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*The Interreg MED COMPOSE project
monitoring, evaluation and impact assessment experience*

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The *COMPOSE* project

***COMPOSE* is the acronym of the complete project title, which is
*Rural COMmunities engaged with POSitive Energy***

COMPOSE has been a three-year project - 2016 – 2018. Its main goal has been the to increase of the use of renewable source energy (RES) and of energy efficiency (EE) at the local level and in the energy strategies of 11Mediterranean areas.

The Lead Partner has been the *Slovene Chamber of Agriculture and Forestry - Institute of Agriculture and Forestry in Maribor, Slovenia.*

To achieve the objective, *COMPOSE* has developed a planning and development model for RES and EE. *COMPOSE* strives to contribute to the promotion of local economies and their added value through the horizontal principle on the basis of local potentials, knowledge, policies in the field and the necessary financial instruments to boost green investments.

COMPOSE has implemented 15 **replicable** pilot projects to upgrade the use of RES and EE in the 11 participating countries .

The main achieved results have included:

The integration of RES use with EE measures in the energy development planning of Mediterranean areas.

The holistic experimentation in local planning of RES use development.

The sharing of the *COMPOSE* model with decision-making levels in the Mediterranean area and the promotion of the *COMPOSE* planning model at the EU institutional level.

15 pilot projects implemented on the basis of the *COMPOSE* model.

Training materials available for the institutional representatives and the local energy planning technicians.

Awareness-raising public events of RES and EE importance, with the possibility of organising training sessions with local authorities and civil servants.

One Memorandum of Understanding signed by over 250 local and regional authorities, business companies and NGOs in the Mediterranean area, acknowledging the *COMPOSE* project elaborated model and calling for its integration in the energy planning and development processes in the future.

All project details are available on <https://compose.interreg-med.eu/>



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The COMPOSE project Partners



Ajuntament de Granollers



TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY OF CRETE (TUC)
SCHOOL OF ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING
RENEWABLE AND SUSTAINABLE ENERGY
SYSTEMS LABORATORY



INSTITUTE FOR STRATEGIC STUDIES AND PROGNoses



COMPOSE monitoring and evaluation

CHALLENGE	STEPS	RESULTS
Observe and predict possible hindrances in project implementation, improving the implementation process and gain input for future planning.	Implement the monitoring process and use the information as input for other respective steps when planning for another project.	Improvement of the implementation procedure and input for future projects planning.

Monitoring and evaluation have been what we have defined as **Step 7** in our model. Steps 1 to 6 and 8 follow.

Evaluation is a systematic review of our past activities (what we did? with how much resources? in what time? with which results?), in order to improve the projects' implementation procedure.

After initial steps have been implemented and the project is up and running we need to evaluate the performance of the project by means of common indicators, that have already been set and to analyse possible declinations from the defined goals in the developed local energy action plan.

Although monitoring and evaluating is the second to last step its results can be used to improve the whole planning process in next iteration (version) and can further contribute to identify and improve technology and socio-economic aspects of RES and EE projects, making it more attractive to investors and therefore raise the possibilities to be implemented in the future.

What should be the results ? (what would we to achieve?)

Selecting an evaluation method is strongly related its goals and performance criteria for the projects results. Part of the selection process is elaborated in steps 2, 3 and 4. Due to different circumstances and environments in which RES and EE projects are implemented and the complexity of pilot actions, a testing and evaluation process of the planning methodology have been conducted.

Useful tips for fulfilling the step

Definition of COMPOSE common Indicators.



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Step 1 - Choosing a problem

CHALLENGE	STEPS	RESULTS
Choosing a project that contributes most to the local community.	<u>Analyse</u> : energy needs, impact on the local economy, implementation possibilities, impact on the promotion of RES and EE	Identify: energy savings, green business opportunities, local added value chains

Step 2 - Creating local action group (LAG)

CHALLENGE	STEPS	RESULTS
Identify stakeholders that can contribute to the planning and implementation of the project.	Organize: stakeholders consultations and exchanges, specify projects area of intervention - objectives, empower stakeholders to project implementation	Relevant stakeholders connected into LAG.

Step 3 - Local action plan

CHALLENGE	STEPS	RESULTS
Summarizing input from stakeholder participation (LAG) in support of project definition into a local Action Plan	Define, quantify and make projections for: technical potential, socio – economic potential, stakeholders and their responsibilities	Local Action Plan developed and approved by stakeholders.



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Step 4 - Empower policies & local skills

CHALLENGE	STEPS	RESULTS
Capacity building and awareness raising as a mean to empower local communities to enhance energy efficiency and renewable energy best practices.	Assess Capacity needs and assets in local level. Form a capacity building plan, Develop/Adopt appropriate tools and materials. Implement targeted capacity building activities.	Implementation of capacity building workshops aiming at local stakeholders, municipal employees, technical staff, teachers. Training material available for future use. New knowledge gained.

Step 5 - Creating local partnerships

CHALLENGE	STEPS	RESULTS
Developing a partnership committed to the implementation of the project.	Assign: specific tasks. Confirm: a detailed financial plan. Look for similar initiatives and opportunities.	Implementation partnership formed with clear obligations and responsibilities.

Step 6 - Implementation procedures

CHALLENGE	STEPS	RESULTS
Putting ideas into reality by following the necessary procedures	Provide for all necessary support documentation. Plan for sufficient time in implementation phase, problem solving procedures.	Implementation plan prepared and beginning of project activities implementation.

Step 8 - Awareness raising: Promotion, communication and dissemination

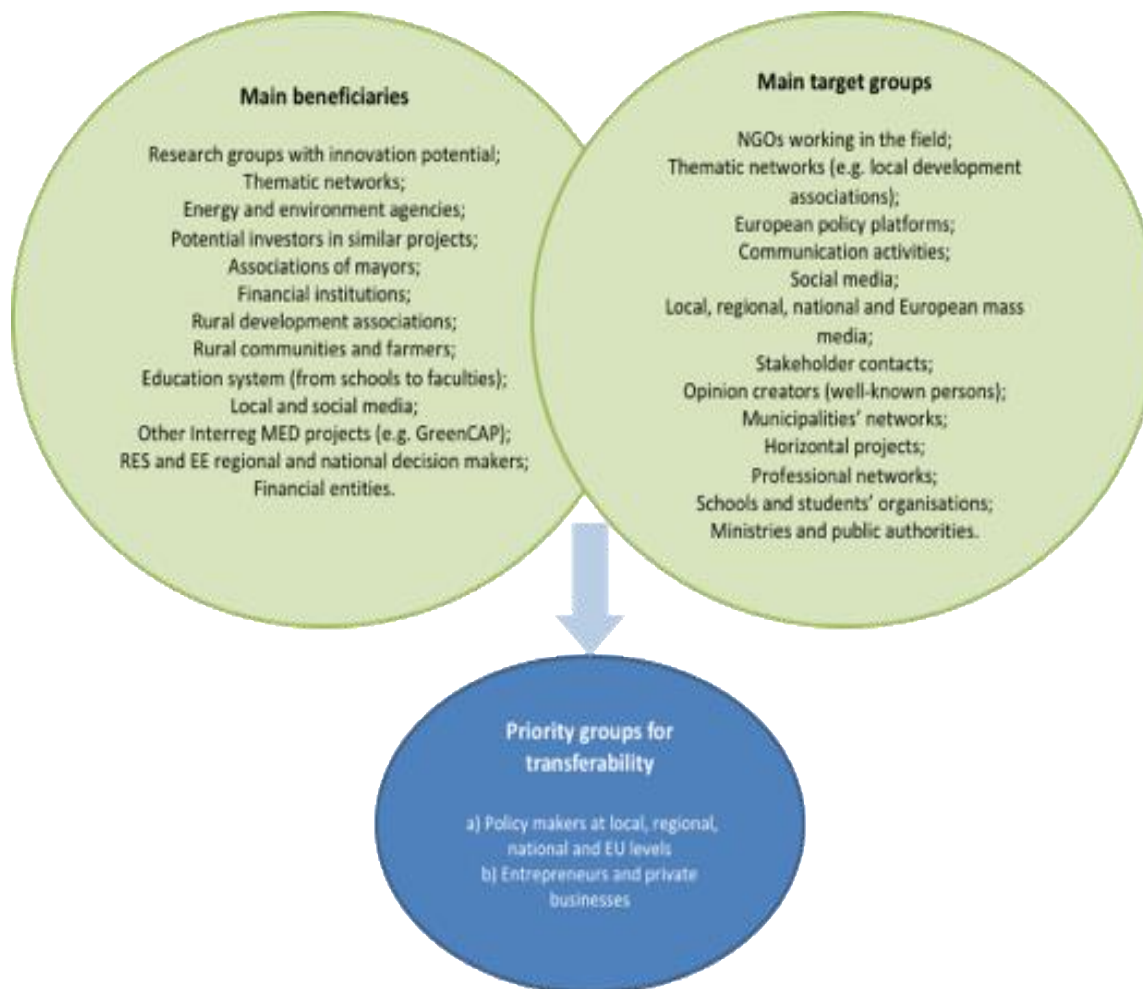
CHALLENGE	STEPS	RESULTS
Promote achievements and positive impacts of implemented projects to expert and wider public.	Develop a comprehensive Communication and awareness raising document and capacity building activities.	Communication and awareness raising document in support of RES and EE project as important drivers of local development.

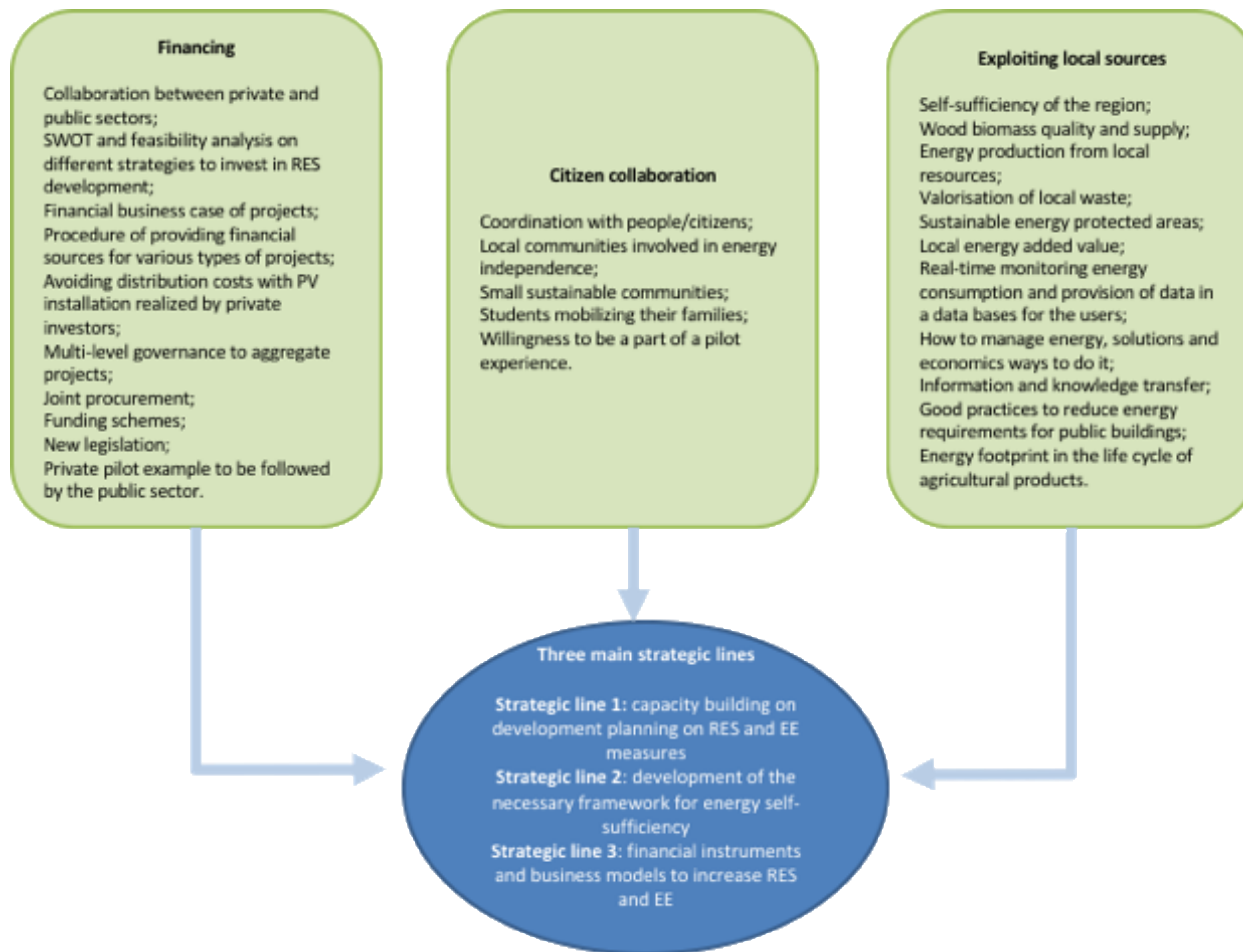


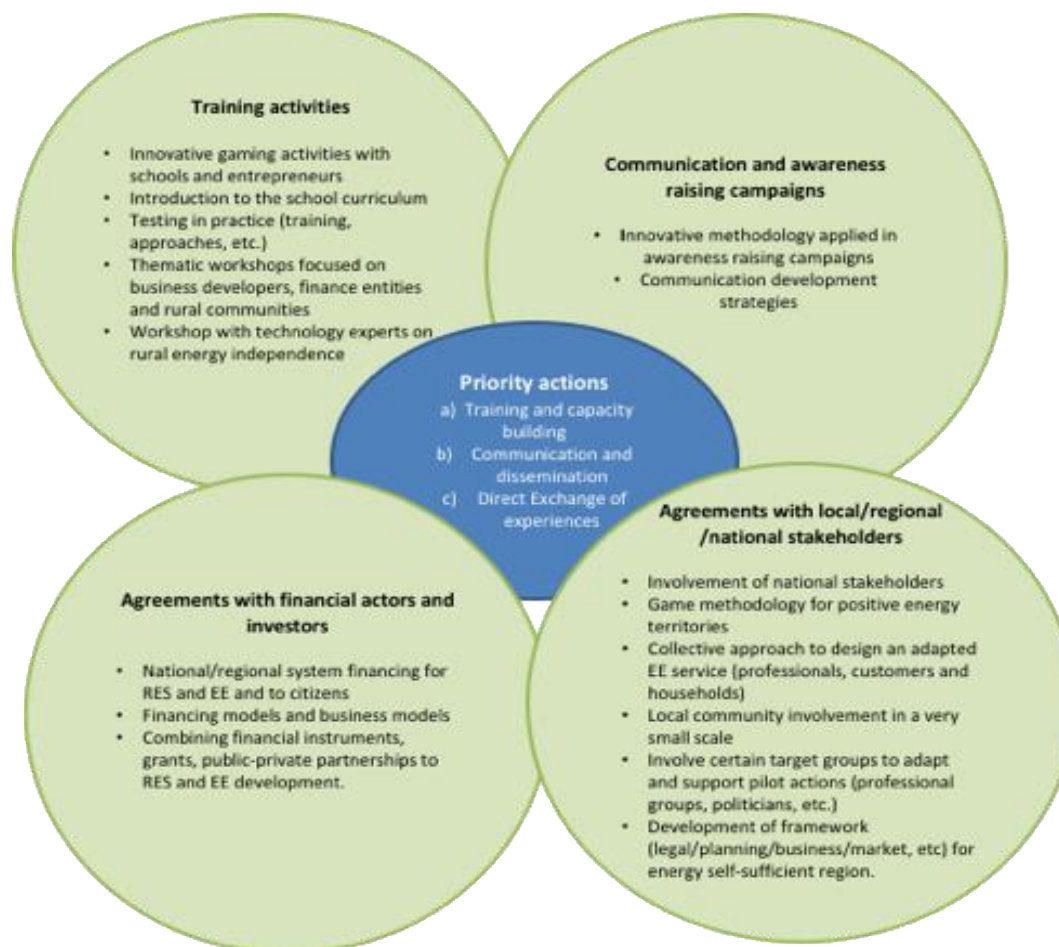
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COMPOSE assessment: towards transferability of our results









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Conclusions

Why do we think that monitoring, evaluation and impact assessment are important for our work?

Let me answer by saying that **without** monitoring, evaluation and impact assessment – no initiative can reach its full potential.

How have we monitored, evaluated and assessed impact?

Though the 8 steps outlined earlier.

What should NGOs pay particular attention to in their monitoring, evaluation and impact assessment process?

To the transferability of the results they have reached, in our experience that's the best indicator of success.

What have the benefits of monitoring, evaluation and impact assessment been for our work?

Great intercultural learning opportunities, sharing knowledge and skills while having an impact on local, regional and EU policies.

Thank you very much for your attention!



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