

### Quality

### **Results Oriented Monitoring (ROM)**

#### In 2011:

1725 monitoring reports produced

1067 ongoing national projects monitored

183 ongoing regional programmes monitored

225 closed projects monitored ex-post



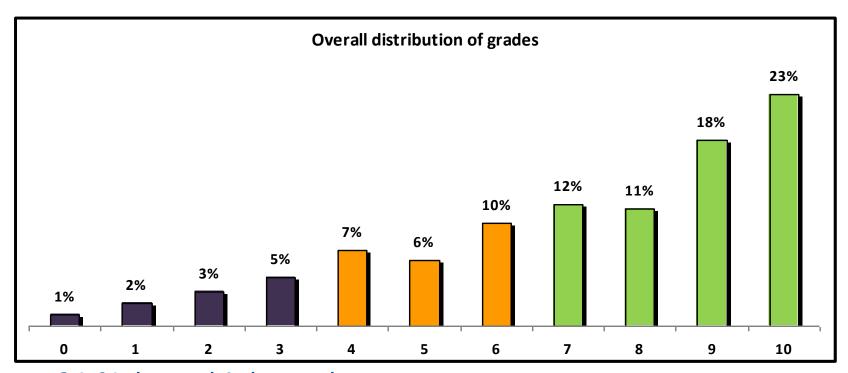
### **Quality**

### **ROM - Background Conclusion Sheet (BCS) 6.2**

6.2) Review of TC/CD Quality Criteria - This questionnaire refers to the CD support, and its potential impact on developing sustainable	capacity
Quality Criteria 1: Adaptation to the context and existing capacity	
Are there critical constraints in the context which are likely to prevent the CD support to achieve its objectives?	
Is the CD support adequate vis-à-vis the present capacity of the local partner?	
Quality Criteria 2: Demand driven TC/CD and ownership	
Do local partners effectively lead in the planning of CD support beyond formal endorsement?	
Do local partners provide the inputs (human or physical) that would be required to enable the CD support to be effective ?	
Quality Criteria 3: Result oriented TC/CD	
Are the outputs or outcomes of the CD support clearly specified <u>and</u> still relevant (or adjusted to changes of context)?	
Are they regularly monitored and/or assessed (e.g. through a joint performance dialogue or review)?	
Quality Criteria 4: Harmonisation of TC/CD	
Is the CD support taking into account CD interventions from other donors in the same sector?	
Is there a donor coordination mechanism led by local partners and encompassing CD support ?	
Quality Criteria 5: PIA	
Is CD support embedded in the broad institutionnal context of the local partners and have unnecessary parallel mechanisms been avoided?	
Do contracted project managers and NGO's staff report and take instructions from the partner and not the EC ? (beyond legitimate dialogue, which leaves space for partners to exert some leadership)	



### 750 ROM reports assessed in 2011

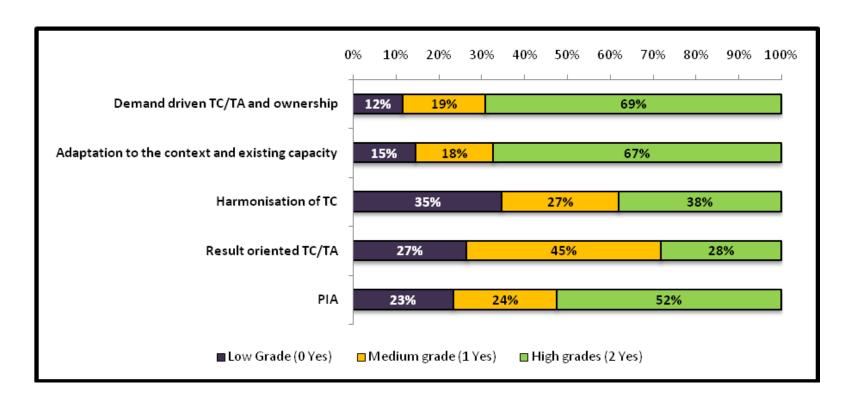


64 % have high grades 11% have low grades



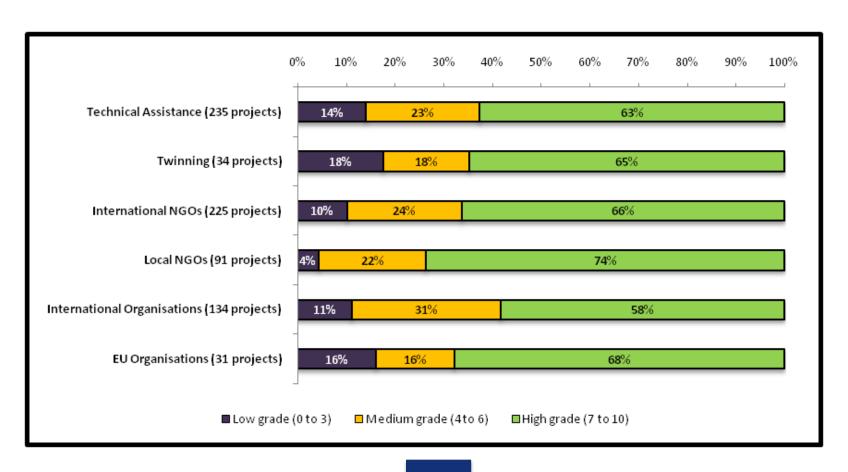


# Distribution of sub-categories of quality analysis





## Distribution of compiled grades for main implementing partners





### Analysis of Strong and weakness of Twinning projects

	STRONG POINTS	WEAKNESSESS
Demand driven and ownership	<ul> <li>The twinning was designed following the specifications of the beneficiary (Twinning Public citizenship and Risk Management).</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>There is little evidence that the support is demand-driven (Governance of the subject sports as a social tie; Gouvernance en matière de SPort En tant que Lien social (GOSPEL)).</li> </ul>



### Analysis of Strong and weakness of Twinning projects

	STRONG POINTS	WEAKNESSESS
Harmonis ation of TC	The Project carefully considered previous projects' achievements and new developments in the field, making sure that the actions are not overlapping. The support within this Project is harmonized with other EC tools (TAIEX, EUBAM, CIB) and is delivered jointly with other donors in the sector (e.g. USAID) (Support to Implementation and Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights in the Republic of Moldova).  The project is an EC grant, managed together with other donors grants by Crown Agents (U4.01.08-A: Improved system for the management of highly active spent radioactive sources in Ukraine ¿ Design and Construction of the Centralised Storage Facility at the Vector Complex)	donors, they are currently not involved in TA for statistics (Twinning "Support to the State Statistical Committee of the Republic of Azerbaijan (SSC) to reach European standards in national accounts, non-observed economy, business statistics and producer price index").  The donor coordination is insufficient, which requires more active efforts to be made by the RTA (Strengthening institutional capacity of the Ministry of Housing and Municipal Economy of Ukraine to streamline the water services management at municipal level).



### Analysis of Strong and weakness of Twinning projects

		STRONG POINTS	WEAKNESSESS
Project Implem entatio n Arrange ments	•	Twinning experts are managed by a resident twinning advisor who smoothes out the logistics of this very dense programme. The form of twinning is not innovative per se, but is perfectly suited to the need for accurate technical transfer of knowhow among high level professionals ((Twinning Public citizenship and Risk Management).	