.	DE	World Economy, Ecology & Development (WEED) - Germany	132342.01	C	B	B	B	B	PITFair is a relevant project, but shows some design faults. From the implementation point of view, PITFair focused on the dialogue with institutional actors, but there was no concrete follow-up action to measure impact. The project partners are involved actively in several similar projects. This creates an opportunity for synergies, but on the other hand it can also lead to overlaps. Recommendations to the Project Coordinator: 1) Increase the number of dialogue meetings in each country with political decision makers and computer retailers; 2) Start in Dec/2010 the elaboration of a comprehensive Final Report (FR) with contribution from all project partners. In the FR underline the achievement of the project vs the initial expectations including lessons learned and suggestions on complementary future actions which will allow the continuation of project benefits. Try also to investigate on the trends in the computer industry by measuring concrete impact indicators (e.g. level of wages, qualified workplaces, labour right violations etc.); 3) The procedures mentioned in Annex III, Article 6 regarding visibility should be better applied, especially for the PITFair web-site; 4) Stronger focus on the environmental aspects (e.g. percentage of global use of toxic materials by the computer industry) is necessary. The EC Regulation 1907/2006 on chemicals and their safe use should be taken into account; 5) Provide recommendations on how to address the lobbying of the IT industry at high political level which prevents stricter measures against unfair working conditions in the computer industry; 6) Elaborate on the follow-up mechanism for the monitoring of the successful bidders with regard to social and environmental criteria defined in the procurement documents; 7) Develop synergies with the EICC and

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											provide an assessment of their contribution to the overall objective of PITFair; 8) Proceed with a cost benefit analysis in order to estimate the differentiation in the price of a "fair" computer; 9) Adjust the PP in order to reflect the real intervention of the project (awareness raising) and not the overall objective (improve the working conditions). Disassociate the intervention of the project from the MDGs 1, 3, 5, and 7 (to which it has no direct link) and associate it with the MDG 8 (Develop a global partnership for development).
90	C_136143	Campaign for sustainable purchasing of computers: Making public purchasing in Europe work for development by raising awareness of the working conditions and environmental issues in the global supply chain of computers.	AT	Südwind Agentur - Austria	132342.02	B	B	B	B	B	This is a relevant project addressing recently emerging working problems in the developing (and developed) countries. At the level of project design it is not taken into account the unavoidable and slow process of change concerning the legal frameworks. Such kind of projects need more time to achieve the planned impact. It is recommended: EC: 1) In future actions, special focus should be put on the intervention logic and especially the indicators which will measure the success of the project. These indicators should be based on well defined Sources of Verification. Project Coordinator 1) Examine the possibility of allocating more resources to the activities and results that may have greater short-term impact; 2) Propose follow-up activities to SA, so as to ensure continuity of the knowledge building activity; SA 1) Plan and schedule carefully the remaining activities in order to avoid aggregation of pending tasks near the end date of the project;
91	C_136143	Campaign for sustainable purchasing of computers: Making public purchasing in Europe work for development by raising awareness of the working conditions and environmental issues in the global supply chain of computers.	CZ	Ekumenická Akademie Praha (EAP) - Czech Republic	132342.03	C	B	B	B	C	This is a very ambitious as well as innovative project that is implementing the planned activities but their effectiveness is in part doubtful. Raising awareness should be achieved, but the introduction of sustainable procurement practices in the public sector of the Czech Republic is far from becoming a reality. The following recommendations should be considered by the Czech partner EAP: 1) Propose to the project partners the preparation of an exit-strategy (follow-up activities) that would allow the continuation of the momentum built towards the project objectives. The project Final Report should incorporate all the next steps needed; 2) Introduce in the design of subsequent projects elements of national differentiation; and, 3) For the remaining round table of the partners, propose to allocate adequate time and prepare in advance the presentation of national achievements as an opportunity to reflect upon the experiences of each partner.

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92	C_136143	Campaign for sustainable purchasing of computers: Making public purchasing in Europe work for development by raising awareness of the working conditions and environmental issues in the global supply chain of computers.	NL	Stichting Onderzoek Multinationale Ondernemingen (SOMO) - Netherlands	132342.04	B	B	C	C	B	In the Netherlands, the project will continue to be relevant at least up to 2015, the deadline for institutional actors (municipalities and provinces) to take effectively into account the criterion of sustainability in terms of social and environmental aspects in public procurement. It is recommended: SOMO 1) Consider the redefinition of the effective PP of this action and adapt the OVIs accordingly; 2) Clarify the role of the involved persons as well as the distinction among the project activities in the two EC funded projects "ProcureITfair" and "MakeITfair" in order to avoid overlapping; 3) Update the "ProcureITfair" Website in line with the EC Visibility Guidelines; 4) Follow-up the lobby letter sent to the Dutch Parliamentarians and the DG Employment; 5) Reinforce the sustainability of the project by including the sustainable purchasing issue on the permanent agenda of students' councils and representations and on the permanent agenda of national trade unions; 6) In the context of the Dutch political decision regarding the goal of 100% "sustainable" procurement by 2015, acquire an advisory role in order to sustain the action after the end of the project.
93	C_131207	introducing MADE-BY for sustainable fashion in Germany	DE	SOLIDARIDAD - Netherlands	109480.01	A	C	C	B	B	The project has suffered considerable initial delays but is rapidly catching up. Recommendations to the Project management: 1) Finalise the setting up of the office to be able to fully operate and implement project activities. 2) Define a phase out strategy.
94	C_131207	introducing MADE-BY for sustainable fashion in Germany	DE	MADE-BY Germany - Germany	109480.02	A	B	C	B	B	EC: 1) Consider positively the approval of a 9-month extension, so that a higher number of fashion brands can be contacted and results achieved. 2) Plan an audit and/or a final evaluation. MADE-BY: 1) Provide in the reporting for clear tables with quantified results' achievement (number of brands contacted since start, number of licenses signed, number of events covered etc.) in order to allow overall view of the results achieved vs. the planned OVI. 2) Plan carefully the survival of the German Office after the end of the action.
95	C_153577	Des Alpes au Sahel ! Création d'un réseau transfrontalier des écoles, parcs, villes ONG et associations du Piémont et Rhône-Alpes pour une éducation scolaire qui intègre l'attention à l'environnement et au développement durable [...]	IT	Regione Piemonte - Italy	134520.01	B	B	B	B	B	Contractant. 1) Réviser les IOVs, les Hypothèses et les Risques du Cadre Logique. 2) Réviser l'estimation du nombre des groupes cibles et des bénéficiaires. 3) Actualiser le chronogramme/plan d'action pour finaliser – dans une séquence logique - toutes les activités y compris l'évaluation des résultats des kits éducatifs dans les 100 écoles, l'organisation du forum final et la diffusion à plus large échelle du kit éducatif définitif, dans le délai du projet (30.6.11). 4) Réactualiser les ressources en évaluant la possibilité de destiner les épargnes (réalisées grâce à la non publication du diagnostic et des CD-Rom du kit éducatif - qui seront distribués par internet), les ressources non dépensés en raison du retard en début de projet (salaires, frais de gestion) et les imprévus à une réactualisation du budget visant à couvrir les coûts : frais de l'extension, monitoring et évaluation des résultats et de l'impact de l'expérimentation du kit chez les étudiants et chez les enseignants, mise à disposition du kit éducatif (définitif) à plus large échelle. 5) Accélérer la finalisation des activités en retard (vidéo CD-Rom, Kit éducatif) nécessaires à la formation des enseignants des 100 écoles sélectionnées. 6) Accorder une place prioritaire à la formation des enseignants des Ecoles Élémentaires, ce qui devra rapidement permettre la sensibilisation et la mobilisation des plus jeunes élèves. 7) Evaluer la

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											possibilité de mettre en place un système de monitoring et évaluation interne concernant l'utilisation du kit éducatif chez les élèves et les enseignants. RRA/ RESACOOP : 1) Renforcer et structurer (choix de référents à rechercher) les relations avec les Inspections Académiques, en référence aux Instructions du Bulletin Officiel N° 37. 2) Faciliter la participation aux réunions des différentes structures du projet, notamment à celles des Comités de Pilotage Internationaux. 3) Renforcer les relations de partenariat avec le Rectorat de Lyon (se fonder sur les Instructions rappelées dans le Bulletin Officiel N° 37). Contractant/RRA/RESACOOP. 1) Provoquer une réunion entre les représentants des deux Rectorats de Lyon et de Grenoble et des Représentants de l'Inspection Académique pour favoriser l'implication institutionnelle du Ministère Français d'Education dans les plans de formation de leurs personnels et garantir l'utilisation et la viabilité des produits du projet. 2) Evaluer la possibilité d'augmenter le nombre d'enseignants formés à l'utilisation du kit éducatif. 3) Proposer la formation pratique des enseignants des écoles impliquées dans le projet, dans leurs classes, par des représentants des ONG et de RESACOOP et des enseignants spécialisés.
96	C_153577	Des Alpes au Sahel ! Création d'un réseau transfrontalier des écoles, parcs, villes ONG et associations du Piémont et Rhône-Alpes pour une éducation scolaire qui intègre l'attention à l'environnement et au développement durable [...]	FR	Région Rhône-Alpes - France	134520.02	B	B	B	B	B	Le projet des Alpes au Sahel répond à une priorité actuelle des pouvoirs publics Français et de la CE. Sa mise en œuvre devrait sensibiliser et mobiliser de jeunes élèves et enseignants européens aux défis du développement. Contractant/RA 1) Planifier lors de la prochaine réunion de l'Equipe Projet Franco-Italien, i) l'actualisation du calendrier d'exécution des activités essentielles qui restent à mettre en œuvre pour atteindre les résultats attendus; ii) Réajuster en conséquence et quantifier de façon réaliste les indicateurs du cadre logique; 2) Proposer la formation pratique des enseignants des écoles impliquées dans le projet, dans leurs classes, par des ONG/RESACOOP/ enseignants spécialisés ; Région/RESACOOP :1) Accélérer la réalisation des kits et modules pédagogiques nécessaires à la formation des enseignants des 100 écoles sélectionnées ; 2) Prévoir les ressources nécessaires à l'expérimentation des modules EEDDSI, en milieu scolaire; 3) Accorder une place prioritaire à la formation des enseignants des Ecoles Élémentaires pour permettre la mobilisation des jeunes élèves ; 4) Préparer les outils qui permettraient de mesurer l'impact de cette sensibilisation ; 5) Provoquer une réunion entre les représentants des Rectorats de Lyon, de Grenoble et de l'Inspection Académique pour structurer les relations et favoriser l'implication institutionnelle du MEN dans les plans de formation de leurs personnels et garantir l'utilisation et la viabilité des produits du projet; 6) Faciliter leur participation aux réunions des structures du projet, notamment à celles des Comités de Pilotage Internationaux.

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97	C_155361	Towards and International Trade Union Development Cooperation Network	BE	International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC) - Belgium	134704.01	C	B	B	B	C	Efforts to reach a common IDC approach and to further integrate NMS partners should continue without risking the ideological independency of the TUDCN. TUDCN project team-M&E Group: 1) Develop a monitoring plan, through the use of SMART indicators, designating a responsible person to follow up project at country levels. Meant to target specific results, it will be of particular interest to track progress and improve effectiveness on the database, the newsletter and priority papers/debates. It will encourage ownership and empowerment, especially of NMS partners and Southern associates. 2) Monthly update and further develop news within ITUC's website "cooperation for development" front page. It represents the "image" of the project and, therefore, both the selection and the content of the news should be carefully looked at. 3) Include more case studies and best practices in the website in order to contribute to knowledge building. 4) Build specific capacity on NMS to discuss and coordinate actions with national governments and CSOs on social dialogue and international cooperation affairs. 5) Consider implementing activities at regional level, to encourage a larger participation of NMS partners and reduce project costs. For future actions: 1) Include a country assessment at project design on the roles and capacities of NMS members at national level on development cooperation issues, to better adapt activities to these partners' needs and priorities. 2) Allow a higher degree of management decentralisation in Europe, to ensure that topics are better adapted to the actual needs of the NMS aiming at strengthening their involvement. 3) The partners from the NMS should reinforce their institutional and financial capacity through a bottom-up approach..
98	C_155361	Towards and International Trade Union Development Cooperation Network	BG	Confederation of Independent Trade Unions in Bulgaria (CITUB) - Bulgaria	134704.02	B	B	B	B	C	To TUDCN project team: 1) For future projects, consider to set up a research process aimed at analysing the country context and partners' capacities to conduct the project, especially those from NMS and Southern countries, as an inception phase prior the design of the project. 2) Allow a higher degree of decentralisation to ensure that topics are better adapted to the actual needs of the regions. 3) Consider the following amendments with regard to the project approach: i) Avoid excessively loaded agendas in order to foster participation and cut costs. ii) Build the capacity of the partner in project management tools including personal meetings in a mutual and demand-driven level of relationship. iii) The newsletter should include more case studies and best practices in order to contribute to knowledge building. CITUB: 1) Consider the introduction of a special project management unit dealing with international issues. This may lead to an organisational restructuring in order to optimise existing resources on the basis of the needs and strategic priorities.

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99	C_155361	Towards and International Trade Union Development Cooperation Network	HU	National Confederation of Hungarian Trade Unions (MSZOSZ) - Hungary	134704.03	C	B	B	B	C	The project activities related to the capacity building in IDC issues should take into account the low experience of MSZOSZ in IDC and the limited resources to follow up a project which promotes an international network. TUDCN: 1) Consider the introduction of practicum projects in cooperation with other experienced partners that can pave the way to apply of practices and policies. 2) Consider the outsourcing of the implementation of activities from the HQ to the regional level in order to reinforce the level of involvement of the partner and reduce project costs. 3) Build specific capacity to cooperate and coordinate with CSOs aiming at overcoming tensions between CSOs and TUs. 4) Reinforce relations with the governmental institutions in order to gain credibility without risking the independence of the TUs. MSZOSZ: 1) Consider the introduction of activities-based management tools for international cooperation projects.
100	C_155361	Towards and International Trade Union Development Cooperation Network	RO	National Trade Union Confederation 'Cartel ALFA' - Romania	134704.04	C	C	D	C	D	TUDCN Project Team: 1) For future projects, consider setting up a research process aimed at analysing the country context and partners' capacities to conduct the project, especially those from NMS and Southern countries, as an inception phase prior the design of the project. Include the conclusions of this research process in the proposal and the assumptions in the LFM. It is a way to ensure the adaptation of the activities according to the partners' own situation, needs, strategy, values and mode of implementation. 2) Enable the decentralisation of capacity building activities based on: (i) regional specific needs (ii) international cooperation project management, and (iii) the utilisation of online tools. 3) Avoid excessively loaded agendas in order to foster participation and reduce costs. 4) Enable a non-financial formula based on incentives that can motivate the partners to participate and implement the activities. 5) Introduce activities that can enable the partners to practice the knowledge acquired in practicum activities. CA/FRATIA/BNS: 1) Consider the introduction of results-oriented management tools for IDC projects linked to the project coordinator tools.
101	C_153777	Towards a global financial system fit for development. Building awareness, mobilising opinion.	BE	European Network on Debt and Development VZW - Belgium, Glopis (Prague Global Policy Institute) - Czech Republic, World Economy, Ecology & Development (WEED) - Germany	122621.03	B	B	C	B	B	The project has the potential to influence financial mechanisms and development policies towards a more humane and thus, more sustainable, development. The project activities progress as planned, but emphasis should be put on measuring the results achieved. The findings from the first monitoring visit are still holding true, with the impact and sustainability prospects improving on the basis of the greater than planned outputs produced. Eurodad: 1) Revise the OVIs so that they could provide a clearer indication of the effectiveness of the intervention. Introduce quantitative OVIs with qualitative characteristics. Review and revise the targets on the basis of the experience gained. Submit the revised documents to the EU Task Manager (TM) for approval; 2) Plan the launching and completion of the scheduled external evaluation to take place before the work plan partner review and finalisation for the last year; 3) Project SG meetings need to set aside time for reflecting best practices and enhancement of cooperation, besides reporting on the progress of activities; and, 4) Systematically share experiences and lessons learnt among project partners for the development of best practices in approaching target groups. EU TM: 1) Approve any necessary budget adjustments for moving the external evaluation into the second year of activities; 2) Share the information in this Monitoring Report with the project; and, 3) Review and possibly revise the conditions for awarding similar Call for

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											Proposals (CfP) contracts to include partner complementarity and past cooperation criteria taking advantage of the features of the EC database for grant's applicants (PADOR).
10 2	C_153777	Towards a global financial system fit for development. Building awareness, mobilising opinion.	DE	World Economy, Ecology & Development (WEED) - Germany	122621.04	B	B	C	B	B	An important project that has the potential to influence financial mechanisms and development policies in Germany towards a more humane and thus, more sustainable, development. The prominence of WEED in the German civil society facilitates the achievement of results. The project activities progress as planned, but emphasis should be put on measuring the effectiveness of those activities in order to secure the impact prospects and the potential sustainability. The following recommendations should be considered by the project stakeholders. WEED: 1) In cooperation with the other project partners, revise the OVIs so that they could provide a clearer indication of the effectiveness of the intervention. Introduce quantitative OVIs with qualitative characteristics. After reviewing the existing overall project targets, set specific targets for the WEED operations on the basis of the experience gained. Coordinate with Eurodad for the update of the overall project targets; 2) Follow-up target groups exposed to events organised by WEED in order to measure the effectiveness of events at a later time; and, 3) Systematically share experiences and lessons learnt with other project partners for the development of best practices in approaching target groups. Contribute material on lessons learnt and next steps to the project Final Report.

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10 3	C_135935	Informier et former en Europe pour protéger les enfants des pays en développement contre l'exploitation sexuelle commerciale	FR	End Child Prostitution And Trafficking (ECPAT) - France	135163.01	B	B	B	B	B	Ce projet dont le thème est sensible et de forte actualité a pu développer grâce à des partenariats efficaces plusieurs outils pertinents dans la lutte contre l'ESE. Il apparaît nécessaire et judicieux pour mieux pérenniser ces outils de les proposer dans un deuxième projet qui serait étendu à d'autres pays à sélectionner. Groupe Développement (GD) / ECPATF / (ECPATL): 1) réaliser une réunion trimestrielle de suivi des performances du projet chez ECPATL, notamment au moment du démarrage de la plate-forme des Acteurs luttant contre le l'ESE pour conforter l'efficacité du projet dans ses relations auprès des partenaires institutionnels (Police et Magistrature). 2) Les partenaires du projet doivent saisir cette opportunité pour rencontrer ensemble les Représentants de la Police et des Magistrats. 3) Réaliser un tableau synthétique présentant les activités du projet global, celles que ECPATF et ECPATL pourront mettre en œuvre et celles qui seront transformées ou supprimées, accompagnées du résultat correspondant attendu. 4) Préparer deux calendriers adaptés à la situation de ECPATF et ECPATL avec les activités effectivement mises en œuvre en années 1 et 2 et celles prévues pour la 3ème année. 5) Inclure dans ces calendriers les résultats correspondants attendus accompagnés d'indicateurs réalistes et objectivement vérifiables. 6) Concevoir des outils (questionnaires, enquêtes internet, suivi des stocks de brochures) permettant d'évaluer de manière objective, les résultats liés à la sensibilisation et à l'engagement des groupes cibles (Médias, magistrats, policiers, voyageurs). 7) Consulter la Responsable du projet à la CE sur la diffusion des rapports narratifs aux Ministères concernés en France et au Luxembourg, dans la perspective de la signature prochaine au Luxembourg de la Loi 6046 et d'actions en faveur des personnels impliqués dans la lutte contre le TSIE et l'ESE (en France et au Luxembourg). 8) Identifier les besoins en formation des partenaires concernés par les activités, 6, 7, 8 (Policiers et Magistrats) dans les deux pays ainsi que la disponibilité de ressources humaines adaptées (responsables des formations) afin de mettre en place les formations de ces formateurs dans la perspective de garantir la viabilité des résultats du projet.
10 4	C_135935	Informier et former en Europe pour protéger les enfants des pays en développement contre l'exploitation sexuelle commerciale	LU	End Child Prostitution And Trafficking (ECPAT) - France	135163.02	B	B	C	B	B	Ce projet dont le thème est sensible et de forte actualité a pu développer grâce à des partenariats efficaces plusieurs outils pertinents dans la lutte contre l'ESE. Il apparaît nécessaire et judicieux pour mieux pérenniser ces outils de les proposer dans un deuxième projet qui serait étendu à d'autres pays à sélectionner. Groupe Développement (GD)/ECPAT Luxembourg (ECPATL): 1) réaliser une réunion trimestrielle de suivi des performances du projet chez ECPATL, notamment au moment du démarrage de la plate-forme des Acteurs luttant contre le l'ESE. 2) Saisir cette opportunité pour rencontrer, avec l'équipe d'ECPATF, les Représentants de la Police et des Magistrats. 3) Réaliser un tableau synthétique présentant : les activités du projet global, celles que ECPATL pourra mettre en œuvre et celles qui seront transformées ou supprimées, accompagnées du résultat correspondant attendu. 4) Préparer un cadre logique (CL) adapté à la situation de ECPATL avec les activités effectivement mises en œuvre en années 1 et 2 et celles prévues pour la 3ième année. 5) Inclure dans ce CL les résultats correspondants attendus accompagnés d'indicateurs réalistes et objectivement vérifiables. 6) Concevoir des outils (questionnaires, enquêtes internet, suivi des stocks de brochures) permettant d'évaluer de manière objective, les résultats liés à la sensibilisation et à l'engagement

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											des groupes cibles (Médias, magistrats, policiers, voyageurs). 7) Consulter la Responsable du projet à la CE sur la diffusion des rapports narratifs aux Ministères concernés, dans la perspective de la signature prochaine de la Loi 6046 et d'actions en faveur des personnels impliqués dans la lutte contre le TSIE et l'ESE.
10 5	C_136288	Campagne d'information, de sensibilisation et de mobilisation contre les sous-munitions	FR	Handicap International - France	136961.01	B	B	B	B	B	A part of the Overall Objective of this project was to promote a change of policy by the addressed Governments, with regard to cluster munitions. Despite some initial reluctance by the Governments involved, this has been achieved. However, lobbying should be continued in all countries involved. It is recommended, HI and the other CMC members: 1) Ensure that commitments made by all 5 governments are followed; 2) Regularly verify that the safety criteria set by the Oslo Treaty are fully respected by the arms industry in the countries that produce weapons (also in the case of so-called "smart bombs"). This verification should be performed at the level of technical characteristics, but also on impact upon use. 3) The Laos conference is the most important event to be held since Oslo Treaty entered into force. It is recommended to a) quantify the OVIs at the level of the second part of the OO; b) focus on the reasons why some States refuse to sign the Treaty. EC: 1) The number of the Centrally Managed NSA contracts and countries is high; and the available human resources at the contracting authority, and time availability to devote to project management is low. Therefore, it is difficult to ensure close follow-up of the project's implementation. In general, monitoring of such projects at an earlier stage of implementation is advisable.

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10 6	C_136288	Campagne d'information, de sensibilisation et de mobilisation contre les sous-munitions	BE	Handicap International - Belgium	136961.02	B	B	B	B	B	The reinforcement of the assistance to the victims of cluster munitions remains an ongoing processes within which this EC funded project plays a very important role through the contribution of HIB. The project is entering in the final implementation phase and the majority of the activities have been implemented and the results achieved. However, a major event is coming since the 42 States that have ratified the Treaty of Oslo will meet for the first Assembly in November in Laos. It is therefore recommended to : HIB: 1) Quantify the OVIs at the level of the OO2, taking into account that the focus of HIB is mainly the advocacy efforts; 2) In the frame of the activity 5, focus the advocacy efforts on the States that have not signed the Treaty and that are using or producing cluster munitions. 3) Continue efforts towards the implementation of the Treaty of Oslo, i.e. motivate the States to adopt resolutions for cleaning affected areas, assist the victims and prevent the accidents. EC: 1) For future interventions, consider adaptation of the activities to the country context.
10 7	C_136288	Campagne d'information, de sensibilisation et de mobilisation contre les sous-munitions	DE	Handicap International - Germany	136961.03	B	B	B	B	B	A part of the OO was to promote a change of policy by the German government, with regard to cluster munitions. Independently of the motives behind this policy, this was achieved. It is recommended, HIG and the other CMC members: 1) Make sure that commitments made by the government are followed; 2) Regularly verify that the safety criteria set by the Oslo Treaty are fully respected by the arms industry (also in the case of so-called "smart bombs"). This verification should be performed at the level of technical characteristics, but also of impact upon use. HIG: 1) Promote more conferences and activities with University students, mainly Law and Politics, as they are likely to be interested in the problematic and could get involved.
10 8	C_136288	Campagne d'information, de sensibilisation et de mobilisation contre les sous-munitions	LU	Handicap International - Luxembourg	136961.04	B	B	B	B	B	The project is reaching the final implementation phase and, in Luxembourg, the majority of the activities have been implemented and the results achieved. However, at the time of the monitoring, HIL had just received the "learning kit" that had to be distributed to the partners. Moreover, the section will attend the first Assembly of the States that have ratified the Treaty of Oslo in November in Laos. In order to ensure the finalisation of the project, it is recommended: HIL: 1) Ensure the implementation of the Treaty of Oslo in Luxembourg by reinforcing advocacy efforts in favour of the funding prohibition. 2) Focus on the contribution to the OO2 in Luxembourg and on the translation of the OVIs in quantities at national level. EC: 1) For future interventions, consider flexible mechanisms for the reallocation of funds, if such reallocation enhances the results of the project.

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10 9	C_136288	Campagne d'information, de sensibilisation et de mobilisation contre les sous-munitions	GB	Handicap International - United Kingdom	136961.05	B	B	B	B	B	A part of the Overall Objective of the project was to promote a change of policy by the UK government, with regard to cluster munitions. This has been achieved, albeit not exclusively by this project. However, lobbying should be continued. Despite being a small organisation HIUK has been able to implement project activities through what seems to be highly dedicated and motivated staff, and a strong network of volunteers lead by the Soroptimists. It is recommended, HIUK and the other CMC members: 1) Make sure that commitments made by the government are followed; 2) Regularly verify that the safety criteria set by the Oslo Treaty are fully respected by the arms industry in the country (the UK has an important arms industry and could start producing so called smart bombs). This verification has to be performed both at the level of technical characteristics, but also at the level of impact upon use. HIUK: 1) More visibility could be given to the HIUK website section dedicated to cluster bombs.
11 0	C_131727	Stop Child Labour - School is the best place to work	NL	Stichting Hivos (Humanitair Instituut Voor Ontwikkelingssamenwerking) HIVOS	109540.01	B	B	B	B	B	The project is very well on track. No major difficulties have been encountered. Recommendations to project management in The Netherlands (HIVOS): 1) Redefine clearer OVI's and baseline data at OO level;; 2) Find a solution to cover planned cost in Czech Republic, caused by the negative impact of the euro devaluation; 3) Define a phase out strategy considering sustainability aspects.
11 1	C_131727	Stop Child Labour - School is the best place to work	CZ	People in Need (PIN)	109540.02	B	B	B	B	C	The project is well on track. It is necessary to increase awareness actions, involving the government level to achieve a better impact. The project management is recommended to: 1) Re define qualitative OVIs at the level of results as well as more precise OVIs at the level of PP and OO; 2) Introduce a gender-sensitive module in the approach to CL; 3) Define a phase out strategy to ensure project sustainability.
11 2	C_202044	From needs to rights: promoting more effective development policies in Europe	HU	Minority Rights Group Europe	138381.01	C	C	C	C	B	The monitoring visit to the LP revealed that activities have been implemented in Lithuania. In particular, the project coordinator visited the country from 1 to 4 September 2010 to meet the local NGDO platform representatives and jointly organised meetings with key stakeholders from the Development Cooperation field. In addition, they have mutually agreed on a number of upcoming activities, these being a training course for the local NGDO platform members in January 2010 and a roundtable on HRBA in development in May 2011. The LP indicated in the Description of the Action the intention to seek to target representatives of other countries (new member states still) who will be holding the EC presidency after the three target countries. Nonetheless, there is no official document to indicate Lithuania as an official project partner. Moreover, as regards the cost of the intervention, approximately 60,000 Euros have been spent from the first installment of pre-financing (102,042 Euros) due to the shift of activities in the second project-year. There is a provision of 20,000 Euros for "National Advocacy Campaigns", to be mainstreamed to the local partners as sub-grants. However, it is foreseen that the three partners (MRG Europe, PAH and CYINDEP) will implement the respective sub-activities with a budget of 4,000 Euros each (12,000 Euros in total), much less than the available 20,000 Euros. In addition, the ER 4 that refers to increased cooperation among governments of the

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											target countries is linked to only one activity, the final Conference. It is considered highly unlikely that this sole activity can lead to the ER. To this end, it is advisable that the LP: 1) Establish regular communication with the EC TM; 2) Clarify with the EC TM the involvement of Lithuania to date; 3) Clarify with the EC TM the issue of the allocation of budget for the national campaigns; 4) If budgetary constraints allow, consider with the EC TM the possibility of budget reallocation, to allow more efficient implementation; 5) Consider the possibility of including additional activities related to ER 4; 6) Establish communications channels between the Polish and the Cypriot partners, which may create opportunities for exchange of information and replication of lessons learnt, in particular in the frame of the sub-granting scheme; 7) In the frame of the training course to the Cypriot partners, communicate also the outputs/results of the previous EC-funded project on development education as a side activity; 8) Communicate to the primary target groups the need to institutionalise the knowledge acquired and provide alternatives on how this can be put into practice from their side (e.g. internal training in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on HRBA to development, re-production of the policy documents and the development toolkit and wider dissemination and promotion through media); 9) Request the primary target groups to actively provide their inputs on the process and take good note of the feedback, in order to further improve the quality of activities and results, e.g. through the evaluation forms that were distributed during the roundtables.
11 3	C_202044	From needs to rights: promoting more effective development policies in Europe	CY	CYINDEP (Cyprus Island-wide NGO Development Platform)	138381.02	C	C	C	C	C	No activities were implemented in Cyprus in the first 9 months of the project. However, timely and careful preparation of activities can still lead to benefits for the target groups and contribute to the achievement of the purpose of the intervention. Lead Partner: Even if the content of the activities in the CY application form is not fully foreseen in the DoA, it is advisable to approve the application as such, since it covers all the current needs of the CY partners. CY partners: 1) Mobilise the EC Representation in Cyprus, to ensure greater impact on the primary target group; 2) Seek a solution on the issue of the Turkish-Cypriot side participation to the advocacy activities, possibly under the aegis of the EC Representation in Cyprus.

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11 4	C_202044	From needs to rights: promoting more effective development policies in Europe	PL	Polska Akcja Humanitarna	138381.03	B	B	B	B	B	The National Implementing Partner is recommended to encourage coordination or synergies with similar re-granting projects funded under the same action grant and to create opportunities for exchange of information and replication of lessons learnt.
11 5	C_170075	La sensibilisation sur les interdépendances entre Nord et Sud : un enjeu pour la mobilisation des citoyens européens en faveur du développement	FR	Frères des Hommes	138383.01	B	B	B	B	B	Le projet entre dans l'année 3 de mise en œuvre et les perspectives d'impact sont d'ores et déjà perceptibles. Afin de renforcer ces perspectives, il est recommandé : CE: La dernière formation des jeunes est prévue en Novembre 2011, c'est à dire un seul mois avant la fin du projet malgré le fait que les jeunes ont en général besoin de quelques mois pour réaliser leur événement local. De ce fait, considérer une possible extension sans coûts pour donner le temps aux jeunes d'organiser les événements et permettre l'organisation du troisième colloque en 2012. FDH : 1) Renforcer les capacités de suivi des jeunes pour assurer une organisation effective des événements locaux.. 2) Veiller à concentrer les efforts pour l'obtention du résultat 3 et renforcer la visibilité du projet. 3) Considérer la possibilité de mettre en place des mécanismes pertinents afin de mesurer l'impact concret du projet, du point de vue des participants aux sessions mais aussi des publics cibles. 4) Conclure le plus vite possible sur de plus concrets mécanismes d'appréciation (livres d'or, interviews, etc.).
11 6	C_202284	Contributing to sustainable living conditions in key timber producing tropical countries by highlighting destructive forestry in key distribution countries	DE	Umweltstiftung WWF Deutschland - Germany	138666.01	B	B	B	B	B	Contractor: 1. Communication with the EU Delegations in the visited regions may prove to be useful for possible cooperation with national interventions in relevant fields; Coordination with the EC Task Manager on this could be worth considering. 2. Communication with other EU funded interventions, funded from other budget lines, could also provide possibilities for complementing actions.

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117	C_202284	Contributing to sustainable living conditions in key timber producing tropical countries by highlighting destructive forestry in key distribution countries	ID	Umweltstiftung WWF Deutschland - Germany	138666.02	B	B	B	B	B	WWF Germany, WWF ID: Consider expanding the outreach of the awareness raising to the ID timber trading stakeholders. For future initiatives: 1) Consider the coordination of community empowerment initiatives under a single umbrella that can allow information sharing, creation of synergies and bigger networking in order to support FDC to manage their forest resources sustainably. 2) Examine the complementarities of campaigning the negative impacts of illegal logging through a wider multi-dimensional approach involving the expertise of WWF ID on climate change, community empowerment, forest certification, species preservation, advocacy and lobbying.
118	C_202284	Contributing to sustainable living conditions in key timber producing tropical countries by highlighting destructive forestry in key distribution countries	GB	Umweltstiftung WWF Deutschland - Germany	138666.03	B	B	B	B	B	UK Partner: 1) Communication with the EU Delegations in the visited regions may prove to be useful for possible cooperation with national-level interventions in relevant fields; consultation-coordination on this with the EC Task Manager could be useful. 2) Communication with other EU funded interventions funded from other budget lines could provide possibilities for complementing actions.
119	C_156135	Espaço por um Comércio Justo: alternativas em rede	ES	CIDAC - Centro de Documentação Amílcar Cabral - Portugal	138682.02	B	B	B	B	B	Observações: O projecto contribuirá para o reforço da rede em Espanha, mas a preferência de algumas das organizações pelo âmbito local pode diminuir a criação das bases para a dimensão europeia prevista no projecto. Recomendações: seria importante que as organizações que se comprometeram com determinadas actividades durante a fase de redacção da proposta, se comprometessem a implementar as mesmas actividades depois de aprovada a proposta. De futuro os parceiros deveriam comprometer-se a atingir os resultados esperados do projecto, e este deveriam ser convenientemente discutidos antes da elaboração do mesmo.
120	C_156135	Espaço por um Comércio Justo: alternativas em rede	PT	CIDAC - Centro de Documentação Amílcar Cabral - Portugal	138682.01	B	B	B	B	B	Numa rede com cerca de 30 membros é normal que existam divergências de opinião e de estratégia a seguir, e é irrealista esperar que todos concordem com as mesmas posições e que colaborem juntos com a mesma intensidade. As organizações do Espaço por um Comércio Justo, têm um ponto comum muito forte, a sua posição contra a certificação dada pela OXFAM/FLO; o ideal seria que os pontos em comum fossem o foco central, e que se deixasse espaço para colaborações e discussões temáticas ao nível bilateral entre os diferentes membros da Rede. Recomendações: Parceiros do consórcio: 1) No futuro seria conveniente que somente temáticas sobre as quais todos os parceiros estão de acordo sejam incluídas nos pedidos de financiamento, isto evitaria que parte dos resultados (por mais pequenas que sejam, como é o caso) não sejam atingidos, devido a divergências no seio do consórcio; 2) Também seria importante ter em conta que as políticas comerciais da União Europeia são em grande parte decididas em Bruxelas e que tem efeitos locais e que por este motivo os membros da Rede não deveriam deixar de (pelo menos) seguir o que se passa ao nível institucional na UE. CE: Na altura em que foi apresentada pelo CIDAC, a proposta de

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											modificação do orçamento era razoável e deveria ter sido avaliada pelo Gestor/a da CE; em geral, recomenda-se uma resposta rápida às questões do projecto e a comunicação de mudanças de Gestores do Projecto em Bruxelas ao projecto, pois isto ajuda à eficiência na implementação.
12 1	C_150551	Globalising Decent Work	BE	SOLIDAR AISBL - Belgium	138721.01	B	B	C	B	B	In the first two years of this grant, activities have been implemented and outputs delivered according to plan. A closer analysis reveals that while in Latin America and Asia almost all targeted countries have undertaken actions, in the Arab countries and Africa a number of countries are still inactive (Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Uganda, Lebanon and to a lesser extent Egypt). Moreover, interventions have taken place in countries that are not officially defined in the original Contract (under point 1.2 of Annex I of the Grant Contract): Sri Lanka, Botswana, Nigeria and Burkina Faso. Regional coordinators: Further investigate on the status of the local organisations of the less involved countries and if necessary take corrective measures. Global coordinator and EC Task Manager: Investigate the eligibility of the countries where activities have been implemented and are not officially mentioned in the Contract. Global coordinator: 1) Consider decreasing the production of national research reports and advocacy materials and shifting the focus on bi-national joint actions, even at trans-regional level, which would further strengthen the network structures. 2) Consider reducing the Steering Committee Group meetings to one (or none) in the next two years and planning, instead, visits of the regional coordinators to the seminars of the other regions; direct link between the local target groups across the regions can be established in this way. 3) At global level, taking into account the intention of the project to link the 2011 global moment to the forthcoming International Labour Conference and considering that the Convention for the Domestic Workers will be in the agenda of the Conference, it is advisable that the global coordinator considers involving the local relevant organisations from all regions to the higher possible extent in the preparation of the strategy as well as during the Conference. The physical presence of the local members of the Network in this favourable set-up is a great opportunity for well-targeted lobbying. 4) The final Global Conference is planned to take place in the 4th operational year and, bearing in mind that bi-national actions have not yet adequately developed at trans-regional level, it is advisable that the conference is organised early enough in order to give the opportunity to the local target groups to get together, create synergies and proceed to joint actions at trans-regional level within the lifetime of the project. 5) At strategic level, in the frame of the Global Conference, the Global Network plans to put on the table the priorities for the next period. In this respect, it is advisable that the

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											global coordinator specifies the issues of interest not only at global level but also at regional and bi-national level and proceed with the local members to the design of action plans that can lead to concrete future projects. Even though decent work is a global issue, different priorities and topics of interest amongst the regions may call for more focused interventions.
12 2	C_150551	Globalising Decent Work	PH	SOLIDAR AISBL - Belgium	138721.02	B	B	B	B	C	Global Coordinator: Consider producing individual LFM's per Region. Asia Regional Coordinator: 1) Introduce the project to the relevant EU Delegation and provide updates on a regular basis; 2) Enhance the visibility of the project and of its EU funding.
12 3	C_150551	Globalising Decent Work	PS	SOLIDAR AISBL - Belgium	138721.03	B	B	C	B	B	Direct benefits for the target groups at global level are unlikely to be achieved due to budgetary, language and distance constraints. Focusing therefore on the regional and national levels, the following suggestions can be made: Regional Coordinator: 1) Identify bi-national actions of common interest in order to further develop the relationships among the target groups; 2) Identify and involve more organisations in Egypt, Lebanon and Jordan, where only one target organisation has been mobilised to date in each of these countries. Target groups: Communicate the services of this project to their national and international partners/networks in order to promote the services and widen the impact by establishing further synergies.
12 4	C_153824	Increasing the capacities of local administrators and officials in defining policies consistent with the Sustainable Human Development approach	IT	Municipality of Arezzo - Italy	138842.01	B	B	B	B	B	After a delayed implementation in the 1st year, the project is now on track and has delivered all planned outputs to date. The plan for the 3rd year seems realistic and all project outputs are likely to be delivered. However, the contribution to the OO at national level seems rather ambitious. The centrally-managed-project approach and the low budget for promotion and visibility of the capacity building limit the broad ownership and the better involvement in, and effective use of the training and results of empirical researches by officials and local administrators for policy implementation. The risk of results' dispersion is very high, considering the number of partners and the inadequate number of follow-up meetings to the researches. The public-private initiative "Laboratorio Atlante" is recommended as the vehicle to continue project services. The following recommendations focus on improving efficiency and effectiveness of project: Project: 1) Update the LFM with quantified OVIs. 2) Elaborate a more focused intervention strategy to ensure certain progress towards the OO. 3) Ensure adequate number of follow-up meetings to ensure effective participation, ownership and use by target groups of the results of local and overseas researches. 4) Organise the training of the statistics

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											service staff of the MoA and PoA by LUNARIA and ARCO about models and indicators of well-being. 5) Analyse the sustainability of the "Laboratorio Atlante" as the vehicle to continue the project services. 6) Work on ensuring the ownership of regional and local administrations and officials to ensure added value of the project. 7) Elaborate effective promotion of capacity building activities with partners and target groups. 8) Elaborate a more effective strategy for communication with all potential target groups. 9) Elaborate a project visibility strategy. 10) Implement a monitoring and evaluation function to facilitate collection of updated information about outputs, results and outcomes.
12 5	C_202196	Women's Media in the Euromed	IT	IRIS Provincia di Pescara - Italy	138962.01	C	C	C	C	C	EC/IRIS/Aini Bennaï: Decide soon on the status of involvement of Aini Bennaï in the project. IRIS: 1) Ensure continuous coordination and communication among the partners as well as follow up of the activities through frequent reminders and updates to the partners. 2) A more detailed and precise activity plan should be elaborated, defining the exact activities to be undertaken by each partner and their timelines. IRIS/Aini Bennaï: Decide whether young women will still be identified in Morocco or the other partners will take over the selection of four additional women. Partners: Inform the young women as soon as possible about the role they are expected to play in the WMA, in order to secure the contribution to the results, PPs but also OO and the sustainability of the project.
12 7	C_202196	Women's Media in the Euromed	LB	IRIS Provincia di Pescara - Italy	138962.02	B	B	B	C	B	Project Coordinator : 1) Provide the intermediate progress reports to the SF prior to delivering them to the EC. 2) A more precise activity plan should be elaborated, defining the exact activities to be undertaken by the SF and their timeline. 3) Request frequent progress reports allowing the partners to be mutually updated on the project activities and achievements in all partner countries. 4) Promote more frequent communication between the partners. SAFADI Foundation: Inform and prepare the identified Lebanese trainees about the WMA and their expected contribution to the agency, to avoid potential withdrawals and ensure motivation of the trainees to continue the project's flow of benefits in the long run.
12 6	C_202196	Women's Media in the Euromed	MA	IRIS Provincia di Pescara - Italy	138962.03	C	C	D	C	C	For future projects, it is recommended to ensure that the partners have at least read and agreed on the project intervention logic, to avoid situations like partners' withdrawals or weak ownership. EC/PC/Aini Bennaï : Decide soon on the status of the participation of Aini Bennaï to the project in order, to allow smooth project implementation and progress of the activities. PC/Aini Bennaï : Decide as soon as possible if the Moroccan partner will select four young Moroccan women for the training, or if the selection will be assigned to the other partners (e.g. one more young women for each of the other partners).

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12 8	C_202006	Youth envisioning the future in Europe and Africa - Strengthening capacity for innovative approaches to development education	DE	World Vision Deutschland E.V. - Germany	139262.01	C	B	B	B	C	The project has entered the second operational year. There is still enough space for improvements, even at the design level. Since the project aims to strengthen the capacity of WV Romania on peer education, it is recommended that WV Germany and the Task Manager: Consider partly restructuring the project, in order to allocate more resources to the partners and target groups in Austria and mainly Romania. If so decided, an Addendum could be needed for this. In this respect, WV Germany could keep the overall management and the advisory role but the operational focus would be put on the other two countries of intervention. WV Romania: Mobilise the other five WV offices in the country and identify partner schools in other regions, broadening the impact prospects. All WV offices: Identify and support the peer educators who have the potential to become leaders, further develop their skills and elaborate sustainability plans on how they can transfer their knowledge when they will age.
12 9	C_154226	Enhancing policy coherence: making development work better	PT	Instituto Marquês de Valle Flôr - IMVF	139281.01	B	B	B	B	B	Observations: 1) The NL Partner would have been the natural leader of the consortium established under this project. However, due to the selection criteria established under the call for proposals, it did not have the three years of EC project management experience required to be the project authority, hence the decision for the partner in Portugal to take the lead role in this project. 2) At this stage activities involving Cabo Verde can still be correctly implemented. However, in order for this to happen no further delays can occur and it is necessary to recuperate the lost time. The CV partner's inputs are closely linked to the Expected Results 5 and 6; if these are not delivered correctly/timely this could compromise key activities foreseen for the third year of implementation. Recommendations: Contractor and CV Partner: It is very important that activities which are delayed are implemented as soon as possible (the next 2 to 3 months will be key). Particular attention should be given to the preparation of the documentary and the tour, since if these are not carried out there could be negative impact on the project as a whole. The NL Partner should assist on this task. CZ Partner: It is suggested that more focus should be put on the "Voices from the South" campaign. All project partners should be aware that they have committed themselves to deliver on the activities under the project proposal; this is hopefully clear for the CV and CZ Partners. The Contractor and the NL Partner should make sure this is understood by the partner organisations, as the success of the third year of implementation and of the project as a whole depends on activities being supported by all partners.

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130	C_154226	Enhancing policy coherence: making development work better	CV	Platong - Plataforma de ONGs de Cabo Verde	139281.02	B	C	C	C	C	At this stage activities involving Cabo Verde can still be correctly implemented and achieve expected results; however in order for this to happen no further delays can occur and its necessary to recuperate lost time. Contractor and CV partner: It is very important that activities which are delayed are implemented within the next 2 to 3 months. Particular attention should be given to the preparation of the documentary and the tour, since if these are not carried out it this could impact negatively on the project as a whole. Contractor, CV and NL partners: Examine if it would be possible budget wise to have two representatives of the CV partner involved in the tour (2 countries per person). This could make it easier to select participants, since time spent outside their home base would be reduced to 2 weeks per person. CV partner: Link the www.corencia.pt website and the main project website to the website of the CV partner.
131	C_154226	Enhancing policy coherence: making development work better	NL	Evert Vermeer Foundation - EVF	139281.04	B	A	B	B	B	Key Observations: The NL Partner would have been the natural leader of the consortium established under this project; however, due to the selection criteria in the call for proposals, it did not have the three years of EC project management experience required to be the project authority, hence the decision for the Contractor from Portugal to take over this role. The NL Partner has so far implemented activities effectively and efficiently. Recommendations: All project partners: In future it would be advisable to better illustrate the project proposal with concrete examples of what will be achieved, since it seems quite abstract when compared with the interim report and with what has been achieved so far.
132	C_154226	Enhancing policy coherence: making development work better	CZ	Prague Global Policy Institute - Glopolis	139281.03	B	B	C	C	C	The local partner aims to fit the envisaged intervention as described in the application into its general strategies. To this end, a number of adjustments and deviations from the initial plan can be observed in the implementation of activities in the country. This appears relevant to the local needs, albeit it might jeopardise the impact of the – joint – outputs that are planned for the last operational year of the project. Certain delays as well as less effort put on the joint activities may lead to moderate results. CZ Partner: 1) It is suggested that more focus is put on the “Voices from the South” campaign during the last year which is closely and exclusively linked to the Expected Results 5 and 6. 2) At policy level, following the PCD reference in the new Development Cooperation Strategy and the existing advanced capacity on policy research a concrete analysis framework can be formulated, which will describe among others the developing countries of interest, the focal sectors and the tools to measure coherence and regularly monitor the progress made by the relevant institutional actors.

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13 3	C_170799	Gestion durable des ressources naturelles pour le développement de tous.	FR	Centre de Recherche et d'Information pour le Développement (CRID) - France	130309.05	B	B	B	B	B	Results on development education will be achieved. The political axis of the campaign has been shaped. Effective use of the Case Studies has to be analysed and sustainability of the main results planned. CRID: 1) Elaborate a sustainability Plan comprising: i) Continuity of main project results, namely the Exhibition (with respect to its stock, administration and agreements with organisations/institutions for ensuring its rotation) and the resources centre (with respect to the responsibility for its administration and the upload and translation of documents); ii) In coordination with the CNCD, continuation of advocacy activities started during the project, assessing the actual risks and assumptions stemming from the political situation. 2) Focus on the Study Cases for illustrating the themes of the campaign and basing advocacy activities; produce them as soon as possible. In order to contribute to cases' resolution, aspects for putting international pressure should be thought, such as mechanisms for establishing corrective measures and follow up of the eventual solutions adopted, or alliances with media in southern countries; assess whether these aspects can be assumed by organisations of the network. 3) Timely disburse funds to partners.
13 4	C_170799	Gestion durable des ressources naturelles pour le développement de tous.	BE	Centre de Recherche et d'Information pour le Développement (CRID) - France	130309.06	B	B	B	B	B	Less than one year of implementation is remaining; in order to ensure the achievement of the PP, it is recommended to CNCD: 1) Be prepared to conduct appropriate advocacy activities at national level as soon as a new Government is in place. 2) Consider a reorientation of the project strategy in favour of the thematic of natural resources.
13 5	C_202375	Towards a Global finance system at the Service of Sustainable Development	DE	WEED - Weltwirtschaft, Ökologie & Entwicklung e.V.	139322.01	B	B	B	B	B	Key observations: The NGOs involved in Germany, the UK, France, and the Netherlands are very specialised in finance matters and are leaders in their fields of expertise; their project partners in Hungary and the Czech Republic are more generalist development NGOs. This seems to indicate that the Hungarian and Czech partners from the new EU MSs have been included in the project mostly to comply with a requirement from the call for proposals. Recommendations: Contractor: It is advised to consider further engaging the Czech and Hungarian partners and involve them in the centrally coordinated/implemented activities in order to further promote local ownership and strengthen local capacity. Furthermore, in future it would be advisable to implicate all partners in the project design and formulation stage, as this also increases local ownership by all partners.

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13 6	C_202375	Towards a Global finance system at the Service of Sustainable Development	CZ	Prague Global Policy Institute - Glopolis	139322.02	B	B	B	B	B	Key Observations - The project is in its second year, in which the CZ Partner is planned to coordinate the study on the side effects of stimulus and rescue packages on development. As this study is one of the three major research reports of the project, full focus on its quality is expected. Recommendations - CZ Partner: 1) Consider awareness raising activities to other EU new MSs, in collaboration with the Hungarian partner; 2) Conduct a thorough analysis of the EU financial reform proposals and initiate a constructive dialogue with all key stakeholders on the relevance of the proposals to the Czech financial system. Contractor: Consider engaging the CZ Partner to the highest possible extent in the centrally coordinated/implemented activities in order to further promote local ownership and strengthen local capacity.
13 7	C_202212	Development Education Exchange Project "La Ngonpo"	CZ	Multikulturni Centrum Praha Sdruzeni	139402.01	B	B	B	B	B	The project is advancing well after its first 15 months; the activities are on track despite some slight delays and adjustments due to the summer floods in India and the idle time slots (school holidays), people are on board and motivated from all sides and expertise is well used allowing efficient implementation of activities and production of outputs of good quality. The draft methodological manual and the project website are being used during the current pilot phase, preparing the ground for the two rounds of the implementation phase, with the engagement of additional schools from the two countries. Beyond the strict operational part, the project should start putting focus on the strategic aspects, these being the awareness raising actions and the sustainability of project results. A well designed and implemented awareness campaign can have a direct positive impact on key actors. A concrete sustainability plan would support further development of established partnerships and facilitate the creation of new ones. Recommendations - Lead Partner: 1) An analytical activity plan, resource schedule and budget could be formulated for the awareness campaign and the dissemination of the educational toolkit. 2) Ambitious but realistic quantitative targets should be set as regards public participation in the events. 3) Timely preparation will ensure the appropriate timing and location of the presentations and the exhibitions as well as the presence of all key actors, such as policy makers, parliamentarians, journalists, NGOs, academia. 4) Elaborate a sustainability plan for the operation and technical support of the website, the continuation of schools partnerships established regardless of the mobility of the participating teachers, the promotion and facilitation of future partnerships worldwide as well as potential new similar interventions based on the lessons learnt of and the services provided by this one.

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13 8	C_202212	Development Education Exchange Project "La Ngonpo"	IN	Moravian Mission School (MMS) / Students' Educational and Cultural Movement of Ladakh (SECMOL)	139402.02	B	B	B	B	B	The project in India is advancing well; the educational manual and the website are being tested by the partner schools so that the final versions will be ready for use in the next full scale phase. What the project should pay attention to is the communication part of the Action. On the one hand, this refers to the communication between the local and the Czech partners. Reportedly, the information flow is not frequent and incomplete. On the other hand, a number of challenges exist regarding the interaction between the partners schools from the two countries. Recommendations - All project partners: It is suggested that there should be an explicit agreement on and implementation of a more formal communication modality in order to allow better understanding of the role and the expectations from each side as well as more efficient implementation of activities. Local partners: Consider ways to ensure access to the internet for all participating students since the next phases call for active communication among them and their European colleagues.