

Third Health Programme 2014 -2020 – preparing a project proposal

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Proposals received 2008-2013

Instruments	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total
Projects	154	183	115	38	87	67	644
Conferences	43	45	27	35	42	47	239
Operating Grants	26	26	25	35	46	45	203
Joint Actions	2	4	10	5	5	5	31
Total	225	258	177	113	180	164	1117



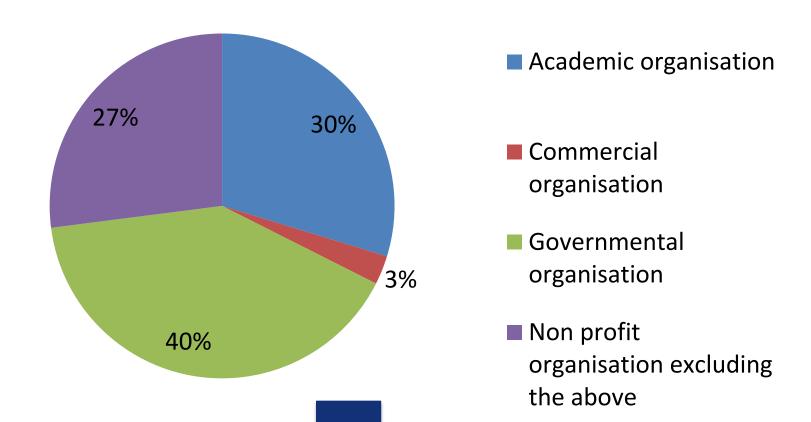
Proposals co-funded

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total
Projects	50 (30%)	37	20	10 (26%)	19	11 (16%)	147
Operating Grants	10 (38%)	8	9	16 (45%)	19	22 (47%)	84
Total	60	45	29	26	38	33	231



Slovak participation in 2HP – type participants

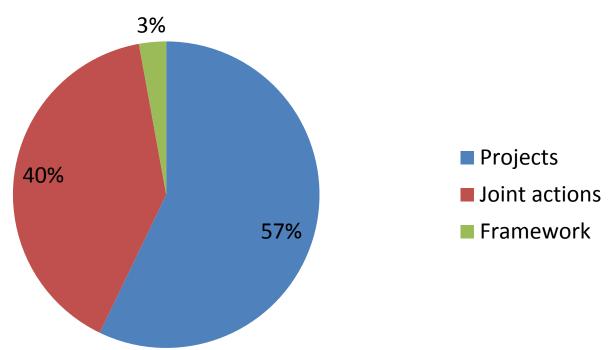
Organisation type





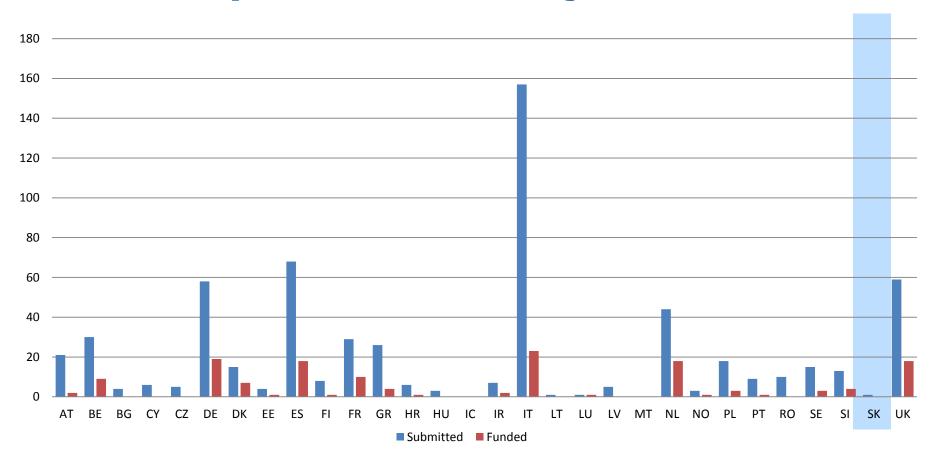
Type of actions in which Slovak oranizations participate

Type of actions





Participation 2HP Projects MP





General principles EC funding

Applicable to all financing mechanisms

- Co-funding rule: external co-financing from a source other than EC funds is required (own resources or financial contributions from third parties)
- 2. Non-profit rule: the grant may not have the purpose or effect of producing a profit for the beneficiary (total Expenses = total incomes)
- Non-retroactivity rule: only costs incurred after the starting date defined in the grant agreement can be cofunded
- 2. Non-cumulative rule: only one grant can be awarded for a specific action carried out by a given beneficiary



Criteria

- ✓ Eligibility criteria
- ✓ Exclusion criteria
- ✓ Selection criteria financial and operational
- ✓ Award criteria
 - Policy relevance
 - Technical quality
 - Management quality
 - Budget



CONTENT PREPARATION



Structure of the **Project Proposal**

Administrative Part

Technical
Narrative
Part B,
Includ. Budget

Audit report





NEW – electronic submission system

Part A

 administrative "form": title, keywords, abstract, partners, overview budget (60/80%?), checklist with criteria

Part B

- free-flow text, according to template (PDF)
- You need to write your own proposals
- Template gives the mandatory structure



Evidence base and problem analysis

Analysis of the health problem and its impact on society/quality of life

- incidence, prevalence, distribution, development over time

Analysis of the factors underlying the problem (determinants)

Effectiveness of proposed measures, applicability in the proposed context



Defining the objectives

General objective - relate to purpose and vision and is set as the main single aim.

Specific objectives are the concrete activities you carry out to achieve your general objective.

Often active verbs e.g. assess needs, revise, assemble, compare, investigate or develop.



Make the objectives S.M.A.R.T

Specific - Specify the target group and the factors that need to be changed

Measurable - Formulate objectives in a measurable format e.g. numbers to be reached, increased awareness by 25 %...

Appropriate - Make sure objectives are achievable and attainable, acceptable for the target group?

Realistic - Ensure that you can realistically achieve the objectives given the project's resources: time, money, staff?

Time-bound - Connect objectives to a time line. State when you will achieve the objective e.g. within 3 months, by February 2015?



Indicators

Are the base for the evaluation - need to measure the performance of the project Should be directly linked to the specific objectives, for each specific objective, one or more indicators can be defined

Should be separated into:

Process indicators

Outcome/output indicators for effect evaluation the level to which the objective is reached

-> per specific objecti<u>ve</u>



Formulation of an indicator

Step	Example (Horstman, 2002)
Basic indicator	Peer educators trained
Quantity	Number of peer educators trained
Quality	Number of peer educators trained in counselling that passed the test
Time	Number of peer educators trained in counselling that passed the test <i>in 2015</i>
Target	Increase from x to y in the number of peer educators trained in counselling that passed the test in 2015



Types of indicators

Process indicators

- Are related to the outputs of the project (deliverables, structures created, materials produced/published)
- e.g. 120 condom distribution points have been created in night life venues in the city before the end of 2015

Impact/outcome indicators

- Measure broader results achieved by project activities and outputs
- e.g. Contraceptive use by the target group has increased from 30 to 40% over the last twelve months



Methods and means

- The activities of the project needs to be described
- Every specific objective should be achieved by aplying a method/ using means
- Methods need to be scientifically validated & match the staff expertise
- Answer the question: Why are these the most effective methods to achieve your objectives?



Target group

Identify the groups who will be involved in and benefit from the project.

Be specific, try to find a segment of people who are as homogenous as possible e.g. girls / aged 11-15 /in school settings

Ensure that the planned methods for the interventions are relevant for this particular group



Policy and contextual relevance

Contribution to the third health programme and the annual work plan, other EU policies e.g. Communication on HIV/AIDS

Strategic relevance, EU added value and innovation

Pertinence of the geographical coverage Adequacy of the project with social, cultural, policy context



1. Implementing EU legislation

- Objective: ensuring that legislation is implemented correctly
- Example: JA on Facilitating collaboration on organ donation between national authorities in the EU

2. Economies of scale

- demonstrate 'return on investment' for MS & ensure sustainability
- Objective: To save money, and to provide better service to citizens
- Target: No duplication of efforts
- Example: JA on Forecasting health workforce needs for effective planning in the EU



- 3. Promotion of best practice
 - Objective: Citizens benefit from state of the art best practice, capacity building where necessary
 - Target: 'best practice' applied in all participating MS
 - Example: JA on Mental Health and well-being
- 4. Benchmarking for decision making
 - Focus on indicators with real impact on decision making.
 - Objective: To facilitate evidence based decision making
 - Target: Real time data comparison available
 - Example: JA on Improvement of HIV prevention in Europe



5. Cross border threats

- Objective: To reduce risks and mitigate consequences of health threats
- Target: Depending on individual threats
- Example: JA on the impact on maritime transport of health theats



6. Movement of persons

- Patients crossing borders, migration issues and Brain drain - movement of workers across Europe
- High 'EU legitimacy'. Ensure high quality Public Health across EU MS. Added value depends on the scale of the problem
- Example: JA on Forecasting health workforce needs for effective planning in the EU



7. Networking

- Very difficult to put into objectives, targets, and indicators.
- Is a 'side effect' of other actions
- Is the rationale of the funding of 'networks'
- Is very important for dissemination of the results to all MS including non-participants



Managing the project implementation

An evidence based problem analysis that takes into account

Policy and contextual relevance leads to defining the general objective of the project.

This is translated into several **specific**, **s.m.a.r.t objectives**.

Link target groups, methods and means to each objective and expected outcomes and indicators of these.

Group activities in work packages with defined deliverables.



Work packages

- horizontal tasks: coordination, dissemination and evaluation (mandatory)
- vertical tasks: actions fulfilling the objectives (max 6)

WP 1 – coordination of the project:

Specifications, Description of work, List of deliverables, Milestones

Horizontal WP:s

WP 2 – dissemination of results

WP 3 – evaluation of the project

Core WP:s

WP 4

Description

deliverablesMilestones

of work

WP 5

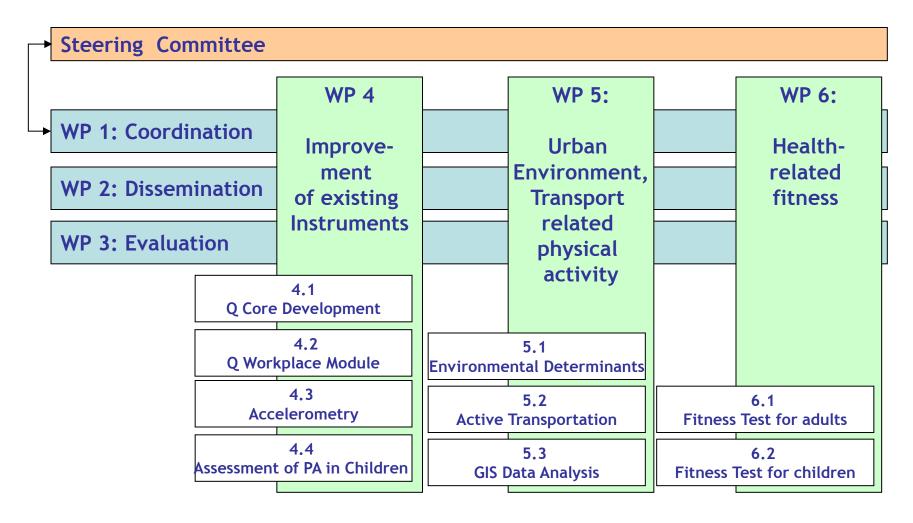
WP 6

WP 7

Timetable specification

Project example





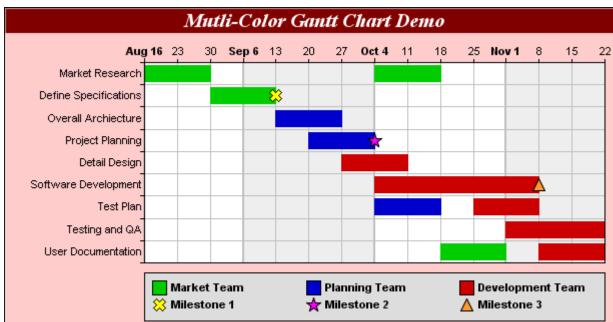
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Timetable

Applicants can use format they prefer

Suggestion: GANTT chart



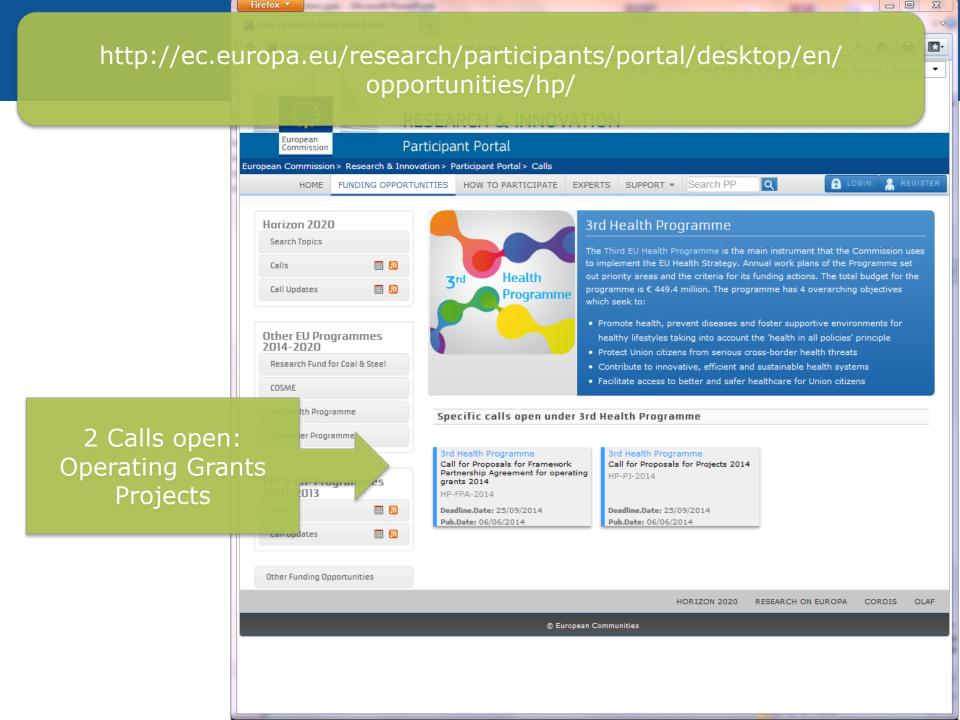


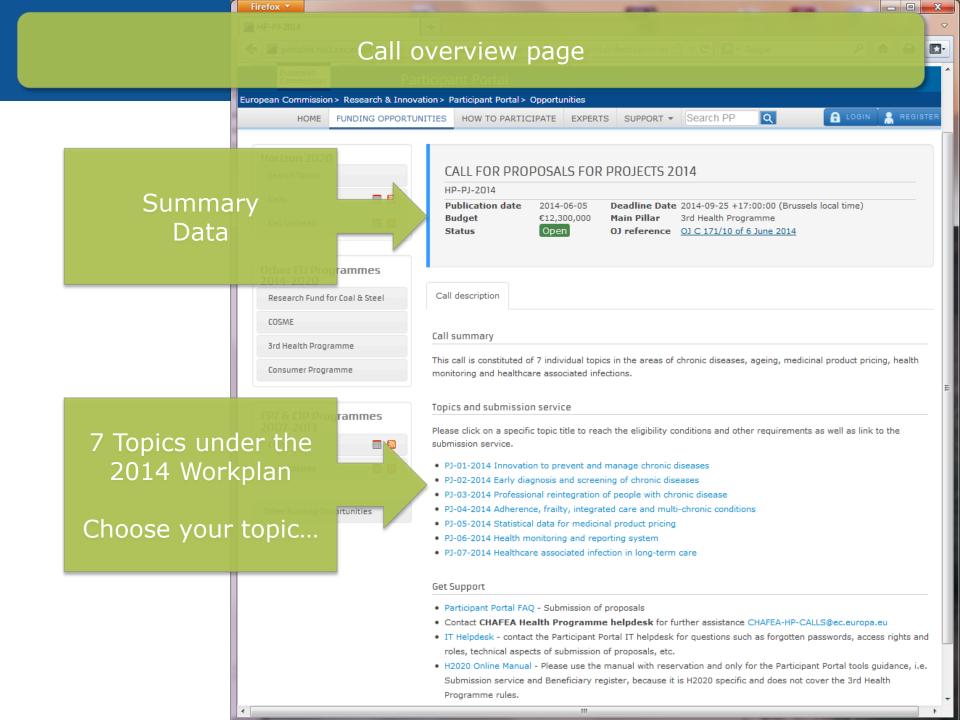
ANY QUESTIONS ON CONTENT?

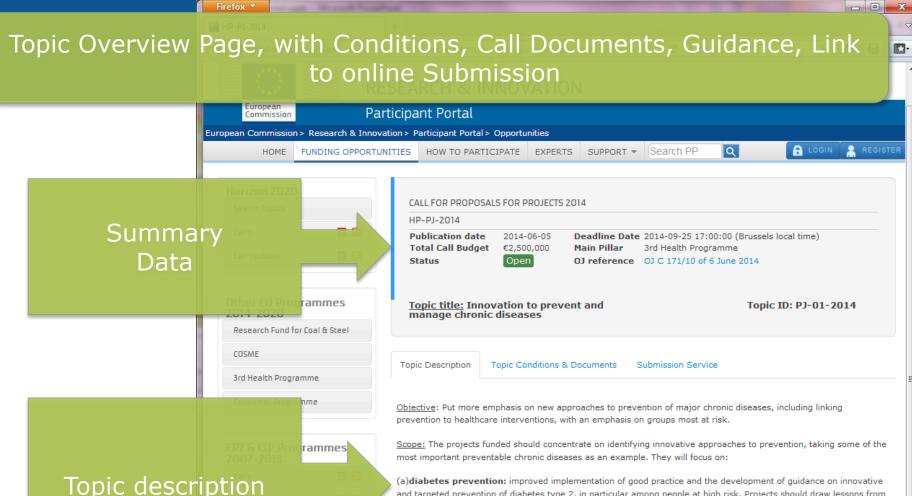


Electronic submission









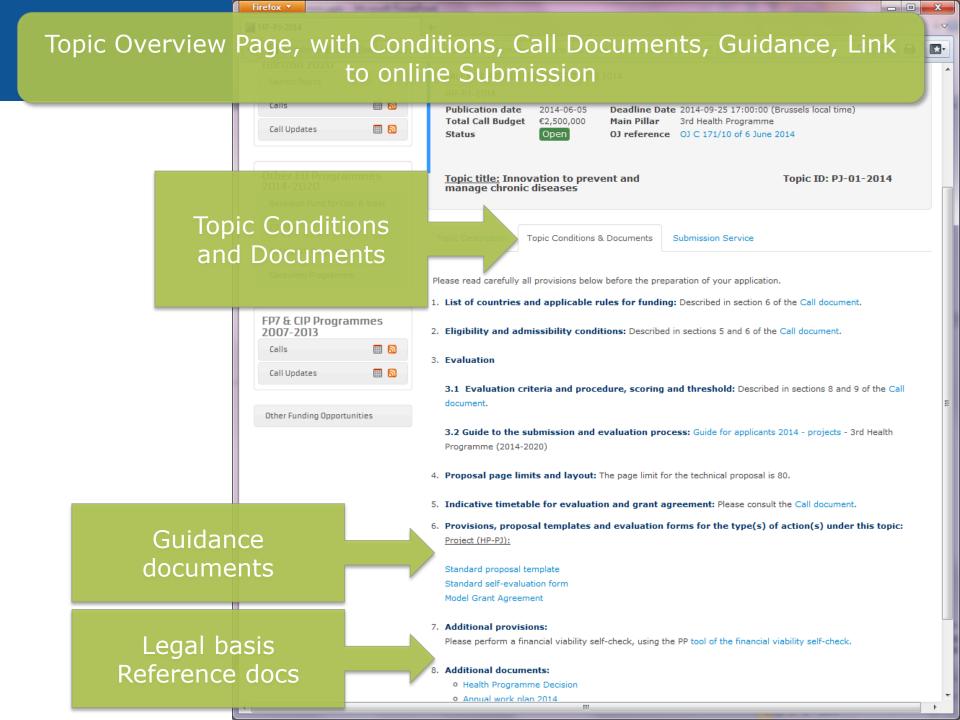
(a)diabetes prevention: improved implementation of good practice and the development of guidance on innovative and targeted prevention of diabetes type 2, in particular among people at high risk. Projects should draw lessons from research on metabolic profiles including children, and develop new targeted approaches to prevention in high risk groups;

(b)cardiovascular diseases: based on the knowledge and recommendations on the prevention of cardiovascular conditions, the aim is to identify innovative and modern prevention measures tailored to reach in particular high risk populations, i.e. people with either genetic pre-disposition or unfavourable lifestyles, and to demonstrate their potential to reduce the incidence of cardiovascular conditions; and

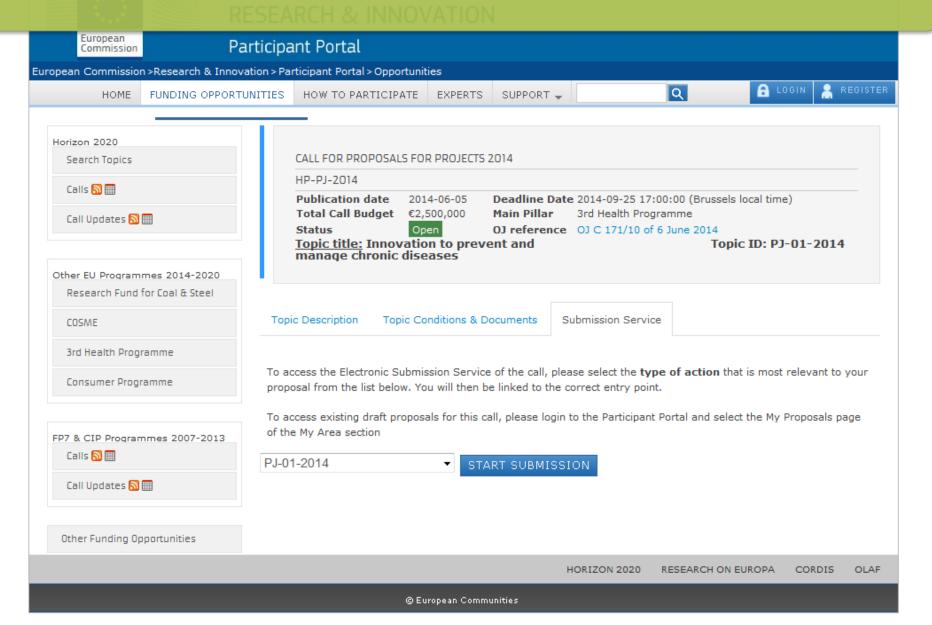
(c)identification of good practice of linking and integrating prevention and healthcare intervention. This includes that the effectiveness of prevention measures identified in the projects above should be rigorously assessed for their uptake in the disease and care management, using standardized data systems linking primary and secondary prevention e.g. population-based disease registries, and identifying good practice for prevention interventions in different healthcare settings in Europe.

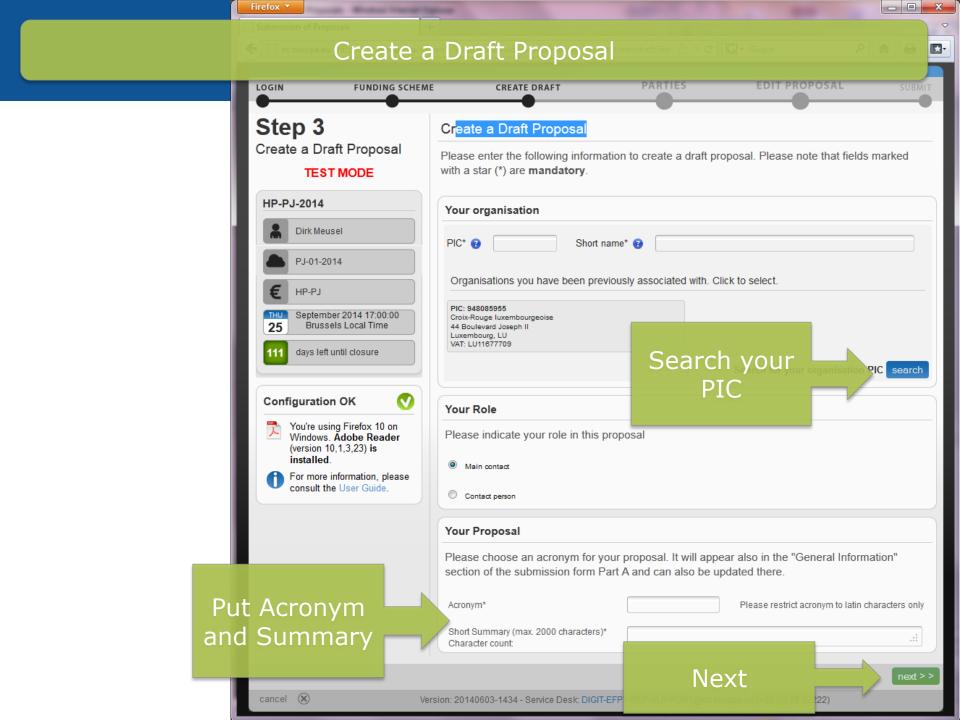
Type of action: Project (HP-PJ)

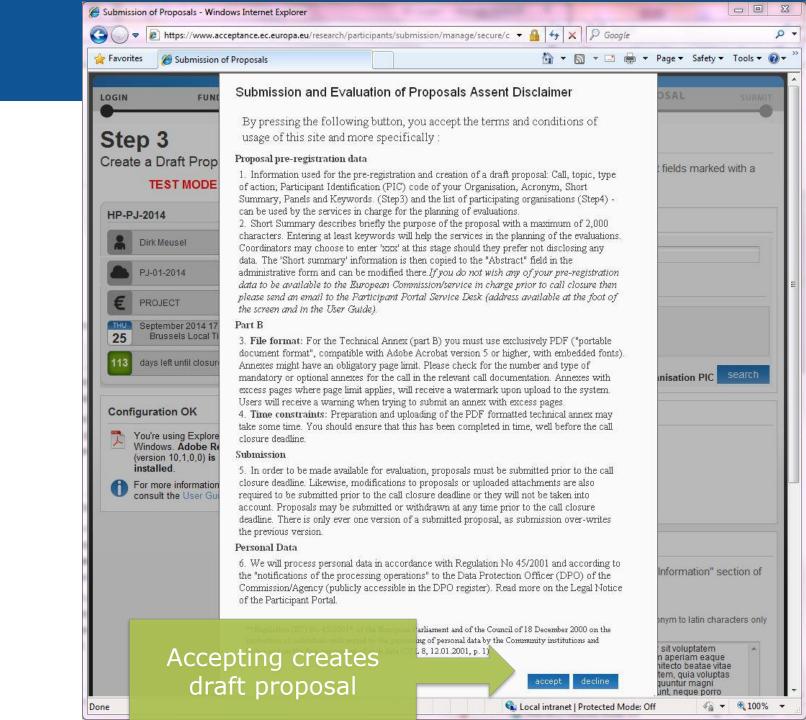
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Submission Service Tab

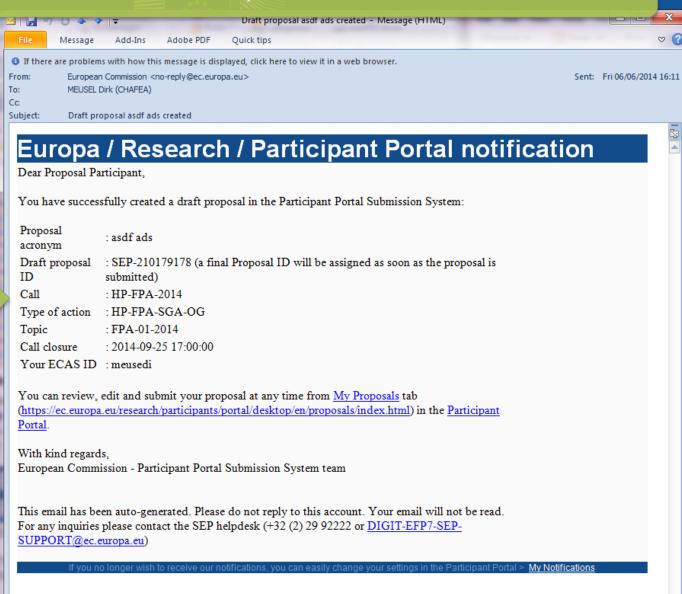


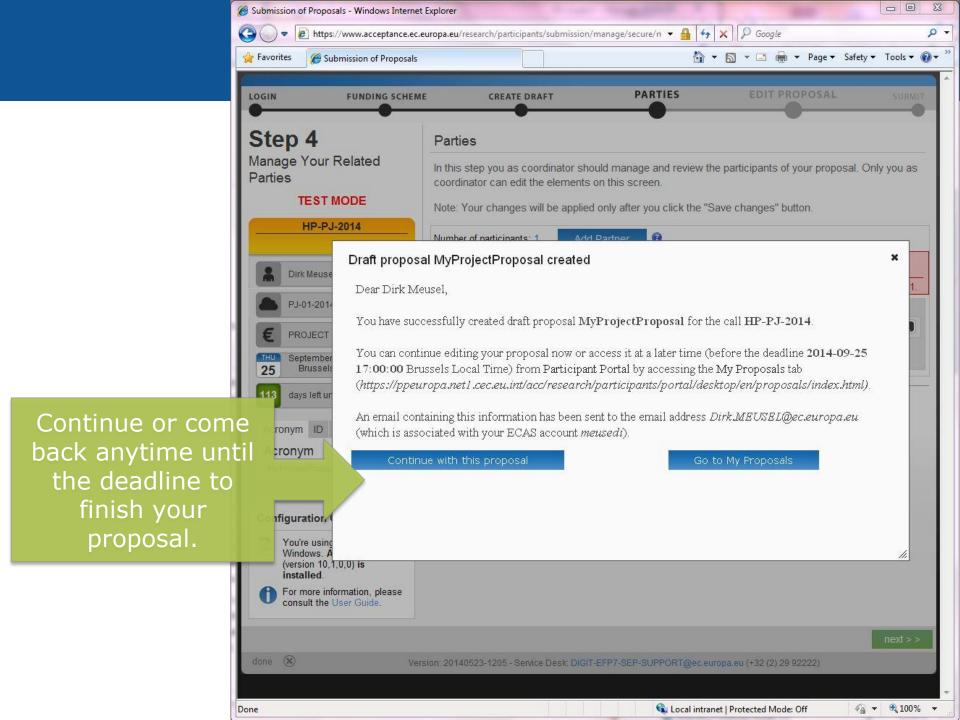


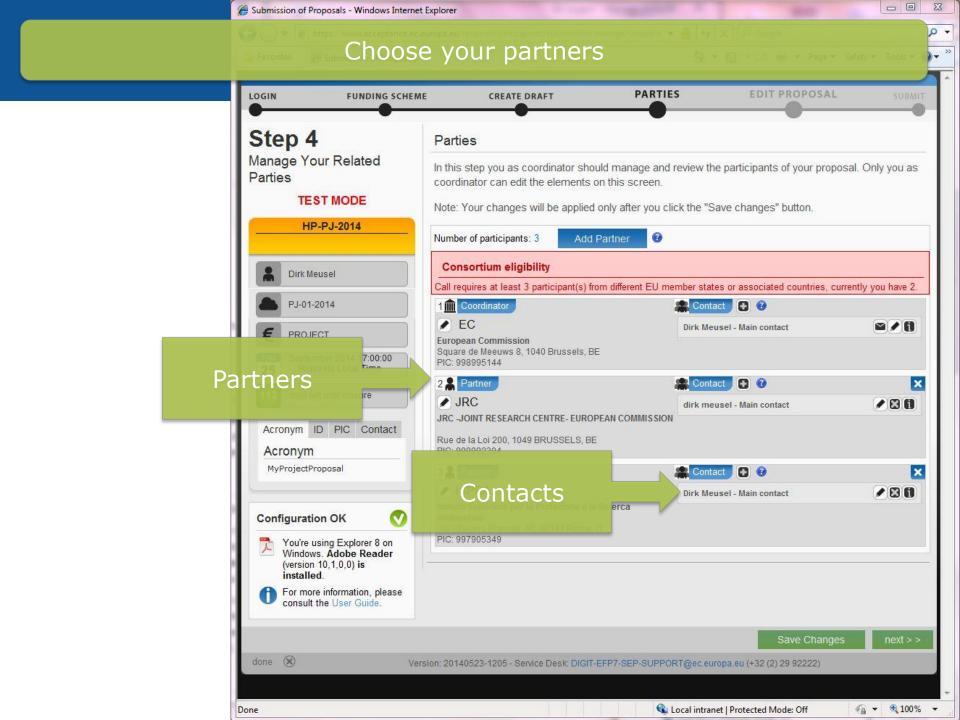


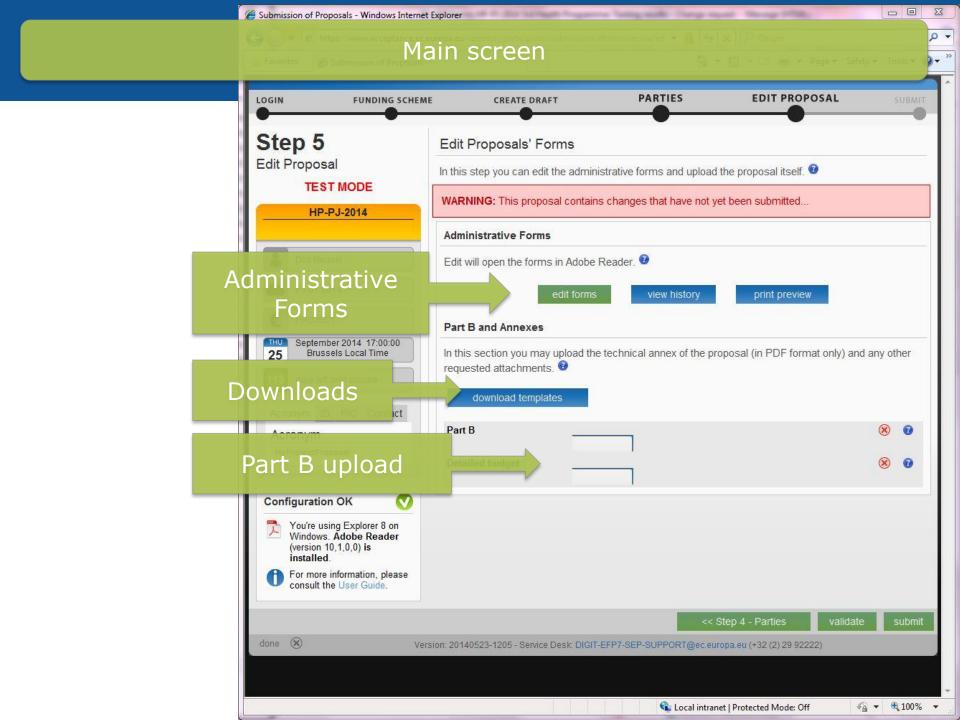
Confirmation by e-mail

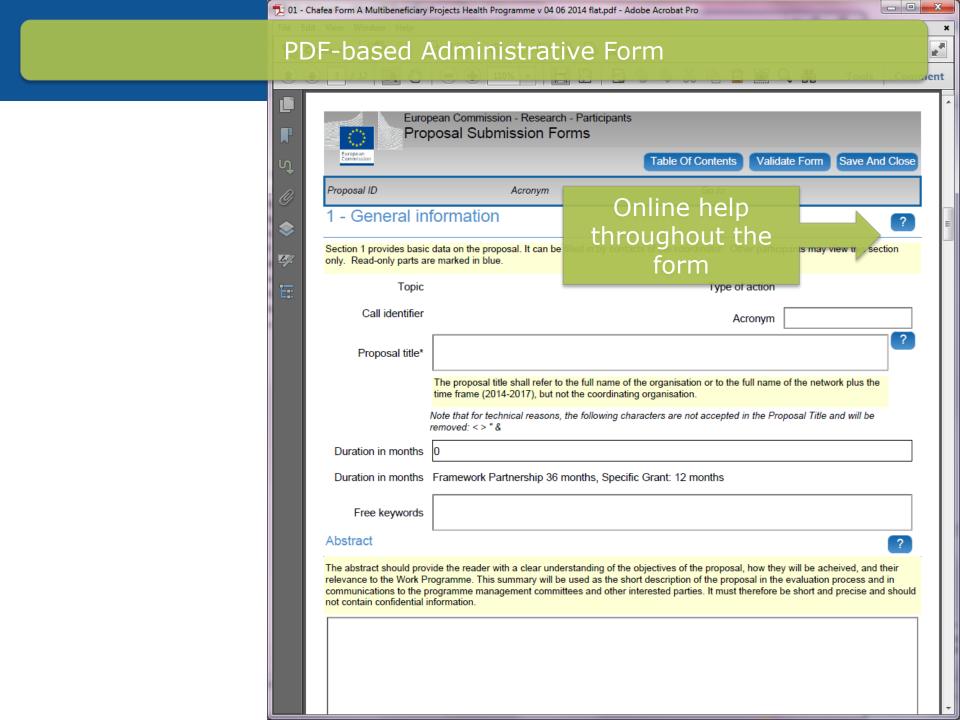


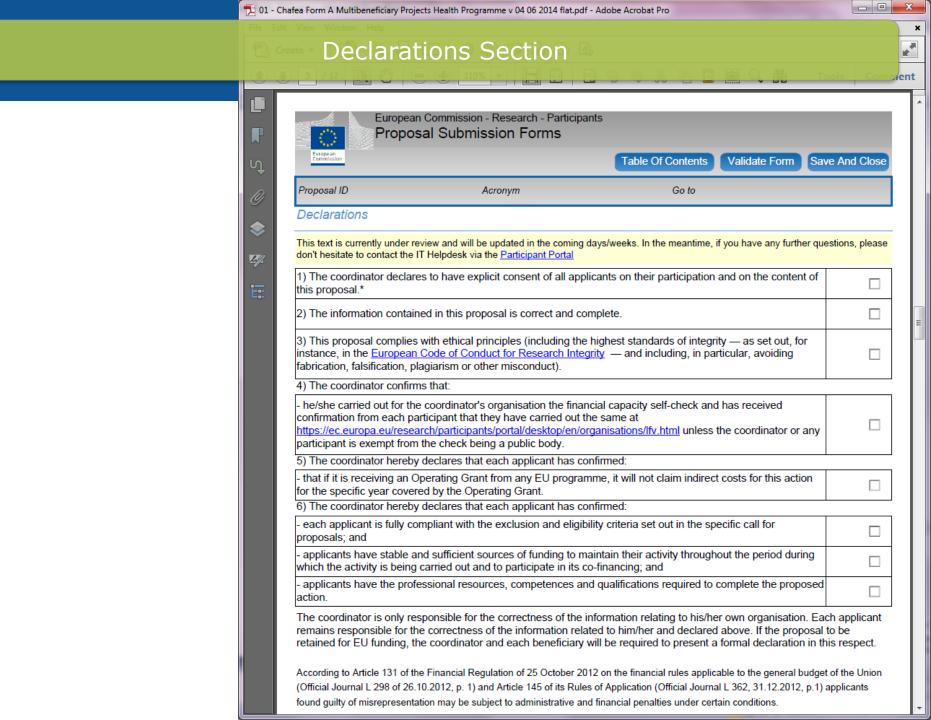


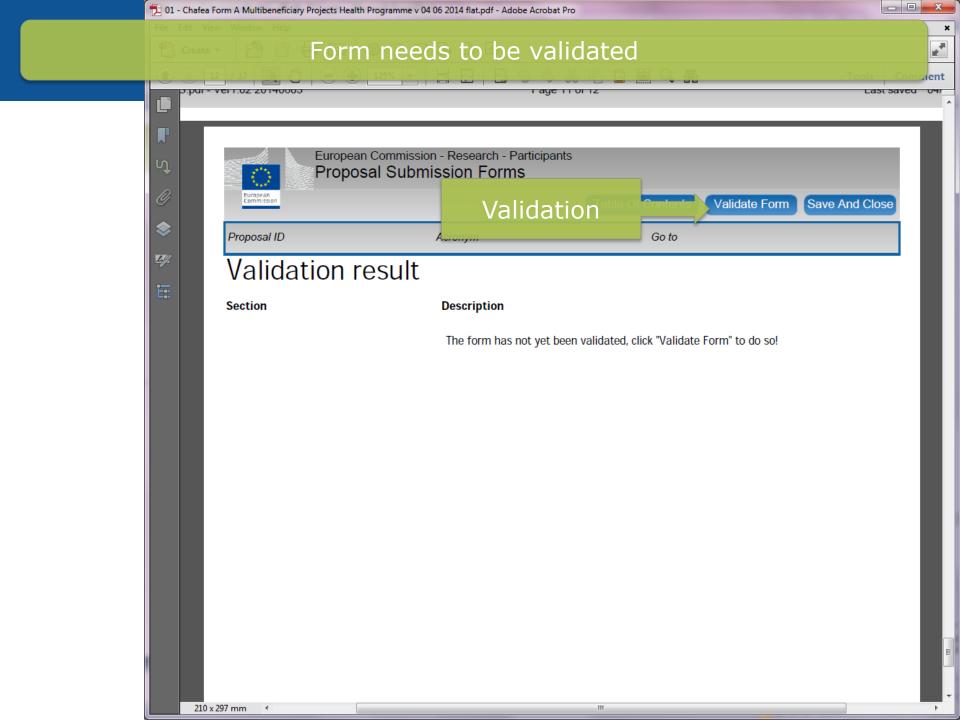


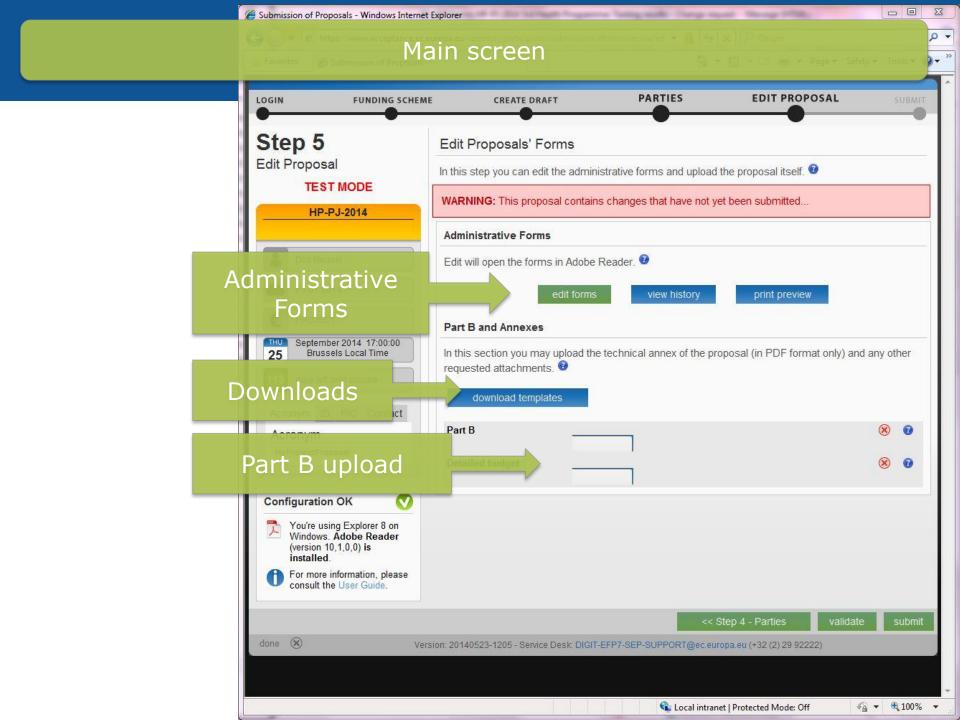














Framework Partnership Agreements for Operating Grants

AFTER SUBMISSION



Electronic Grant preparation

- Grant preparation online (ping-pong principle between agency and beneficiaries)
- Electronic signature by legal representative, nominted by LEAR (Legal entity appointed representative) – no paper copies of grant agreement
- Partners join the agreement after signature
- Monitoring and reporting online:
 Deliverables, Payment requests, Reports, etc.





New in Grant Management

- New model grant agreements, which are aligned to H2020 procedures
- Interim Payment instead of 2nd prefinancing
- Simplified cost structure (Staff, Other Costs, Subcontracting), budget shifts without amendment
- All partners sign the grant agreement
- Consortium agreements





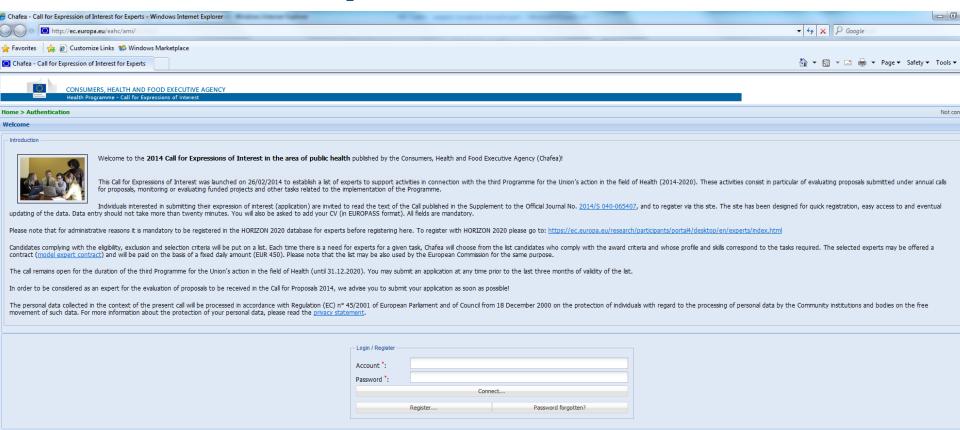


If you do not plan to send a proposal...

... become an evaluator!



External experts for evaluation



http://ec.europa.eu/eahc/ami/



Thank you!

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