



# **OUTPUT INDICATOR GUIDANCE**

### **INTERREG VA**

Cross-border Programme for Territorial Co-operation 2014-2020, Northern Ireland, Border Region of Ireland and Western Scotland

# **Thematic Objective 6**

Preserving and protecting the environment and promoting resource efficiency

**Priority Axis 2** 

**Environment** 

**Investment Priority 2b** 

Investing in the water sector

**Specific Objective 2.4** 

To improve fresh water quality in cross-border river basins

# **Document Control**

Document History				
Version	Date	Changes		
1.0	January 2016	Drafted by Carly Gordon (NISRA)		

#### **INTRODUCTION**

INTERREG VA - United Kingdom - Ireland is a European Territorial Cooperation programme that aims to promote greater economic, social and territorial cohesion. The eligible region for this programme comprises Northern Ireland, the Border Region of Ireland, and Western Scotland.

Ireland and Northern Ireland share a land border, whilst the border between Ireland and Scotland is a maritime border. Northern Ireland and Scotland are also separated by the North Channel. In all cases the regions concerned are peripheral to the main economic centres of their respective Member States. The contrasting nature of the borders within the eligible area means that different approaches to promoting cross-border co-operation need to be adopted, depending on the nature of the border and the sector involved.

The following strategic areas of investment have been prioritised by the Member States for the 2014-2020 period:

- Smart Growth Priority: Thematic Objective 1 Strengthening Research,
   Technological Development and Innovation The programme will contribute to the
   objective within EU2020 of increasing the spend on Research and Development
   (R&D) to 3% of GDP by 2020, by establishing increased cross-border R&D
   competence building, for Life and Health Sciences and Renewable Energy.
   Additionally, R&D into renewable energy technologies may contribute to EU2020
   targets and lead to reductions in the use of carbon resources and emissions.
- Sustainable Growth Priority: Thematic Objective 6 Preserving and Protecting the
  Environment and Promoting Resource Efficiency- The inclusion in the programme of
  the protection and preservation of habitats and species, an emphasis on water and
  marine management will contribute to enhancing the region's sustainability and is
  congruent with the priority for sustainable growth outlined in strategy EU2020.
- Sustainable Growth Priority: Thematic Objective 7 Promoting Sustainable transport
  and removing bottlenecks in key network infrastructures The promotion of electric
  vehicles; greenways; and multimodal transport links have the purpose of reducing the
  reliance upon carbon forms of transport in the region and underpins the EU2020
  strategic objective of creating sustainable growth.
- Inclusive Growth Priority: Thematic Objective 9 Promoting Social Inclusion,
   Combating Poverty and any discrimination. The needs analysis of the region has

identified inequalities in health care provision for those citizens living in the border area. The inclusion of improved access to cross-border health services is in line with the EU 2020 strategy to generate inclusive growth.

This document provides descriptions and definitions for the output indicators under specific objective 2.4 presented in the new INTERREG VA Programme 2014 – 2020.

Priority axes (PA) are the building blocks of programmes; the PAs are defined as follows: PA 1 – Research and Innovation, PA 2 – Environment, PA 3 – Sustainable Transport, and PA 4 – Health. This document includes a diagram highlighting the investment priorities, specific objectives, result and output indicators, as well as descriptions and definitions of the specific objective 2.4 output indicators in detail.

#### **GENERAL DEFINITIONS**

The Programme's impact is monitored through the use of output and result indicators<sup>1</sup>. This section provides a definition of output and result indicators. Projects receiving funding through Interreg VA will be expected to report progress against output indicators only, so this document goes on to outline definitions and guidance relating to output indicators only.

Output Indicators: Link to activities of operation. They are measured in physical or monetary units (e.g. length of road constructed, number of firms

financially supported) and contribute to result indicators.

Output indicators cover all investment priorities of a programme (art. 27.4(b), 96.2(b) CPR). They should be derived from the intervention logic of the programme, expressing its actions. Output indicators from the list of common indicators may be insufficient to reflect the actions of a certain programme; in this case it was necessary to also identify programme specific output indicators.

The programme shall set *cumulative targets* for output indicators for 2023 (art. 6, ERDF regulation; art. 5, CF regulation; art. 16, ETC regulation). Baselines for output indicators are not required.

**Result Indicators**: Relate to specific objectives and capture the expected change.

Each priority axis includes one or more investment priorities according to their specific needs and context. The specific objective is the expression of what each investment priority aims to achieve (see art.2.34, CPR for legal definition of a specific objective). The change sought by the specific objective is expressed in one *result indicator*, or as few as possible.<sup>2</sup>

Result indicators shall meet certain quality criteria. They should be:

 a) responsive to policy: closely linked to the policy interventions supported. They should capture the essence of a result according to a reasonable argument about which features they can and cannot represent;

<sup>1</sup> Ecorys Academy. (2014). Training to Managing Authorities: Intervention logic - Explaining the result orientation of 2014-2020.

<sup>2</sup> EC (2014). The programming period 2014-2020: Guidance document on monitoring and evaluation. Retrieved from: http://ec.europa.eu/regional\_policy/sources/docoffic/2014/working/wd\_2014\_en.pdf

- b) normative: having a clear and accepted normative interpretation (i.e. there must be agreement that a movement in a particular direction is a favourable or an unfavourable result);
- c) robust: reliable, statistically validated;
- d) timely: available when needed, with room built in for debate and for revision when needed and justified.

#### **GUIDANCE FOR MEASURING AND RECODING ACHIEVEMENT FOR INDICATORS**

The following is some general advice to take into account when recording achievement against output indicators on the database in relation to project monitoring for the 2014-2020 Programme (DB2014). The purpose of this is to ensure that all projects record accurately and consistently; ensuring that Programme level reporting on progress against indicators is reflective of each of the projects that have received funding and are contributing to Programme aims and objectives.

- The lead partner is the source of data for all indicators, as they should collect and/or collate relevant data from project partners and managers to report against each of the output indicators relevant to their project.
- Achievement should be updated on a quarterly basis, even if there is nothing to report (in this case a '0' should be entered).
- Please note, when collecting data relating to individuals (e.g. numbers trained, numbers treated, numbers participating etc...) a breakdown by gender should also be collected and recorded.
- In addition to indicators and targets, Lead Partners will also have to agree
  milestones, where relevant. These will be project specific, included in the Letter of
  Offer and will have to be reported against regularly to show progress towards
  achieving an output indicator.
- Level of recording Activity/achievement should only be entered at one level i.e. preferably only the lead partner will enter any achievement against their project, to avoid any possibility of duplicate recording and ensure consistency. Entries will then be quality assured by the Joint Secretariat and the Financial Control Unit in SEUPB. Where monitoring data is being collected by, for instance, service providers as opposed to the lead partner; the lead partner should take responsibility for collating monitoring data from the various sub-projects/project managers/service providers, and record activity on DB2014 on a quarterly basis.
- Cumulative within year Entries of achievement against a project can be made several times over the course of a calendar year; however new entries will overwrite previous entries so they should be on cumulative basis for each year i.e. each new

entry should include all achievement so far that year even if a report has already been made. However, between years, achievement should be on a non-cumulative basis.

For example: Develop and implement cross-border groundwater monitoring wells – there could be 3 entries against this indicator in the 2015 calendar year, so if in the first 3 months 10 wells were installed the project lead partner should make an entry of 10; then if another 5 wells were installed in the following 6 months, a total of 15 should be reported; and if another 10 wells were installed in the last 3 months of 2015, an entry of 25 wells should be made in the last quarter. That will result in a total achievement of 25 wells installed in 2015, and the counter should reset to 0 for 2016.

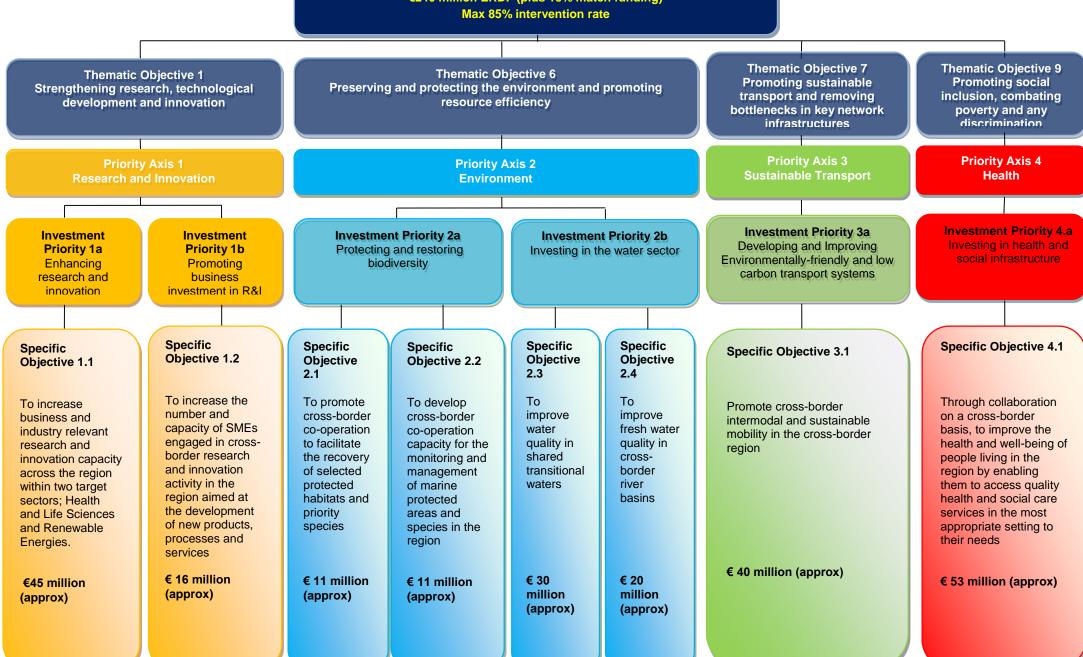
Projects should also note that activity should be recorded in the year to which it relates, rather than the date it was entered, i.e. if an activity took place in December of 2017 but not recorded until January 2018, the entry should be made under 2017.

- Record achievement as information becomes available Achievement against output indicators at the Interreg Programme level is reported on at several times during the year (including Spring and Autumn Programme Monitoring Committees and the Annual Implementation Report that is produced by calendar year). Ideally, projects should not wait until the year end to enter all achievement in one go. It would be more beneficial to report achievement at regular intervals, ideally not later than the end of each quarter, to ensure that Programme level reports are as accurate and up to date as possible, reflecting the output achievement of all projects at that point in time. Projects should note that even if there is no achievement against certain output indicators there is still the need to update monitoring entries. In this case projects, should enter zero.
- Check wording and definitions this document contains a list of the relevant indicators and associated definitions and units. Please ensure you are reporting accurate, relevant information, avoiding double counting and using the correct unit (e.g. enterprises, patients, percentage etc).

For example, 'number of enterprises engaging an intern'; the unit here is enterprises, so you should not record the number of interns as this may lead to double counting if an enterprise

employs more than one intern. It should be the number of enterprises and each enterprise should only be counted once.

#### INTERREG Cross-Border Programme 2014-2020 €240 million ERDF (plus 15% match funding) Max 85% intervention rate



# Thematic Objective 6 Preserving and protecting the environment and promoting resource

#### **Priority Axis 2 - Environment**



# Investment Priority 2b Investing in the water sector

## **Specific Objective 2.1**

To promote crossborder co-operation to facilitate the recovery of selected protected habitats and priority species

**Result Indicator:** The percentage of selected protected habitats in or approaching favourable condition

#### **Output Indicators**

- Surface area of habitats supported in order to attain a better conservation status (common indicator)
- Conservation action plans

#### **Specific Objective 2.2**

To develop cross-border capacity for the monitoring and management of marine protected areas and species in the region

**Result Indicator:** Cross-border capacity for monitoring and management of marine protected areas and species.

#### **Output Indicators**

- Network of buoys for regional seas, including telemetry and oceanographic monitoring e.g. for seals, cetaceans and salmonids
- Models developed to support conservation of habitats and species
- Management plans for designated protected areas complete
- System for the prediction of bathing water quality and install real time signage

#### **Specific Objective 2.3**

To improve water quality in shared transitional waters

**Result Indicator**. Percentage of the shared transitional waters in the region with good or high quality

## **Output Indicators**

- Waste water treatment:
   Additional population served by improved wastewater treatment
- Sewage network and waste water treatment projects to improve water quality in shared transitional waters

### **Specific Objective 2.4**

To improve fresh water quality in cross-border river basins

**Result Indicator**. Percentage of cross-border freshwater bodies in cross-border river basins with good or high quality

#### **Output Indicators**

- Cross-border drinking water sustainable catchment area management plan: Research and pilot project
- Develop and implement cross-border groundwater monitoring wells
- Establish 3 river water quality improvement projects

#### Specific objective 2.4: To improve fresh water quality in cross-border river basins

The Groundwater Directive (2006/118/EC) establishes a regime which sets groundwater quality standards and introduces measures to prevent or limit inputs of pollutants into groundwater. The directive establishes quality criteria that takes account of local characteristics and allows for further improvements to be made based on monitoring data and new scientific knowledge. The directive thus represents a proportionate and scientifically sound response to the requirements of the Water Framework Directive (WFD) as it relates to assessments on chemical status of groundwater and the identification and reversal of significant and sustained upward trends in pollutant concentrations. Member States will have to establish the standards at the most appropriate level and take into account local or regional conditions.

The Groundwater Directive complements the Water Framework Directive (WFD).

#### **SPECIFIC INDICATORS**

The following is a list of the output indicators relevant to this call, with associated targets, definitions and reporting details.

The overall aim of this call is to improve the baseline condition of water quality, physical structure and habitat in a number of cross-border catchment areas. This will contribute towards the achievement of targets relating to good water quality and ecological status of all water bodies (rivers, lakes, groundwater, transitional).

# **OUTPUT INDICATORS**

Indicator 2.411	Cross-border drinking water Sustainable Catchment Area Management Plan: Research and Pilot project
Measurement Unit	Project completed
Target Value (2023)	1
Definition	Sustainable catchment area management plan  Improvement of the quality and reliability of raw water received at raw water abstraction points through reducing the risks from contamination and ensuring the delivery of safe, clean drinking water.
	Drinking water  The Council Directive (98/83/EC of 3 November 1998 on the quality of water intended for human consumption) concerns the quality of water intended for human consumption. Its objective is to protect human health from adverse effects of any contamination of water intended for human consumption by ensuring that it is wholesome and clean. The Directive laid down the essential quality standards at EU level. A total of 48 microbiological, chemical and indicator parameters must be monitored and tested regularly which needs to be reported to the European Commission every three years. <sup>3</sup>
	The research project and pilot project are two separate elements to this indicator.  The research will be relevant to and inform the objectives of the pilot project.  The research and pilot elements of the project are integrated and must support the achievement of the objectives.  The results from the pilot project should be used to inform any theoretical based research or modelling.
Achievement	Both the research and pilot elements on this project should be completed and quality assured by SEUPB before any output activity can be recorded.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> European Commission. Environment: Drinking water. Retrieved from http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-drink/legislation\_en.html

Indicator 2.412	Develop and implement cross-border groundwater monitoring wells
Measurement Unit	Wells installed
Target Value (2023)	50
Definition	<ul> <li>Monitoring wells are installed for the longer term and serve the purpose to characterise and assess groundwater vulnerability (resource and quality) and potential land-use impacts. Project data generated will also support reporting requirements under the EU Water Framework Directive programme and the Nitrates Directive<sup>4</sup>.</li> <li>Groundwater wells should be located on both sides of the Northern Ireland/Ireland border to support monitoring of the river catchment activities. It would be ideal if the location of some or all of the ground water monitoring wells supported the achievement of indicator 2.411 and/or indicator 2.413.</li> </ul>
Achievement	Wells should be operational (collecting data) before this activity can be considered complete.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Council Directive 91/676/EEC of 12 December 1991 concerning the protection of waters against pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources [1991] OJ L375/1. Retrieved from http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:31991L0676&from=EN

Indicator 2.413	Establish 3 river water quality improvement projects
Measurement Unit	Projects completed
Target Value (2023)	3
Definition	River water quality improvement  A comprehensive and integrated series of actions aimed at improving river water quality.  River catchment activities should be limited to river catchments where the area is on both sides of the Northern Ireland/Ireland border.
Achievement	Projects should involve a collaborative approach. The quality improvement plans should include an agreed work plan which should be completed and verified by SEUPB before projects can be considered 'complete' and recorded as achievement.