



Presentation of results of the Analysis of the bilateral relations within the EEA and Norwegian Grants

1. 3. 2016

Era svět, Jungmannovo náměstí 767, Praha 1

Content of the presentation

1 Methodology

Description of the EY approach to the Project

Creation of partnership 2

Evaluation of the partnership during its creation

3 Benefits of partnership during project execution

Evaluation of the partnership's benefits during the project execution

Benefits of partnership beyond the project scope 4

Evaluation of the partnership's benefits beyond the project scope

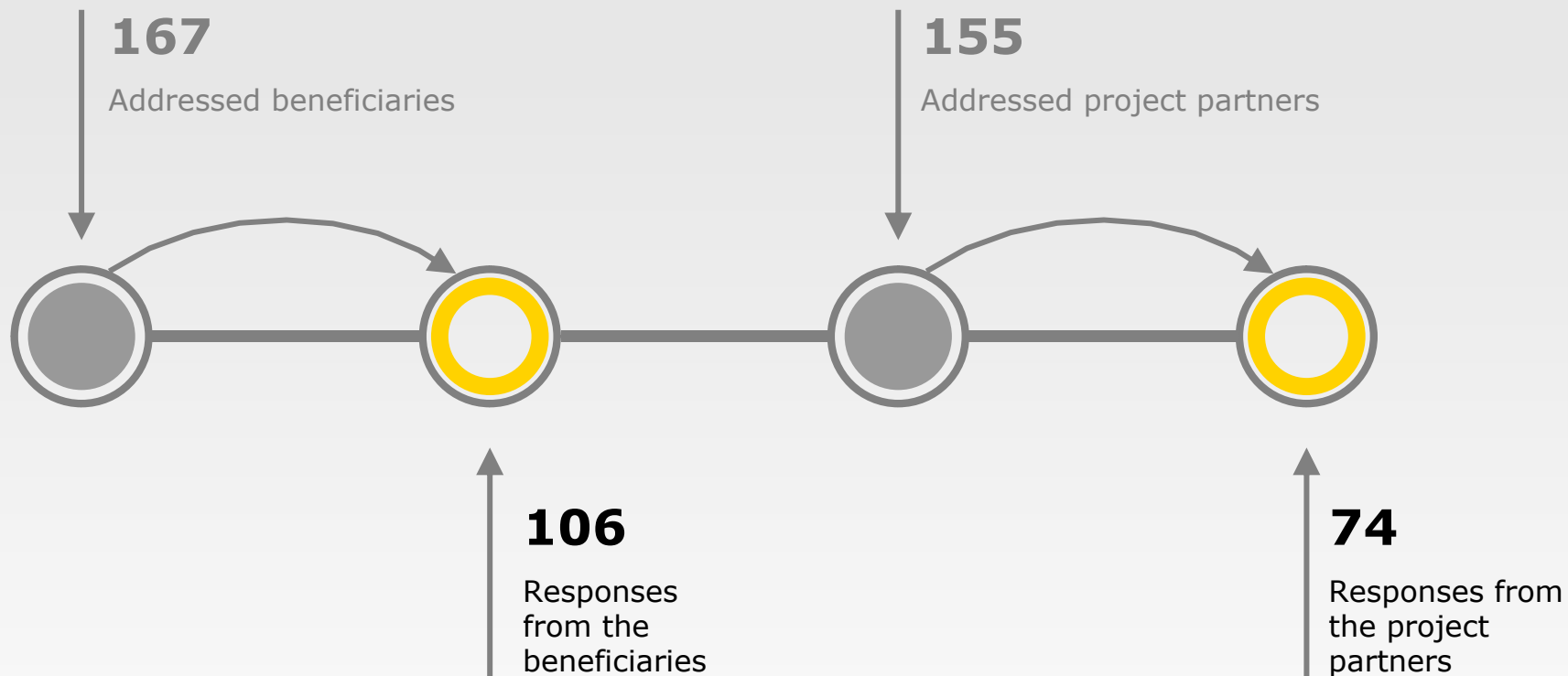
Evaluation questions



The following set of evaluation questions was chosen for the Project

Evaluation question categories	Evaluation questions
Creation of partnership	<ul style="list-style-type: none">A. How were potential partners identified / selected?B. How were mandatory / predetermined partners selected?C. How was cooperation with a partner established?D. What were the problem areas in the search for partners?E. What were the problem areas in negotiating partnerships?
Execution of partnership during project implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">A. What was the manner of partner cooperation during project / programme implementation?B. What were the benefits of partner cooperation during project / programme implementation?C. What were the most common obstacles / problem areas of partner engagement?
Development of partnership after project completion / independent of project implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">A. How does the partnership continue on projects / programmes after the grant is exhausted?B. What are the reasons for ending the partnership after the grant is exhausted?C. What is the partnership benefit beyond project / programme implementation?

Data collection method questionnaire



Data collection method

structured interviews

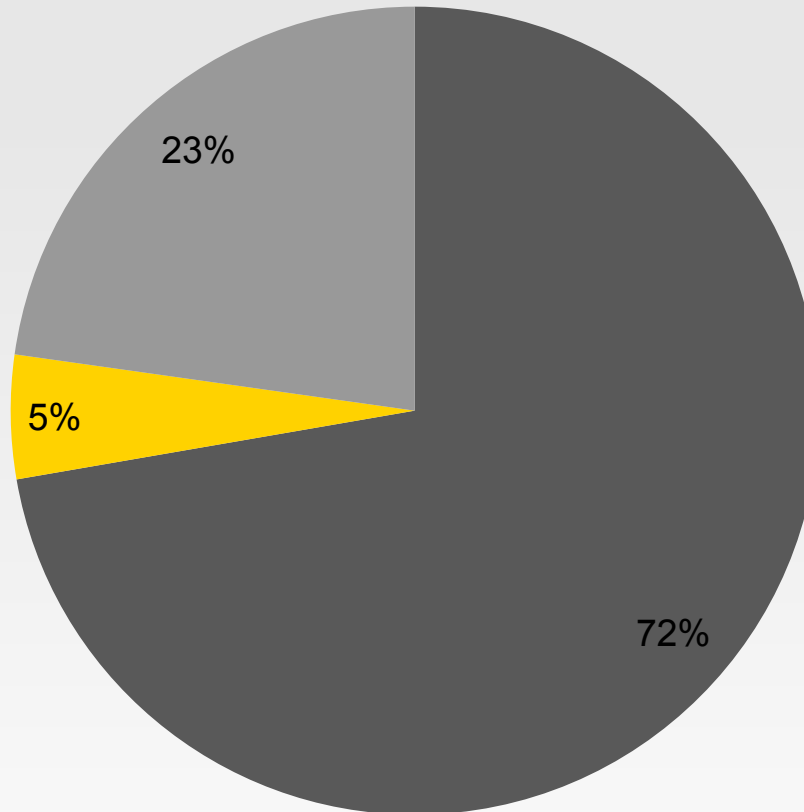


- Programme operator
- Czech programme partner
- Donor state programme partner
- Beneficiaries (20 selected beneficiaries)
- Partners of beneficiaries in donor states (20 selected partners)
- The National Focal Point
- The Norwegian Embassy in Prague



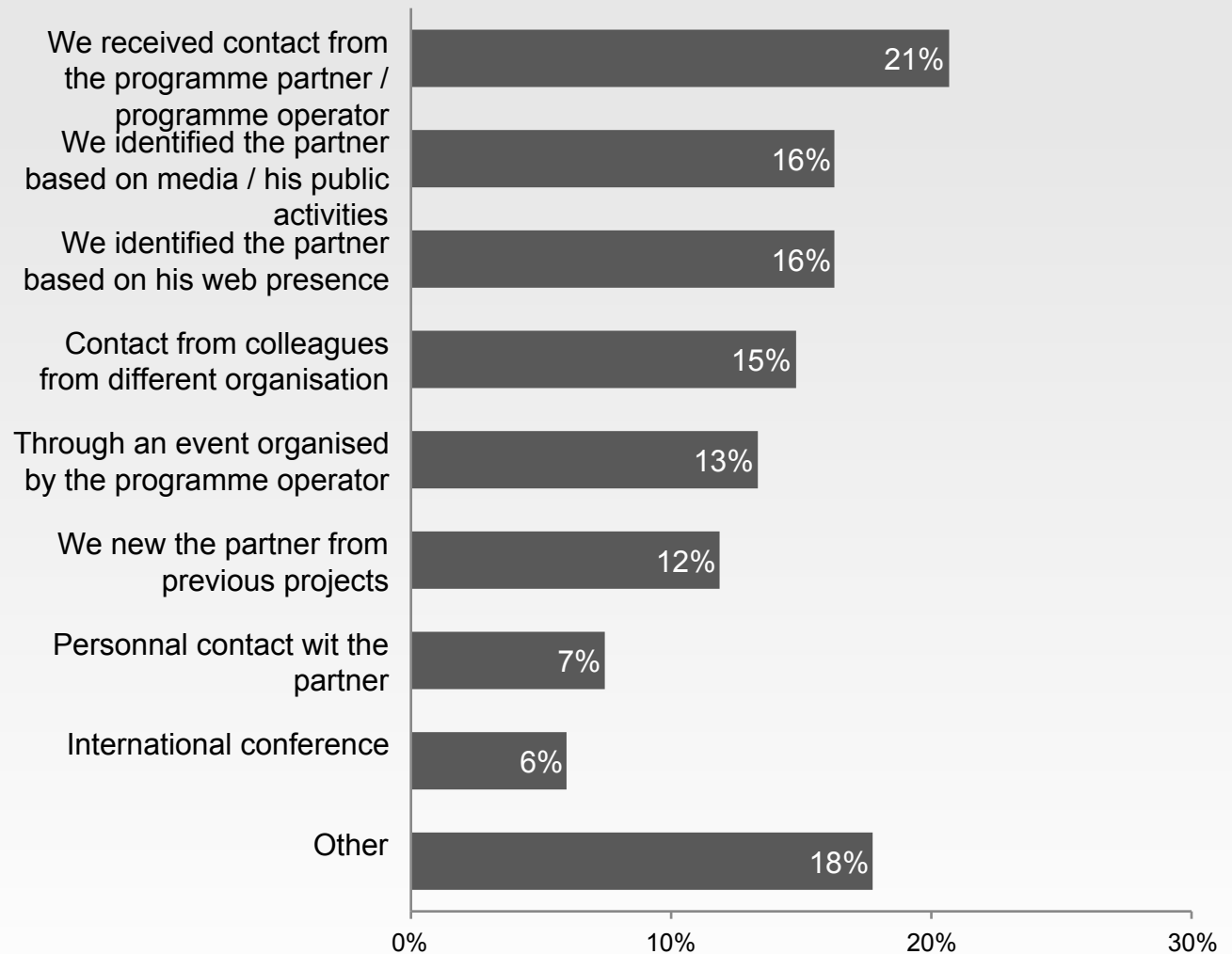
Creation of partnership

Initiators of cooperation

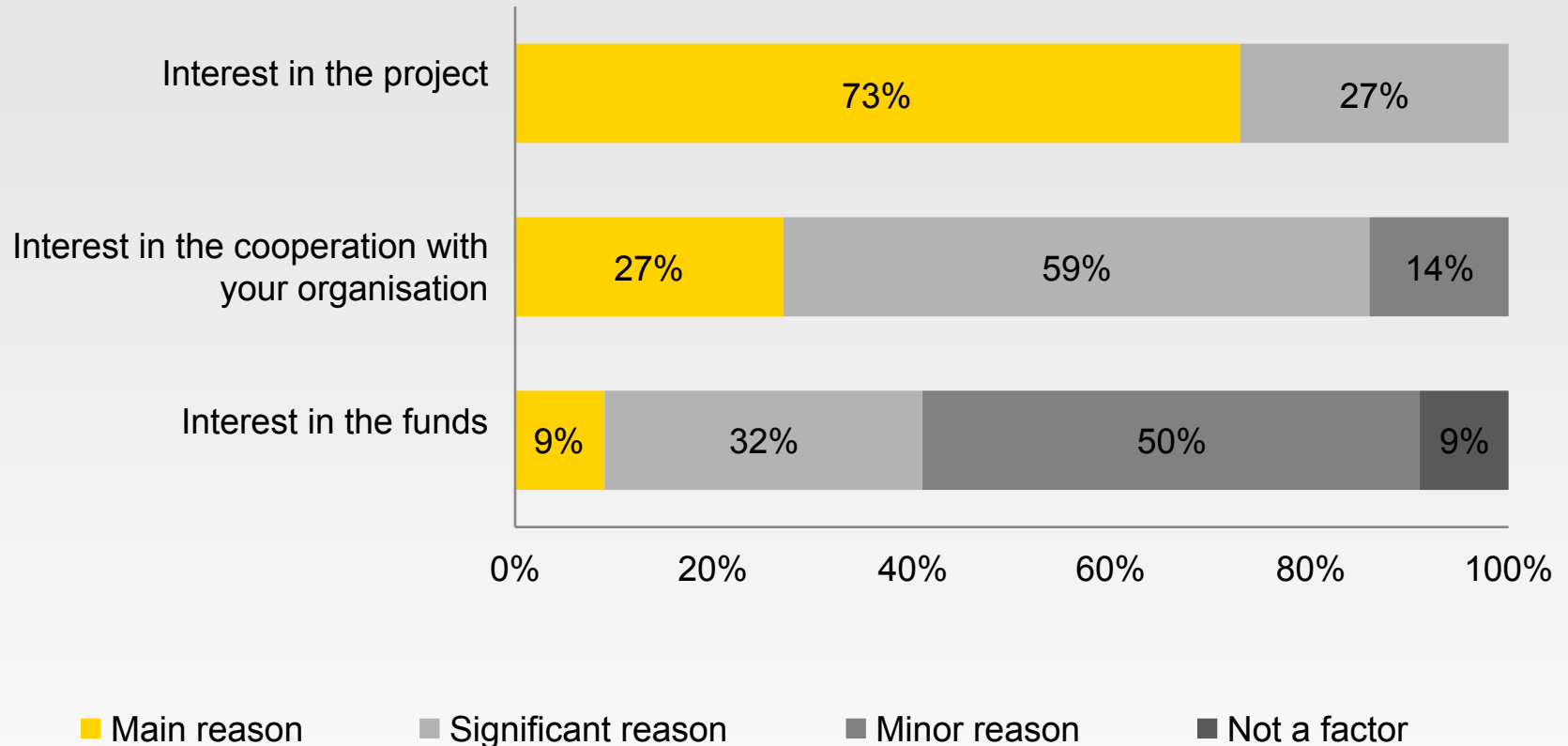


■ Beneficiaries ■ Partners ■ Mutual initiation

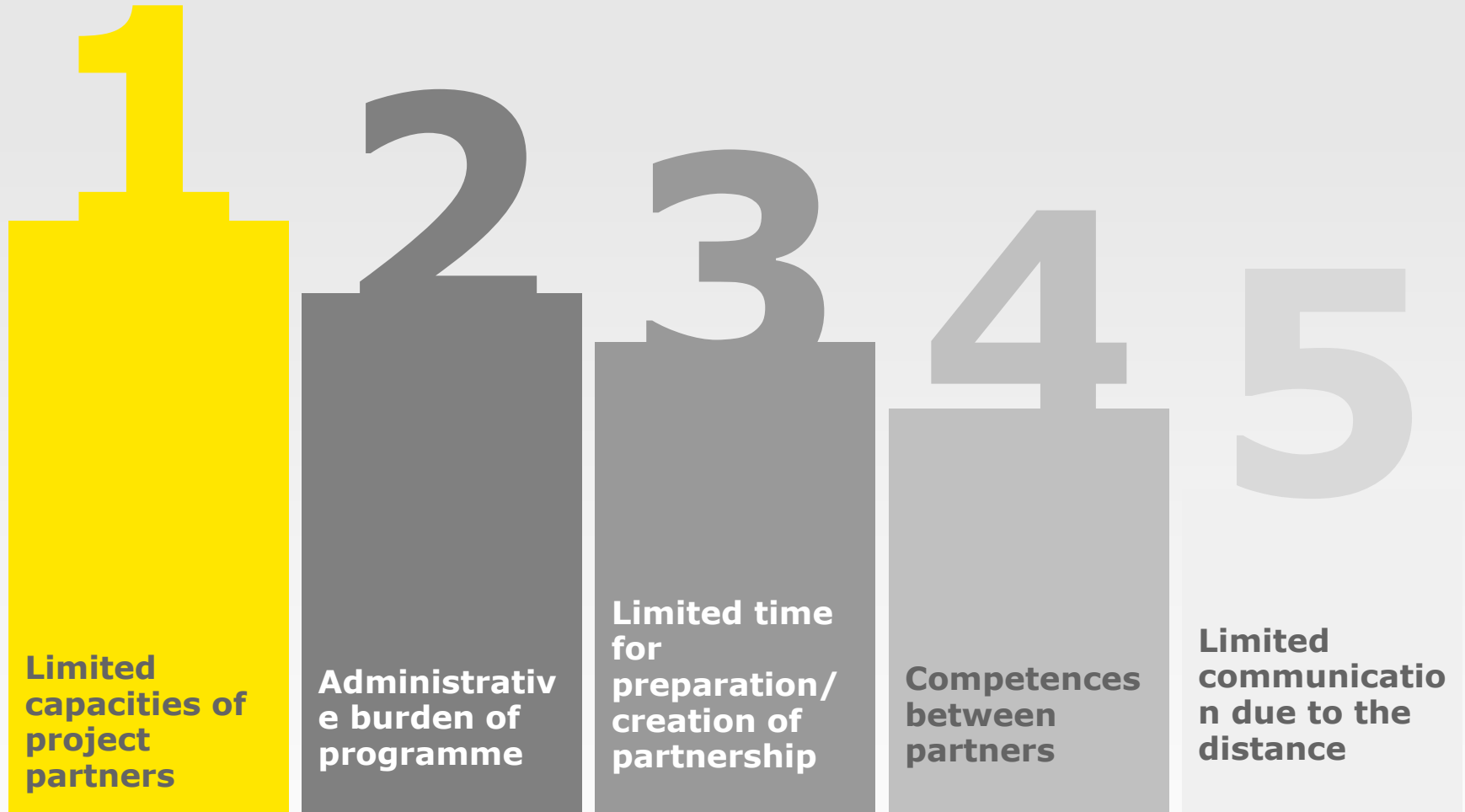
Identification of partners



Main reasons for agreement to cooperate



Problematic areas of creation of partnership



Recommendations and best practice

Database of potential partners

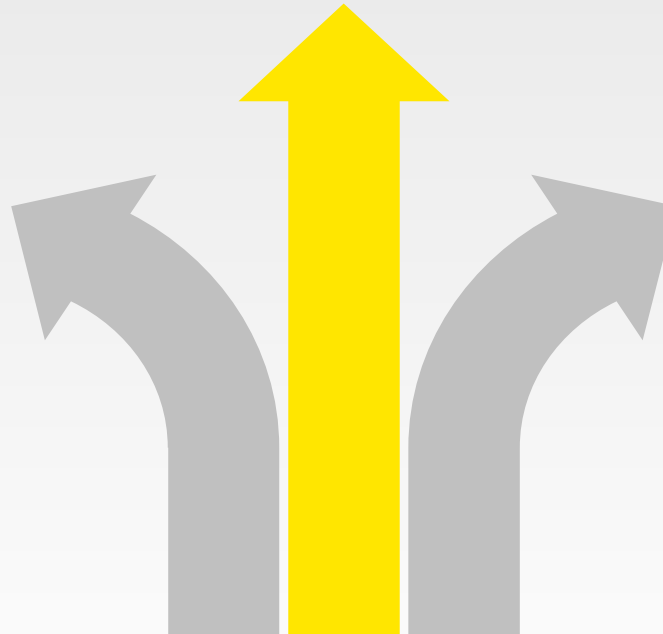
- ▶ Analysis of relevant programmes
- ▶ Up-to date database

Timely provision of information about the need of partnerships

- ▶ Time schedule of the calls
- ▶ Information about the need of partnership is communicated in advance

Enhancement of cooperation with partners at programme level

- ▶ Increased cooperation on promotional activities
- ▶ Capacity building



Best practice example: Programme CZ06 Culture heritage and contemporary art



- Terms and conditions for achieving the objective - bilateral international cooperation in the field of "Heritage and Contemporary Art"
- Resources and opportunities to establish and deepen bilateral relations
- Timetable of activities aimed at achieving the goals
- Results of bilateral cooperation in the framework of the Program CZ 06



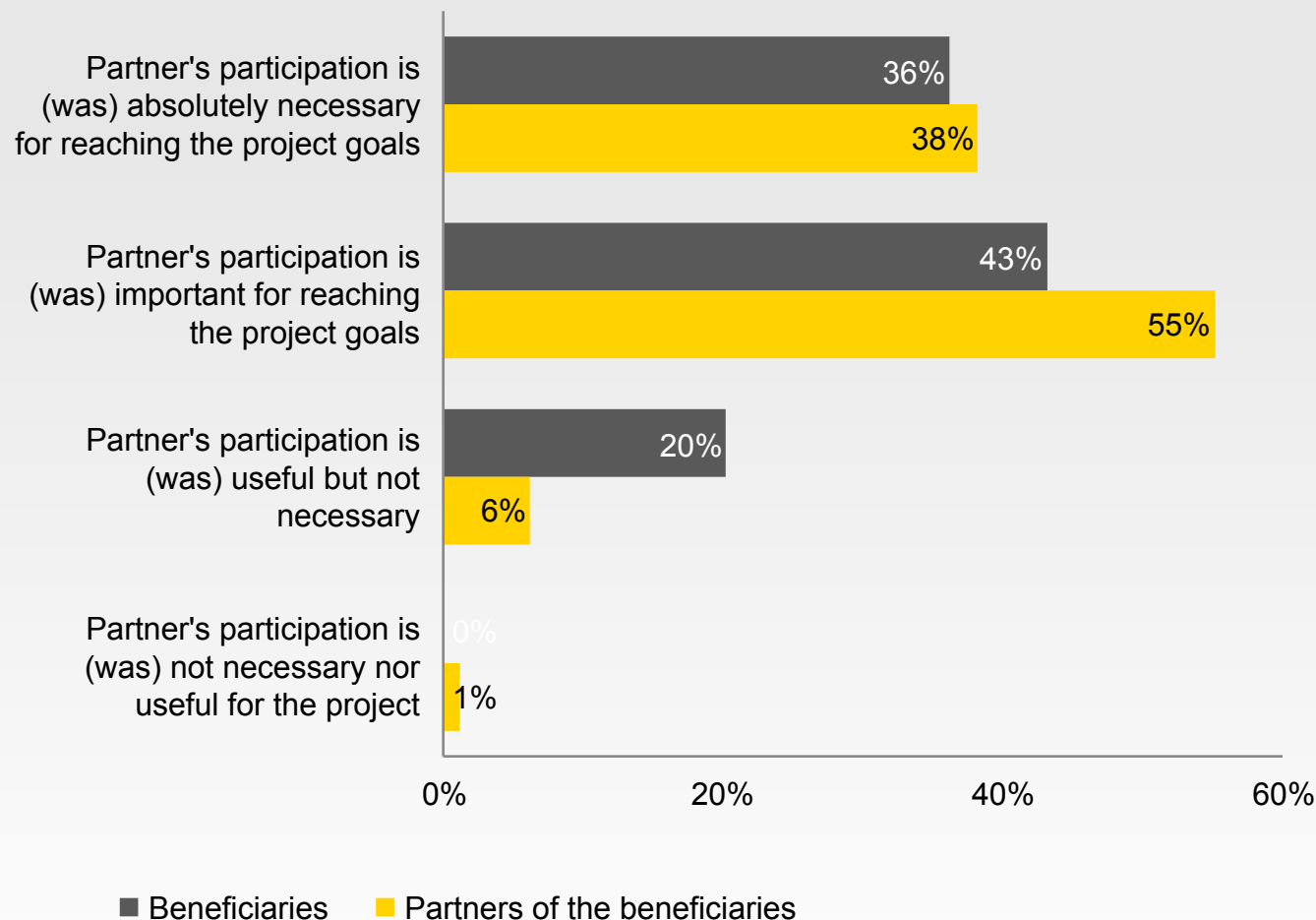
Ing. Vladimír Študent

Ministry of Culture
Director of Department of EEA grants

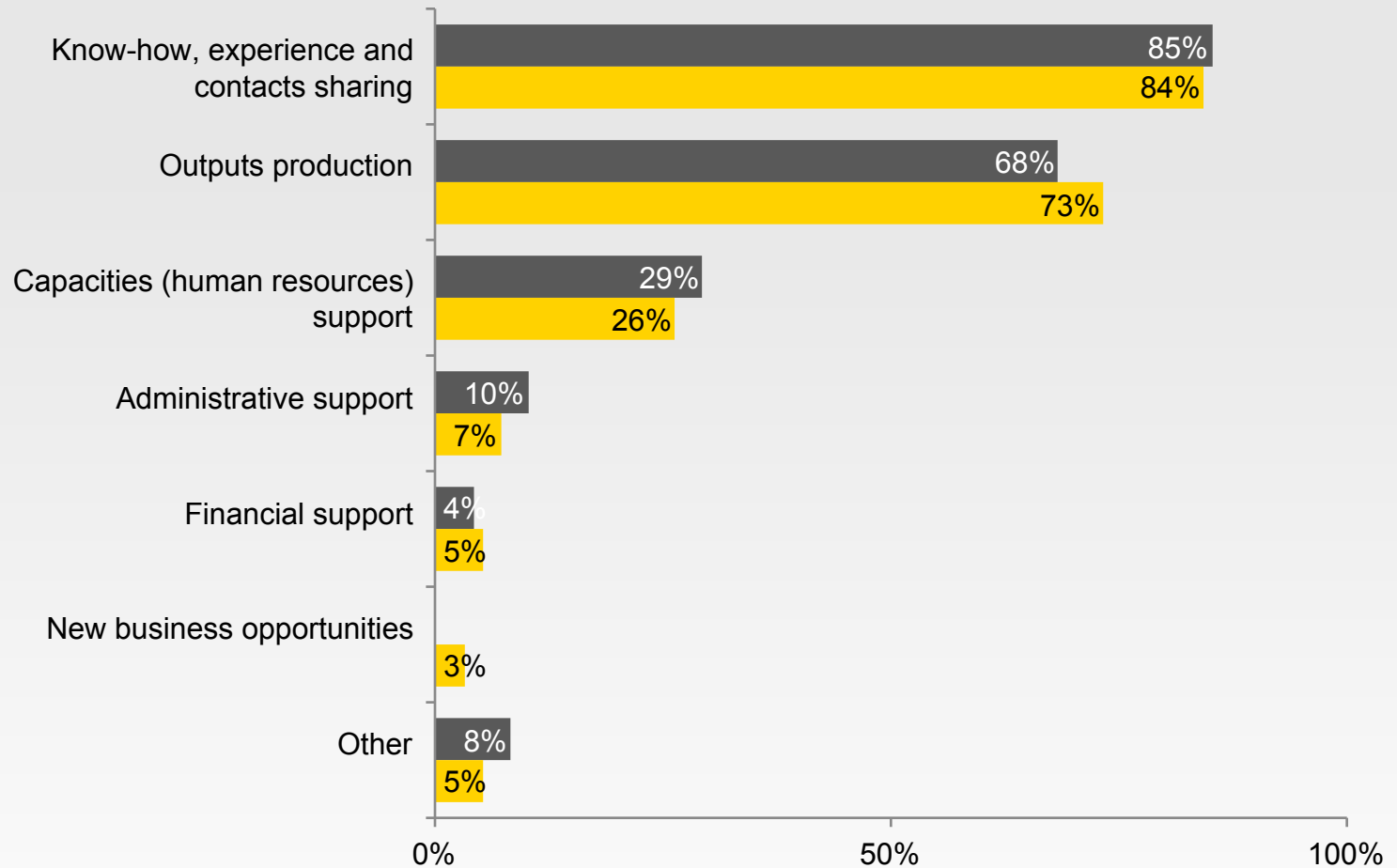
Benefits of partnership during the project execution



Perception of benefits of involvement of partners



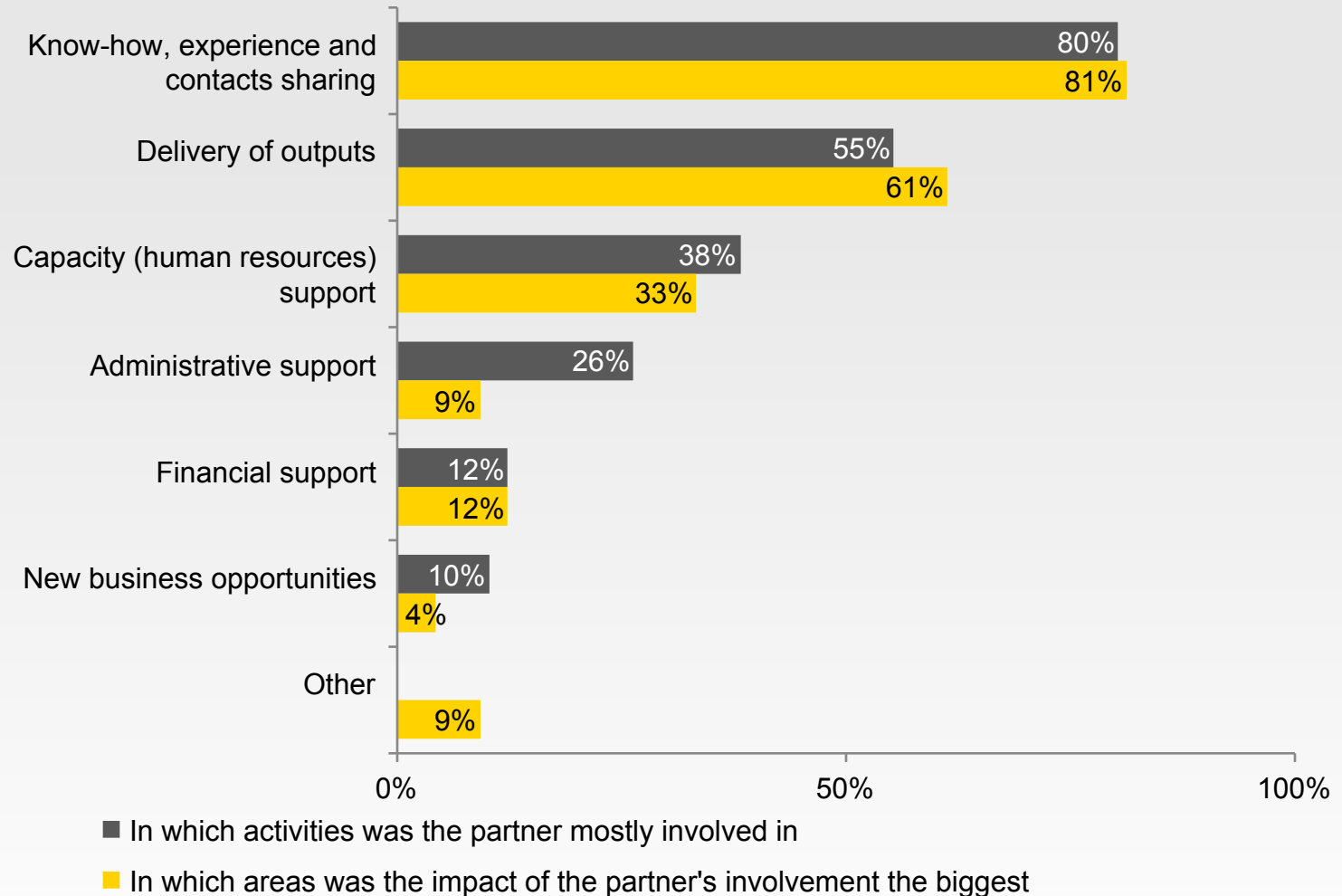
Involvement of partner perception of beneficiary



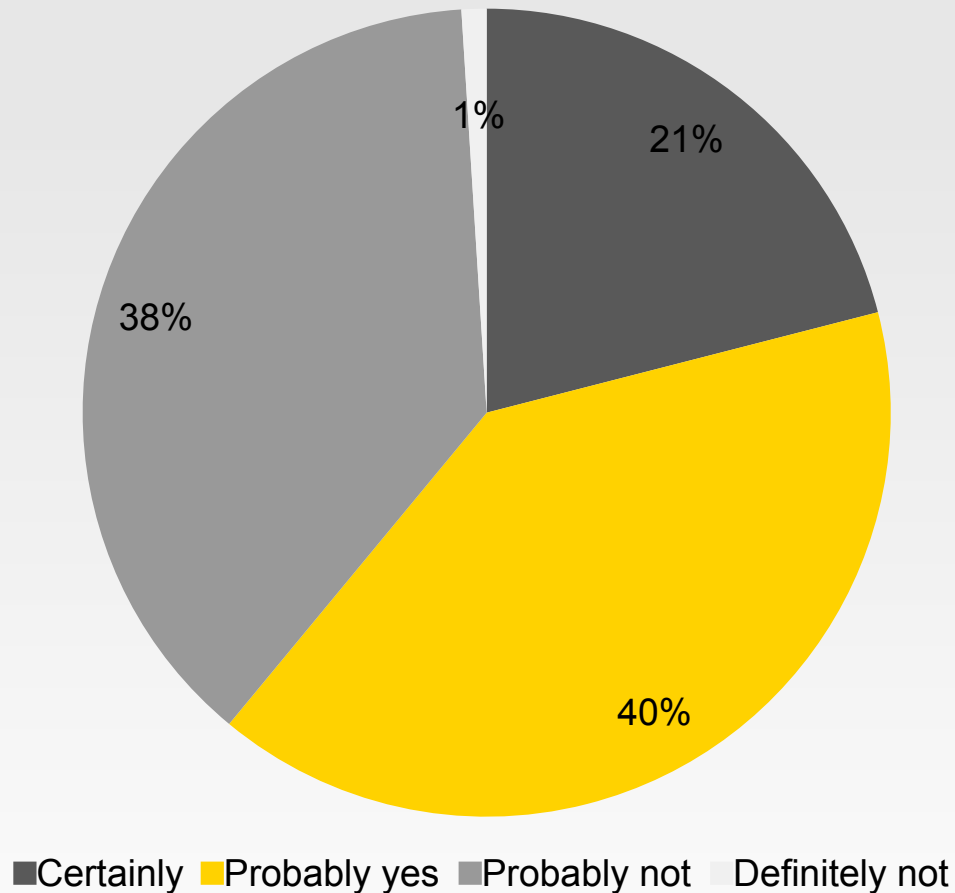
■ In which activities was the partner mostly involved in

■ In which areas was the impact of the partner's involvement the biggest

Involvement of partner – perception of partner



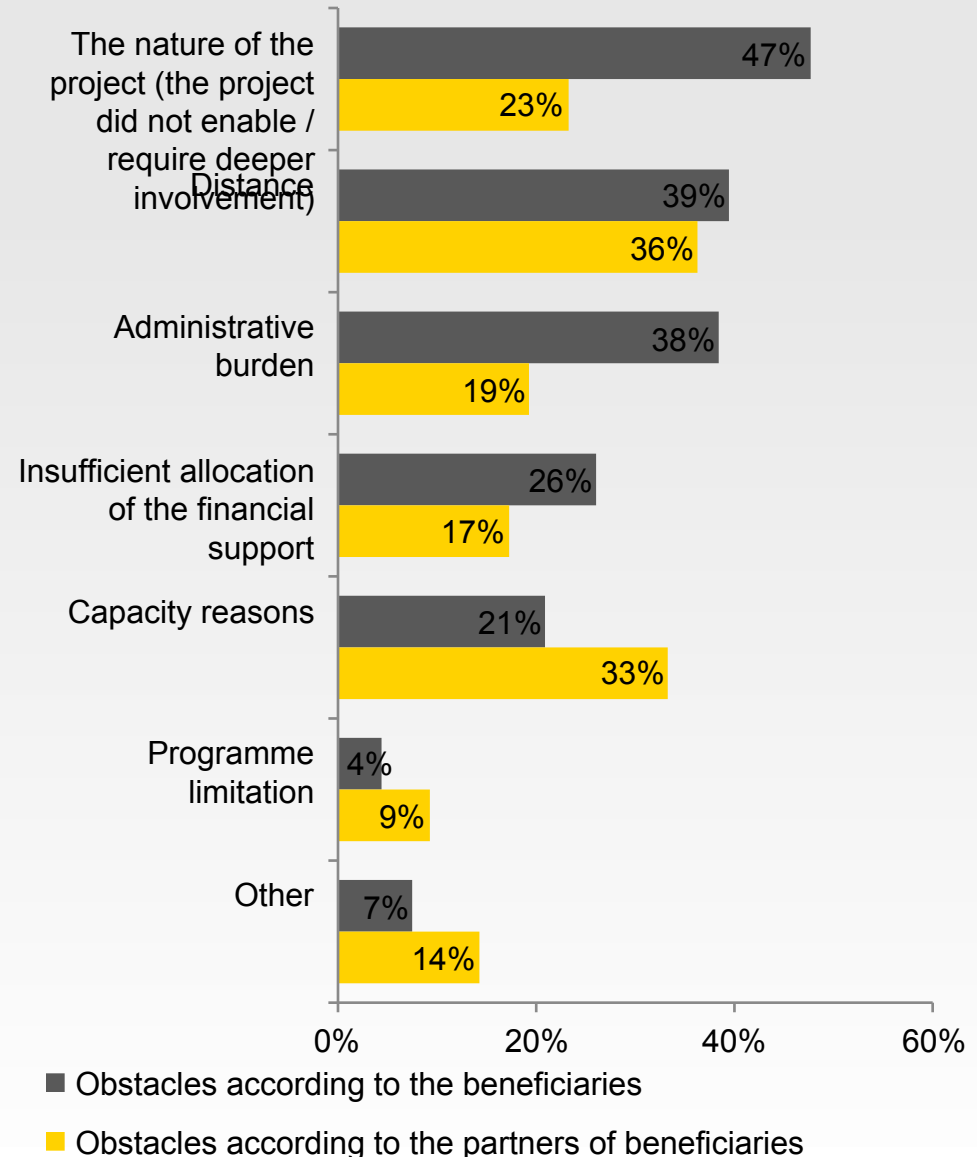
Potential for greater involvement of partner



Obstacles for greater partner involvement

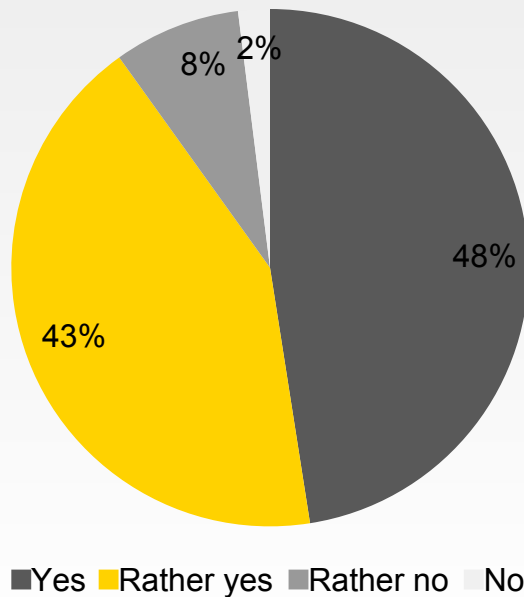
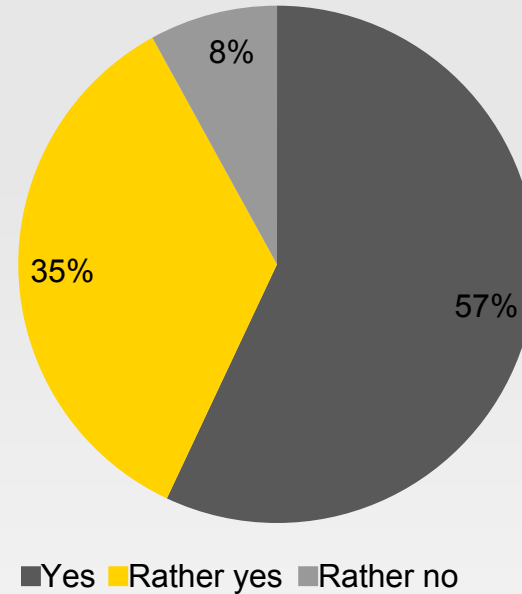
Other obstacles

- Short time for the implementation of projects
- Different setting of reporting of grants
- Insufficient setting / definition of cooperation during creation of partnerships
- Limited personal contact



Further cooperation with partner

Would you realize the project with same conditions and same partner?



Do you plan to continue with the cooperation after the end of the financial support?

Recommendations and best practice

Providing documentation in both language versions

- ▶ Instruction for financial reporting, exchange rates, timesheets
- ▶ Provision of all documentation in both language versions

Greater involvement of partner in the preparation of project

- ▶ Greater participation in the project preparation
- ▶ Sufficient information about all aspects of cooperation



Best practice example: Project Exhibition „Brave New World“



**Centrum
současného
umění**

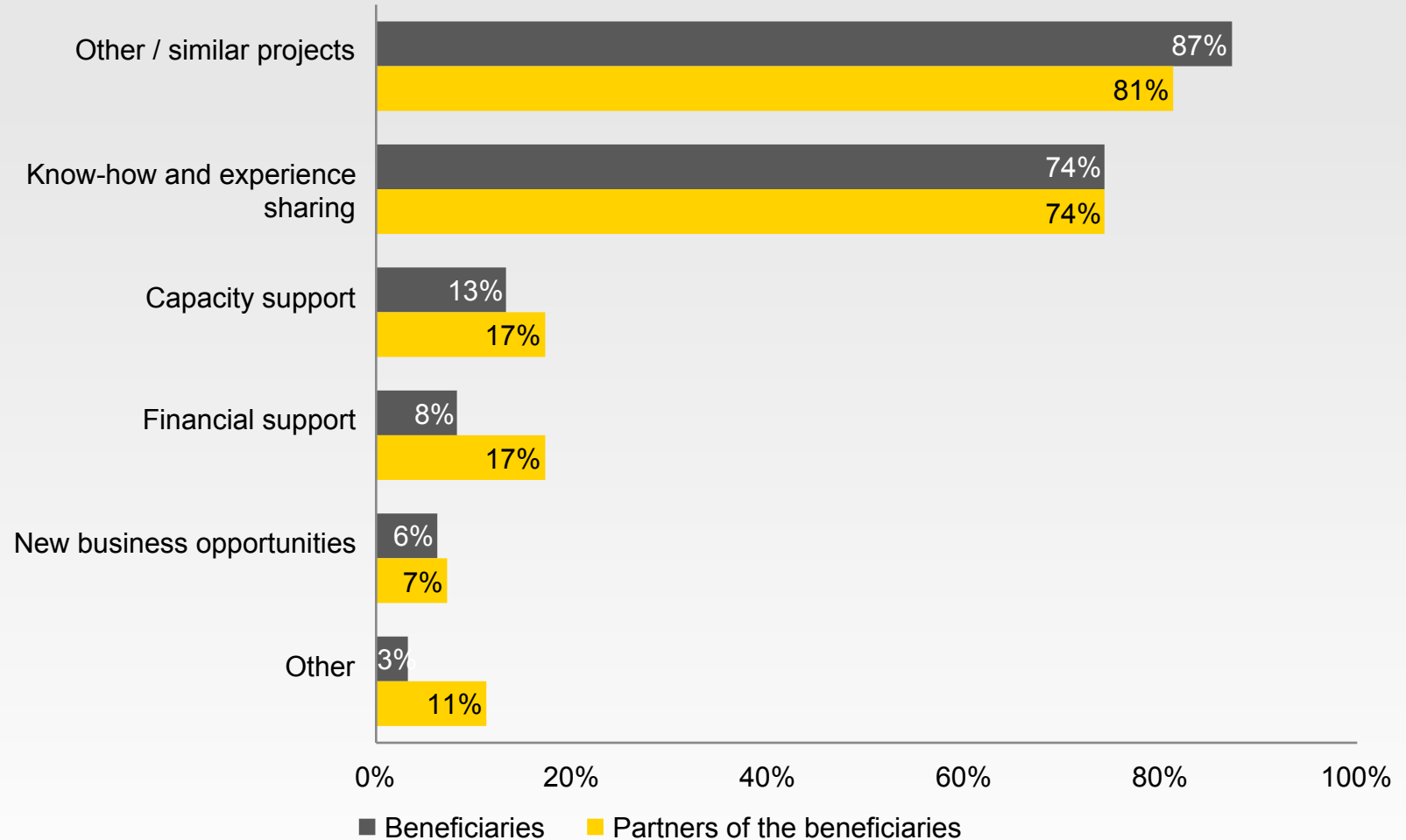
Hedvika Máchová

Development manager
DOX Centre for Contemporary Art

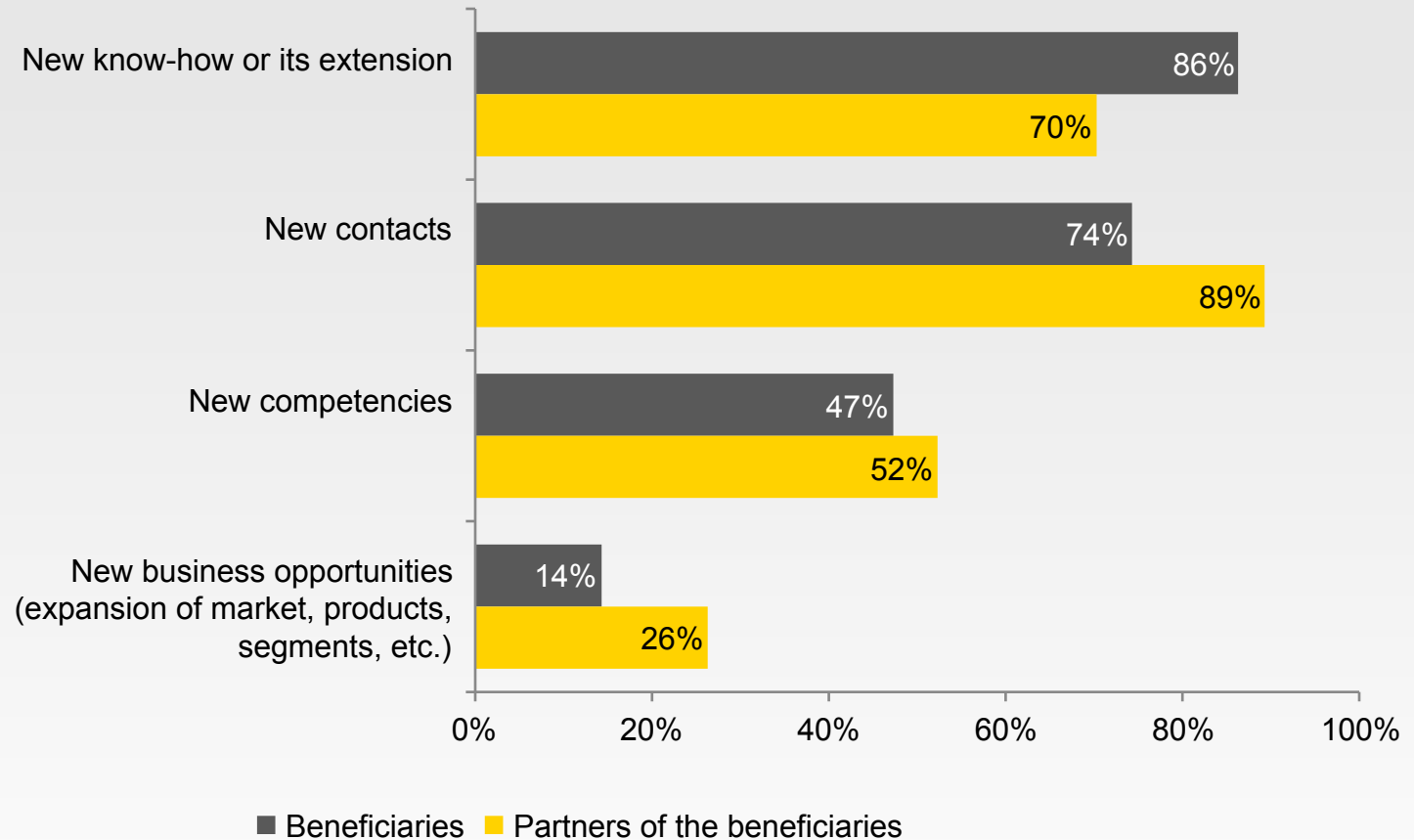
Benefits of partnership beyond the project scope



Further cooperation potential



Benefits of partnership beyond the project scope



Best practice example: Motion activity as a part of treatment of psychiatric patients



- The current European changes in the care of psychiatric patients - strengthening ambulatory care in the system of complex care
- Status of physical activity in the mobilization patients
- Different cultural attitudes in Central Europe, France and English-speaking countries
- Finding a common topic Physical Activity Motivation
- Enrichment of traditional applications of intervention programs
- Implemented project results



Doc. PhDr. Běla Hátlová, PhD.

Jan Evangelist Purkyně University in Ústí nad Labem

Best practice example: Support of
the activities of the National
Coordination Centre for the
prevention of injuries, violence and
child safety



Doc. MUDr. Veronika Benešová, CSc.

Motol University Hospital

Debate



Thank you for your attention