

**IMPLEMENTATION REPORT FOR THE EUROPEAN TERRITORIAL  
COOPERATION GOAL  
PART A**

**IDENTIFICATION OF THE ANNUAL IMPLEMENTATION REPORT**

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## 2. OVERVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COOPERATION PROGRAMME (Article 50(2) of Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013 and Article 14(3)(a) of Regulation (EU) No 1299/2013)

### **Key information on the implementation of the cooperation programme for the year concerned, including on financial instruments, with relation to the financial and indicator data.**

2018 proved to be a successful year for the Danube Transnational Programme, both from the point of view of its financial management and also of the outstanding results coming from the approved projects.

In terms of financial performance thanks to the undisturbed implementation of the contracted projects and the harmonized operation of the programme management bodies (MA/JS, designated controllers, Partner States and CA), three applications for payment amounting to EUR 22.4 million ERDF and EUR 2.6 million IPA have been submitted to the European Commission for reimbursement.

Based on the updated descriptions of the national control system submitted by the Partner States in September-October, an updated Description of the Management and Control System was prepared and submitted to the Audit Authority by the MA/JS.

During the year, the ENI countries made a considerable step forward to set up their management and control system, although the preparation work has not been finalized by the end of 2018. According to the draft audit report on the designation of the ENI countries, Moldova received an unqualified opinion, few corrective measures being needed, but the national control system is established. In case of Ukraine, the AA gave a qualified opinion hence serious corrective measures are necessary and the national control system is not established yet. The concerned management and control systems are to be reassessed in 2019 as part of the system audit.

Besides the regular update of the DTP Control Guidelines, in February the 4th Working Group of Controllers' Meeting took place in Budapest and in October bilateral meetings/trainings were provided by the MA/JS to the ENI countries' controllers on control requirements.

The MA/JS submitted the first draft versions of management declaration and annual summary to the AA and CA for the accounting year ended on 30 June 2018, based on the information provided by the Partner States on the operation of the control system set up and on FLC Certificates issued by the designated controllers in each Partner State. 81 project partners' expenditure was selected for audit on operations by the AA from the overall 650 project partners declared expenditure during the accounting year 01/07/2017-30/06/2018. In the period July-September, all selected partners were audited by the AESA (external company contracted by the AA). 54 final audit reports were issued without any finding, 18 ones contained financial findings. All irregular amounts above EUR 250 shall be deducted from the accounts to be sent to the EC by mid-February 2019. To ensure the submission of the "closure" package, extensive cooperation is ongoing among the programme management bodies.

The operational evaluation was carried out by external experts in the first half of 2018 and the conclusions and recommendations were presented during the 8th MC meeting in Split in June 2018. Following the finalisation of the evaluation by the experts, the MA/JS prepared a document detailing the MA/JS proposals along each recommendation of the evaluators and discussed in the MC meeting in December 2018.

Based on the approved Evaluation Plan, the MA/JS started the preparation of the impact evaluation ToRs and, on this occasion, organised in September the first meeting of the working group on evaluation, during which the evaluation questions were discussed and agreed by representatives/experts nominated by the Partner States.

The 54 projects approved under the framework of the first call are in the core phase of their implementation. Modifications have been requested and the MA/JS assisted the partnerships in every relevant step taken in order to smooth any potential difficulties. Almost all requested modifications were due to changes inside the partnership (e.g. withdrawal of single partners), while one modification of the activity content was requested. Several projects demonstrated an outstanding performance, some received national prizes and all had a strong cooperation with the EUSDR, thanks also to the programme capitalisation strategy.

Projects identified during the 2nd Call for Proposals were selected and contracted in 2018: in the first months of the year, quality assessment has been finalised and the MC selected 22 projects with conditions in March. A final approval took place in May and all subsidy contracts were signed by September. Projects smoothly started their implementation.

In terms of EUSDR support, the 12 projects supporting the work of the Priority Area Co-ordinators (PACs) are ongoing. Besides few interim reports received, in April, all PACs submitted their first Project Progress Report (PPR), where information about their activities carried out in 2017 have been described, linking them with the certified costs. The information received through the PPR has been sent to the EC. Support to PACs is continuous, above all in those cases where PAC representatives have changed. This support is not only administrative but covers in some specific cases mediation functions.

In terms of the first Seed Money Call the eligibility of the submitted projects was checked in the first months of the year and an endorsement of the results has been provided by the MC in March. After the quality assessment, in July, 19 projects have been approved with conditions, all 19 projects being finally approved in September. Majority of subsidy contracts has been signed by the MA/JS by the end of 2018.

The Danube Strategy Point (DSP) project was launched and closed in 2018. In January, the initial concept has been discussed with the EUSDR Presidency and the EC, then shared with the EUSDR NC and DTP MC. In February, in the NC meeting, discussions with the EUSDR stakeholders shaped the concept which was then submitted to the MC for approval in March during its 7th MC meeting. Based on this, the call documents have been prepared by the MA/JS, approved by the MC in May, and the call has been launched right after and closed in June. In this special call, for the first time, the MC members acted also as assessors and contributed to the overall quality assessment during the 8th MC meeting in July, where the only project proposed has been approved with conditions. After a two months condition clearing period, the MC finally approved the project in September followed by the signature of the subsidy contract.

The concept for the third call for proposal has been approved in July by the MC based on which the MA/JS prepared all call documents. The call is expected to be officially launched only after the approval from the EC of the programme budget reallocation. The MA/JS has been organising different activities for advertising the third call: specific third call brochure, which has been distributed to all major events (including the DTP-EUSDR Annual Forum in Sofia), thematic seminars and contribution to other events where the call can be advertised.

### 3. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PRIORITY AXIS

#### 3.1 Overview of the implementation

ID	Priority axis	Key information on the implementation of the priority axis with reference to key developments, significant problems and steps taken to address these problems
1	Innovative and socially responsible Danube region	<p>During 2018 Priority Axis 1 Innovative and socially responsible Danube Region covered the implementation of 25 projects out of which 14 belong to S.O.1.1 Improved framework conditions for innovation and 11 to S.O.1.2 Improve competences for businesses and social innovation. In the past year, from a thematic point of view, PA1 unfolded towards topics such as cluster management, intellectual property rights, second hand entrepreneurship, financial mechanisms able to support social innovation initiatives, young innovators or new technologies in support of innovative medical services (e.g. in the field of dementia care). This approach had the role to complement some of the initiatives already supported by the programme. More exactly, significant progress was done in the following technological areas of intervention: identifying or creating financial schemes for business financing in order to facilitate their growth and internationalization efforts ( Accelerator, Crowdstream, Smart FactoryHub, InnoHPC), eco-innovation, including bioeconomy, eco-technologies, circular economy, forest Industry ( EcoInn Danube, DanuBioValNet, Made in Danube, Moveco, Foresda) or towards improving the framework conditions for research and innovation (D-STIR, RI2Integrate, ResInfraDR or Excellence in ReSTI). The social innovation dimension was advanced in specific areas such as digitalization (Digitrans), social enterprises (SENSES), youth skills ( NewGenerationSkills and Da-Space).</p>
2	Environment and culture responsible Danube region	<p>During the course of 2018, under PA2 there were 27 ongoing projects approved in the framework of the first and second CfP (6 tackling water management related issues, 13 addressing cultural and natural heritage valorisation, 7 dealing with ecological corridors and 1 tackling environmental risk management).</p> <p>Key developments: water management and flood prevention projects made step-forward in managing sediment transportation processes and sediment balance of the Danube river; developing the update of the Tisza River basin Management Plan integrating flood management issues; identifying best practices of land use management in forestry, agriculture in relation to protecting groundwater, drinking water resources, or flood risk prevention.</p> <p>In connection to valorisation of cultural and natural heritage of the Danube region projects advanced with contributions in sustainable tourism development in geo-parks, green tourism development, triggering economic development in Natura 2000 sites or protection and sustainable use of natural heritage represented by karst bio-regions or promoted art nouveau, iron age or WWI heritage by developing attractive touristic products.</p> <p>Projects fostering ecological connectivity in the Danube Region progressed in the field of enhancing strategic and operational framework for management of the planned Transboundary UNESCO Biosphere Reserve “Mura-Drava-Danube”; and addressing connectivity issues along the Danube river corridor between the existing networks of protected areas. So far there is only one project, dealing with drought monitoring and management for the whole Danube Region, that will bring improvement for tackling transnational environmental risks in the Danube Region.</p>
3	Better connected and energy responsible Danube region	<p>During the course of 2018, under PA3 there were 16 ongoing projects approved in the framework of the first and second CfP (13 tackling transport related issues and 3 addressing energy).</p> <p>Key developments: inland waterway transport projects managed to make significant progress towards the removal of</p>

ID	Priority axis	Key information on the implementation of the priority axis with reference to key developments, significant problems and steps taken to address these problems
		<p>administrative barriers along the Danube river, improvement of waterway management, unlocking the full potential of the Danube – Black Sea region for maritime and waterway transport, reduction of pollution from ships and development of Danube ports. Sustainable mobility projects also made essential steps towards implementation of sustainable mobility services (biking, e-mobility, walking, traveler information systems, flexible public transport) and changing people’s behavior through awareness-raising campaigns promoting sustainable mobility in both urban and rural areas. Road transport projects proceeded towards safer and more environmentally-friendly road and rail networks in the Danube basin. Energy projects brought major contributions to the increase of renewable use in the Danube region through sustainable use of the existing but largely untapped deep geothermal resources and development of efficient biomass value chains and sustainable use of biomass for energy production.</p>
4	Well governed Danube region	<p>During the course of 2018, under PA4 there were 8 ongoing projects approved in the framework of the first CfP, 12 projects supporting the work of the EUSDR PAC, 19 SMF projects and the DSP financing just started.</p> <p>During 2018 significant progresses could be made towards the achieving programme objectives defined for SO4.1. In a cooperation area characterized by severe governance bottlenecks, innovative projects are implemented, tackling in most cases topics (e.g. migration, citizen’s involvement, harmonization of educational systems) which very often have “pioneer” character at transnational/macro-regional level.</p> <p>EUSDR PAC support continued implementation, spending and achievement of outputs remained behind schedule for those projects, be it for a delayed start (in some cases) or/and the lack of INTERREG background of most involved partners/institutions. One new financing scheme was developed and launched in 2018, i.e. the Danube Strategy Point (DSP). All steps (launch of the call, assessment, conditions clearing and contracting were finalized in 2018. Seed Money projects were selected and started their implementation in 2018 (SMF are preparing key projects for EUSDR to be financed by the available EU/ national funds).</p>
5	Technical Assistance	<p>In 2018 the TA beneficiaries financed under the priority 5 continued smoothly their activities related to programme management, implementation, monitoring, control, communication and evaluation. Main activities performed in 2018: MC approval for new projects (22 projects (out of 128) under the 2nd call, 19 projects (out of 65) under the SMF call and 1 project (out of 2) under the DSP call); organising several meetings (3 MC meetings, NCP meeting, working group of controllers meeting), trainings (communication trainings for NCP, for pole leaders and PACs and for the projects’ communication officers) and info days (DSP Lead Applicant seminar, Lead Partner seminars for the 2nd call, SMF and DSP calls), co-organising the 7th Annual Forum of the EU Strategy for the Danube Region, supporting performing the system audit by the AA and the audit on 81 operations by AESA, supporting and follow-up of the DTP operational evaluation carried out by the external expert contracted, performing the first year review visit for 40 projects approved under the 1st call, preparing the 3rd call documents in line with the revised budget approved by the EC as well as the day-to-day management of the DTP projects contracted and the DTP eMS. NCP TA beneficiaries submitted 10 TA progress reports in 2018. In addition, the joint programme bodies (MA/JS and AA) also reported in due time. All reports together with the AfRs were approved by the MA/JS. NCP TA Project Plans for the 3 IPA Partner Countries were approved by the MC in February 2018, and TA Agreements with Serbia as well as Bosnia and Hercegovina were signed during the year. In September 2018,</p>

<b>ID</b>	<b>Priority axis</b>	<b>Key information on the implementation of the priority axis with reference to key developments, significant problems and steps taken to address these problems</b>
		the MC also approved NCP TA Project Plans for the ENI countries (MD and UA).



## 3.2 Common and programme specific indicators (Article 50(2) of Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013)

### Priority axes other than technical assistance

<b>Priority axis</b>	<b>1 - Innovative and socially responsible Danube region</b>
Investment priority	1b - Promoting business investment in R&I, developing links and synergies between enterprises, research and development centres and the higher education sector, in particular promoting investment in product and service development, technology transfer, social innovation, eco-innovation, public service applications, demand stimulation, networking, clusters and open innovation through smart specialisation, and supporting technological and applied research, pilot lines, early product validation actions, advanced manufacturing capabilities and first production, in particular in key enabling technologies and diffusion of general purpose technologies

**Table 2: Common and programme specific output indicators - 1.1b**

(I)	ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Target value	2018	Observations
F	CO04	Productive investment: Number of enterprises receiving non-financial support	Enterprises	1,070.00	150.00	In the first and second CP, the Monitoring Committee approved 25 projects under Priority 1. Within the project DA-SPACE 59 enterprises have already been involved within the 7 labs in 7 seven countries benefiting from the exchange with young talent and academia and having the chance to provide real business cases to the students and get fresh innovative solution. The DA-SPACE model will put entrepreneurship as key factor to create job and business growth. The project DanuBioValNet enabled the 91 participating SMEs in the Value Chain mapping activity, to gain a better understanding of future trends, potentials and challenges of bio-based industries.
S	CO04	Productive investment: Number of enterprises receiving non-financial support	Enterprises	1,070.00	1,065.00	In the first two calls for proposals, the Monitoring Committee approved five projects aiming at reaching 1,065 enterprises that will receive non-financial support (e.g. DanubeBioValNet project offers support for SMEs in understanding the bio-based industry, future trends and challenges; FORESDA project offers support to SMEs in innovation management aiming at developing a joint innovation roadmap with the potential for the emergence of new products/services/business models). In the second call for proposals additional 11 projects were approved which plan to support 200 additional enterprises by providing non financial support.
F	CO26	Research, Innovation: Number of enterprises cooperating with research institutions	Enterprises	530.00	33.00	The contribution to this output indicator was provided by the project DANUrB approved under SO 2.2. by promoting cooperation of universities, municipalities, NGOs, SMEs and communities in study and plan the Danube Cultural Promenade and implement the Strategy.
S	CO26	Research, Innovation: Number of enterprises cooperating with research institutions	Enterprises	530.00	526.00	In the first two calls for proposals, the Monitoring Committee approved seven projects that are aiming foster the cooperation with research institutions of 526 enterprises (e.g. MOVECO project support SMEs in engaging in new green partnerships ith public or private research and innovation partners, contributing to making their business activity more resource-efficient; Made in Danube project will support companies in cooperating with support organisations by developing specific tools and actions; Once project from SO 2.2, DANUrB, brings its cross-cutting contribution to CO26 by enhancing cooperation among 46 enterprises/research institutions).
F	P01	Number of strategies for improving the institutional and infrastructural framework conditions for research and innovation developed and/or implemented	Number	17.00	27.00	By the end of 2018, 27 strategies have been developed by the projects. SmartFactoryHub developed Common transnational RIS3 Strategy in the field of smart factory innovation in order to upgrade regional strategies into a transnational one. It is expectant that his strategy will enhance the capacity of stakeholders to implement enabling smart specialization and smart factory instruments through improved R&D and business policy framework and synergetic use of public/private investments. InnHPC project developed a Digital Transformation of Industry strategy: based on identified needs and opportunities for HPC inside the Danube region in relation to electronic and automotive sectors, with a particular focus on SMEs.
S	P01	Number of strategies for improving the institutional and infrastructural framework conditions for research and innovation developed and/or implemented	Number	17.00	48.00	Out of the 12 projects approved under SO 1.1, 11 projects are developing strategies aiming at improving the framework conditions for innovation in different sectors (e.g. Ecoinn Danube project is developing a strategy aiming at common strategy for Danube region aiming at renewable energy usage and energy saving; D-STIR project is developing a transnational strategy for applying Responsible Research Innovation in the Danube region; DanuBioValNet is developing a joint bio-based industry cluster policy strategy).
F	P02	Number of tools for improving the institutional and infrastructural framework conditions for research and innovation developed and/or implemented	Number	34.00	64.00	The project Made in Danube already finalised Danube Transnational Innovation Cooperation e-tool The development has been oriented to making the DTIC adequate for the use of actors in the field of bio-economy. The DTIC e-tool covers the entire geographical area of the Danube Region. There are no physical limitations and the instrument has been designed to foster collaboration in the region and impact the speed and effectiveness of cooperation in a significant way. Direct technology transfer can take place more easily between knowledge providers and generators and knowledge users, for the benefit of markets and consumers. MOVECO project developed a web tool offering easy access to information for different stakeholder groups, including training on web-tool administration for project partners <a href="https://danube-goes-circular.eu/">https://danube-goes-circular.eu/</a> .
S	P02	Number of tools for improving the institutional and infrastructural framework conditions for research and innovation developed and/or implemented	Number	34.00	112.00	Out of the 14 projects approved under SO 1.1, 13 projects are developing tools aiming at improving the framework conditions for innovation in different sectors (e.g. MOVECO project is developing circular economy tools aiming at improving the capacities of R&D, Business Support Organisations, public bodies to kick-start the implementation of Circular Economy in the Danube region; ACCELERATOR project is developing a joint guide on how to develop and test acceleration programmes).
F	P03	Number of pilot actions for improving the institutional and infrastructural framework conditions for research and innovation developed and/or implemented	Number	17.00	14.00	In the first two calls for proposals, the Monitoring Committee approved 14 projects addressing Specific Objective 1.1. 14 pilot actions have already been implemented. Accelerator project piloted 8 accelerator programme schemes including a mapping of potential suppliers meant to develop practical and enterprise tailored solution of acceleration services; Crowdstream project implemented 9 pilot actions on campaigning models for Crowdfunding based on three methodologies: Incubator model, Innovation Fund model; Crowd-selection model.
S	P03	Number of pilot actions for improving the institutional and infrastructural framework conditions for research and innovation developed and/or implemented	Number	17.00	119.00	All projects selected under SO 1.1 are implementing pilot actions aiming at testing different concepts, services, guidelines developed by the partnership (e.g. ResInfra@DR projects is implementing peer reviews and ex-ante assessment in establishing new research infrastructures; CrowdStream project is implementing pilot actions on campaigning models for crowd funding).
F	P04	Number of strategies for increasing competences of employees in the business sector and strengthening entrepreneurial spirit developed and/or implemented.	Number	15.00	0.00	In the first two calls for proposals, the Monitoring Committee approved 11 projects addressing Specific Objective 1.2 which are under implementation and the outputs will be delivered towards the end of the projects.
S	P04	Number of strategies for increasing competences of employees in the business sector and strengthening entrepreneurial spirit developed and/or implemented.	Number	15.00	34.00	Out of the 11 projects approved under SO 1.2, 8 projects are developing strategies aiming at increasing the competences of employees in the business sector and strengthening the entrepreneurial spirit (e.g. SENSES project is developing a Social Enterprise Strategy for the Danube Region focusing on policy niches as social impact markets, financial instruments addressed to social enterprises, social enterprise acceleration techniques, public procurement favoring social enterprises etc.; DA-SPACE project is developing a strategy to boost innovation and entrepreneurship).
F	P05	Number of tools for increasing competences of employees in the business sector and strengthening entrepreneurial spirit developed and/or implemented	Number	30.00	17.00	DA-SPACE developed Guidelines for the experimental lab – summarizing, in a unique and transferable manner, the common framework for all DA-SPACE innovation labs. In addition, these guidelines are the basis for a road map to set up the labs in all Danube regions. NewGenerationSkills developed a Transnational Model for the Innovation Lab (IL) a tool designed to strengthen links of the quadruple helix ecosystem by supporting young in turning their ideas into social innovative ventures based on a co-creation process with DR stakeholder. The final aim is to tackle existing and future societal challenges. The model defines the roles, structures, and methods for community involvement and includes a portfolio of services to be offered to the local youth.
S	P05	Number of tools for increasing competences of employees in the business sector and strengthening entrepreneurial spirit developed and/or implemented	Number	30.00	57.00	All projects approved under SO 1.2 are developing tools aimed at increasing the competencies of employees in the business sector and strengthening the entrepreneurial spirit (e.g. DA-SPACE is developing a Mentoring Scheme which will contribute in increasing the competences of employees from the business sectors).
F	P06	Number of pilot actions for increasing competences of employees in the business sector and strengthening entrepreneurial spirit developed and/or implemented	Number	15.00	0.00	In the first two calls for proposals, the Monitoring Committee approved 11 projects addressing Specific Objective 1.2 which are under implementation and the outputs will be delivered towards the end of the projects.
S	P06	Number of pilot actions for increasing competences of	Number	15.00	20.00	Out of the 11 projects approved under SO 1.2, 8 projects are developing pilot actions aiming at increasing the competences of employees in the business sector and strengthening the entrepreneurial spirit (e.g.

(1)	ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Target value	2018	Observations
		employees in the business sector and strengthening entrepreneurial spirit developed and or/implemented				project SENSES is developing social enterprise capitalization pilot which aims to establish new quality of intensified cooperation between social enterprises and their ecosystems across the Danube region; project DA-SPACE is developing an entrepreneurship training piloting an open innovation lab in which SMEs, PA and the civil society, can create fundamentals for innovation together with young talents).
F	P07	No. of documented learning interactions in finalised operations	Number	96.00	136.00	As documented learning interactions is a mandatory indicator that all the projects have to contribute to, all 17 projects approved are developing outputs that are contributing to this output indicator. Project DanBioValNet developed 10 country reports regarding "The bio-based Status in the Danube Region" offering concrete observations on the current regional situation regarding the strengths and weaknesses associated with bio-based products, suppliers and markets as well as innovation opportunities and R&D competences. The project Moveco delivered one Training on EPR & innovation challenges in the CIE aiming at helping the partners with less background in environmental legislation in this area. D-STIR project: capacity building workshop on the STIR method – aiming at integrating Responsible Research and Innovation (RRI) method/concept at the Danube Region level.
S	P07	No. of documented learning interactions in finalised operations	Number	96.00	495.00	As documented learning interactions is a mandatory indicator that all the projects have to contribute to, all 17 projects approved are developing outputs that are contributing to this output indicator (e.g. INNO HPC project is implementing a training for HPC providers and competence centres in the form of winter schools as well as workshops for SMEs from electronic and automotive industry).

(1)	ID	Indicator	2017	2016	2015	2014
F	CO04	Productive investment: Number of enterprises receiving non-financial support	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
S	CO04	Productive investment: Number of enterprises receiving non-financial support	865.00	865.00	0.00	0.00
F	CO26	Research, Innovation: Number of enterprises cooperating with research institutions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
S	CO26	Research, Innovation: Number of enterprises cooperating with research institutions	511.00	511.00	0.00	0.00
F	P01	Number of strategies for improving the institutional and infrastructural framework conditions for research and innovation developed and/or implemented	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
S	P01	Number of strategies for improving the institutional and infrastructural framework conditions for research and innovation developed and/or implemented	33.00	33.00	0.00	0.00
F	P02	Number of tools for improving the institutional and infrastructural framework conditions for research and innovation developed and/or implemented	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
S	P02	Number of tools for improving the institutional and infrastructural framework conditions for research and innovation developed and/or implemented	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
F	P03	Number of pilot actions for improving the institutional and infrastructural framework conditions for research and innovation developed and/or implemented	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
S	P03	Number of pilot actions for improving the institutional and infrastructural framework conditions for research and innovation developed and/or implemented	111.00	111.00	0.00	0.00
F	P04	Number of strategies for increasing competences of employees in the business sector and strengthening entrepreneurial spirit developed and or/implemented.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
S	P04	Number of strategies for increasing competences of employees in the business sector and strengthening entrepreneurial spirit developed and or/implemented.	9.00	9.00	0.00	0.00
F	P05	Number of tools for increasing competences of employees in the business sector and strengthening entrepreneurial spirit developed and or/implemented	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
S	P05	Number of tools for increasing competences of employees in the business sector and strengthening entrepreneurial spirit developed and or/implemented	31.00	102.00	0.00	0.00
F	P06	Number of pilot actions for increasing competences of employees in the business sector and strengthening entrepreneurial spirit developed and or/implemented	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
S	P06	Number of pilot actions for increasing competences of employees in the business sector and strengthening entrepreneurial spirit developed and or/implemented	12.00	12.00	0.00	0.00
F	P07	No. of documented learning interactions in finalised operations	12.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
S	P07	No. of documented learning interactions in finalised operations	420.00	535.00	0.00	0.00

(1) S=Cumulative value - outputs to be delivered by selected operations [forecast provided by beneficiaries], F=Cumulative value - outputs delivered by operations [actual achievement]

<b>Priority axis</b>	<b>1 - Innovative and socially responsible Danube region</b>
Investment priority	1b - Promoting business investment in R&I, developing links and synergies between enterprises, research and development centres and the higher education sector, in particular promoting investment in product and service development, technology transfer, social innovation, eco-innovation, public service applications, demand stimulation, networking, clusters and open innovation through smart specialisation, and supporting technological and applied research, pilot lines, early product validation actions, advanced manufacturing capabilities and first production, in particular in key enabling technologies and diffusion of general purpose technologies
Specific objective	1.1 - Improve framework conditions for innovation (short title). Improve the institutional and infrastructural framework conditions and policy instruments for research & innovation to ensure a broader access to knowledge for the development of new technologies and the social dimension of innovation

**Table 1: Result indicators - 1.1b.1.1**

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Baseline value	Baseline year	Target value (2023) Total	2018 Total	2018 Qualitative	Observations
1.1	Intensity of cooperation of key actors in the programme area in order to improve framework for research and innovation (composite indicator)	Semi-quantitative scale	3.68	2014	Increasing intensity (qualitative target)		4.21	The response rate was satisfactory in case of this SO (13 responses received).

ID	Indicator	2017 Total	2017 Qualitative	2016 Total	2016 Qualitative	2015 Total	2015 Qualitative	2014 Total	2014 Qualitative
1.1	Intensity of cooperation of key actors in the programme area in order to improve framework for research and innovation (composite indicator)						-		3.68

<b>Priority axis</b>	<b>1 - Innovative and socially responsible Danube region</b>
Investment priority	1b - Promoting business investment in R&I, developing links and synergies between enterprises, research and development centres and the higher education sector, in particular promoting investment in product and service development, technology transfer, social innovation, eco-innovation, public service applications, demand stimulation, networking, clusters and open innovation through smart specialisation, and supporting technological and applied research, pilot lines, early product validation actions, advanced manufacturing capabilities and first production, in particular in key enabling technologies and diffusion of general purpose technologies
Specific objective	1.2 - Increase competences for business and social innovation (short title). Foster innovative learning systems to increase competences of employees in the business sector, to strengthen entrepreneurial culture and learning contributing to better meet social needs and the delivery of services in the general interest.

**Table 1: Result indicators - 1.1b.1.2**

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Baseline value	Baseline year	Target value (2023) Total	2018 Total	2018 Qualitative	Observations
1.2	Intensity of cooperation of key actors in the programme area in order to increase competences for business and social innovation (survey based composite indicator)	Semi-quantitative scale	3.22	2014	Increasing intensity (qualitative target)		4.97	For the update of the result indicator values, the same stakeholders lists provided by the countries was used as in case of setting the result indicators baseline values. During the update of the baseline values, there was a very limited number of responses to the survey (3 responses). Even though the questionnaire was resent several times still the response rate did not improve. For the future update in 2020 the MA/ JS is considering updating the stakeholders lists as many institutional changes took place in this period.

ID	Indicator	2017 Total	2017 Qualitative	2016 Total	2016 Qualitative	2015 Total	2015 Qualitative	2014 Total	2014 Qualitative
1.2	Intensity of cooperation of key actors in the programme area in order to increase competences for business and social innovation (survey based composite indicator)								3.22

<b>Priority axis</b>	<b>2 - Environment and culture responsible Danube region</b>
<b>Investment priority</b>	<b>6b - Investing in the water sector to meet the requirements of the Union's environmental acquis and to address needs, identified by the Member States, for investment that goes beyond those requirements</b>

**Table 2: Common and programme specific output indicators - 2.6b**

(1)	ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Target value	2018	Observations
F	P07	No. of documented learning interactions in finalised operations	Number	22.00	2.00	DanubeSediment project organised Sediment Monitoring Workshop (18 April 2018, Budapest) - Sediment experts throughout the Danube River Basin joined the workshop in which researcher from the project partner institutions presented new results in sediment monitoring, the different sampling techniques used by the partner countries, as well as good practices for sediment monitoring of both bedload and suspended sediment. Participants discussed also project recommendations for improving sediment monitoring.
S	P07	No. of documented learning interactions in finalised operations	Number	22.00	27.00	As documented learning interactions is a mandatory indicator that all the projects have to contribute to, all 6 projects approved are implementing learning interactions contributing to the output indicator (e.g. JOINTISZA project is implementing a Training of best management on urban hydrology).
F	P08	Number of strategies for improving transnational water management and flood risk prevention developed and/or implemented	Number	7.00	0.00	In the first two calls for proposals, the Monitoring Committee approved 6 projects addressing Specific Objective 2.1 which are under implementation and the outputs will be delivered towards the end of the projects.
S	P08	Number of strategies for improving transnational water management and flood risk prevention developed and/or implemented	Number	7.00	3.00	Out of the 6 approved projects, 3 are developing strategies for improving transnational water management and flood risk prevention (e.g. e.g JOINTISZA project is developing a Public Involvement and Participation Strategy aimed at strengthening approaches and cooperation among the relevant actors of the river basin management planning process; Danube Floodplain project is developing Floodplain restoration/preservation action plan).
F	P09	Number of tools for improving transnational water management and flood risk prevention developed and/or implemented	Number	15.00	1.00	CAMARO-D - The Knowledge base as first output of the project summarizes the status quo, concerning the environmental problems related to landscape, hydrology, water quality and soil functioning – within main target areas of Arable land, Grassland, Forestry and Spatial planning in the Danube countries considering also the related legislation, policy, but also standardized practice of landscape management. This output created the basis for further work in the other work packages.
S	P09	Number of tools for improving transnational water management and flood risk prevention developed and/or implemented	Number	15.00	41.00	All 6 approved projects are developing tools for improving transnational water management and flood risk prevention (e.g. JOINTISZA project is developing an integrated Tisza river management plan and is improving the GIS database; CAMARO-D project is developing Land Use management Plan aimed at steering land use to safeguard water resources and reduce flood risk; Danube Floodplain project is developing DRB Strategic Guidance for floodplain restoration and preservation aiming to reduce floods risk and reaching environmental and conservation objectives).
F	P10	Number of pilot actions for improving transnational water management and flood risk prevention developed and/or implemented	Number	7.00	0.00	In the first two calls for proposals, the Monitoring Committee approved 6 projects addressing Specific Objective 2.1 which are under implementation and the outputs will be delivered towards the end of the projects.
S	P10	Number of pilot actions for improving transnational water management and flood risk prevention developed and/or implemented	Number	7.00	12.00	Out of the 3 approved projects, 5 are implementing pilots aiming at improving transnational water management and flood risk prevention (e.g. JOINTISZA project will develop and test in two pilot areas a process oriented spatial decision support tool for urban water management together with a training on managing urban hydrology; Danube Floodplain is testing flood prevention measures).

(1)	ID	Indicator	2017	2016	2015	2014
F	P07	No. of documented learning interactions in finalised operations	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
S	P07	No. of documented learning interactions in finalised operations	12.00	12.00	0.00	0.00
F	P08	Number of strategies for improving transnational water management and flood risk prevention developed and/or implemented	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
S	P08	Number of strategies for improving transnational water management and flood risk prevention developed and/or implemented	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.00
F	P09	Number of tools for improving transnational water management and flood risk prevention developed and/or implemented	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
S	P09	Number of tools for improving transnational water management and flood risk prevention developed and/or implemented	21.00	21.00	0.00	0.00
F	P10	Number of pilot actions for improving transnational water management and flood risk prevention developed and/or implemented	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
S	P10	Number of pilot actions for improving transnational water management and flood risk prevention developed and/or implemented	5.00	5.00	0.00	0.00

(1) S=Cumulative value - outputs to be delivered by selected operations [forecast provided by beneficiaries], F=Cumulative value - outputs delivered by operations [actual achievement]

<b>Priority axis</b>	<b>2 - Environment and culture responsible Danube region</b>
Investment priority	6b - Investing in the water sector to meet the requirements of the Union's environmental acquis and to address needs, identified by the Member States, for investment that goes beyond those requirements
Specific objective	2.1 - Strengthen transnational water management and flood risk prevention (short title). Strengthen joint and integrated approaches to further develop and implement River Basin Management Plans in the Partner States in line with the overall Danube River Basin Management Plan in order to improve transnational water management and flood risk prevention contributing to the sustainable provision of ecosystem services.

**Table 1: Result indicators - 2.6b.2.1**

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Baseline value	Baseline year	Target value (2023) Total	2018 Total	2018 Qualitative	Observations
2.1	Intensity of cooperation of key actors in the programme area in order to improve transnational water management and flood risk prevention (survey based composite indicator)	Semi-quantitative scale	3.76	2014	Increasing level of cooperation (qualitative target)		3.23	For the update of the result indicator values, the same stakeholders lists provided by the countries was used as in case of setting the result indicators baseline values. During the update of the baseline values, there was a very limited number of responses to the survey (5 responses). Even though the questionnaire was resent several times still the response rate did not improve. For the future update in 2020 the MA/ JS is considering updating the stakeholders lists as many institutional changes took place in this period.

ID	Indicator	2017 Total	2017 Qualitative	2016 Total	2016 Qualitative	2015 Total	2015 Qualitative	2014 Total	2014 Qualitative
2.1	Intensity of cooperation of key actors in the programme area in order to improve transnational water management and flood risk prevention (survey based composite indicator)						-		3.76

Priority axis	<b>2 - Environment and culture responsible Danube region</b>
Investment priority	<b>6c - Conserving, protecting, promoting and developing natural and cultural heritage</b>

**Table 2: Common and programme specific output indicators - 2.6c**

(I)	ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Target value	2018	Observations
F	P07	No. of documented learning interactions in finalised operations	Number	43.00	54.00	The World Heritage City of Regensburg hosted the 6th WG of the Danube Culture Platform – Creative Spaces of the 21st Century, where strategies were considered on how to develop and define new and existing cultural routes along the Danube, focusing on hidden heritage sites, as well as to determine the best and most feasible ways on how to interpret the hidden heritage. ART NOUVEAU project developed the knowledge related to the preservation and protection of the AN heritage in the Danube region, by providing training for the professionals included in the database in different topics as: architecture, restoration, urban planning, art history/museology, and public cultural management; project REDISCOVER organised stakeholder involvement workshop aiming at involving the community into the process, supporting the recognition of the value of Jewish Cultural Heritage.
S	P07	No. of documented learning interactions in finalised operations	Number	43.00	142.00	As documented learning interactions is a mandatory indicator that all the projects have to contribute to, all thirteen projects approved are developing outputs that are contributing to this output indicator (e.g. CultPlatForm_21 project is exchanging experience and lessons learnt within the WG Culture dealing with thematic issues concerning existing and potential cultural routes, enlargement strategy and coordination of the mapping process (the Danube cultural routes hot spots and their tourism potential); Iron-Age-Danube project is organising International camps on Iron Age landscapes aiming at strengthening the international network, bringing monumentalized landscapes into public focus and act as a learning interaction for general public).
F	P11	Number of strategies for preserving and management of natural and cultural heritage and resources developed and/or implemented	Number	14.00	4.00	CultPlatForm_21 developed action plans for innovative Danube cultural routes providing a systematic method on how to determine the way how they will sustainable use and activate cultural heritage of the Danube region. Danube GeoTour project developed "Common strategy of sustainable management of geotourism pressures in Geoparks", including recommendations how to avoid negative impacts. Based on the strategy the project partners adapted the general recommendations to local specificity and by using different tool they communicated these to the target groups.
S	P11	Number of strategies for preserving and management of natural and cultural heritage and resources developed and/or implemented	Number	14.00	42.00	Out of the 13 approved projects, 9 are developing strategies aiming at preserving and management of natural and cultural heritage and resources (e.g. ART NOUVEAU project is developing a joint strategy for the preservation of art nouveau cultural heritage; CultPlatForm_21 project is developing 5 action plans for innovative Danube cultural routes in the direction of support the creating of new / amending existing cultural routes, also showing synergies with existing programmes such as the cultural routes programme of the Council of Europe; REDISCOVER is developing a Joint Visibility Strategy, tailoring locally and jointly applicable visibility methods and surfaces for potential local/joint Jewish Cultural Heritage tourism products and thematic routes).
F	P12	Number of tools for preserving and management of natural and cultural heritage and resources developed and/or implemented	Number	29.00	14.00	In the first two calls for proposals, the Monitoring Committee approved 13 projects addressing SO 2.2. INSIGHTS project elaborated Transnational Guidelines for integrated regional and local sustainable tourism strategy building, which helps the eight project pilot region, as well as other similar actors of the Danube Region to strategically approach sustainable tourism development. The Guidelines cover 3 thematic pillars: 1. integrated multi-stakeholder governance; 2. coordinated slow, green & healthy tourism product development and 3. promotion of green & healthy lifestyle through sustainable tourism services. NETWORKL developed smartphone and internet application of touristic maps in the targeted NETWORKL countries with battlefields, prisoner camps and monuments to improve the accessibility to information on the WWI heritage sites with touristic accommodations.
S	P12	Number of tools for preserving and management of natural and cultural heritage and resources developed and/or implemented	Number	29.00	134.00	All 13 projects approved are developing tools aiming at preserving and management of natural and cultural heritage and resources (e.g. DANURB project is developing DANURB tours accessible in PocketGuide App and branding of the "Danube Cultural Promenade"; LENA project is developing certification and/or labelling procedures fitted to the protected areas).
F	P13	Number of pilot actions for preserving and management of natural and cultural heritage and resources developed and/or implemented	Number	14.00	4.00	Project LENA implemented the pilot actions (e-hub) with its hard skills (demonstration systems and devices), combined with the pilot actions (nature routes) and supplemented by the pilot action "E-manager training - theoretical and practical parts" form the overall coset around the E-mobility strategy set goals to realize now and in the years to come. Iron Age Danube project implemented 3 Revitalization programmes for micro-regions
S	P13	Number of pilot actions for preserving and management of natural and cultural heritage and resources developed and/or implemented	Number	14.00	41.00	Out of the 13 approved projects, 10 are implementing pilots aiming at preserving and management of natural and cultural heritage and resources (e.g. LENA project is implementing a pilot on sustainable agriculture in 4 protected areas; DanubeGeoTour project is implementing innovative geoInterpretation methods in the form of interpretation points or centres in participating Geoparks).

(I)	ID	Indicator	2017	2016	2015	2014
F	P07	No. of documented learning interactions in finalised operations	7.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
S	P07	No. of documented learning interactions in finalised operations	120.00	120.00	0.00	0.00
F	P11	Number of strategies for preserving and management of natural and cultural heritage and resources developed and/or implemented	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
S	P11	Number of strategies for preserving and management of natural and cultural heritage and resources developed and/or implemented	33.00	33.00	0.00	0.00
F	P12	Number of tools for preserving and management of natural and cultural heritage and resources developed and/or implemented	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
S	P12	Number of tools for preserving and management of natural and cultural heritage and resources developed and/or implemented	102.00	102.00	0.00	0.00
F	P13	Number of pilot actions for preserving and management of natural and cultural heritage and resources developed and/or implemented	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
S	P13	Number of pilot actions for preserving and management of natural and cultural heritage and resources developed and/or implemented	39.00	39.00	0.00	0.00

(1) S=Cumulative value - outputs to be delivered by selected operations [forecast provided by beneficiaries], F=Cumulative value - outputs delivered by operations [actual achievement]

<b>Priority axis</b>	<b>2 - Environment and culture responsible Danube region</b>
Investment priority	6c - Conserving, protecting, promoting and developing natural and cultural heritage
Specific objective	2.2 - Foster sustainable use of natural and cultural heritage and resources (short title). Strengthen joint and integrated approaches to preserve and manage the diversity of natural and cultural heritage and resources in the Danube region as a basis for sustainable development and growth strategies.

**Table 1: Result indicators - 2.6c.2.2**

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Baseline value	Baseline year	Target value (2023) Total	2018 Total	2018 Qualitative	Observations
2.2	Intensity of cooperation of key actors in the programme area in order to strengthen sustainable use of natural and cultural heritage and resources (survey based composite indicator)	Semi-quantitative scale	Established through a survey among selected key actors	2014	3.87		5.35	For the update of the result indicator values, the same stakeholders lists provided by the countries was used as in case of setting the result indicators baseline values. During the update of the baseline values, there was a very limited number of responses to the survey (1 response). Even though the questionnaire was resent several times still the response rate did not improve. For the future update in 2020 the MA/ JS is considering updating the stakeholders lists as many institutional changes took place in this period.

ID	Indicator	2017 Total	2017 Qualitative	2016 Total	2016 Qualitative	2015 Total	2015 Qualitative	2014 Total	2014 Qualitative
2.2	Intensity of cooperation of key actors in the programme area in order to strengthen sustainable use of natural and cultural heritage and resources (survey based composite indicator)						-		3.87



<b>Priority axis</b>	<b>2 - Environment and culture responsible Danube region</b>
<b>Investment priority</b>	<b>6d - Protecting and restoring biodiversity and soil and promoting ecosystem services, including through Natura 2000, and green infrastructure</b>

**Table 2: Common and programme specific output indicators - 2.6d**

(1)	ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Target value	2018	Observations
F	P07	No. of documented learning interactions in finalised operations	Number	37.00	5.00	DRiDanube - Training of trainers for Drought User Service - held on 5 October 2017 in Brno, Czech Republic, dedicated to experts in drought monitoring represented by the project consortium. In the course of the training, the experts were presented the prototype of Drought User Service (DUS) tool developed by the project for drought monitoring and early warning along with detailed presentation of all its functionalities and how to use them. During the course participants were able to practice its usage as well. The training helped project partners (training participants) as future trainers of their respective national community, to obtain the capacities for organisation of national training on DUS where targeted end-users such as national authorities and stakeholders will be trained on how to use DUS for improved preparedness to drought.
S	P07	No. of documented learning interactions in finalised operations	Number	37.00	39.00	As documented learning interactions is a mandatory indicator that all the projects have to contribute to, all 8 projects approved are developing outputs that are contributing to this output indicator (e.g. ConnectGREEN project is implementing Multi-sectoral meetings and/ or fora o (1) discuss preliminary finding relevant for the Strategy and (2) final outputs/results with members of relevant CC Working Groups including WGs on Biodiversity, Spatial Planning and Transport; Sava TIES is implementing SavaParks Network Capacity Building Programme aiming at knowledge transfer in connection to good practices in habitat management that prevents plant invasions and helps contain good status of biodiversity).
F	P14	Number of strategies for strengthening approaches to preservation, restoring and management of bio-corridors and wetlands developed and/or implemented	Number	8.00	0.00	In the first two calls for proposals, the Monitoring Committee approved 7 projects addressing SO 2.3 which are under implementation.
S	P14	Number of strategies for strengthening approaches to preservation, restoring and management of bio-corridors and wetlands developed and/or implemented	Number	8.00	12.00	Out of the seven approved projects under SO 2.3 six are developing strategies for strengthening approaches to preservation, restoring and management of bio-corridors and wetlands (e.g. coop MDD project will develop transboundary Mura-Drava-Danube Action Plan (TMDD Action Plan) which will be the key operational framework for carrying out concrete solutions in the planned TBR MDD that will restore, conserve and improve the MDD ecological corridor).
F	P15	Number of tools for strengthening approaches to preservation, restoring and management of bio-corridors and wetlands developed and/or implemented	Number	16.00	0.00	In the first two calls for proposals, the Monitoring Committee approved 7 projects addressing SO 2.3 which are under implementation.
S	P15	Number of tools for strengthening approaches to preservation, restoring and management of bio-corridors and wetlands developed and/or implemented	Number	16.00	58.00	All seven projects approved under SO 2.3 are developing tools for strengthening approaches to preservation, restoring and management of bio-corridors and wetlands (e.g.coop MDD project will develop Transboundary Management Programme for River-Dynamic Corridor Development in the Planned TBR MDD as the main strategic and operational framework for cooperation of protected areas in MDD corridor; Sava Ties project is developing permanent online platform for joint, transboundary, cross-sectoral management of the Sava River Basin).
F	P16	Number of pilot actions for strengthening approaches to preservation, restoring and management of bio-corridors and wetlands developed and/or implemented	Number	8.00	0.00	In the first call for proposals, the Monitoring Committee approved 7 projects addressing SO 2.3 which are under implementation.
S	P16	Number of pilot actions for strengthening approaches to preservation, restoring and management of bio-corridors and wetlands developed and/or implemented	Number	8.00	58.00	Five projects approved under SO 2.3 are implementing pilot actions for strengthening approaches to preservation, restoring and management of bio-corridors and wetlands (e.g. DANUBEParksCONNECTED project is will implement pilot actions to improve habitat quality of WILDIslands; to test and demonstrate best practice management, of valuable dry habitat sites; as well as testing different approaches to managing riparian forests to ensure connectivity of habitats along the Danube river; D2C project is implementing pilot actions aiming at contributing to the transnational strategic vision "Green Belt in the Danube Region 2030" by testing the potential implementation of transnational identified ecological corridors including identified Ecosystem Services (ESS) at the local/regional level).
F	P17	Number of strategies for improved cooperation and interoperability among the emergency response authorities and stakeholders developed and/or implemented	Number	4.00	0.00	In the first call for proposals, the Monitoring Committee approved one project addressing SO 2.4 which are under implementation.
S	P17	Number of strategies for improved cooperation and interoperability among the emergency response authorities and stakeholders developed and/or implemented	Number	4.00	1.00	DRiDanube project is developing a strategy to improve drought emergency response which will address basic weaknesses of the drought management process, identified by the review of existing status.
F	P18	Number of tools for improved cooperation and interoperability among the emergency response authorities and stakeholders developed and/or implemented	Number	8.00	0.00	In the first call for proposals, the Monitoring Committee approved one project addressing SO 2.4 which are under implementation.
S	P18	Number of tools for improved cooperation and interoperability among the emergency response authorities and stakeholders developed and/or implemented	Number	8.00	3.00	DRiDanube project is developing/ implementing several tools for improving cooperation and interoperability among the emergency response authorities and stakeholders (e.g. Drought User Service with manual, a methodology for drought impact assessment, methodology for drought risk assessment).
F	P19	Number of pilot actions for improved cooperation and interoperability among the emergency response authorities and stakeholders developed and/or implemented	Number	4.00	0.00	In the first call for proposals, the Monitoring Committee approved one project addressing SO 2.4 which are under implementation.
S	P19	Number of pilot actions for improved cooperation and interoperability among the emergency response authorities and stakeholders developed and/or implemented	Number	4.00	2.00	DRiDanube project is implementing a pilot action testing the Drought User Service in 4 countries participating in the project.

(1)	ID	Indicator	2017	2016	2015	2014
F	P07	No. of documented learning interactions in finalised operations	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
S	P07	No. of documented learning interactions in finalised operations	12.00	12.00	0.00	0.00
F	P14	Number of strategies for strengthening approaches to preservation, restoring and management of bio-corridors and wetlands developed and/or implemented	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
S	P14	Number of strategies for strengthening approaches to preservation, restoring and management of bio-corridors and wetlands developed and/or implemented	3.00	3.00	0.00	0.00

(1)	ID	Indicator	2017	2016	2015	2014
F	P15	Number of tools for strengthening approaches to preservation, restoring and management of bio-corridors and wetlands developed and/or implemented	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
S	P15	Number of tools for strengthening approaches to preservation, restoring and management of bio-corridors and wetlands developed and/or implemented	4.00	4.00	0.00	0.00
F	P16	Number of pilot actions for strengthening approaches to preservation, restoring and management of bio-corridors and wetlands developed and/or implemented	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
S	P16	Number of pilot actions for strengthening approaches to preservation, restoring and management of bio-corridors and wetlands developed and/or implemented	34.00	34.00	0.00	0.00
F	P17	Number of strategies for improved cooperation and interoperability among the emergency response authorities and stakeholders developed and/or implemented	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
S	P17	Number of strategies for improved cooperation and interoperability among the emergency response authorities and stakeholders developed and/or implemented	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
F	P18	Number of tools for improved cooperation and interoperability among the emergency response authorities and stakeholders developed and/or implemented	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
S	P18	Number of tools for improved cooperation and interoperability among the emergency response authorities and stakeholders developed and/or implemented	3.00	3.00	0.00	0.00
F	P19	Number of pilot actions for improved cooperation and interoperability among the emergency response authorities and stakeholders developed and/or implemented	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
S	P19	Number of pilot actions for improved cooperation and interoperability among the emergency response authorities and stakeholders developed and/or implemented	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.00

(1) S=Cumulative value - outputs to be delivered by selected operations [forecast provided by beneficiaries], F=Cumulative value - outputs delivered by operations [actual achievement]

<b>Priority axis</b>	<b>2 - Environment and culture responsible Danube region</b>
Investment priority	6d - Protecting and restoring biodiversity and soil and promoting ecosystem services, including through Natura 2000, and green infrastructure
Specific objective	2.3 - Foster the restoration and management of ecological corridors (short title). Strengthen effective approaches to preservation, restoring and management of bio-corridors and wetlands of transnational relevance to contribute to the better conservation status of ecosystems of European relevance.

**Table 1: Result indicators - 2.6d.2.3**

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Baseline value	Baseline year	Target value (2023) Total	2018 Total	2018 Qualitative	Observations
2.3	Intensity of cooperation of key actors in the programme area in order to foster restoration and management of ecological corridors (survey based composite indicator)	Semi-quantitative scale	3.55	2014	Increasing level of cooperation (qualitative target)		3.03	For the update of the result indicator values, the same stakeholders lists provided by the countries was used as in case of setting the result indicators baseline values. During the update of the baseline values, there was a very limited number of responses to the survey (3 responses). Even though the questionnaire was resent several times still the response rate did not improve. For the future update in 2020 the MA/ JS is considering updating the stakeholders lists as many institutional changes took place in this period.

ID	Indicator	2017 Total	2017 Qualitative	2016 Total	2016 Qualitative	2015 Total	2015 Qualitative	2014 Total	2014 Qualitative
2.3	Intensity of cooperation of key actors in the programme area in order to foster restoration and management of ecological corridors (survey based composite indicator)						-		3.55

<b>Priority axis</b>	<b>2 - Environment and culture responsible Danube region</b>
Investment priority	6d - Protecting and restoring biodiversity and soil and promoting ecosystem services, including through Natura 2000, and green infrastructure
Specific objective	2.4 - Improve preparedness for environmental risk management (short title). Establish and develop a more effective governance system for environmental protection addressing emergency situations and improve the preparedness of public authorities and civil protection organisation contributing to the reduction of risks and impact on ecosystem services, biodiversity and human health.

**Table 1: Result indicators - 2.6d.2.4**

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Baseline value	Baseline year	Target value (2023) Total	2018 Total	2018 Qualitative	Observations
2.4	Intensity of cooperation of key actors in the programme area in order to improve preparedness for environmental risk management (survey based composite indicator)	Semi-quantitative scale	3.65	2014	Increasing level of cooperation (qualitative target)		3.35	For the update of the result indicator values, the same stakeholders lists provided by the countries was used as in case of setting the result indicators baseline values. During the update of the baseline values, there was a very limited number of responses to the survey (5 responses). Even though the questionnaire was resent several times still the response rate did not improve. For the future update in 2020 the MA/ JS is considering updating the stakeholders lists as many institutional changes took place in this period.

ID	Indicator	2017 Total	2017 Qualitative	2016 Total	2016 Qualitative	2015 Total	2015 Qualitative	2014 Total	2014 Qualitative
2.4	Intensity of cooperation of key actors in the programme area in order to improve preparedness for environmental risk management (survey based composite indicator)						-		3.65

<b>Priority axis</b>	<b>3 - Better connected and energy responsible Danube region</b>
<b>Investment priority</b>	<b>7c - Developing and improving environmentally-friendly (including low noise) and low-carbon transport systems, including inland waterways and maritime transport, ports, multimodal links and airport infrastructure, in order to promote sustainable regional and local mobility</b>

**Table 2: Common and programme specific output indicators - 3.7c**

(1)	ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Target value	2018	Observations
F	P07	No. of documented learning interactions in finalised operations	Number	48.00	13.00	DAPHNE implemented workshops on port legislation and workshops of State Aid schemes organised in RO, BG, HR, HU and SK aimed at harmonising legal instruments and frameworks in order to revive the Danube ports and at identifying ways of stimulating investments in ports respectively. DANTE organised National Working Table Meetings aimed at creating a durable environment for the public and private stakeholders to identify administrative barriers for the inland waterway transport and establishing a cooperative working atmosphere where the barriers can be mitigated in a mutually beneficial way. The meetings were organized around the five thematic areas: border policy, tax & customs, navigation/ traffic control authorities, port authorities/ administration, waterway and canal administration, other relevant authorities imposing barriers.
S	P07	No. of documented learning interactions in finalised operations	Number	48.00	66.00	As documented learning interactions is a mandatory indicator that all the projects have to contribute to, all 13 projects approved are developing outputs that are contributing to this output indicator.
F	P20	No of strategies for the improvement of transport and transport systems developed and/or implemented	Number	16.00	15.00	Transdanube.Pearls developed 13 Sustainable Regional Tourism Mobility Plans aimed at setting the framework for the improvement of sustainable mobility in tourism in the Danube region. These mobility plans will help the regions not only to improve their sustainable transport networks alongside the implemented mobility services but also to attract more visitors as all of them are now part of the Danube Pearls Network. CHESTNUT – Transnational Strategy based on Mobility Scenarios focuses on the current mobility situation and sheds light on the different mobility related problems in various functional urban areas (FUAs) involved in the project. The strategy compares the mobility scenarios of the different FUAs and sets clear mid- and long-term objectives which contribute to the mobility and transport development in the FUAs.
S	P20	No of strategies for the improvement of transport and transport systems developed and/or implemented	Number	16.00	55.00	All 13 projects approved are developing strategies for the improvement of transport and transport systems (e.g. DANTE project develops a Danube IWT Administration Strategy accompanied by an Action Plan to help relevant authorities and organisations in harmonising the regulations and administrative requirements towards IWT in order to simplify existing procedures and render them more efficient).
F	P21	No of tools for the improvement of transport and transport systems developed and/or implemented	Number	32.00	23.00	GREEN DANUBE developed IWT Vessel Regime and Green Technologies Database aimed at serving as a basic information tool for both project partners and stakeholders (national public authorities, international interest group organizations, sectoral agencies and policy decision makers involved in Danube environment protection) to consult, advise, and promote IWT greening technologies, operational measures and best practices for air-emission reduction. LinkingDanube developed the LinkingDanube Concept – A guide for linking multimodal traveler information services across borders is a technical and organisational concept for building up a transnational, multimodal travel information service across borders. The LinkingDanube Concept serves as input for the technical implementation of a decentralised travel information system (distributed journey planning system).
S	P21	No of tools for the improvement of transport and transport systems developed and/or implemented	Number	32.00	109.00	All 13 projects approved are developing tools for the improvement of transport and transport systems (e.g. DANTE project develops a transnational online IWT barrier reporting tool generating an overview of every-day administrative barriers encountered by the shippers in order to develop solutions to overcome them; CityWalk develops a Guidebook for designing Walkability Plans aimed at providing support to the partner cities in the preparation of the Walkability Plans.
F	P22	No of pilot actions for the improvement of transport and transport systems developed and/or implemented	Number	16.00	1.00	In the framework of Transdanube.Pearls project a Mobility Information Center in Murska Sobota (SI) was opened in June 2018. It operates in the premises of Touristic Information Centre in Murska Sobota strategically located in the city centre, close to main bus and train stations as well as close to bike rentals points thus enabling visitors and tourists to easily get reliable information on sustainable means of transport in the area.
S	P22	No of pilot actions for the improvement of transport and transport systems developed and/or implemented	Number	16.00	73.00	Out of the 13 approved projects, 12 are implementing pilot actions for the improvement of transport and transport systems (e.g. Transdanube.Pearls implements 9 pilot actions to test three types of new/ improved mobility services (e.g. bike rental services, bike carriage facilities, flexible public transport services) in the Danube region).

(1)	ID	Indicator	2017	2016	2015	2014
F	P07	No. of documented learning interactions in finalised operations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
S	P07	No. of documented learning interactions in finalised operations	54.00	54.00	0.00	0.00
F	P20	No of strategies for the improvement of transport and transport systems developed and/or implemented	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
S	P20	No of strategies for the improvement of transport and transport systems developed and/or implemented	44.00	44.00	0.00	0.00
F	P21	No of tools for the improvement of transport and transport systems developed and/or implemented	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
S	P21	No of tools for the improvement of transport and transport systems developed and/or implemented	91.00	91.00	0.00	0.00
F	P22	No of pilot actions for the improvement of transport and transport systems developed and/or implemented	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
S	P22	No of pilot actions for the improvement of transport and transport systems developed and/or implemented	62.00	62.00	0.00	0.00

(1) S=Cumulative value - outputs to be delivered by selected operations [forecast provided by beneficiaries], F=Cumulative value - outputs delivered by operations [actual achievement]

<b>Priority axis</b>	<b>3 - Better connected and energy responsible Danube region</b>
<b>Investment priority</b>	7c - Developing and improving environmentally-friendly (including low noise) and low-carbon transport systems, including inland waterways and maritime transport, ports, multimodal links and airport infrastructure, in order to promote sustainable regional and local mobility
<b>Specific objective</b>	3.1 - Support environmentally-friendly and safe transport systems and balanced accessibility of urban and rural areas (short title). Improve planning, coordination and practical solutions for an environmentally-friendly, low-carbon and safer transport network and services in the programme area contributing to a balanced accessibility of urban and rural areas.

**Table 1: Result indicators - 3.7c.3.1**

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Baseline value	Baseline year	Target value (2023) Total	2018 Total	2018 Qualitative	Observations
3.1	Intensity of cooperation of key actors in the programme area in order to strengthen environmentally-friendly, safe and balanced transport systems (survey based composite indicator)	Semi-quantitative scale	4.05	2014	Increasing level of cooperation (qualitative target)		3.46	For the update of the result indicator values, the same stakeholders lists provided by the countries was used as in case of setting the result indicators baseline values. During the update of the baseline values, there was a very limited number of responses to the survey (2 responses). Even though the questionnaire was resent several times still the response rate did not improve. For the future update in 2020 the MA/ JS is considering updating the stakeholders lists as many institutional changes took place in this period.

ID	Indicator	2017 Total	2017 Qualitative	2016 Total	2016 Qualitative	2015 Total	2015 Qualitative	2014 Total	2014 Qualitative
3.1	Intensity of cooperation of key actors in the programme area in order to strengthen environmentally-friendly, safe and balanced transport systems (survey based composite indicator)						-		4.05

<b>Priority axis</b>	<b>3 - Better connected and energy responsible Danube region</b>
<b>Investment priority</b>	<b>7e - Improving energy efficiency and security of supply through the development of smart energy distribution, storage and transmission systems and through the integration of distributed generation from renewable sources</b>

**Table 2: Common and programme specific output indicators - 3.7e**

(1)	ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Target value	2018	Observations
F	P07	No. of documented learning interactions in finalised operations	Number	16.00	1.00	Project DARLINGe organised a workshop and Transnational Stakeholder Forum which establishes a joint and uniform understanding and working methodology for PP-s in geothermal resource management.
S	P07	No. of documented learning interactions in finalised operations	Number	16.00	14.00	As documented learning interactions is a mandatory indicator that all the projects have to contribute to, all 3 projects approved are developing outputs that are contributing to this output indicator (e.g. 3Smart project is implementing transnational training activities aimed at capacity building, exchange of experience and harmonising knowledge on energy management system setting up and operation; ENERGY BARGE project is implementing regional B2B meetings on green bioenergy logistics).
F	P23	No of strategies to improve energy security and energy efficiency developed and/or implemented	Number	5.00	1.00	Project DARLINGe developed Transnational Danube Region Geothermal Strategy identifying measures and making recommendations for an enhanced and sustainable use of geothermal energy in the region.
S	P23	No of strategies to improve energy security and energy efficiency developed and/or implemented	Number	5.00	7.00	All 3 projects approved are developing strategies aimed at improving energy security and energy efficiency (e.g. DARLINGe project develops a Transnational Danube Region Geothermal Strategy aimed at enhancing the use of still untapped geothermal energy resources in the region).
F	P24	No of tools to improve energy security and energy efficiency developed and/or implemented	Number	11.00	1.00	Project ENERGY BARGE developed a Modal Shift Platform for Green Bioenergy Logistics ( <a href="https://www.energy-barge.eu/">https://www.energy-barge.eu/</a> ) bringing together the biomass supply, the Danube ports logistics and the bioenergy plants to create sustainable value chains in the region. The Platform aims at supporting all relevant actors by providing reliable information on the region's bioenergy landscape and the role and benefits of the Danube logistics in the bioenergy supply and value chains.
S	P24	No of tools to improve energy security and energy efficiency developed and/or implemented	Number	11.00	7.00	All 3 projects approved are developing tools aimed at improving energy security and energy efficiency (e.g. 3Smart project develops a modular cross-spanning energy management tool to enable energy management within and between buildings and electricity distribution grids for the Danube region)
F	P25	Number of pilot actions to improve energy security and energy efficiency developed and/or implemented	Number	5.00	0.00	In the first call for proposals, the Monitoring Committee approved 3 projects addressing SO 3.2 which are under implementation.
S	P25	Number of pilot actions to improve energy security and energy efficiency developed and/or implemented	Number	5.00	9.00	All 3 projects approved are implementing pilot actions aimed at improving energy security and energy efficiency (e.g. ENERGY BARGE project implements 2 pilot actions in 2 Danube ports to test the processing, handling and storage of biomass for energy production in the region).

(1)	ID	Indicator	2017	2016	2015	2014
F	P07	No. of documented learning interactions in finalised operations	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
S	P07	No. of documented learning interactions in finalised operations	14.00	14.00	0.00	0.00
F	P23	No of strategies to improve energy security and energy efficiency developed and/or implemented	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
S	P23	No of strategies to improve energy security and energy efficiency developed and/or implemented	7.00	7.00	0.00	0.00
F	P24	No of tools to improve energy security and energy efficiency developed and/or implemented	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
S	P24	No of tools to improve energy security and energy efficiency developed and/or implemented	7.00	7.00	0.00	0.00
F	P25	Number of pilot actions to improve energy security and energy efficiency developed and/or implemented	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
S	P25	Number of pilot actions to improve energy security and energy efficiency developed and/or implemented	9.00	9.00	0.00	0.00

(1) S=Cumulative value - outputs to be delivered by selected operations [forecast provided by beneficiaries], F=Cumulative value - outputs delivered by operations [actual achievement]

<b>Priority axis</b>	<b>3 - Better connected and energy responsible Danube region</b>
Investment priority	7e - Improving energy efficiency and security of supply through the development of smart energy distribution, storage and transmission systems and through the integration of distributed generation from renewable sources
Specific objective	3.2 - Improve energy security and energy efficiency (short title). Contribute to the energy security and energy efficiency of the region by supporting the development of joint regional storage and distribution solutions and strategies for increasing energy efficiency and renewable energy usage.

**Table 1: Result indicators - 3.7e.3.2**

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Baseline value	Baseline year	Target value (2023) Total	2018 Total	2018 Qualitative	Observations
3.2	Intensity of cooperation of key actors in the programme area in order to contribute to energy security and energy efficiency (survey based composite indicator)	Ordinal scale	3.90	2014	Increasing intensity of cooperation		4.68	For the update of the result indicator values, the same stakeholders lists provided by the countries was used as in case of setting the result indicators baseline values. During the update of the baseline values, there was a very limited number of responses to the survey (3 responses). Even though the questionnaire was resent several times still the response rate did not improve. For the future update in 2020 the MA/ JS is considering updating the stakeholders lists as many institutional changes took place in this period.

ID	Indicator	2017 Total	2017 Qualitative	2016 Total	2016 Qualitative	2015 Total	2015 Qualitative	2014 Total	2014 Qualitative
3.2	Intensity of cooperation of key actors in the programme area in order to contribute to energy security and energy efficiency (survey based composite indicator)						-		3.90



<b>Priority axis</b>	<b>4 - Well governed Danube region</b>
<b>Investment priority</b>	11a - Enhancing institutional capacity of public authorities and stakeholders and efficient public administration through actions to strengthen the institutional capacity and the efficiency of public administrations and public services related to the implementation of the ERDF, and in support of actions under the ESF to strengthen the institutional capacity and the efficiency of public administration

**Table 2: Common and programme specific output indicators - 4.11a**

(1)	ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Target value	2018	Observations
F	P07	No. of documented learning interactions in finalised operations	Number	50.00	40.00	Danube Skills implemented the train-the-trainer session for the model course Human Resource Management and Social Responsibility on board which was focused focused mainly on exemplifying and highlighting the practical aspects of HR management on board of vessels by presenting bad and good examples from transport activities, so that each participant acquired the required competences. Project Attractive Danube implemented a knowledge exchange training focused on territorial attractiveness monitoring framework, as well as territorial attractiveness, indicators, data sets, regional development, spatial planning and stakeholder participation.
S	P07	No. of documented learning interactions in finalised operations	Number	50.00	61.00	As documented learning interactions is a mandatory indicator that all the projects have to contribute to, all 8 projects approved are developing outputs that are contributing to this output indicator (e.g. YOUNIG project is implementing trainings for local governments on youth migration indicators and their adaptation for strategy planning & implementation on local level. The aim is to support local governments to better understand the evidence base of youth migration in order to identify and measure the change of human/social/financial capital resulting from youth migration leading to better strategy planning).
F	P26	Number of strategies for strengthening institutional capacities and transnational multilevel governance developed and/or implemented	Number	17.00	6.00	Edu Lab developed " Danube Charta for young talents " – an policy framework for fostering and harmonizing the labour market relevance of study programmes, achieved by a very broad (over 20 PPs) partnership under strong involvement of Western Balkan countries.
S	P26	Number of strategies for strengthening institutional capacities and transnational multilevel governance developed and/or implemented	Number	17.00	68.00	All 8 projects approved are developing strategies for strengthening institutional capacities and transnational multilevel governance (e.g. Edu Lab project is developing " Danubian Charta for young talents " which will visualise the new Danubian governance model reflecting the common vision of the Danube Region in the labour market relevance of higher education).
F	P27	Number of tools for strengthening institutional capacities and supporting transnational multilevel governance developed and/or implemented	Number	33.00	37.00	YOUNIG developed a set of new or improved transnational indicators to capture the most important features of local contexts in YOUNIG municipalities as regards population change and local development. DRIM project developed " Danube Compass " an application containing transnationally streamlined comprehensive and user-friendly information relevant to newly arriving residents in the Danube Region. Project ATTRACTIVE DANUBE developed 11 national Territorial Attractiveness Monitoring Platforms.
S	P27	Number of tools for strengthening institutional capacities and supporting transnational multilevel governance developed and/or implemented	Number	33.00	59.00	All 8 projects approved are developing tools for strengthening institutional capacities and transnational multilevel governance (e.g. DRIM project is developing " DANUBE COMPASS info tool " which is a transnational information platform for information dissemination in the field of migrants' economic integration (information regarding employment, labour market, work, skills enhancement and other areas of integration).
F	P28	Number of pilot actions for strengthening institutional capacities and supporting transnational multilevel governance developed and/or implemented	Number	17.00	1.00	YOUNIG aimed at creating a new and improved set of data at the intersection of the migration, youth, and local development nexus to support evidence based policy making in various levels. The indicators leading to the improved data were defined in a transnational context with the cooperation of all YOUNIG partners. In order to ensure the efficiency of the newly developed indicators and to validate them on transnational level, testing of new/improved indicators (O4.3) was carried out by the YOUNIG partnership as a pilot action.
S	P28	Number of pilot actions for strengthening institutional capacities and supporting transnational multilevel governance developed and/or implemented	Number	17.00	22.00	Out of the 8 approved projects, 6 are implementing pilot actions for strengthening institutional capacities and transnational multilevel governance (e.g. RARE " Cooperation, capacity building, sensitisation pilots " which will strongly support the creation of more inclusive institutional attitude of stakeholders - policy makers, labour offices, educational institutions, NGOs, public services - working for Roma labour market activation through cooperation and capacity building).

(1)	ID	Indicator	2017	2016	2015	2014
F	P07	No. of documented learning interactions in finalised operations	8.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
S	P07	No. of documented learning interactions in finalised operations	61.00	64.00	0.00	0.00
F	P26	Number of strategies for strengthening institutional capacities and transnational multilevel governance developed and/or implemented	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
S	P26	Number of strategies for strengthening institutional capacities and transnational multilevel governance developed and/or implemented	68.00	68.00	0.00	0.00
F	P27	Number of tools for strengthening institutional capacities and supporting transnational multilevel governance developed and/or implemented	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
S	P27	Number of tools for strengthening institutional capacities and supporting transnational multilevel governance developed and/or implemented	53.00	53.00	0.00	0.00
F	P28	Number of pilot actions for strengthening institutional capacities and supporting transnational multilevel governance developed and/or implemented	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
S	P28	Number of pilot actions for strengthening institutional capacities and supporting transnational multilevel governance developed and/or implemented	22.00	22.00	0.00	0.00

(1) S=Cumulative value - outputs to be delivered by selected operations [forecast provided by beneficiaries], F=Cumulative value - outputs delivered by operations [actual achievement]

<b>Priority axis</b>	<b>4 - Well governed Danube region</b>
Investment priority	11a - Enhancing institutional capacity of public authorities and stakeholders and efficient public administration through actions to strengthen the institutional capacity and the efficiency of public administrations and public services related to the implementation of the ERDF, and in support of actions under the ESF to strengthen the institutional capacity and the efficiency of public administration
Specific objective	4.1 - Improve institutional capacities to tackle major societal challenges (short title). Strengthen multilevel- and transnational governance and institutional capacities and provide viable institutional and legal frameworks for more effective, wider and deeper transnational cooperation across the Danube region in areas with major societal challenges.

**Table 1: Result indicators - 4.11a.4.1**

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Baseline value	Baseline year	Target value (2023) Total	2018 Total	2018 Qualitative	Observations
4.1	Intensity of cooperation of institutional actors and other stakeholders in the programme area in order to tackle major societal challenges (survey based composite indicator)	Semi-quantitative scale	4.14	2014	Increasing intensity of cooperation (qualitative target)			For the update of the result indicator values, the same stakeholders lists provided by the countries was used as in case of setting the result indicators baseline values. During the update of the baseline values in this particular case none of the institutions nominated by the countries responded to the questionnaire and even though it was resent several times still the response rate did not improve. For the future update in 2020 the MA/ JS is considering updating the stakeholders lists as many institutional changes took place in this period.

ID	Indicator	2017 Total	2017 Qualitative	2016 Total	2016 Qualitative	2015 Total	2015 Qualitative	2014 Total	2014 Qualitative
4.1	Intensity of cooperation of institutional actors and other stakeholders in the programme area in order to tackle major societal challenges (survey based composite indicator)						-		4.14

<b>Priority axis</b>	<b>4 - Well governed Danube region</b>
Investment priority	11c - Developing and coordinating macro-regional and sea-basin strategies (ETC-TN)

**Table 2: Common and programme specific output indicators - 4.11c**

(I)	ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Target value	2018	Observations
F	P29	Number of EUSDR Priority Areas financed	Number	12.00	12.00	By the end of 2018 all 12 PAC projects were contracted and are under implementation.
S	P29	Number of EUSDR Priority Areas financed	Number	12.00	12.00	By the end of 2018 all 12 PAC projects were contracted and are under implementation.
F	P30	Number of projects plans prepared through the seed money facility	Number	50.00	0.00	In 2018 the DTP MC selected 19 SMF project to be financed and all started implementation in 2018 having a 1 year duration.
S	P30	Number of projects plans prepared through the seed money facility	Number	50.00	19.00	In 2018 the DTP MC selected 19 SMF project to be financed and all started implementation in 2018 having a 1 year duration.
F	P31	EUSDR Strategy Point implemented	Number	1.00	1.00	The preparation for the DSP open call for proposal started already in 2017 but was completed, launched and closed in 2018. The call was closed in June and the eligibility and MA/JS quality assessment has been finalised always in June. In this special call, for the first time, the MC members acted also as assessors and contributed to the overall quality assessment during the 8th MC meeting in July, where the only project proposed has been approved with conditions. After a two months condition clearing period, the MC finally approved the project in September followed by the signature of the subsidy contract .
S	P31	EUSDR Strategy Point implemented	Number	1.00	1.00	The preparation for the DSP open call for proposal started already in 2017 but was completed, launched and closed in 2018. The call was closed in June and the eligibility and MA/JS quality assessment has been finalised always in June. In this special call, for the first time, the MC members acted also as assessors and contributed to the overall quality assessment during the 8th MC meeting in July, where the only project proposed has been approved with conditions. After a two months condition clearing period, the MC finally approved the project in September followed by the signature of the subsidy contract .

(I)	ID	Indicator	2017	2016	2015	2014
F	P29	Number of EUSDR Priority Areas financed	9.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
S	P29	Number of EUSDR Priority Areas financed	9.00	9.00	0.00	0.00
F	P30	Number of projects plans prepared through the seed money facility	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
S	P30	Number of projects plans prepared through the seed money facility	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
F	P31	EUSDR Strategy Point implemented	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
S	P31	EUSDR Strategy Point implemented	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

(1) S=Cumulative value - outputs to be delivered by selected operations [forecast provided by beneficiaries], F=Cumulative value - outputs delivered by operations [actual achievement]

<b>Priority axis</b>	<b>4 - Well governed Danube region</b>
Investment priority	11c - Developing and coordinating macro-regional and sea-basin strategies (ETC-TN)
Specific objective	4.2 - Support to the governance and implementation of the EUSDR (short title). Improve the governance system and the capabilities and capacities of public institutions and key actors involved in complex transnational project development to implement the EUSDR in a more effective way.

**Table 1: Result indicators - 4.11c.4.2**

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Baseline value	Baseline year	Target value (2023) Total	2018 Total	2018 Qualitative	Observations
4.2	The status of management capacities of Priority Area Coordinators (PAC) to effectively implement EUSDR goals, targets and key action (survey composite indicator)	Semi-quantitative scale	3.59	2014	Improved capacities of PACs (qualitative target)		4.68	The response rate was satisfactory in case of this SO (11 responses received).

ID	Indicator	2017 Total	2017 Qualitative	2016 Total	2016 Qualitative	2015 Total	2015 Qualitative	2014 Total	2014 Qualitative
4.2	The status of management capacities of Priority Area Coordinators (PAC) to effectively implement EUSDR goals, targets and key action (survey composite indicator)						-		3.59

## Priority axes for technical assistance

Priority axis	5 - Technical Assistance
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**Table 2: Common and programme specific output indicators - 5.Technical Assistance**

(1)	ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Target value	2018	Observations
F	P5.1	No of projects committed and successfully closed (P)	Number	147.00	115.00	First and second call of (normal) projects, PAC, DSP and SMF projects have been approved and altogether with the TA Project Plans 115 projects were on going in 2018.
S	P5.1	No of projects committed and successfully closed (P)	Number	147.00	147.00	The DTP programme has planned in the CP to have 147 projects committed and successfully closed.
F	P5.2	Number of major publicity events (P)	Number	8.00	5.00	The Danube Transnational Programme co-organised the 7th edition of the Annual Forum of the EU Strategy for the Danube region (Sofia, 18-19/10/2017). The DTP was directly in charge of one plenary session.
S	P5.2	Number of major publicity events (P)	Number	8.00	8.00	8 major publicity events are planned by the end of the programme according to the CP.
F	P5.3	Number of compulsory information events for applicants and beneficiaries at project start (P)	Number	10.00	14.00	Lead Applicant and Lead Partner seminars related to the Danube Strategy Point call (Budapest, 17/05 and 02/10/2018) Lead Partner seminars addressed to the 2nd call and Seed Money Facility call approved projects (Budapest, 27/06/2018 and 20/09/2018) Training addressed to the Pole leaders (projects + EUSDR PACs) of the DTP Capitalisation Strategy (Budapest, 28/06/2018) Communication training addressed to 1st and 2nd call approved projects (communication officers) (Split, 19/07/2018)
S	P5.3	Number of compulsory information events for applicants and beneficiaries at project start (P)	Number	10.00	10.00	10 compulsory information events for applicants and beneficiaries at project start are planned throughout the implementation of the DTP programme according to the CP.

(1)	ID	Indicator	2017	2016	2015	2014
F	P5.1	No of projects committed and successfully closed (P)	74.00	74.00	0.00	0.00
S	P5.1	No of projects committed and successfully closed (P)	147.00	147.00	147.00	0.00
F	P5.2	Number of major publicity events (P)	4.00	2.00	1.00	0.00
S	P5.2	Number of major publicity events (P)	8.00	8.00	8.00	0.00
F	P5.3	Number of compulsory information events for applicants and beneficiaries at project start (P)	8.00	3.00	1.00	0.00
S	P5.3	Number of compulsory information events for applicants and beneficiaries at project start (P)	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00

(1) S=Cumulative value - outputs to be delivered by selected operations [forecast provided by beneficiaries], F=Cumulative value - outputs delivered by operations [actual achievement]

Priority axis	5 - Technical Assistance
Specific objective	5.1 - Ensure the efficient and smooth implementation of the Danube Transnational Programme.

**Table 1: Result indicators - 5.5.1**

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Baseline value	Baseline year	Target value (2023) Total	2018 Total	2018 Qualitative	Observations
-	Not applicable since the contribution of ERDF funds for TA does not exceed EUR 15,000,000 (acc. to Commission Implementing Regulation 288/2014, Annex II)	-						

ID	Indicator	2017 Total	2017 Qualitative	2016 Total	2016 Qualitative	2015 Total	2015 Qualitative	2014 Total	2014 Qualitative
-	Not applicable since the contribution of ERDF funds for TA does not exceed EUR 15,000,000 (acc. to Commission Implementing Regulation 288/2014, Annex II)								

### 3.3 Table 3: Information on the milestones and targets defined in the performance framework

Priority axis	Ind type	ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Milestone for 2018 total	Final target (2023) total	2018	Observations
1	F	FI1	Total amount of eligible expenditure certified to EC for priority axis 1	EUR	4,945,665.00	64,655,843.00	10,891,131.00	
1	I	KIS	Number of documented learning interactions (in approved applications)	Number	20	96.00	495.00	Given the strong disparities between the Danube Region countries in terms of innovation and entrepreneurship competences, the projects in Priority 1 have a strong capacity building and knowledge sharing focus, therefore the projects planned and partially implemented a large number of learning interactions which were documented through reports of work shops, peer review meetings etc.
1	O	P07	No. of documented learning interactions in finalised operations	Number	0	96.00	0.00	
2	F	FI2	Total amount of eligible expenditure certified to EC for priority axis 2	EUR	6,246,985.00	81,668,305.00	11,724,368.00	
2	I	KIS	Number of documented learning interactions (in approved applications)	Number	22	102.00	208.00	In Priority 2 the highest number of learning interactions is planned in SO 2.2, on one side due to the high allocation and consequently of higher number of projects, and on the other side due to the strong participatory and learning approach of the projects dealing with valorisation of cultural and natural heritage.
2	O	P07	No. of documented learning interactions in finalised operations	Number	0	102.00	0.00	
3	F	FI3	Total amount of eligible expenditure certified to EC for priority axis 3	EUR	3,937,435	51,475,016.00	11,582,421.00	
3	I	KIS	Number of documented learning interactions (in approved applications)	Number	14	64.00	80.00	In priority 3 the high number of learning interactions planned and partially delivered by the projects are due to the strong participatory (stakeholders consultations, surveys, working tables etc.) and learning approach of the projects dealing with transport and energy.
3	O	P07	No. of documented learning interactions in finalised operations	Number	0	64.00	0.00	
4	F	FI4	Total amount of eligible expenditure certified to EC for priority axis 4	EUR	3,571,434.00	46,690,197.00	6,843,771.00	
4	I	KIS	Number of documented learning interactions (in approved applications)	Number	14	50.00	64.00	n priority 4 the high number of learning interactions planned and partially delivered by the projects are due to the strong participatory (stakeholders consultations, surveys, working tables etc.) and learning approach of the projects dealing with governance.
4	O	P07	No. of documented learning interactions in finalised operations	Number	0	50.00	0.00	
4	O	P30	Number of projects plans prepared through the seed money facility	Number	0	50.00	0.00	

Priority axis	Ind type	ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	2017	2016	2015	2014
1	F	FI1	Total amount of eligible expenditure certified to EC for priority axis 1	EUR	820,239.37	0.00	0.00	0.00
1	I	KIS	Number of documented learning interactions (in approved applications)	Number	427.00	427.00	0.00	0.00
1	O	P07	No. of documented learning interactions in finalised operations	Number	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	F	FI2	Total amount of eligible expenditure certified to EC for priority axis 2	EUR	1,243,602.49	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	I	KIS	Number of documented learning interactions (in approved applications)	Number	144.00	144.00	0.00	0.00
2	O	P07	No. of documented learning interactions in finalised operations	Number	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Priority axis	Ind type	ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	2017	2016	2015	2014
3	F	FI3	Total amount of eligible expenditure certified to EC for priority axis 3	EUR	706,566.51	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	I	KIS	Number of documented learning interactions (in approved applications)	Number	68.00	68.00	0.00	0.00
3	O	P07	No. of documented learning interactions in finalised operations	Number	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	F	FI4	Total amount of eligible expenditure certified to EC for priority axis 4	EUR	421,398.18	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	I	KIS	Number of documented learning interactions (in approved applications)	Number	64.00	64.00	0.00	0.00
4	O	P07	No. of documented learning interactions in finalised operations	Number	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	O	P30	Number of projects plans prepared through the seed money facility	Number	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00



### 3.4. Financial data

**Table 4: Financial information at priority axis and programme level**

As set out in Table 1 of Annex II to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1011/2014 (Model for transmission of financial data) and table 16 of model for cooperation programmes under the European territorial cooperation goal

Priority axis	Fund	Calculation basis	Total funding	Co-financing rate	Total eligible cost of operations selected for support	Proportion of the total allocation covered with selected operations	Public eligible cost of operations selected for support	Total eligible expenditure declared by beneficiaries to the managing authority	Proportion of the total allocation covered by eligible expenditure declared by beneficiaries	Number of operations selected	Total eligible expenditure incurred by beneficiaries and paid by 31/12/2018 and certified to the Commission
1	ERDF	Total	66,572,604.00	85.00	43,114,623.77	64.76%	41,336,838.80	12,395,062.58	18.62%	25	10,891,131.00
1	IPA(e)	Total	6,254,013.00	85.00	4,793,348.48	76.64%	4,548,537.92	1,349,448.22	21.58%	24	
2	ERDF	Total	76,082,977.00	85.00	55,092,572.50	72.41%	54,129,551.61	14,215,251.47	18.68%	27	11,724,368.00
2	IPA(e)	Total	7,147,444.00	85.00	6,064,735.04	84.85%	5,855,275.43	1,341,775.28	18.77%	25	
3	ERDF	Total	49,929,453.00	85.00	34,540,352.57	69.18%	33,441,248.77	13,572,777.14	27.18%	16	11,582,421.00
3	IPA(e)	Total	4,690,511.00	85.00	3,138,761.30	66.92%	2,960,893.37	1,131,160.74	24.12%	13	
4	ERDF	Total	30,908,710.00	85.00	22,155,054.93	71.68%	21,549,492.93	6,843,771.34	22.14%	31	6,843,771.00
4	IPA(e)	Total	2,903,649.00	85.00	2,563,177.98	88.27%	2,386,196.03	1,115,522.13	38.42%	11	
5	ERDF	Total	16,167,632.00	75.00	16,059,251.00	99.33%	16,059,251.00	4,077,348.69	25.22%	11	
5	IPA(e)	Total	2,332,846.00	85.00	2,216,068.25	94.99%	2,216,068.25	480,765.45	20.61%	5	
<b>Total</b>	<b>ERDF</b>		<b>239,661,376.00</b>	<b>84.33</b>	<b>170,961,854.77</b>	<b>71.33%</b>	<b>166,516,383.11</b>	<b>51,104,211.22</b>	<b>21.32%</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>41,041,691.00</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>IPA(e)</b>		<b>23,328,463.00</b>	<b>85.00</b>	<b>18,776,091.05</b>	<b>80.49%</b>	<b>17,966,971.00</b>	<b>5,418,671.82</b>	<b>23.23%</b>	<b>78</b>	
<b>Grand total</b>			<b>262,989,839.00</b>	<b>84.39</b>	<b>189,737,945.82</b>	<b>72.15%</b>	<b>184,483,354.11</b>	<b>56,522,883.04</b>	<b>21.49%</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>41,041,691.00</b>

**Where applicable, the use of any contribution from third countries participating in the cooperation programme should be provided (for example IPA and ENI, Norway, Switzerland)**

In accordance with the Preamble (37) of the ETC Regulation, third countries are allowed to participate through contribution of IPA and ENI resources in transnational cooperation programmes in order to strengthen the Union's economic, social and territorial cohesion and to reinforce effectiveness of its cohesion policy. In order to ensure effective participation of non-EU member countries in the DTP, managed in accordance with the shared management principle, programme implementation conditions governing the financial management as well as programming, monitoring, evaluation and control of the participation of third countries as set out in the present CP as well as in the financing agreements shall be respected by all participating countries in line with Article 26 of the ETC Regulation.

IPA funds are integrated into the programme management system in order to provide the same possibilities to and assume the same liabilities by beneficiaries from both the Member States and the IPA beneficiary countries. The single implementation system gives the possibility to fully integrate external partners into the transnational partnerships, thus the whole project can be managed by one single contract under the responsibility of the Lead Beneficiary. Detailed rules regarding the management of the integration of IPA funds will be covered by Financing Agreements.

ENI funds are available for the beneficiaries of Moldova and Ukraine from the 2nd call for proposals. In the 22 projects contracted in the 2nd call, 9 project partners from Moldova and 8 project partners from Ukraine are participating. Altogether 1.3 M EUR ENI funds are contracted, out of which ENI-MD is 668,788.50 EUR and ENI-UA is 648,472.35 EUR. In addition, MD beneficiary is participating in a PAC project (PA9) with 127,500.00 EUR ENI funding. For the implementation of the joint TA projects (Danube Joint Management and Danube Audit) 500,000.00 EUR is allocated from the ENI funds.

During the year, the ENI countries made a considerable step forward to set up their management and control system. Moldova received an unqualified opinion during the system audit process, few corrective measures being needed, but the national control system is established. Consequently it is possible for Moldovan PPs of the 2nd call to have their expenditures verified in the programme monitoring system and to report to the LPs, but the payment of the ENI funds will only be possible after the corrective measures requested by the AA are fulfilled.

In case of Ukraine, the AA gave a qualified opinion hence serious corrective measures are necessary and the national control system is not established yet. Consequently, it is not possible the verification of expenditure for UA project partners of the 2nd call by FLC in eMS, neither reporting verified expenditure of UA project partners to LPs in eMS, nor payment of ENI funds to UA project partners.

**Table 5: Breakdown of the cumulative financial data by category of intervention**

As set out in Table 2 of Annex II to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1011/2014 (Model for transmission of financial data) and tables 6-9 of Model for cooperation programmes

Priority axis	Fund	Intervention field	Form of finance	Territorial dimension	Territorial delivery mechanism	Thematic objective dimension	ESF secondary theme	Economic dimension	Location dimension	Total eligible cost of operations selected for support	Public eligible cost of operations selected for support	The total eligible expenditure declared by beneficiaries to the managing authority	Number of operations selected
1	ERDF	060	01	07	07	01		24	AT130	2,606,248.81	2,503,372.78	1,228,145.46	2
1	ERDF	060	01	07	07	01		24	DE111	923,809.23	901,244.00	403,497.78	3
1	ERDF	060	01	07	07	01		24	DE122	443,216.30	412,751.48	211,174.89	1
1	ERDF	060	01	07	07	01		24	DE144	236,846.25	230,880.37	116,424.28	1
1	ERDF	060	01	07	07	01		24	DE212	1,660,824.27	1,598,686.92	0.00	1
1	ERDF	060	01	07	07	01		24	HU101	368,015.97	358,342.71	87,576.96	1
1	ERDF	060	01	07	07	01		24	HU333	520,471.55	519,481.12	138,629.54	1
1	ERDF	060	01	07	07	01		24	RO221	358,594.24	342,806.34	97,834.55	1
1	ERDF	060	01	07	07	01		24	SI017	1,056,660.00	1,024,012.50	256,944.95	2
1	ERDF	062	01	07	07	01		24	AT130	225,550.45	225,797.38	94,737.95	2
1	ERDF	062	01	07	07	01		24	DE111	1,882,370.29	1,846,280.03	838,038.31	2
1	ERDF	062	01	07	07	01		24	DE122	354,573.04	330,201.18	168,939.91	1
1	ERDF	062	01	07	07	01		24	DE144	473,692.50	461,760.75	232,848.56	1
1	ERDF	062	01	07	07	01		24	HU333	432,726.29	432,900.93	115,524.62	1
1	ERDF	062	01	07	07	01		24	RO221	627,539.92	599,911.09	171,210.47	1
1	ERDF	062	01	07	07	01		24	RO312	356,889.23	337,051.87	0.00	1
1	ERDF	062	01	07	07	01		24	SI011	685,210.36	664,678.63	298,910.30	1
1	ERDF	062	01	07	07	01		24	SI017	1,922,600.00	1,872,222.50	599,538.21	2
1	ERDF	062	01	07	07	01		24	SK010	1,213,930.23	1,155,937.77	671,120.25	1
1	ERDF	063	01	07	07	01		24	AT130	69,064.13	67,193.97	27,728.21	1
1	ERDF	063	01	07	07	01		24	DE111	1,740,079.28	1,649,462.27	741,278.52	2
1	ERDF	063	01	07	07	01		24	DE122	354,573.04	330,201.18	168,939.91	1
1	ERDF	063	01	07	07	01		24	RO221	627,539.92	599,911.09	171,210.47	1
1	ERDF	063	01	07	07	01		24	RO312	1,130,149.22	1,067,330.91	0.00	1
1	ERDF	063	01	07	07	01		24	SI011	942,164.25	913,933.12	411,001.66	1
1	ERDF	065	01	07	07	01		24	DE111	794,205.48	760,648.85	345,822.37	2
1	ERDF	065	01	07	07	01		24	DE122	265,929.78	247,650.89	126,704.93	1
1	ERDF	065	01	07	07	01		24	RO221	179,297.12	171,403.17	48,917.28	1
1	ERDF	065	01	07	07	01		24	SI021	2,115,801.00	2,030,035.49	1,046,652.66	1
1	ERDF	065	01	07	07	01		24	SK010	653,654.74	622,428.03	361,372.44	1
1	ERDF	067	01	07	07	01		24	AT130	1,410,640.57	1,368,094.73	566,117.55	2
1	ERDF	067	01	07	07	01		24	DE111	737,389.09	729,287.42	322,821.23	1
1	ERDF	067	01	07	07	01		24	DE122	177,286.52	165,100.59	84,469.95	1
1	ERDF	067	01	07	07	01		24	DE125	310,163.60	274,406.72	0.00	1
1	ERDF	067	01	07	07	01		24	DE144	394,743.75	384,800.62	194,040.46	1
1	ERDF	067	01	07	07	01		24	HU101	5,444,164.17	5,188,859.91	865,914.56	4
1	ERDF	067	01	07	07	01		24	HU333	346,981.03	346,320.74	92,419.69	1
1	ERDF	067	01	07	07	01		24	SI011	85,651.30	83,084.83	37,363.79	1
1	ERDF	067	01	07	07	01		24	SI017	542,940.00	517,140.00	0.00	1
1	ERDF	117	01	07	07	01		24	CZ051	741,589.00	716,318.54	0.00	1
1	ERDF	117	01	07	07	01		24	DE122	88,643.26	82,550.30	42,234.98	1
1	ERDF	117	01	07	07	01		24	DE125	620,327.20	548,813.44	0.00	1
1	ERDF	117	01	07	07	01		24	HU101	219,075.00	204,682.87	0.00	1
1	ERDF	118	01	07	07	01		24	AT130	669,945.28	634,413.64	268,038.95	1
1	ERDF	118	01	07	07	01		24	BG331	1,691,050.00	1,610,560.00	0.00	1
1	ERDF	118	01	07	07	01		24	CZ051	741,589.00	716,318.54	0.00	1
1	ERDF	118	01	07	07	01		24	DE122	88,643.26	82,550.30	42,234.98	1
1	ERDF	118	01	07	07	01		24	DE125	620,327.20	548,813.44	0.00	1
1	ERDF	118	01	07	07	01		24	DE144	473,692.50	461,760.75	232,848.56	1
1	ERDF	118	01	07	07	01		24	HU101	2,041,828.86	1,961,541.17	350,307.82	3
1	ERDF	118	01	07	07	01		24	HU333	432,726.29	432,900.93	115,524.62	1
1	IPA(e)	060	01	07	07			24	AT130	313,024.95	305,356.96	112,857.56	2

Priority axis	Fund	Intervention field	Form of finance	Territorial dimension	Territorial delivery mechanism	Thematic objective dimension	ESF secondary theme	Economic dimension	Location dimension	Total eligible cost of operations selected for support	Public eligible cost of operations selected for support	The total eligible expenditure declared by eneficiaries to the managing authority	Number of operations selected
1	IPA(e)	060	01	07	07			24	DE111	25,109.24	23,069.35	11,563.39	2
1	IPA(e)	060	01	07	07			24	DE122	88,863.55	85,033.06	40,489.18	1
1	IPA(e)	060	01	07	07			24	DE144	31,228.73	26,544.42	11,033.60	1
1	IPA(e)	060	01	07	07			24	DE212	65,690.00	55,836.50	0.00	1
1	IPA(e)	060	01	07	07			24	HU101	56,219.99	52,883.05	14,199.70	1
1	IPA(e)	060	01	07	07			24	HU333	49,357.46	49,357.46	13,807.18	1
1	IPA(e)	060	01	07	07			24	RO221	26,079.12	26,079.12	8,537.98	1
1	IPA(e)	060	01	07	07			24	SI017	156,660.00	156,660.00	56,718.18	2
1	IPA(e)	062	01	07	07			24	AT130	36,754.18	34,837.18	16,332.97	2
1	IPA(e)	062	01	07	07			24	DE111	80,570.00	80,570.00	39,531.72	1
1	IPA(e)	062	01	07	07			24	DE122	71,090.84	68,026.45	32,391.34	1
1	IPA(e)	062	01	07	07			24	DE144	62,457.45	53,088.83	22,067.20	1
1	IPA(e)	062	01	07	07			24	HU333	41,131.21	41,131.21	11,505.98	1
1	IPA(e)	062	01	07	07			24	RO221	45,638.46	45,638.46	14,941.47	1
1	IPA(e)	062	01	07	07			24	RO312	36,173.34	33,728.94	0.00	1
1	IPA(e)	062	01	07	07			24	SI011	50,244.28	42,707.64	21,849.84	1
1	IPA(e)	062	01	07	07			24	SI017	311,540.00	311,540.00	132,342.41	2
1	IPA(e)	062	01	07	07			24	SK010	168,571.00	143,285.35	82,095.40	1
1	IPA(e)	063	01	07	07			24	AT130	13,169.38	13,169.38	3,987.09	1
1	IPA(e)	063	01	07	07			24	DE111	95,194.68	80,915.48	41,411.97	1
1	IPA(e)	063	01	07	07			24	DE122	71,090.84	68,026.45	32,391.34	1
1	IPA(e)	063	01	07	07			24	RO221	45,638.46	45,638.46	14,941.47	1
1	IPA(e)	063	01	07	07			24	RO312	114,548.91	106,808.31	0.00	1
1	IPA(e)	063	01	07	07			24	SI011	69,085.89	58,723.00	30,043.54	1
1	IPA(e)	065	01	07	07			24	DE111	50,218.48	46,138.71	23,126.77	2
1	IPA(e)	065	01	07	07			24	DE122	53,318.13	51,019.84	24,293.51	1
1	IPA(e)	065	01	07	07			24	RO221	13,039.56	13,039.56	4,268.99	1
1	IPA(e)	065	01	07	07			24	SI021	152,890.00	129,956.50	86,852.93	1
1	IPA(e)	065	01	07	07			24	SK010	90,769.00	77,153.65	44,205.21	1
1	IPA(e)	067	01	07	07			24	AT130	260,633.55	258,716.55	84,113.41	2
1	IPA(e)	067	01	07	07			24	DE122	35,545.42	34,013.23	16,195.67	1
1	IPA(e)	067	01	07	07			24	DE125	32,877.60	27,945.96	0.00	1
1	IPA(e)	067	01	07	07			24	DE144	52,047.88	44,240.70	18,389.33	1
1	IPA(e)	067	01	07	07			24	HU101	717,731.75	701,098.25	115,074.71	4
1	IPA(e)	067	01	07	07			24	HU333	32,904.97	32,904.97	9,204.79	1
1	IPA(e)	067	01	07	07			24	SI011	6,280.54	5,338.46	2,731.23	1
1	IPA(e)	067	01	07	07			24	SI017	54,000.00	54,000.00	0.00	1
1	IPA(e)	117	01	07	07			24	CZ051	135,083.00	135,083.00	0.00	1
1	IPA(e)	117	01	07	07			24	DE122	17,772.71	17,006.61	8,097.84	1
1	IPA(e)	117	01	07	07			24	DE125	65,755.20	55,891.92	0.00	1
1	IPA(e)	117	01	07	07			24	HU101	31,162.50	31,162.50	0.00	1
1	IPA(e)	118	01	07	07			24	AT130	94,339.20	86,671.20	49,383.52	1
1	IPA(e)	118	01	07	07			24	BG331	170,000.00	170,000.00	0.00	1
1	IPA(e)	118	01	07	07			24	CZ051	135,083.00	135,083.00	0.00	1
1	IPA(e)	118	01	07	07			24	DE122	17,772.71	17,006.61	8,097.84	1
1	IPA(e)	118	01	07	07			24	DE125	65,755.20	55,891.92	0.00	1
1	IPA(e)	118	01	07	07			24	DE144	62,457.45	53,088.83	22,067.20	1
1	IPA(e)	118	01	07	07			24	HU101	279,647.46	266,299.68	56,798.78	3
1	IPA(e)	118	01	07	07			24	HU333	41,131.21	41,131.21	11,505.98	1
2	ERDF	021	01	07	07	06		24	AT126	87,803.38	86,890.71	29,599.13	1
2	ERDF	021	01	07	07	06		24	AT130	1,860,797.92	1,842,370.42	897,948.55	1
2	ERDF	021	01	07	07	06		24	DE138	99,419.10	92,723.10	0.00	1
2	ERDF	021	01	07	07	06		24	HU101	4,295,627.30	4,259,922.05	2,099,684.00	2
2	ERDF	021	01	07	07	06		24	RO321	852,773.12	844,866.63	0.00	1
2	ERDF	021	01	07	07	06		24	SI021	1,407,300.64	1,403,045.44	75,173.63	2
2	ERDF	085	01	07	07	06		24	AT126	1,902,406.60	1,882,631.45	641,314.86	1
2	ERDF	085	01	07	07	06		24	AT130	3,353,641.35	3,272,751.91	335,169.45	2
2	ERDF	085	01	07	07	06		24	AT221	504,664.53	503,241.53	245,663.56	1
2	ERDF	085	01	07	07	06		24	DE138	447,385.95	417,253.95	0.00	1
2	ERDF	085	01	07	07	06		24	DE254	1,684,031.99	1,633,373.12	0.00	1

Priority axis	Fund	Intervention field	Form of finance	Territorial dimension	Territorial delivery mechanism	Thematic objective dimension	ESF secondary theme	Economic dimension	Location dimension	Total eligible cost of operations selected for support	Public eligible cost of operations selected for support	The total eligible expenditure declared by eneficiaries to the managing authority	Number of operations selected
2	ERDF	085	01	07	07	06		24	HU101	166,318.89	166,318.89	78,425.57	1
2	ERDF	085	01	07	07	06		24	RO321	1,922,773.62	1,867,333.73	0.00	2
2	ERDF	085	01	07	07	06		24	SI021	2,530,070.09	2,522,463.06	134,683.42	4
2	ERDF	085	01	07	07	06		24	SI022	435,900.00	409,327.50	0.00	1
2	ERDF	086	01	07	07	06		24	AT126	878,033.82	868,906.83	295,991.47	1
2	ERDF	086	01	07	07	06		24	AT130	947,000.00	899,354.75	335,169.45	1
2	ERDF	086	01	07	07	06		24	DE138	447,385.95	417,253.95	0.00	1
2	ERDF	086	01	07	07	06		24	DE254	198,121.41	192,161.54	0.00	1
2	ERDF	086	01	07	07	06		24	RO321	677,856.16	655,451.61	0.00	1
2	ERDF	086	01	07	07	06		24	SI021	724,621.40	717,014.37	134,683.42	2
2	ERDF	086	01	07	07	06		24	SI022	290,600.00	272,885.00	0.00	1
2	ERDF	087	01	07	07	06		24	AT126	58,535.59	57,927.12	19,732.76	1
2	ERDF	087	01	07	07	06		24	AT130	524,840.44	519,642.94	253,267.54	1
2	ERDF	087	01	07	07	06		24	HU101	701,016.20	681,790.29	370,474.35	1
2	ERDF	087	01	07	07	06		24	HU323	1,277,148.63	1,236,201.46	0.00	1
2	ERDF	087	01	07	07	06		24	RO321	2,217,210.10	2,196,653.23	0.00	1
2	ERDF	087	01	07	07	06		24	SI021	669,701.97	652,681.17	300,694.53	2
2	ERDF	088	01	07	07	06		24	HU101	166,318.89	166,318.89	78,425.57	1
2	ERDF	088	01	07	07	06		24	SI021	1,083,451.37	1,051,537.37	563,802.24	2
2	ERDF	091	01	07	07	06		24	BG411	2,258,155.72	2,244,318.97	1,099,480.82	1
2	ERDF	091	01	07	07	06		24	HU101	1,483,158.56	1,483,158.56	0.00	1
2	ERDF	091	01	07	07	06		24	SI021	1,905,238.12	1,882,417.04	404,050.25	2
2	ERDF	091	01	07	07	06		24	SI022	2,606,888.25	2,476,849.37	213,591.04	2
2	ERDF	091	01	07	07	06		24	SK023	1,276,285.84	1,250,723.49	471,714.79	1
2	ERDF	094	01	07	07	06		24	AT130	783,439.32	783,439.32	243,141.13	1
2	ERDF	094	01	07	07	06		24	AT221	1,513,993.59	1,509,724.59	736,990.69	1
2	ERDF	094	01	07	07	06		24	DE254	99,060.71	96,080.78	0.00	1
2	ERDF	094	01	07	07	06		24	HU101	1,907,353.04	1,888,487.22	783,638.09	2
2	ERDF	094	01	07	07	06		24	HU333	819,936.95	819,936.95	0.00	1
2	ERDF	094	01	07	07	06		24	RO111	1,419,759.00	1,419,759.00	700,962.11	1
2	ERDF	094	01	07	07	06		24	SI022	1,285,244.15	1,238,938.77	699,116.13	2
2	ERDF	094	01	07	07	06		24	SK023	425,428.61	416,907.83	157,238.26	1
2	ERDF	095	01	07	07	06		24	AT130	783,439.32	783,439.32	243,141.13	1
2	ERDF	095	01	07	07	06		24	AT221	504,664.53	503,241.53	245,663.56	1
2	ERDF	095	01	07	07	06		24	HU101	1,024,375.60	1,011,798.39	522,425.39	1
2	ERDF	095	01	07	07	06		24	HU333	670,857.50	670,857.50	0.00	1
2	ERDF	095	01	07	07	06		24	SI022	1,487,108.67	1,442,271.14	646,956.32	3
2	ERDF	095	01	07	07	06		24	SK023	425,428.61	416,907.83	157,238.26	1
2	IPA(e)	021	01	07	07			24	AT126	4,758.99	4,759.00	2,407.44	1
2	IPA(e)	021	01	07	07			24	AT130	157,950.00	157,950.00	45,141.87	1
2	IPA(e)	021	01	07	07			24	DE138	60,994.60	57,224.95	0.00	1
2	IPA(e)	021	01	07	07			24	HU101	372,278.57	372,278.57	231,282.82	2
2	IPA(e)	021	01	07	07			24	RO321	65,390.86	65,390.86	0.00	1
2	IPA(e)	021	01	07	07			24	SI021	226,681.50	226,681.50	11,689.65	2
2	IPA(e)	085	01	07	07			24	AT126	103,111.52	103,111.52	52,161.68	1
2	IPA(e)	085	01	07	07			24	AT130	236,289.73	236,289.73	32,069.87	2
2	IPA(e)	085	01	07	07			24	DE138	274,475.70	257,512.27	0.00	1
2	IPA(e)	085	01	07	07			24	DE254	89,624.00	89,624.00	0.00	1
2	IPA(e)	085	01	07	07			24	HU101	11,610.19	11,610.19	6,991.23	1
2	IPA(e)	085	01	07	07			24	RO321	168,538.44	157,655.19	0.00	2
2	IPA(e)	085	01	07	07			24	SI021	451,442.77	437,340.58	44,323.06	4
2	IPA(e)	085	01	07	07			24	SI022	40,500.00	40,500.00	0.00	1
2	IPA(e)	086	01	07	07			24	AT126	47,589.93	47,589.93	24,074.62	1
2	IPA(e)	086	01	07	07			24	AT130	130,000.00	130,000.00	32,069.87	1
2	IPA(e)	086	01	07	07			24	DE138	274,475.70	257,512.27	0.00	1
2	IPA(e)	086	01	07	07			24	DE254	10,544.00	10,544.00	0.00	1
2	IPA(e)	086	01	07	07			24	RO321	61,020.90	56,356.65	0.00	1
2	IPA(e)	086	01	07	07			24	SI021	179,033.73	164,931.54	44,323.06	2
2	IPA(e)	086	01	07	07			24	SI022	27,000.00	27,000.00	0.00	1
2	IPA(e)	087	01	07	07			24	AT126	3,172.66	3,172.66	1,604.97	1

Priority axis	Fund	Intervention field	Form of finance	Territorial dimension	Territorial delivery mechanism	Thematic objective dimension	ESF secondary theme	Economic dimension	Location dimension	Total eligible cost of operations selected for support	Public eligible cost of operations selected for support	The total eligible expenditure declared by eneficiaries to the managing authority	Number of operations selected
2	IPA(e)	087	01	07	07			24	AT130	44,550.00	44,550.00	12,732.32	1
2	IPA(e)	087	01	07	07			24	HU101	87,928.18	87,928.18	56,775.80	1
2	IPA(e)	087	01	07	07			24	RO321	170,016.22	170,016.22	0.00	1
2	IPA(e)	087	01	07	07			24	SI021	112,525.71	112,525.71	46,758.62	2
2	IPA(e)	088	01	07	07			24	HU101	11,610.19	11,610.19	6,991.23	1
2	IPA(e)	088	01	07	07			24	SI021	183,398.75	183,398.75	87,672.41	2
2	IPA(e)	091	01	07	07			24	BG411	198,135.00	168,414.75	77,398.22	1
2	IPA(e)	091	01	07	07			24	HU101	210,583.50	178,995.97	0.00	1
2	IPA(e)	091	01	07	07			24	SI021	482,914.57	440,608.00	132,969.19	2
2	IPA(e)	091	01	07	07			24	SI022	227,455.95	227,455.95	6,970.81	2
2	IPA(e)	091	01	07	07			24	SK023	87,909.75	87,909.75	54,221.20	1
2	IPA(e)	094	01	07	07			24	AT130	55,000.00	46,750.00	14,554.96	1
2	IPA(e)	094	01	07	07			24	DE254	5,272.00	5,272.00	0.00	1
2	IPA(e)	094	01	07	07			24	HU101	138,388.88	130,492.00	44,925.31	2
2	IPA(e)	094	01	07	07			24	HU333	195,553.60	195,553.60	0.00	1
2	IPA(e)	094	01	07	07			24	RO111	229,800.00	229,800.00	58,087.44	1
2	IPA(e)	094	01	07	07			24	SI022	150,225.45	150,225.45	76,213.07	2
2	IPA(e)	094	01	07	07			24	SK023	29,303.25	29,303.25	18,073.73	1
2	IPA(e)	095	01	07	07			24	AT130	55,000.00	46,750.00	14,554.96	1
2	IPA(e)	095	01	07	07			24	HU101	57,162.00	57,162.00	29,950.21	1
2	IPA(e)	095	01	07	07			24	HU333	159,998.40	159,998.40	0.00	1
2	IPA(e)	095	01	07	07			24	SI022	146,216.60	146,216.60	56,711.93	3
2	IPA(e)	095	01	07	07			24	SK023	29,303.25	29,303.25	18,073.73	1
3	ERDF	012	01	07	07	07		24	DE148	2,323,519.64	2,236,075.22	933,832.67	1
3	ERDF	012	01	07	07	07		24	HU101	1,896,764.70	1,883,918.56	838,110.08	1
3	ERDF	015	01	07	07	07		24	HR041	3,158,689.20	3,002,846.55	1,786,362.54	1
3	ERDF	035	01	07	07	07		24	AT123	291,591.65	289,646.70	120,697.53	1
3	ERDF	035	01	07	07	07		24	AT130	3,805,417.98	3,675,126.20	1,675,292.09	4
3	ERDF	035	01	07	07	07		24	SI021	537,552.00	498,281.62	0.00	1
3	ERDF	036	01	07	07	07		24	AT123	388,788.86	386,195.59	160,930.03	1
3	ERDF	036	01	07	07	07		24	AT130	3,470,198.54	3,452,029.07	1,195,394.32	3
3	ERDF	036	01	07	07	07		24	SI014	651,130.51	651,130.51	248,522.01	1
3	ERDF	036	01	07	07	07		24	SI021	716,736.00	664,375.50	0.00	1
3	ERDF	039	01	07	07	07		24	AT123	291,591.65	289,646.70	120,697.53	1
3	ERDF	039	01	07	07	07		24	AT130	142,071.73	135,907.06	76,067.43	1
3	ERDF	040	01	07	07	07		24	AT123	194,394.43	193,097.79	80,465.02	1
3	ERDF	041	01	07	07	07		24	AT123	388,788.86	386,195.59	160,930.03	1
3	ERDF	041	01	07	07	07		24	AT130	6,462,018.79	6,190,181.60	2,622,545.81	4
3	ERDF	041	01	07	07	07		24	RO223	894,986.40	841,334.40	467,231.84	1
3	ERDF	041	01	07	07	07		24	SI012	1,767,631.95	1,736,745.86	661,770.06	1
3	ERDF	042	01	07	07	07		24	AT123	388,788.86	386,195.59	160,930.03	1
3	ERDF	042	01	07	07	07		24	AT130	1,161,336.68	1,103,255.20	404,300.73	4
3	ERDF	042	01	07	07	07		24	SI012	196,403.55	192,971.76	73,530.01	1
3	ERDF	043	01	07	07	07		24	AT130	291,793.05	291,067.32	90,924.56	1
3	ERDF	043	01	07	07	07		24	RO424	1,485,284.50	1,421,556.35	557,658.72	1
3	ERDF	043	01	07	07	07		24	SI014	818,564.07	818,564.07	312,427.67	1
3	ERDF	043	01	07	07	07		24	SI021	268,776.00	249,140.81	0.00	1
3	ERDF	044	01	07	07	07		24	AT130	1,049,630.57	1,033,638.29	272,773.67	2
3	ERDF	044	01	07	07	07		24	RO223	596,657.60	560,889.60	311,487.90	1
3	ERDF	044	01	07	07	07		24	RO424	241,790.50	231,416.15	90,781.65	1
3	ERDF	044	01	07	07	07		24	SI014	390,678.30	390,678.30	149,113.21	1
3	ERDF	044	01	07	07	07		24	SI021	268,776.00	249,140.81	0.00	1
3	IPA(e)	012	01	07	07			24	HU101	613,815.98	613,816.04	278,013.16	1
3	IPA(e)	015	01	07	07			24	HR041	632,654.21	632,654.21	252,580.65	1
3	IPA(e)	035	01	07	07			24	AT123	35,175.75	35,175.75	11,758.14	1
3	IPA(e)	035	01	07	07			24	AT130	156,381.40	132,924.18	77,080.31	3
3	IPA(e)	035	01	07	07			24	SI021	74,226.00	65,827.65	0.00	1
3	IPA(e)	036	01	07	07			24	AT123	46,901.00	46,901.00	15,677.52	1
3	IPA(e)	036	01	07	07			24	AT130	225,805.07	191,934.30	113,904.91	2
3	IPA(e)	036	01	07	07			24	SI014	50,364.76	42,810.04	26,048.29	1

Priority axis	Fund	Intervention field	Form of finance	Territorial dimension	Territorial delivery mechanism	Thematic objective dimension	ESF secondary theme	Economic dimension	Location dimension	Total eligible cost of operations selected for support	Public eligible cost of operations selected for support	The total eligible expenditure declared by eneficiaries to the managing authority	Number of operations selected
3	IPA(e)	036	01	07	07			24	SI021	98,968.00	87,770.20	0.00	1
3	IPA(e)	039	01	07	07			24	AT123	35,175.75	35,175.75	11,758.14	1
3	IPA(e)	039	01	07	07			24	AT130	7,198.58	6,118.79	516.68	1
3	IPA(e)	040	01	07	07			24	AT123	23,450.50	23,450.50	7,838.76	1
3	IPA(e)	041	01	07	07			24	AT123	46,901.00	46,901.00	15,677.52	1
3	IPA(e)	041	01	07	07			24	AT130	356,059.43	327,464.86	66,208.24	4
3	IPA(e)	041	01	07	07			24	RO223	56,760.00	48,246.00	30,719.47	1
3	IPA(e)	041	01	07	07			24	SI012	238,999.50	221,428.57	88,332.30	1
3	IPA(e)	042	01	07	07			24	AT123	46,901.00	46,901.00	15,677.52	1
3	IPA(e)	042	01	07	07			24	AT130	60,618.83	54,283.15	8,115.06	4
3	IPA(e)	042	01	07	07			24	SI012	26,555.50	24,603.17	9,814.70	1
3	IPA(e)	043	01	07	07			24	RO424	79,120.00	79,120.00	28,022.52	1
3	IPA(e)	043	01	07	07			24	SI014	63,315.69	53,818.33	32,746.42	1
3	IPA(e)	043	01	07	07			24	SI021	37,113.00	32,913.82	0.00	1
3	IPA(e)	044	01	07	07			24	AT130	8,248.50	7,011.22	0.00	1
3	IPA(e)	044	01	07	07			24	RO223	37,840.00	32,164.00	20,479.65	1
3	IPA(e)	044	01	07	07			24	RO424	12,880.00	12,880.00	4,561.81	1
3	IPA(e)	044	01	07	07			24	SI014	30,218.85	25,686.02	15,628.97	1
3	IPA(e)	044	01	07	07			24	SI021	37,113.00	32,913.82	0.00	1
4	ERDF	119	01	07	07	11		24	AT130	4,593,981.70	4,570,106.71	188,148.76	4
4	ERDF	119	01	07	07	11		24	BG331	50,000.00	47,510.00	0.00	1
4	ERDF	119	01	07	07	11		24	BG411	352,000.00	352,000.00	20,259.96	1
4	ERDF	119	01	07	07	11		24	CZ010	352,940.60	352,940.60	76,182.31	1
4	ERDF	119	01	07	07	11		24	DE111	942,335.07	892,786.96	288,099.46	2
4	ERDF	119	01	07	07	11		24	DE212	299,350.00	299,350.00	9,531.43	1
4	ERDF	119	01	07	07	11		24	HR046	50,000.00	49,485.00	0.00	1
4	ERDF	119	01	07	07	11		24	HU101	4,510,649.30	4,409,740.49	1,542,405.65	5
4	ERDF	119	01	07	07	11		24	HU222	50,000.00	50,000.00	0.00	1
4	ERDF	119	01	07	07	11		24	HU223	49,780.00	48,283.25	0.00	1
4	ERDF	119	01	07	07	11		24	HU231	25,300.00	25,300.00	0.00	1
4	ERDF	119	01	07	07	11		24	RO122	49,875.00	46,656.50	0.00	1
4	ERDF	119	01	07	07	11		24	RO125	47,640.00	45,435.32	0.00	1
4	ERDF	119	01	07	07	11		24	RO223	790,044.00	769,853.16	311,636.54	2
4	ERDF	119	01	07	07	11		24	RO321	352,941.00	352,941.00	28,469.70	1
4	ERDF	119	01	07	07	11		24	RO411	49,995.00	49,995.00	0.00	1
4	ERDF	119	01	07	07	11		24	SI021	3,037,770.07	2,933,566.20	1,575,184.32	4
4	ERDF	119	01	07	07	11		24	SK010	259,267.75	259,267.75	42,210.04	2
4	ERDF	120	01	07	07	11		24	DE111	1,375,436.23	1,259,823.96	611,025.79	1
4	ERDF	120	01	07	07	11		24	HU101	2,313,037.57	2,225,770.78	911,461.06	3
4	ERDF	120	01	07	07	11		24	RO223	1,110,066.00	1,079,779.75	467,454.81	1
4	ERDF	120	01	07	07	11		24	SI021	1,492,645.64	1,428,900.50	771,701.51	3
4	IPA(e)	119	01	07	07			24	DE111	168,953.99	152,615.84	94,058.92	1
4	IPA(e)	119	01	07	07			24	HU101	607,231.97	570,914.87	218,766.26	3
4	IPA(e)	119	01	07	07			24	HU231	24,600.00	20,910.00	0.00	1
4	IPA(e)	119	01	07	07			24	RO223	62,800.00	62,800.00	24,730.07	1
4	IPA(e)	119	01	07	07			24	SI021	503,090.05	463,467.13	216,108.69	4
4	IPA(e)	119	01	07	07			24	SK010	140,500.00	140,500.00	36,238.54	1
4	IPA(e)	120	01	07	07			24	DE111	394,226.00	356,103.65	219,470.80	1
4	IPA(e)	120	01	07	07			24	HU101	391,781.04	361,525.49	180,106.84	3
4	IPA(e)	120	01	07	07			24	RO223	94,200.00	94,200.00	37,095.11	1
4	IPA(e)	120	01	07	07			24	SI021	175,794.93	163,159.05	88,946.90	3
5	ERDF	121	01	07	07			24	HU101	12,594,276.64	12,594,276.64	3,277,243.14	3
5	ERDF	122	01	07	07			24	HU101	517,467.12	517,467.12	148,481.79	1
5	ERDF	123	01	07	07			24	BG412	173,786.00	173,786.00	18,574.17	1
5	ERDF	123	01	07	07			24	CZ010	109,925.00	109,925.00	13,992.98	1
5	ERDF	123	01	07	07			24	DE111	422,700.00	422,700.00	177,048.37	1
5	ERDF	123	01	07	07			24	HR041	45,728.00	45,728.00	3,296.37	1
5	ERDF	123	01	07	07			24	HU101	1,283,455.24	1,283,455.24	327,758.34	2
5	ERDF	123	01	07	07			24	RO321	754,163.00	754,163.00	85,733.11	1
5	ERDF	123	01	07	07			24	SI021	23,901.00	23,901.00	13,714.97	1

Priority axis	Fund	Intervention field	Form of finance	Territorial dimension	Territorial delivery mechanism	Thematic objective dimension	ESF secondary theme	Economic dimension	Location dimension	Total eligible cost of operations selected for support	Public eligible cost of operations selected for support	The total eligible expenditure declared by eneficiaries to the managing authority	Number of operations selected
5	ERDF	123	01	07	07			24	SK010	133,849.00	133,849.00	11,505.45	1
5	IPA(e)	121	01	07	07			24	HU101	1,389,445.84	1,389,445.84	348,524.93	3
5	IPA(e)	122	01	07	07			24	HU101	56,338.45	56,338.45	15,842.04	1
5	IPA(e)	123	01	07	07			24	BA	255,484.71	255,484.71	0.00	1
5	IPA(e)	123	01	07	07			24	HU101	112,676.89	112,676.89	31,684.08	1
5	IPA(e)	123	01	07	07			24	RS	402,122.36	402,122.36	84,714.40	1



**Table 6: Cumulative cost of all or part of an operation implemented outside the Union part of the programme area**

1. Operation (2)	2. The amount of ERDF support(1) envisaged to be used for all or part of an operation implemented outside the Union part of the programme area based on selected operations	3. Share of the total financial allocation to all or part of an operation located outside the Union part of the programme area (%) (column 2/total amount allocated to the support from the ERDF at programme level *100)	4. Eligible expenditure of ERDF support incurred in all or part of an operation implemented outside the Union part of the programme area declared by the beneficiary to the managing authority	5. Share of the total financial allocation to all or part of an operation located outside the Union part of the programme area (%) (column 4/total amount allocated to the support from the ERDF at programme level *100)
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(1) ERDF support is the Commission decision on the respective cooperation programme.

(2) In accordance with and subject to ceilings set out Article 20 of Regulation (EU) No 1299/2013.

## 4. SYNTHESIS OF THE EVALUATIONS

The operational evaluation of the DTP was implemented throughout 2018. Below are presented the main findings of the evaluators as included in the final evaluation report. Based on the findings and recommendations, the MA/ JS drafted an action plan and already started its implementation.

### **Programme management**

MA/JS established a functioning integrated management structure and proved to fulfil the assigned tasks. Bottlenecks in MA/JS staff capacity and lacking capacity building can lead to reduced effectiveness, in particular in the 2nd implementation phase. Appropriate countermeasures to update the management structure and capacity are under implementation, and some further actions are recommended in this report. The Certifying Authority and the Audit Authority are operational and fulfil their tasks. Overall coordination with MA/JS is good. The CA is restricted by the eMS, which is of limited usability for financial management. Despite its complex composition, the MC has proven its ability to work and to fulfil its functions. The MC, however, underutilizes its function as a strategic body and devotes too much time on operational aspects of programme implementation, which should be left in the hands of the MA/JS. The majority of the MC members are satisfied with the support by MA/JS, which acts as the secretariat of the MC. Some members, however, state a lack of sound information policy in various fields. The low participation of the MC members in the online survey is an indication that many members occupy an observer position. Almost all NCPs contribute to the programme implementation within the given framework conditions with good support provided by MA/JS. Weak points are the access of NCPs to project data, lacking NCP capacities to disseminate project results and poor exchange activities within the NCP bodies and with EUSDR actors and other Interreg programmes. The national controllers in 12 partner states succeeded to verify expenditures in the first and second reporting period. However, there are less well performing FLC systems that are currently unable to meet the 60-day verification of expenditures deadline. A systematic flaw in the system is caused by the fact that although FLC is a core process, MA / JS have little scope to intervene in the process, since the FLC system is an individual responsibility of the partner states. The DTP takes the support for EUSDR very seriously and provides substantial funds and support. For legal reasons, however, the tools that the programme can offer are not well suited for the funding of institutional support. Also, EUSDR support binds a lot of work resources from MA / JS.

### **Support for applicants and beneficiaries**

The applicants are mostly satisfied with the support for project generation and application. The weak point is usually the support provided by the NCPs. Big national differences in the capabilities of NCPs exist which cannot be influenced by the DTP. Therefore, the main responsibility for support and consultation lies with MA / JS. The tools for support provided by MA/JS should be continuously developed and improved. MA / JS should apply modern communication tools such as skype (or similar software) and live Webinars (going beyond YouTube videos) to better advise applicants on a daily basis in a resource-efficient manner.

The application process works and is very well supported by MA / JS. The assessment criteria are transparent for applicants. The relevance filter introduced in the 2nd call helped the MA/JS to better allocate their scarce staff resources and select programme-relevant proposals. Challenging is the lack of support by NCPs to applicants, whereby major national differences can be noted. The application form has

room for improvement. The assessment criteria are over-complex and difficult to communicate to all assessors. A stepwise selection process favours the result orientation and is fair to applicants.

Overall, the support for project implementation is adequately organised and works well for most of the beneficiaries. Two points need more consideration by the programme: the flexibility for project changes is very limited; and so far in many cases the timeframe for expenditure verification until the payment is too long.

Reducing the administrative burden for project implementation is on the long-term agenda of all Interreg-programmes to allow beneficiaries to redeploy their personal resources from administration to content development. However, this depends mainly on the legal framework conditions, which can hardly be influenced by the programme.

### **Electronic information system**

After two failed public procurement procedures, eMS was deployed in the DTP as “Plan B”. eMS has limited ambitions and does not offer everything that programme management may need, but what it promises it does fairly well and for no licensing fee. It provides a simple web interface which allows all applicants, beneficiaries and programme management bodies to interact with the system, and provides the basic functionality of a monitoring system.

eMS, however, does not provide necessary support for financial and administrative procedures. Importantly, its poor reporting functionality poses the biggest challenge for the programme management bodies. The use of custom-made scripts to produce desired reports can make up for much of the missing functionality, but the MA/JS does not have the necessary in-house skills for this and relies on the Hungarian State Treasury instead.

The user interface provided by eMS is economical for simple, basic tasks, but insufficient for the complex management tasks often required by DTP. Missing functionalities include interfaces with other established IT systems, a workflow system, and e-signature functionality. Before making a decision on whether to implement possible improvements in eMS, the reduction in HR costs, decrease in risks of human errors and other benefits likely to result from such improvements should be compared to the cost of software development and maintenance.

### **Communication**

Staff resources for communication at programme level are very scarce and communication is not fully embedded as a horizontal issue in MA/JS. Despite this fact, the communication strategy and the annual work plans are well developed. All planned communication instruments have been implemented (except the automatic transfer of information from eMS to project websites) and work well. Ongoing improvement is needed in some points. A weakness is the low numbers of website traffic for some countries, which indicates lacking promotion. In addition, lead partner seminars in 2017 were judged critically. The project related communication instruments pose a specific challenge. So far, the target indicator values of the communication strategy have been achieved largely. The performance control of the communication tools

works in most cases.

The NCP resources and their knowledge to communicate project achievements actively to national stakeholders and national public are very limited. The DTP cannot fill this resource gap by increased TA funds spent on NCPs. Therefore, the role of NCPs as described in the programme communication strategy needs redefinition in a realistic way.

Qualified communication manager and sound communication plan are in place in most of the projects. The communication officer provides effective support to the (currently limited number of) projects to support them in their communication tasks.

The hosted standardised project websites can be easily monitored by MA/JS and other stakeholders and are a time- and-cost efficient solution for projects. Many projects, however, underutilise the options offered by the system and so many websites lack attractiveness.

### **The progress in achieving the expected programme results**

76 projects with an average funding volume of 1.8 million EUR were selected in the 1st and 2nd call. It can be expected that the projects selected in the 1st and 2nd call contribute to a large extent to the planned programme results. The screening confirms the selection of projects with a high potential to contribute to the expected programme results – 93% of programme results are addressed. The high selectivity of the calls should be maintained. A stepwise application process contributes to higher-quality applications. In SOs 1.2, 2.4 and 3.2, there is a very low potential for suitable projects in the programme area. It cannot be expected that this potential will improve in the short term. The programme should consider to tackle the absorption problems by a combination of re-allocation of funds and activation measures (e.g. top-down initiative to foster project generation). Currently it is not possible to net out the CP-effects on the change in the programme specific result indicators (focusing on cooperation intensity), since the change is not observed and mirrored on the project level. On basis of that it will be very difficult to conduct a meaningful impact evaluation as required by EC guidance and the evaluation plan.

Name	Fund	From month	From year	To month	To year	Type of evaluation	Thematic objective	Topic	Findings
Operational evaluation of the Danube Transnational Programme	ERDF	11	2017	12	2018	Mixed	01 06 07 11	Operational evaluation of the programme: the main objectives of the evaluation are: to improve the framework for the programme implementation (application, assessment, selection, use of resources etc.) and programme management system; to streamline the communication flow between the programme bodies, but also with the stakeholders; to streamline the development of the programme content wise, especially in the view of the third call and the future impact evaluations to be carried out.	<p><b>Overall performance</b></p> <p>The Danube Transnational Programme has started very ambitiously to implement calls and related events. Although the commitment rate of the programme was slightly below the weighted average of other transnational programmes at the end of 2017, it is now relatively high with the approval of the 2nd call projects. In terms of interim payments received from the Commission, which is based on financial progress, DTP is currently in the fourth best place amongst transnational programmes. Implementation is in line with the target values of the performance framework for end 2018, and n+3 targets have been met.</p> <p>There are, however, persistent difficulties to find projects in the SOs 1.2, 2.4, 3.2 that meet the high DTP selection standards. In addition, a long development process of EUSDR-related projects in SO 4.2 can be observed. A particular challenge is the implementation of the ENI funding instrument.</p>

## 5. ISSUES AFFECTING THE PERFORMANCE OF THE PROGRAMME AND MEASURES TAKEN

### (a) Issues which affect the performance of the programme and the measures taken

Programme management: strong management and control system in ERDF and IPA countries, audited through the system audit performed by the Audit Authority; substantial step forward for the management and control system of ENI countries in being compliant with the programme rules and requirements; considerable programme spending level, coupled with timely reimbursement of the several applications for payment prepared by the MA/JS; closure of two calls (2nd regular call and SMF call), launch and closure of the DSP call.

In 2018 sample audit work was completed and the final reports prepared by the external auditors. System audit has been also carried out by the AA. During the MC meeting organised in Budapest on 11-12 December 2018, the Audit Authority representative presented the findings of the sample audit. Some examples of the main findings are listed below:

- Public procurement procedures: in two cases some of the selection criteria were not proportionate to the subject matter of the contract (in subject of financial criterion, professional capacity, technical capacity/references). Lack of control of first phase of public procurement for framework agreement by the first level control was detected. Although in the specific case no financial harm to EU budget was stated, the FLC body was recommended to apply the standard practice of checking both phases of the procedure when controlling the declared costs.
- Ineligible expenditure: in decentralized control systems cost of FLC activity is paid by the projects. In a case invoice was issued for FLC controller's participation in a seminar organised for first level controllers. According to Control Guidelines only verification activity is eligible for FLC controllers. Ineligible VAT was declared.
- Staff costs: staff costs calculated as flexible number of hours per months should only include actual hours worked as eligible cost according to the CG – although it is a stricter approach than in case of other types of staff cost. The hourly rate in case of flexible number of hours per months should be calculated per month and not based on an average for the entire reporting period. Staff costs calculated as flexible number of hours per months calculated with a yearly hourly rate (based on the 1720 hours rule – Art. 68(2) CPR) have to be determined in advance and based on gross annual salary information available at the time of signing the SC.

Furthermore, the AA representative highlighted the challenges and learning points for the future:

- Importance of effective and efficient communication: differences between centralized and decentralized systems in terms of communication. Indirect communication is slower in case of decentralised systems. AA will in future ask the external auditor to inform FLC directly, not only Coordination Body. Auditees have to be better prepared too (in some cases information & documents could not be presented during the audit, but were presented afterwards in the reconciliation phase).
- Importance of monitoring deadlines: 15 days for audits of operations, 22 days for system audits. Extension of deadline was possible in exceptional circumstances, however, in future AA ask all participants of the MCS to adhere to the deadlines given for comments
- Importance of clear rules on eligibility and uniform application of rules: in DTP there is a special challenge: the responsibility for the national control system lies with the participating countries, while the AA operates under Art. 25(1) of Reg. 1299/2013. Less regulation at programme level and wider

room for application of national interpretation of rules at first level leads to varying interpretations of rules.

In terms of programme financial performance 3rd and 4th AfP were prepared and reimbursed by the EC summing up over 30 M EUR ERDF and 4 M EUR IPA. N+3 requirements were not only fulfilled for 2018 but also for 2019 as well (no decommitment for 2018 and no n+3 risk for 2019).

During the year, the ENI countries made a considerable step forward to set up their management and control system. Moldova received an unqualified opinion during the system audit process, few corrective measures being needed, but the national control system is established. Consequently it is possible for Moldovan PPs of the 2nd call to have their expenditures verified in the programme monitoring system and to report to the LPs, but the payment of the ENI funds will only be possible after the corrective measures requested by the AA are fulfilled.

In case of Ukraine the AA gave a qualified opinion hence serious corrective measures are necessary and the national control system is not established yet. Consequently it is not possible the verification of expenditure for UA project partners of the 2nd call by FLC in eMS, neither reporting verified expenditure of UA project partners to LPs in eMS, nor payment of ENI funds to UA project partners.

Despite the progress made by the two ENI countries, still the ENI partners of the 2nd call cannot reimburse the ENI funds from the programme, which puts burden on their budgets and also creates an environment of uncertainty.

The experience of the second call for proposals showed that, on one hand, stakeholders try to apply with topics that are not well fitting the DTP and, on the other hand, those who apply with a relevant topic need further support in structuring their proposal into the programme requirements. The DTP area is in fact composed by relevant stakeholders who are not experienced in ETC project designing and management.

The compliance to the programme topics and requirements (i.e. alignment with the programme Specific Objectives and intervention logic, transnationality) is a basic precondition, while the structured division of the proposal in the programme logic (e.g. relevance of partners, work-packages, activities, budget lines, reporting periods, etc.) can receive support for its improvement from the NCP and MA/JS. Therefore, it was decided that the third call for proposal (and the last one) should have a dual approach: an open call but with stronger support from the programme side.

In line with the findings of the operational evaluation currently it is not possible to net out the CP-effects on the change in the programme specific result indicators (focusing on cooperation intensity) since the change is not observed and mirrored on the project level, the MA/ JS started to collect information on the project level (e.g. at midterm and after closure) to capture the change towards a more intensified and better structured cooperation. In this direction, a questionnaire was developed and sent to the 2nd call projects to quantify the intensity of cooperation at the project start (same exercise will be requested together with the final report). The first call projects will be requested to quantify the intensity of cooperation together with the final report.

**(b) OPTIONAL FOR LIGHT REPORTS, otherwise it will be included in point 9.1. An assessment of whether progress made towards targets is sufficient to ensure their fulfilment, indicating any remedial actions taken or planned, where appropriate.**

Danube Transnational Programme is in line with its targets from both financial, but also content point of view. Based on an analysis of the MA/ JS, the experience of the second call for proposals showed that, on one hand, stakeholders try to apply with topics that are not well fitting the DTP and, on the other hand, those who apply with a relevant topic need further support in structuring their proposal into the programme requirements. The DTP area is in fact composed by relevant stakeholders who are not experienced in ETC project designing and management. Therefore it was decided that the third call for proposal should have a dual approach: an open call but with stronger support from the programme side. Following a detailed analysis of the topics covered by the approved projects, the MC decided to restrict SO1.1, 1.2, 2.1 and 3.1 (SO 1.1 restricted to Service innovation, with a focus on strengthening employment via innovative public policies (national or regional authorities should take the lead) and creative industries (with a strong accent on innovative urban regeneration via service hubs; SO 1.2 restricted to strengthening the capacity of the so-called support organisations (e.g. employment agencies, trade unions, labour market organisations), social services able to better meet social needs and to provide services in general interest and improve the capacity of public administration to better cope with innovation processes (accent on national and regional public administrations; SO 2.1 restricted to water quality management, e.g. integrated policies, strategies, solutions, measures to reduce nutrient and hazardous substance pollution, improving quality of (surface and ground) waters in the Danube and its transnationally relevant (sub-)River Basin(s) - while monitoring is not expected to be in the main focus of such projects; more efficient waste water treatment solutions that can prove transnational impact; Integrated ground water resources management (from quality and / or quantity aspect) can also be potential topic, in case the transnational relevance and approach can reasonably be proved by a project; managing water resources from quantitative aspects (balanced usage, inter-sectorial coordination and cooperation) having transnational impact on water bodies can also be considered as possible project topic; strategic approach in harmonised and coordinated operative flood prevention measures (e.g. inter-sectorial coordination, including hydropower, navigation, etc.) for transnationally relevant river (basins); SO 3.1 restricted to transport corridors crossing the Danube region (e.g. addressing identified missing links, proposing solutions for improvement including [cross-border] traffic management systems, developing actions plans/ feasibility plans aimed at further developing the transport corridors – considering the pre-identified projects or their development status); cycling routes crossing the Danube region (e.g. identifying missing links, proposing solutions for improvement, developing actions plans/ feasibility plans aimed at further developing the routes); inter- and multi-modality, including development of ports' connections to road and rail transport for the improvement of transport chains). Furthermore a budget reallocation at programme level was submitted to the EC in order to ensure the necessary funds for opening also SO 4.1 (entirely exhausted in the 1st call for proposals).



## **6. CITIZEN'S SUMMARY (ARTICLE 50(9) OF REGULATION (EU) NO 1303/2013)**

A citizen's summary of the contents of the annual and the final implementation reports shall be made public and uploaded as a separate file in the form of annex to the annual and the final implementation report

You can upload/find the Citizen's summary under General > Documents

**7. REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (ARTICLE 46 OF REGULATION (EU) No 1303/2013)**

**8. PROGRESS IN PREPARATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF MAJOR PROJECTS AND JOINT ACTION PLANS (ARTICLE 101(H) AND ARTICLE 111(3) OF REGULATION (EU) NO 1303/2013 AND ARTICLE 14(3)(B) OF REGULATION (EU) NO 1299/2013)**

**8.1. Major projects**

**Table 7: Major projects**

Project	CCI	Status of MP	Total investments	Total eligible costs	Planned notification/submission date	Date of tacit agreement/ approval by Commission	Planned start of implementation	Planned completion date	Priority Axis/ Investment priorities	Current state of realisation — financial progress (% of expenditure certified to Commission compared to total eligible cost)	Current state of realisation — physical progress Main implementation stage of the project	Main outputs	Date of signature of first works contract (1)	Observations
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(1) In the case of operations implemented under PPP structures the signing of the PPP contract between the public body and the private sector body (Article 102(3) of Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013).

**Significant problems encountered in implementing major projects and measures taken to overcome them**

**Any change planned in the list of major projects in the cooperation programme**

## 8.2. Joint action plans

Progress in the implementation of different stages of joint action plans

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**Table 8: Joint action plans (JAP)**

Title of the JAP	CCI	Stage of implementation of JAP	Total eligible costs	Total public support	OP contribution to JAP	Priority axis	Type of JAP	[Planned] submission to the Commission	[Planned] start of implementation	[Planned] completion	Main outputs and results	Total eligible expenditure certified to the Commission	Observations
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**Significant problems encountered and measures taken to overcome them**

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## 9. ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COOPERATION PROGRAMME (ARTICLE 50(4) OF REGULATION (EU) NO 1303/2013 AND ARTICLE 14(4) OF REGULATION (EU) NO 1299/2013)

### 9.1 Information in Part A and achieving the objectives of the programme (Article 50(4) of Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013)

Priority axis	1 - Innovative and socially responsible Danube region
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During the year of 2018 Priority Axis 1 *Innovative and socially responsible Danube Region* covered the implementation of 25 projects out of which 14 belong to S.O.1.1 *Improved framework conditions for innovation* and 11 to S.O.1.2 *Improve competences for businesses and social innovation*. During the implementation process the majority of the PA1 projects were able to identify common synergies thus complementing their initial envisaged outputs and main result with information and knowledge produced by other projects. This positive development lead to the creation of a critical mass in case of some topics (e.g. eco-innovation) able to fully support the DTP's efforts of acting as a policy driver in the Danube Region.

SO 1.1 is, by its nature, a very inclusive one which can accommodate diverse project topics under the broad field of research and innovation. The approved projects focus on eco-innovation by targeting specific fields such as bio- economy/industry, circular economy, eco-technologies, or sustainable forestry manufacturing areas with the scope of bridging the currently existing loopholes in their selected field of action. Other topics tackled address competitiveness of SMEs, access to finance through innovative methods (e.g. Accelerator project developed already *8 accelerator programme schemes including a mapping of potential suppliers* meant to develop practical and enterprise tailored solution of acceleration services), commercialisation of research result and product development (e.g. Made in Danube developed *Danube Transnational Innovation Cooperation e-tool* a specialized online platform that can be used by actors operating in bio-economy in the Danube Region, interested in converting research and innovation into applicable and market successful solutions <http://www.interreg-danube.eu/approved-projects/made-in-danube/section/innovation-e-tool>), cluster policies in the framework of smart specialisation and the management of intellectual property rights. Furthermore, some of these projects turned their attention towards the need of improving the framework conditions for innovation by either looking to change the mind-sets of academics and other stakeholders from traditional methods of research to socially-responsible ones or by working towards upgrading the existing DR research infrastructure. Put differently, in full accordance with the provisions of the CP, these latter projects addressed currently existing bottlenecks such as: low levels of knowledge and technological transfer, information flows and cooperation among research and innovation stakeholders.

The Cooperation Programme formulated six different expected results for this very complex thematic field, covering e.g.

- improved strategic frameworks and cooperation to build up excellent research infrastructure;
- more effective, competent networks for commercialisation of R&D result, for technology transfer, access to knowledge;
- improved coordination in cluster policies;
- better access to innovation finance/IPR knowledge for SMEs;

Further to the listed expected results, the following cross cutting issues are also expected to be integrated into the projects on different level:

- eco-innovation, social innovation and service innovation

Based on the preliminary findings of the operational evaluation, in the 1st call the 12 approved projects targeted all of the listed expected results, and even the cross cutting issues, only the service innovation was not addressed at all. The most frequently formulated expected results were: “more effective collaborative research & innovation activities and support of competent networks between enterprises, R&D centres, education and higher education and the public sector to broaden access to knowledge”, followed by the expected results to foster technology transfer and enhance commercial use of research results. 9 out of the 12 projects tackled cross cutting issue of “better integration of actors and organisations from less developed regions of the Danube area”. In the 2nd call the 2 selected projects targeted IPR and cluster issues, which also represent high added value toward potential contribution to increasing intensity of cooperation of key actors.

SO 1.2 aims to increase competences for business with the help of socially innovative methods or instruments by fostering, for example, innovative learning systems for increasing competences at employee’s level in the business sector or by aiming to strengthen the entrepreneurial culture and learning within the Danube Region. In addition, this specific objective strives for better meeting stringent social needs and to delivery services for the common interest. Since this specific objective is pursued under thematic objective 1 (research & innovation) the notion is on innovative learning systems. Projects selected for financing under are addressing the following results: improvement of entrepreneurial culture and learning in order to adapt human resources to technological change and market requirements and building joint educational offers in specific fields of interest: young innovators (e.g. NewGenerationSkills already developed a *transnational Model for the Innovation Lab (IL)* a tool designed to strengthen links of the quadruple helix ecosystem by supporting young in turning their ideas into social innovative ventures based on a co-creation process with DR stakeholder. The final aim is to tackle existing and future societal challenges. The model defines the roles, structures, and methods for community involvement and includes a portfolio of services to be offered to the local youth), second chance entrepreneurship, young women. Partly, the result regarding the provision of social services able to better meet social needs was tackled by a project focusing on dementia care. At the same time improving high-quality primary/secondary schooling and institutional learning and capacity building for the public administration was targeted less by the projects.

Priority area 1 managed to involve a large number of relevant stakeholders, including the EUSDR PACs which proved to be actively involved. Nevertheless PA1 has a significant number of ENI MD and ENI UA PPs. During 2018 some of the projects started to signal problems with further integrating these PPs at project implementation level due to their precarious financial stability and the impossibility of reimbursing costs. Some of these PPs are seriously considering withdrawing from projects. If this situation occurs, then the initial workplan of some projects - which built their intervention towards less developed regions – as actually requested by the PA1 – will be heavily impacted.



Priority axis	2 - Environment and culture responsible Danube region
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In 2018 in the frame of the second call for proposals the MA/JS completed the quality assessment of submitted applications and the DTP MC decided about the project selection, based on which in connection to SO 2.1 three projects, in case of SO 2.2 four projects, for SO 2.3 five projects were selected, while in connection to SO 2.4 no application reached the quality threshold to be selected.

Transnational water management and flood prevention is improved by 1st call projects being in a more advanced stage, managing sediment transport and balance along the Danube River; an integrated approach is under elaboration for the Tisa River Basin water management and flood protection; land use management is to be steered in different landscapes of Danube Region to safeguard water resources and reduce flood risk. Additional contribution to the SO 2.1 is provided in the framework of 2nd call projects targeting the Danube River and its main tributaries by harmonising the flood and ice forecasting system for the river; finding effective solutions for floodplain restoration; developing sediment quality monitoring and assessment system. Based on the findings of the operational evaluation the several areas of targeted activities from development of framework to coordination support have connection to each other, one build on the other. The only remark is that two projects from the 1st call and one from the 2nd call are dealing with sustainable transnational sediment management in the Danube River Basin, the actions of which could have synergic results to monitor the quantitative and the qualitative elements of the sediment related pollution in a harmonised way.

In connection to valorisation of natural heritage of the Danube region projects advanced with contributions in sustainable tourism development in geo-parks, green tourism development, triggering economic development in Natura 2000 sites or protection and sustainable use of natural heritage represented by karst bio-regions. Cultural heritage management and valorisation addresses different type of heritage: from art nouveau, prehistoric landscapes, WWI heritage management, valorisation and safeguard the tangible and intangible Jewish heritage to underused cultural heritage and resources organised spatially by the Danube, connecting these to form viable cultural collaborations and thematised tourism products according to a spatio-cultural strategy or creation of an innovative multilevel policy framework for cultural routes in the Danube area. It fosters policy changes on national, regional and local level to bring to life the culture and tourism priorities identified in the frame of EUSDR/PA3. Based on the findings of the operational evaluation the sustainable tourism based on reduction of resource and energy consumption and the sustainable tourism based on sustainable mobility management were not directly addressed by the applicants in this SO. In the 2nd call there are bike trail development projects (AoE Bike and EcoVeloTour), which themselves represent high contribution to the sustainable green tourism and it is possible, that e.g. mobility management is also tackled as integrated part of project activity.

Restoration and management of ecological corridors of the Danube Region gain relevant contributions from projects addressing connectivity issues between protected areas along the Danube River corridor; improving management practices for protected and adjacent areas along the Mura-Drava-Danube Biosphere Reserve corridor, while 2nd call projects initiated first steps for preservation of large carnivores' wildlife corridors in the Carpathian mountains; managing habitat and repopulation of migratory fish species of the Danube River; ensuring resilience of Mura-Drava river riparian forests; tackling fragmentation between protected areas along the Sava River and tributaries by managing invasive alien plant species; or by defining spatial-environmental measures to improve connectivity along the Danube Region section of the European Green Belt corridor. The outcomes of the operational evaluation

confirm the contribution of the selected projects to the SO by stating that all the selected projects aim to develop both the strategic framework and concrete solutions on the ground to restore, conserve and improve a network of green infrastructures/ bio-corridors in the Danube region. The approved projects targeted cooperation both in more coherent management of specified bio-corridors (coopMDD, DANUBEparksCONNECTED), and more specific issues (invasive alien species in Sava, migratory fishes, forest management). coop MDD was presented at the Great Rivers Forum, a thematic platform of UNESCO, in Wuhan (China). The theme of the 2018 Forum was “Confluence: Great Rivers Civilizations – High Quality Development for a Sustainable Future”. Coop MDD was presented in the first session on “River Cultures: Preserve and Let Evolve Natural and Cultural Heritages”.

So far there is only one project, dealing with drought monitoring and management for the whole Danube Region, that will bring improvement for tackling transnational environmental risks in the Danube Region.

In terms of stakeholders’ involvement, in the field of transnational water management the relevant actors and stakeholders are active in generating projects and cooperating with each other. This level of cooperation is strongly supported by the existence and work of ICPDR, providing a strategic framework for the sector on transnational level. Projects are also taking strong efforts to take stakeholders on board, e.g. a key aspect of the JOINTISZA project necessary for the elaboration and valorisation of the Integrated Tisza River Basin Management Plan. In relation to valorisation of natural heritage and ecological connectivity key actors from protected areas are also active, partly supported by the existence of specific networks, like the DANUBEPARKS, or SAVA PARKS, or actors like WWF. At the same time, based on the experiences of projects in this field, involving stakeholders on local level, or from other sectors, especially in case those are affected by nature protection measures, is very difficult and seems to be manageable only by direct, personal approach. In terms of cultural heritage, key actors in the field are very active (proof being the large number of proposals submitted). Furthermore, policy makers in the regions were successfully involved in the approved projects and the EUSDR Priority area Coordinators play an active role.

Although some of the SO 2.4 proposals managed to take on board key actors, but mainly on a more focused territorial level and the disaster management, civil protection bodies, especially on national level are hardly appeared in those partnerships. This is also influencing how realistic the strategic, policy influencing approaches of these proposals are. It seems that the more relevant proposals are generated in connection to water, flood related risk management, while in connection to other type of risks the quality of proposals are even weaker. Considering that out of two calls for proposals only 1 project could be selected in connection to SO 2.4 the MA/JS made steps providing clearer information and direction about the scope of SO 2.4 in a fact sheet for potential applicants in preparation for the 3rd call, consulted the EUSDR PA5 for better reaching out to key target groups and potential applicants, as well as the MA/JS contacted those applicants of the first two Calls, which had good potentials, but were not successful in elaborating a quality proposal so far.

In 2018 some of the DTP projects financed under Priority 2 received recognition at EU level: LENA received the German sustainability award for projects “Projekt Nachhaltigkeit 2018” by the Regional Sustainability Strategies Network (RENN). Along with 40 German and one other international winner, LENA was selected from more than 450 competitors. IRON AGE DANUBE, as one of the Europe's most innovative regional projects, reached the final of the EU-wide RegioStars 2018 competition. ART NOUVEAU, CultPlatForm 21, DANUBE GEOTOUR, DANUrB, INSiGHTS, Iron Age-Danube, LENA

and NETWORLD received the EC label of the 2018 European Year of Cultural Heritage.

Priority axis	3 - Better connected and energy responsible Danube region
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During the course of 2018, under PA3 there were 16 ongoing projects.

In SO 3.1, focusing on environmentally-friendly and safe transport systems as well as balanced accessibility of urban and rural areas, thirteen projects have been approved in the framework of the 1st and 2nd Calls for Proposals. Even though the scope of SO 3.1 is quite broad covering multiple topics, approved projects tackle most of them. The projects can be roughly divided into two categories, i.e. those addressing waterway transport and those addressing the other modes of transport, except for air transport as no proposals were received in this area. Waterway transport is tackled from different perspectives, ranging from waterway (infrastructure) management, interoperability of maritime and inland waterway transport, development of Danube ports as multimodal hubs, fleet modernisation, reduction of pollution caused by ships or removal of administrative barriers along the Danube. The second category includes projects focusing on sustainable mobility proposing practical solutions in the field of e-mobility, pedestrian traffic, promotion of cycling along the tourism routes in the Danube region, development of multimodal transport schemes at functional urban areas level, including integration of cycling with the public transport and development of multimodal journey planning. Two projects are specifically addressing road transport by tackling safety issues and minimisation of conflicts between transport and environment through the integration of ecological corridors in the transport infrastructure planning. One concrete example related to the removal of administrative barriers is the multi-language *IWT barrier reporting tool* developed by DANTE project which facilitates the mapping of every-day barriers encountered by the ship crews which resulted in a database providing the basis for the elaboration of practical recommendations and measures towards reducing administrative barriers along the river.

In 2018 some of the DTP projects financed under SO 3.1 received recognition at EU level: TRANSDANUBE.PEARLS won the Austrian “VCÖ Mobility Award” in the category “Leisure and Tourism”. Altogether 321 projects and concepts have been submitted to the VCÖ Mobility Award 2018, the largest mobility competition in Austria; DANTE, DAPhNE and DANUBE SKILLS were mentioned in the COMMISSION STAFF WORKING DOCUMENT Mid-term progress report on the implementation of the NAIADES II action programme for the promotion of inland waterway transport (covering the period 2014-2017). DANTE was mentioned in the COMMISSION STAFF WORKING DOCUMENT ON DIGITAL INLAND NAVIGATION and was one of the case studies for the REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on electronic freight transport information.

The operational evaluation confirmed the contribution of the selected projects to the programme specific objective. Almost all projects (10 out of 13) contribute to the development of a “better connected and interoperable environmentally-friendly transport system” and “better organisation of public transport links and other sustainable modes of transport for better connectivity” (9 out of 13). Evidently waterways are of high importance, so 5 out of 13 projects focus on waterways specific cooperation, while other projects have the potential for increased cooperation in multimodal hubs, and road safety. All listed expected results are addressed by the selected projects

In SO 3.2, aiming at improving regional energy planning in order to achieve effective and efficient energy

distribution and storage, as well as a higher degree of diversification of energy sources through the promotion of all kinds of renewable energy sources with the ultimate goal of securing energy supply in the region, three projects were approved. The three projects address three different topics: development of technological and legislative set-up for cross-spanning energy management in buildings, smart grids and major city infrastructure, mitigation of vulnerabilities related to security of energy supply through an increased use of geothermal energy as a source for the heating sector and exploitation of existing potential for energy distribution by rendering more efficient the biomass value chain along the Danube river. One concrete example of project output supporting the establishment of a biomass value chain is the *Modal Shift Platform for Green Bioenergy Logistics* developed by ENERGY BARGE. The platform aims at supporting all relevant actors from bioenergy and Danube logistics sectors by providing reliable information on the region's bioenergy landscape and the role and benefits of the Danube logistics in the bioenergy supply and value chains. Forwarding companies from the biomass and bioenergy sectors can use the platform to inform themselves about ports, logistics service providers and the conditions of transporting biomass products on the Danube. The Modal Shift Platform for Green Bioenergy Logistics contributes to the increase of cargo transport on the river on one hand and offers transport alternatives for bioenergy industry.

Several projects financed under Priority 3 of the DTP have been labeled strategic projects by EUSDR: DANTE, DANUBE STREAM, ENERGY BARGE, DAPhNE.

In general, it was rather easy for the inland waterway transport projects to involve the relevant stakeholders considering the rather close community acting in the Danube region. Mobility projects mainly targeted the local authorities which in many cases were directly involved in the implementation of the projects. The road transport projects made significant efforts in involving the relevant stakeholders especially the national decision makers. For the energy projects, it was also quite difficult to involve the regulatory organisations.

Priority axis	4 - Well governed Danube region
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SO 4.1 Improve institutional capacities to tackle major societal challenges allowed to generate quality-projects around challenges of high Danube-specific relevance (e.g. migration of inclusion of vulnerable groups / Roma) and comparably high interest among stakeholders.

SO 4.1 was closed under the 2nd Call (budget allocated to this SO was relatively limited and exhausted within the 1st Call). Through the eight approved projects, challenges in the fields of migration (e.g. youth migration), education (e.g. harmonisation of VET schemes) inclusion and participatory governance could be tackled. Projects provided value added especially through innovative approaches (e.g. participatory governance in the field of per-urban agriculture), very targeted and needs-driven set ups (e.g. information tool for economic integration of migrants) or real macro-regional policy relevance (e.g. new governance model for improved labour market relevance of HE). Yet, the limited financial scope of SO 4.1 allowed to address the envisaged results for this SO only in a rather punctiform manner, without achieving sufficient critical mass of stakeholders, complementary approaches (a problem especially with regard to the DTP capitalisation strategy) or full geographical coverage (e.g. no ENI was available under the 1st Call). The operational evaluation confirmed that the 8 selected projects are contributing to improved capacities of public institutions and stakeholders to tackle major societal challenges especially in migration challenges; followed by education systems and participatory planning process. Demographic change and labour

market policies are also addressed but mainly horizontally and not as direct or main focus. The expected results in connection with urban/rural cooperation and administrative issues are tackled indirectly by some projects.

Under priority 4 significant progresses could be made towards achieving programme objectives. In a cooperation area characterized by severe governance bottlenecks, innovative SO 4.1 projects are implemented, tackling in most cases topics (e.g. migration, citizen's involvement, harmonization of educational systems) which very often have "pioneer" character at transnational/macro-regional level (e.g. project EDU LAB which is gaining high visibility among national policy makers, e.g. in Serbia, where thanks to project activities, the topic of professional ("dual") study programmes is considered a priority within the national policy agenda in the field of education; project AgriGo4Cities which developed five action plans of participatory urban agriculture in pilot areas. The purpose of action plans is to generate a new participatory governance model and manage an existing or create a new urban/peri-urban garden through active involvement and cooperation of public administrators representing local authorities, representatives of vulnerable/marginalized groups and other interested stakeholders. The local partnerships were also merged on a higher level into the transnational multi-level governance partnership, whose task is to actively promote participatory approach as an effective governance model in the Danube region. It will strongly contribute to the transnational lesson-drawing (exchange of experience) and act as a policy-driver at the transnational level in order to a) improve public institutional capacities, b) increase socio-economic inclusion of vulnerable/marginalized groups, and c) promote green urban development via new forms of urban agriculture).

In 2018 some of the DTP projects financed under SO 4.1 received recognition at EU level: DRIM was finalist of the "Six projects, one slam" EU regions week competition. DANUBE SKILLS, EDU-LAB were selected as EUSDR strategic projects. ATTRACTIVE DANUBE is contributing to the evaluation of the EUSDR through its innovative and participatory methodology, which could be taken over by ESPON.

SO 4.2 Support to the governance and implementation of the EUSDR is providing direct support for the implementation of the EU Strategy for the Danube Region.

In 2018 all the 3 funding schemes planned in the Cooperation Programme were on-going. The EUSDR PAC support is at full implementation stage, DTP financing all the 12 priorities of the EUSDR. Nevertheless the spending and achievement of outputs remained behind schedule for these projects, be it for a delayed start (in some cases) or/and the lack of INTERREG background of most involved partners/institutions. Besides few interim reports received, in April, all PACs submitted their first Project Progress Report (PPR), where comprehensive information about their activities carried out in 2017 have been described, linking them with the certified costs. The information received through the PPR has been sent to the EC. SO 4.2 poses specific challenges for successful implementation. 2018 trends show – with very few exceptions - severe spending problems in case of the PAC projects, translated in most cases also into delays in providing outputs and deliverables. These problems are difficult to address since the ownership and commitment of EUSDR PACs with regard to INTERREG financing schemes is limited.

In parallel with the second regular call, the eligibility of the Seed Money facility submitted projects was checked in the first months of the year and an endorsement of the results has been provided by the MC in March. After the quality assessment, in July, 19 projects have been approved with conditions and after a condition clearing phase, all 19 projects were finally approved in September. A very successful Lead

Partner seminar took place at the end of September for all approved SMF projects. All but one subsidy contracts has been signed by the MA/JS, for one original documentation is still missing to finalise the contract.

The preparation for the DSP open call for proposal started already in 2017 but was completed, launched and closed in 2018. In January, a first initial draft concept has been discussed with the EUSDR Presidency and the EC, then shared with the EUSDR NC and DTP MC. In February, in the NC meeting, discussions with the EUSDR stakeholders shaped the concept which was then submitted to the MC for approval in March during its 7th MC meeting. Based on this, the call documents have been prepared by the MA/JS and approved by the MC in May, and the call has been launched right after. A lead applicant seminar took place in May. The call was closed in June, followed by the eligibility and quality assessment of the MA/JS, finalised also in June. In this special call, for the first time, the MC members acted also as assessors and contributed to the overall quality assessment during the 8th MC meeting in July, where the only project proposed has been approved with conditions. After a two months condition clearing period, the MC finally approved the project in September, followed by the signature of the subsidy contract.

Both for SO 4.1 and for SO 4.2 wide range of different stakeholders were involved in 2018 into project implementation. The often stated increased problems to involve NGOs (limited financial and human resources, lack of international experiences) as Project Partners was not confirmed by respective S.O. 4.1 stakeholders; their performance in most case was stable. Stakeholder groups more difficult to involve: employment offices/agencies and also local and regional public administrations (there is a “market” for the latter ones, but very often they are missing though they are really needed anyway, especially regional public administrations and larger cities from the north-western part of the cooperation area are difficult to mobilize).

Priority axis

5 - Technical Assistance

During the year, nine NCPs (including all ERDF NCPs) successfully submitted their first Project Progress Reports (PPR) and TA Application for Reimbursements (AfR) in the DTP eMS, covering the 2014-2017 period. Some clarification rounds bringing AfRs into line with supplementary information uploaded to eMS were completed. However, all TA PPRs were accepted by the MA/JS.

All three NCP IPA Projects Plans were approved by 20 February 2018, and the TA Agreements were signed with Bosnia and Herzegovina (March 2018) as well as with Serbia (May 2018). Due to institutional changes in Montenegro, the TA Agreement between the Government of Montenegro – European Integration Office and the MA/JS is expected to be concluded by the end of 2018.

At the beginning of September 2018, the DTP Technical Assistance Manual was amended to include ENI TA budget, changes related to the Omnibus regulation and the eligibility of common costs under TA. At the same time, joint TA project plans (for MA/JS and AA) were also revised to include additional IPA funds and the ENI allocation and in parallel, new NCP MD and NCP UA TA project plans were also approved. TA Agreements for ENI NCPs including an advance payment scheme are in the preparation phase.

The TA Agreement for the implementation of the AA TA Project is being modified based on the approved TA project plan to be concluded in December 2018.

Request letters to ensure the yearly payment of the national TA contribution of Partner States were sent already in October 2018, in order to comply with the provisions set out in 5.3.15 of the Cooperation Programme.



**9.2. Specific actions taken to promote equality between men and women and to promote non-discrimination, in particular accessibility for persons with disabilities, and the arrangements implemented to ensure the integration of the gender perspective in the cooperation programme and operations (Article 50(4) of Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013 and Article 14(4), subparagraph 2, (d) of Regulation (EU) No 1299/2013)**

An assessment of the implementation of specific actions to take into account the principles set out in Article 7 of Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013 on promotion of equality between men and women and non-discrimination, including, where relevant, depending on the content and objectives of the cooperation programme, an overview of specific actions taken to promote equality between men and women and to promote non-discrimination, including accessibility for persons with disabilities, and the arrangements implemented to ensure the integration of the gender perspective in the cooperation programme and operations

In line with Article 7 of Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013, Danube Transnational Programme promotes equality between men and women and to promote non-discrimination, including accessibility for persons with disabilities. This is reflecting also in the projects approved by the Monitoring Committee as the positive contribution to the EU principles is part of the assessment process. All proposals have to describe their contribution to the horizontal principles in line with overall territorial needs and with the programme and project objectives. The Lead Applicants should outline how the project is bringing a contribution to the horizontal principles and how this is translated at the level of the work plan of the projects.

The innovation hubs established in the framework of the DA-SPACE project are barrier-free (meaning that they are fully accessible to people with disabilities) and gender inclusive. Another project worth mentioning is Women in Business which aims at actively supporting business women in the Danube Region by providing them with the right set of tools and skills for personal and professional development.

LENA project is working in pilot regions which are mostly rural and addresses the needs of the most vulnerable and economically underprivileged through promoting new skills, know-how and networking. These activities have already started in the pilot areas in the first period.

Project partners in the Danube GeoTour project developing new GeoInterpretation and GeoProducts in their pilot actions took into consideration specific needs of people with disabilities and elderly people, assuring the access and experiencing of geoheritage also to groups with different disabilities.

By implementing mobility services that provide alternatives to private car use, Transdanube.Pearls is improving the individual mobility and accessibility of women which, especially in rural areas more often than men, don't have a driving licence. By implementing mobility services for tourists, the mobility options for people with reduced individual mobility (among which elderly people) are increased making them feel more independent and offering them the possibility to organize themselves and have access to basic services.

RARE project is tackling the inclusion (mainly labour market) of Roma communities through "changing discourses". Unique transnational project implemented by a committed partnership (mainly NGOs).



### **9.3.Sustainable development (Article 50(4) of Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013 and Article 14(4), subparagraph 2, (e) of Regulation (EU) No 1299/2013)**

An assessment of the implementation of actions to take into account the principles set out in Article 8 of Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013 on sustainable development, including, where relevant, depending on the content and objectives of the cooperation programme, an overview of the actions taken to promote sustainable development in accordance with that Article

In line with the principles set out in Article 8 of Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013, Danube Transnational Programme has integrated the sustainable development into the day to day work by being a pioneer in declaring the costs for compensating the CO2 emissions are eligible for co-financing at programme level. Furthermore, the programme has a paper free policy which is outlined by the official requests to applicants/ partners of not printing applications (paper version is only requested for contracting purposes) and by making available all the documentation/ presentations for seminars, workshops etc. electronically on the DTP website.

Furthermore, all projects submitted within the calls launched by the programme, for all priority axis have to demonstrate their positive effect on sustainable development. In particular the following projects directly address sustainable development:

When Danube GeoTour project elaborated the “Common strategy of sustainable management of geotourism pressures in Geopark” defining a list of recommendations how to lower the pressure of tourism according to specific activities in the nature, just like the document “Recommendations for residents, visitors and investors on behaviour and sustainable use of geo-diversity”. Further to that the sustainability concepts such as use of recycling materials, low energy solutions, use of local resources are observed also in the design of the pilot geo-interpretation points and visitor centres of the project. When designing new geoproducts the project partners pay special attention to contribute with the new products to local development on a sustainable way and with no negative pressure on the environment.

LENA project is fundamentally linked to sustainable development principles working with protected areas to establish opportunities for socio-economic development, which is nature-friendly through natural capital actions, as well as human capital actions in connection to sustainable agriculture, fisheries, wild plants, low-carbon e-mobility.

By identifying opportunities where local people can develop their “pro-biodiversity” businesses on the basis of preserved nature in protected karst areas the ECO KARTS project contributes to sustainable development of these target areas, as well as to offer equal opportunities for local, vulnerable people.

#### 9.4. Reporting on support used for climate change objectives (Article 50(4) of Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013)

Calculated amount of support to be used for climate change objectives based on the cumulative financial data by category of intervention in Table 7

Priority axis	Amount of support to be used for climate change objectives (EUR)	Proportion of total allocation to the operational programme (%)
1	3,407,554.87	6.20%
2	13,374,126.18	19.27%
3	15,506,996.23	35.44%
<b>Total</b>	<b>32,288,677.28</b>	<b>14.55%</b>

Even if climate change is not a topic directly addressed by the programme, several projects approved under the first two call contribute to reducing the climate change effect. Projects are either focusing on climate change adaptation by developing, for example, Land Use Management Plan (CAMARO-D project) or by tackling drought emergency response on the Danube Region scale by improved monitoring system, assessment methodology, tools and management strategy (DRiDanube project) or focusing on increasing persistence & stability of riparian forests (REFOCuS project); or are focusing on climate change mitigation by developing technological and legislative set-up for cross-spanning energy management in buildings, smart grids and major city infrastructure (3SMART project), mitigation of vulnerabilities related to security of energy supply through an increased use of geothermal energy as a source for the heating sector (DARLINGe project) and exploitation of existing potential for energy distribution by rendering more efficient the biomass value chain along the Danube river (Energy Barge project) or by addressing areas such as bio-economy/industry, circular economy, eco-technologies or sustainable manufacturing.

## **9.5 Role of partners in the implementation of the cooperation programme (Article 50(4) of Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013 and Article 14(4), subparagraph 1, (c) of Regulation (EU) No 1299/2013)**

Assessment of the implementation of actions to take into account the role of partners referred to in Article 5 of Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013, including involvement of the partners in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the cooperation programme

In Danube Transnational Programme, the administrative level of all participating Partner States is represented in the Monitoring Committee (MC), which among other tasks is responsible for approval of appraisal and selection criteria and selection of operations to be funded from the cooperation programme. Furthermore, the EUSDR NCs are involved in the MC as full members or observers.

The partnership principle is ensured by the MC representatives through the prior involvement of relevant partners in national coordination committees (or other mechanisms/bodies as provided by the respective national rules) in preparation of the MC meetings.

National coordination committees support the MC members in the execution of MC tasks, including the preparation of calls for proposals and programme progress reports as well as the monitoring and evaluation of the programme. National coordination committees are organised in compliance with applicable national requirements concerning their composition, functioning and management of obligations on data protection, confidentiality and conflict of interest.

National coordination committees represent the platforms in which relevant national partners (national and regional authorities, representatives of civil society organisations) can voice their positions on strategic matters concerning the implementation of the programme. In the MC, the example is Bulgaria, where the National Association of Municipalities, which is an NGO, is a full MC member. Moreover, national committees (or other mechanisms/bodies as provided for by the respective national rules) are allowing improving the coordination with ESI programmes and other national funding instruments through involving representatives of institutions participating in the implementation of relevant national and/or regional programmes.

During the operational evaluation of the programme the MC members, EUSDR bodies, NCPs, Lead Partners, Project Partners and other relevant stakeholders were involved in the surveys and interviews which led to the findings and recommendations of the evaluators.

## **10. OBLIGATORY INFORMATION AND ASSESSMENT ACCORDING TO ARTICLE 14(4), SUBPARAGRAPH 1 (A) AND (B), OF REGULATION (EU) No 1299/2013**

### **10.1 Progress in implementation of the evaluation plan and the follow-up given to the findings of evaluations**

In line with the Evaluation Plan, the MA/ JS conducted in 2018 the operational evaluation focusing on effectiveness and efficiency of project generation, assessment and selection, project implementation procedures and programme monitoring and programme promotion and communication, programme governance, progress in relation to performance framework. The evaluation report was extensively discussed in the Monitoring Committee and the follow up measures on recommendations drafted by the MA/ JS were agreed by the MC members. Below are listed all the follow up measures proposed by the MA/ JS and agreed with the MC:

- Simplification of the programme rules: approval of project major changes to be shifted to the MA/JS → a six month summary report on changes could be produced by the MA/JS, where all changes related to SC modification are listed. MC members from countries whose partners are involved in the change will be asked a feedback during the evaluation of the request of modification. Implementation manual and RoP Art.2 to be changed accordingly.
- Strategic role of the MC: MC preparation meetings between the MC Chair/co-chair and the MA/JS will foresee a discussion on how to practically address complex issues during the MC meetings. MA/JS will advise on possible meeting methods. MA/JS already started to produce summary documents that addressed complex issues: i.e. in relation to the 3rd call, a summary which included all related information in a schematic way has been provided to the MC, for a better understanding. Working groups for different subjects are established based on needs (e.g. impact evaluation, programming).
- NCP coordination: a new “NCP concept” has been elaborated by the MA/JS, where a more coordinated approach is outlined. This new concept was discussed with the NCP during the NCP meeting organised for the 12-13 December 2018 in Budapest. Harmonized approach regarding the capitalisation should be developed.
- FLC: MA/JS asked the national delegate of AT/CZ/HU/RS/SI to inform the members of the DTP Monitoring Committee on the steps (to be) taken by the national FLC body to remove the bottlenecks of a well performing FLC-system. MA/JS asked the Head of FLC Body in Slovenia to ensure compliance with the common rules established by the programme. The MA/JS proposes to discuss the reasons behind the delays in the verification process at the next meeting of the Working Group of Controllers (e.g. lack of capacities at the FLC body).
- Discussions on the support to the EUSDR governance for the next programming period have started and coordination with the other TN programmes is sought, in order to find a harmonised approach to common issues.
- Modern communication tools for communication: these tools should be a complement to the rest of supporting mechanisms and tools already provided by the programme (events, daily communication by email and phone, Lead Applicants videos, manuals, etc.). The MA/JS will explore the possibility to integrate and use the appropriate software.
- Information for the MC regarding the assessment steps: the 3rd call for proposals follows a two-step approach, which differs from the one used in the 2nd call: in the first step, the EoI is assessed based on its relevance and the MC is taking the decision on the projects to be invited in the second

step. Only proposals passing to the second step (AF) will be assessed from the strategic and operational point of view. Therefore, this recommendation is not applicable. MA/JS plans to take part in the future HIT (Harmonised Implementation Tools) working group of INTERACT, should INTERACT revitalise it in view of the next programming period. Already in the 3rd call, the assessment criteria have been simplified and reduced (several questions were merged).

- Budget flexibility rules: among the types of major changes, the budget reallocation over 10% can be deleted as major change and a budget reallocation over 15% at partner level can be considered as minor change. Other major changes won't be modified, as they all bring as a consequence the subsidy contract modification.
- HIT: INTERACT is re-launching in December 2018 the working group on HIT in order to start working to further develop the implementation tools for programmes to be implemented in the 2021-2027 period. The key aspects of this joint work are adjustment to the new rules and the need for further harmonisation and simplification, taking on board experiences gained throughout the implementation of the 2014-2020 programmes.
- eMS: the pre-defined reports were compiled based on the stakeholders' requests and sent to the HST to produce. In case of ad-hoc reports also the HST will be used based on the contract concluded therefore, the recommendation for employing internal staff with programming skills to write scripts is not applicable. Before deciding on possible improvements of the eMS, the future of the current system will need to be set. The MA/JS is part of the INTERACT eMS group and is following this issue very closely.
- Communication: the identification of specific target groups for each of the social media channels used by the programme is not an easy task considering the variety of target groups addressed (different types of institutions, 14 countries, experienced/not experienced potential partners, etc.) and should be done by social media experts. The MA/JS will explore the possibility to integrate and use the appropriate software when more human resources integrate the JS Communication Team.

In parallel the MA/ JS developed the ToRs for the Impact Evaluation planned to start in 2019. In this respect the MC decided to set up a working group. In order to ensure the efficiency of the working group, it was decided that only seven members plus the MA/ JS will be part of it. The first meeting of the WG on impact evaluation was organised in September 2018 and the WG members discussed the objectives and the main tasks and questions of the impact evaluation. The evaluation will focus on how the projects approved in Programme priorities 1-3 and 4.1 have increased the cooperation of key actors/key institutions in the programme area in order to improve the framework conditions in specific policy fields. The evaluation of specific objective 4.2 will be focused on how the programme has managed to support the implementation of the EUSDR and not on the performance of the EUSDR stakeholders or structures, since the latter would evaluate the strategy itself, which is not in the competence of the programme.

The final ToRs were approved by the MC in December 2018 and the public procurement is planned to be launched in 2019.

Status	Name	Fund	Year of finalizing evaluation	Type of evaluation	Thematic objective	Topic	Findings (in case of execution)	Follow up (in case of execution)
Executed	Danube Transnational Programme Operational Evaluation	ERDF	2018	Mixed	01 06 07 11	The scope is to perform the operational evaluation of the programme, in order to understand the efficiency and effectiveness of the programme management system, as well as to set the ground for the future direction of the impact evaluations to be carried out after 2018.	<p>Main findings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MA/JS established a functioning integrated management structure and proved to fulfil the assigned tasks.</li> <li>• The MC underutilizes its function as a strategic body and devotes too much time on operational aspects programme implementation, which should be left in the hands of the MA/JS.</li> <li>• The national controllers in 12 partner states succeeded to verify expenditures in the first and second reporting period. However, there are less well performing FLC systems that are currently unable to meet the 60-day verification of expenditures deadline to a greater extent.</li> <li>• The DTP takes the support for EUSDR very seriously and provides substantial funds and support. For legal reasons, however, the tools that the programme can offer are not well suited for the funding of institutional support. Also EUSDR support binds a lot of work</li> </ul>	<p>The MA/ JS prepared a document summing up all the recommendations of the evaluators with the MA/ JS proposals for their implementation. Due to the limited space, below are presented the main measures implemented.</p> <p>In terms of programme management the update of the organigram of the MA/ JS has already been implemented and the additional positions are soon going to be filled in.</p> <p>In terms of simplification of the programme rules approval of project major changes have been shifted to the MA/JS → a six month summary report on changes could be produced by the MA/JS, where all changes related to SC modification are listed. MC members from countries whose partners are involved in the change will be asked a feedback during the evaluation of the request of modification. Furthermore among the types of major changes, the budget reallocation over 10% can be deleted as major change and a</p>

						<p>resources from MA / JS.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The application process works and is very well supported by MA / JS. The assessment criteria are transparent for applicants. The relevance filter introduced in the 2nd call helped the MA/JS to better allocate their scarce staff resources and select programme-relevant proposals</li> <li>• Reducing the administrative burden for project implementation is on the long-term agenda of all Interreg-programmes to allow beneficiaries to redeploy their personal resources from administration to content development.</li> <li>• The poor reporting functionality of eMS is the biggest challenge for the programme management bodies</li> </ul>	<p>budget reallocation over 15% at partner level can be considered as minor change.</p> <p>In terms of enhancing the strategic role of the MC: MC preparation meetings between the MC Chair/co-chair and the MA/JS will foresee a discussion on how to practically address complex issues during the MC meetings. MA/JS will advise on possible meeting methods.</p> <p>Compulsory documents for requesting project modifications and for progress reports will be simplified and merged, to avoid duplication of information.</p> <p>MA/JS already started to produce summary documents that addressed complex issues: i.e. in relation to the 3rd call, a summary which included all related information in a schematic way has been provided to the MC, for a better understanding. The MA/JS will continue on this path. Dissemination of the PPT previous to the meetings. Working groups for different subjects are established based on needs (e.g. impact evaluation, programming).</p>
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							<p>A new “NCP concept” has been elaborated by the MA/JS, where a more coordinated approach is outlined. This new concept was discussed with the NCP during the NCP meeting organised for the 12-13 December 2018 in Budapest. Harmonized approach regarding the capitalisation should be developed.</p> <p>Discussions on the support to the EUSDR governance for the next programming period have started and coordination with the other TN programmes is sought, in order to find a harmonised approach to common issues.</p> <p>In terms of developing the reporting function of the eMS the pre-defined reports were compiled based on the stakeholders’ requests.</p>
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## 10.2 The results of the information and publicity measures of the Funds carried out under the communication strategy

As the programme evolves, so do the communication needs and activities. In the DTP Communication Strategy, several phases of communication during the programme's life have been defined, which are directly related to the programme's general strategy: preparation, launching, consolidation, review, improvement and adjustment, focus and evaluation. From 2018, the next years are characterised by the consolidation of communication, orientation towards the programme priorities, a shift towards enhanced project communication and intensification of communication activities at national level (through the National Contact Points (NCPs)). As every year, a DTP Communication Plan was created for 2018, in line with the Communication Strategy, to set the priorities and activities for the year.

2018 was seen as a year of a preliminary review within the programme evaluation, in which the efficiency and adequacy of communication was assessed and feedback was sought in order to make the necessary adjustments and to improve communication according to more specific needs of the target groups. In 2018, the dissemination of the achievements and results of the programme and projects was the main aim.

On the other hand, another important goal was the continuous support to the DTP projects in their communication activities, namely to the new approved projects for the 2nd call for proposals (including the provision of communication tools such as guidelines, user manuals and templates). DTP projects were informed and trained in order to fulfill all their responsibilities as beneficiaries.

The 2018 communication goals were achieved through a multi-channel approach where all the needed information was made clearly, widely available and known, and the programme and project achievements were actively delivered to the target institutions, beneficiaries and potential beneficiaries and key stakeholders in the region, in line with the Communication Strategy.

The following activities carried out in 2018 should be highlighted:

1) Design and production of different promotional materials (notebooks, power banks, photos and certificates for the DTP Photo competition) and the following publications:

- Booklet about the contribution of the DTP to better Danube region in 7 different topics
- Flyer including the main information regarding the 3rd call for proposals
- DTP Project postcards of the 20 finalists of the DTP Photo Competition

2) The following events were organised in 2018 at programme level:

- Lead Applicant and Lead Partner seminars related to the Danube Strategy Point call (Budapest, 17/05 and 02/10/2018)
- Lead Partner seminars addressed to the 2nd call and Seed Money Facility call approved projects (Budapest, 27/06/2018 and 20/09/2018)

- Training addressed to the Pole leaders (projects + EUSDR PACs) of the DTP Capitalisation Strategy (Budapest, 28/06/2018)
- Communication training addressed to 1st and 2nd call approved projects (communication officers) (Split, 19/07/2018)
- Active participation in the European Week of Regions and Cities (Brussels, 08-11/10/2018): DTP organised jointly with the other Interreg transnational programmes the participatory session 'Idea lab on the future of transnational Interreg cooperation' (moderating the group discussion on macro-regional strategies) and the stand 'Made with Interreg' in the exhibition area.
- Support in the organisation of thematic seminars by some National Contact Points as preparation of the launch of the 3rd call for proposals (Bucharest, 4/12/2018; Prague, 14/12/2018; Stuttgart, 19/12/2018; Bratislava, 15/01/2019). These events contributed to ensure the generation and quality of DTP projects, supporting applicants in the correct preparation of their applications. These events were completed with the generation of accurate manuals and documents, detailed information in the DTP website as well as consultations with the JS project officers.
- Co-organisation of the 7th EUSDR Annual Forum (Sofia, 18-19 October 2018):

From 2017 on (6th EUSDR Annual Forum in Budapest on 18-19/10), the Annual fora of the EU Strategy for the Danube Region serve as well as the annual event of the DTP. The 7th EUSDR Annual Forum organised in Sofia was jointly organised by the Danube Transnational Programme, the European Commission and the Bulgarian Presidency of the EUSDR. The DTP participated actively in the event with the organisation of:

- a) A plenary session on the second day to highlight the contribution of the DTP to a better Danube region. Apart from presenting the achievements gained by the programme, the support given by the programme to the EUSDR and announcing the new 3rd call for proposals, four DTP projects' representatives took the floor and presented some of their main results.
  - b) A "DTP meeting corner" was created in the exhibition area with 5 spaces for both the programme and the DTP projects divided by thematic priority. The Poles leaders of the Capitalisation Strategy were in charge of the project corners, giving information about the 76 projects approved so far and their results.
  - c) Three DTP approved projects took part in the thematic session "Sustainable Tourism mobility" on day 1 of the event.
- 3) The list of operations continued to be published electronically in the DTP website and updated very frequently, according to regulations, thanks to an automatic transfer of data from the programme monitoring system through the website [www.keep.eu](http://www.keep.eu) provided by Interact.
  - 4) Participation in other events: The DTP members of staff participated in several events with the aim to promote the programme, the projects and its calls. These events contributed to knowledge-sharing with stakeholders, other Interreg programmes and EUSDR managing bodies. Thanks to the periodic meetings with other Interreg communication officers of transnational programmes, a well-established contact network on

communication issues has been created and joint communication activities have been carried out.

5) DTP Website updates and development: The DTP website continued being one of the main communication tools of the programme. Accurate and on-time information was provided when needed and the sections were improved and continuously updated. All approved projects were provided with the access to their own webpages within the programme website. This inclusion of project webpages in the programme website has brought benefits in terms of monitoring, cost-saving and information more easily reaching the target groups.

6) Social media and online newsletters: continuous content-feeding of DTP Facebook, Twitter and LinkedIn profiles. The number of followers increased and the interaction among users was encouraged. 5 online newsletters (available in the DTP website) were issued by email to more than 10000 people included in the programme contact list.

**11. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION WHICH MAY BE ADDED DEPENDING ON THE CONTENT AND OBJECTIVES OF THE COOPERATION PROGRAMME (ARTICLE 14(4), SUBPARAGRAPH 2 (A), (B), (C) AND (F), OF REGULATION (EU) NO 1299/2013)**

**11.1. Progress in the implementation of the integrated approach to territorial development, including integrated territorial investments, sustainable urban development, and community led local development under the cooperation programme**

The Danube Transnational Programme (DTP) will not use specific instruments for integrated territorial development offered by the EU regulations such as Community Led Local Development (CLLD) and Integrated Territorial Investment (ITI).

However, the DTP supports an integrated territorial approach which is mainly understood as a comprehensive and coordinated approach to planning and governance and territorial coordination of policies in specific territories.

The DTP recognises that the territorial dimension and the coordination of EU and national sectorial policies are important principles in fostering territorial cohesion. Most policies at each territorial level can be made significantly more efficient and can achieve synergies with other policies if they take the territorial dimension and territorial impacts into account.

Therefore the DTP supports territorial approaches such as:

- Territorial integration in cross-border and transnational functional regions;
- Improving territorial connectivity for individuals, communities and enterprises;
- Managing and connecting ecological, landscape and cultural values of regions along key green infrastructures;
- Improve transnational water management and flood risk prevention in functional sub-basin areas in line with the overall Danube River Basin Management Plan.

**11.2 Progress in implementation of actions to reinforce the capacity of authorities and beneficiaries to administer and to use the ERDF**

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### 11.3 Contribution to macro-regional and sea basin strategies (where appropriate)

As stipulated by the Regulation (EU) No 1299/2013, recital 19, article 8(3)(d) on the "Content, adoption and amendment of cooperation programmes" and article 14(4) 2nd subparagraph (c) "Implementation reports", this programme contributes to MRS(s) and/or SBS:

Danube Transnational Programme offers support for the EUSDR implementation, for example by financing projects directly supporting the EUSDR (as per assessment criteria defined jointly by the Programme and the Strategy) and their preparation (Seed Money Facility). Consequently the EUSDR PACs were actively involved in the projects by participating either as financing partners, or as ASPs or leading the capitalisation poles of the programme.

In addition, as mentioned above, in this period the Programme provides direct support to the coordination activities of macro-regional cooperation:

- Support to Priority Areas Coordinators aimed at increasing the effectiveness of coordination and strategy implementation in each of the Priority Areas of the EUSDR
- Seed Money Facility providing support for preparation of complex strategic transnational projects contributing to the EUSDR, to be further financed by different funding sources existing in the region
- Establishment and support of the EUSDR Strategy Point aimed at facilitating the information flow between EUSDR actors, as well as strengthening the capacity of the PAC in implementing and communicating the Strategy.

By the end of 2018 all the 3 funding schemes planned in the Cooperation Programme were on-going. The EUSDR PAC support is at full implementation stage, DTP financing all the 12 priorities of the EUSDR.

In parallel with the second regular call, the eligibility of the Seed Money facility submitted projects was checked in the first months of the year and an endorsement of the results has been provided by the MC in March. After the quality assessment, in July, 19 projects have been approved with conditions and after a condition clearing phase, all 19 projects were finally approved in September.

The preparation for the DSP open call for proposal started already in 2017 but was completed, launched and closed in 2018. In January, a first initial draft concept has been discussed with the EUSDR Presidency and the EC, then shared with the EUSDR NC and DTP MC. In February, in the NC meeting, discussions with the EUSDR stakeholders shaped the concept which was then submitted to the MC for approval in March during its 7th MC meeting. Based on this, the call documents have been prepared by the MA/JS and approved by the MC in May, and the call has been launched right after. A lead applicant seminar took place in May. The call was closed in June and the eligibility and MA/JS quality assessment has been finalised always in June. In this special call, for the first time, the MC members acted also as assessors and contributed to the overall quality assessment during the 8th MC meeting in July, where the only project proposed has been approved with conditions. After a two months condition clearing period, the MC finally approved the project in September.

- EU Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region (EUSBSR)
- EU Strategy for the Danube Region (EUSDR)
- EU Strategy for the Adriatic and Ionian Region (EUSAIR)
- EU Strategy for the Alpine Region (EUSALP)
- Atlantic Sea Basin Strategy (ATLSBS)

**The pillar(s) and priority area(s) that the programme is relevant to:**

	<b>Pillar</b>	<b>Priority area</b>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1 - Connecting the Danube region	1.1 - Mobility - waterways
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1 - Connecting the Danube region	1.2 - Mobility - rail, road & air
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1 - Connecting the Danube region	1.3 - Energy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1 - Connecting the Danube region	1.4 - Culture and tourism
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2 - Protecting the environment in the Danube region	2.1 - Water quality
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2 - Protecting the environment in the Danube region	2.2 - Environmental risks
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2 - Protecting the environment in the Danube region	2.3 - Biodiversity, landscapes, air and soil quality
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	3 - Building prosperity in the Danube region	3.1 - Knowledge society
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	3 - Building prosperity in the Danube region	3.2 - Competitiveness
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	3 - Building prosperity in the Danube region	3.3 - People & skills
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	4 - Strengthening the Danube region	4.1 - Institutional capacity & cooperation
<input type="checkbox"/>	4 - Strengthening the Danube region	4.2 - Security

## Actions or mechanisms used to better link the programme with the EUSDR

### A. Are macro-regional coordinators (mainly National Coordinators, Priority Area Coordinators or Steering Group members) participating in the Monitoring Committee of the programme?

Yes  No

#### Name and function

9 MC members are also EUSDR NC: Denitsa Nikolova (BG), Ivan Glisevic Durovic Ana Savjak (ME), Zeljka Baric (HR); Gabor Jenei Viktor Oroszi (HU), Radu Gorincioi (RO); Michal Blasko (SK); Oxana Paierele Dorin Andros (MD); Ivana Davidovic (RS) Taras Tokarskyi (UA)

### B. In selection criteria, have extra points been attributed to specific measures supporting the EUSDR?

Yes  No

#### a) Are targeted calls for proposals planned in relation to EUSDR

Yes  No

#### b) How many macro-regional projects/actions are already supported by the programme? (Number)

76

#### c) Were extra points/bonus given to a project/action with high macro-regional significance or impact? If yes, please elaborate (1 specific sentence)

The assessment grid contains 2 questions where the contribution of each project submitted in the framework of the DTP is being assessed and, depending on the quality of information provided one a higher or lower score can be awarded.

#### d) Other actions (e.g. planned strategic projects). Please elaborate (1 specific sentence)

No

### C. Has the programme invested EU funds in the EUSDR?

Yes  No

#### Approximate or exact amount in Euro invested in the EUSDR:

ERDF	202,095,405.00
CF	
ESF	
EAFRD	
EMFF	
ENI	10,000,000.00
IPA	19,829,192.00
any other funds	
name of "any other funds"	

### D. Obtained results in relation to the EUSDR (n.a. for 2016)



The programme successfully supports the all the 12 EUSDR PACs which started the implementation of their projects in January 2017. 19 SMF projects have been approved addressing specific strategic topics identified by the PACs. Furthermore the new DSP was selected in 2018 and started the implementation of the activities.

**E. Does the programme contribute to the targets as validated by the national coordinators and priority area coordinators in 2016 (uploaded on the EUSDR website)? (Please specify the target(s))**

In case of DTP the projects are contributing to the EUSDR targets and each project is requested to describe already in the application phase to which targets they are contributing to and how (e.g. Danube Sediment contribute to the next Danube River Basin Management Plan (2021)).

#### **11.4 Progress in the implementation of actions in the field of social innovation**

From a Priority Axis 1 perspective, one notable progress is related to the selection of six extra projects in the framework of the second call under the S.O.1.2 project which started their implementation in 2018. From a project perspective, the five projects selected in the framework of the 1st call are still to deliver their strategies. Worth mentioning are the School on Social Innovation organized in September 2018 in Budapest in the framework of SENSES project and in partnership with Interreg RaiSE project. The format of the Summer School on Social Innovation (SSSI) is replicating one of the outputs of the of “SIC Social Innovation Community” H2020 project, as a form of educating young professionals about the challenging topic of social innovation. . In addition, SENSES project was able to reach out to some true social innovative enterprises dealing with establishing and developing community-based houses purposed for sheltering women and children in need ( e.g. raising children with special needs, abused etc).

### 13. SMART, SUSTAINABLE AND INCLUSIVE GROWTH

Information and assessment of the programme contribution to achieving the Union strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth.

The Danube Transnational Programme (DTP) is a financing instrument with a specific scope and an independent decision-making body and supports the policy integration in the Danube area in selected fields under the CPR/ERDF regulation linked to the EUSDR strategy. The strategic vision is “policy integration” below the EU-level (not duplicating efforts in policy integration at the EU-level e.g. TEN-T) and above the national level in specific fields of action. Transnational projects should influence national/ regional/ local policies (“policy driver”).

In order to achieve a higher degree of territorial integration of the very heterogeneous Danube region the transnational cooperation programme will act as a policy driver and pioneer to tackle common challenges and needs in specific policy fields where transnational cooperation is expected to deliver good results through the development and practical implementation of policy frameworks, tools and services and concrete pilot investments whereby strong complementarities with the broader EUSDR will be sought.

All DTP projects have to demonstrate the contribution to smart, sustainable and inclusive growth during the application process (reflected in the selection criteria through the assessment of the contribution to EU policies and strategies), as well as implementation process (reflected in the progress reports).

#### **14. ISSUES AFFECTING THE PERFORMANCE OF THE PROGRAMME AND MEASURES TAKEN — PERFORMANCE FRAMEWORK (ARTICLE 50(2) OF REGULATION (EU) NO 1303/2013)**

Where the assessment of progress made with regard to the milestones and targets set out in the performance framework demonstrates that certain milestones and targets have not been achieved, Member States should outline the underlying reasons for failure to achieve these milestones in the report of 2019 (for milestones) and in the final implementation report (for targets).

Danube Transnational Programme overpassed the milestones set in the performance framework and also the targets set for 2023. The calculation of the target for the indicator Documented Learning Interactions (The term “documented learning interactions” can be defined as the process of acquiring/ enhancing institutional knowledge in transnational cooperation context through joint work aimed at a practical solution, transfer of know-how, capacity building, exchange of experience, peer-reviews or any other type of learning processes) started with the assumption that each project will develop, implement and document at least 3 learning interactions. Nevertheless, the reality proved that the intensity of knowledge exchange and learning process within the DTP projects (including the EUSDR PAC projects) is stronger. This is in line with the challenge of the DTP programme to reduce disparities in the Danube region and and promote cooperation.

## DOCUMENTS

Document title	Document type	Document date	Local reference	Commission reference	Files	Sent date	Sent By
DTP Citizens' summary 2018	Citizens' summary	27-Jun-2019			DTP Citizens' summary 2018		
DTP Result indicators study - Final report	Citizens' summary	28-Jun-2019			DTP Result indicators study - Final report		





Severity	Code	Message
Warning	2.52.1	In table 2, the annual total value entered is 700.00% of the total target value for "S", priority axis: 1, investment priority: 1b, indicator: P03, year: 2018. Please check.
Warning	2.52.1	In table 2, the annual total value entered is 725.00% of the total target value for "S", priority axis: 2, investment priority: 6d, indicator: P16, year: 2018. Please check.
Warning	2.53.1	In table 2, the annual total value entered is 112.12% of the total target value for "F", priority axis: 4, investment priority: 11a, indicator: P27, year: 2018. Please check.
Warning	2.53.1	In table 2, the annual total value entered is 125.58% of the total target value for "F", priority axis: 2, investment priority: 6c, indicator: P07, year: 2018. Please check.
Warning	2.53.1	In table 2, the annual total value entered is 140.00% of the total target value for "F", priority axis: 5, investment priority: -, indicator: P5.3, year: 2018. Please check.
Warning	2.53.1	In table 2, the annual total value entered is 141.67% of the total target value for "F", priority axis: 1, investment priority: 1b, indicator: P07, year: 2018. Please check.
Warning	2.53.1	In table 2, the annual total value entered is 158.82% of the total target value for "F", priority axis: 1, investment priority: 1b, indicator: P01, year: 2018. Please check.
Warning	2.53.1	In table 2, the annual total value entered is 188.24% of the total target value for "F", priority axis: 1, investment priority: 1b, indicator: P02, year: 2018. Please check.
Warning	2.54.1	In table 2, the annual total value entered for "F" (implemented) is 140.00% of the annual total value entered for "S" (forecast from selected) for priority axis: 5, investment priority: -, indicator: P5.3, year: 2018. Please check.