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 Project BNA



Project Writing and Management – Practical Application and Project-Based Learning - lesson 3

The 3rd Call for Proposals Interreg Central Europe



AGENDA

WORK ON LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

- **Activities**
- **Sub-activities**
- **Outputs**
- **Outcomes/Results**
- **Objectives**
- **Indicators**
- **Means of verification**
- **Assumptions**
- **Risks**



	PROJECT SUMMARY	INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS / ASSUMPTIONS
Goal	10% increase in the number of Grades 5-6 primary students continuing on to high school within 3 years.	Percentage of Grades 5-6 primary students continuing on to high school.	Comparison of primary and high school enrolment records.	N/A
Outcome	Improve reading proficiency among children in Grades 5-6 by 20% within 3 years.	Reading proficiency among children in Grades 5-6	Six monthly reading proficiency tests using the national assessment tool.	Improved reading proficiency provides self confidence required to stay in school.
Outputs	1. 500 Grade 5-6 students with low reading proficiency complete a reading summer camp	Number of students completing a reading summer camp.	Summer camp attendance records.	Children apply what they learnt in the summer camp.
	2. 500 parents of children in Grade 5-6 with low reading proficiency help their children read at home.	Number of parents helping their children to read at home.	Survey of parents conducted at the end of each summer camp.	Children are interested in reading with their parents.
Activities	1. Run five reading summer camps, each with 100 Grades 5-6 students who have low reading proficiency.	Number of summer camps run.	Summer camp records.	Parents of children with low reading proficiency are interested in them attending the camps.
	2. Distribute 500 "Reading at Home" kits to parents of children attending summary camps.	Number of kits distributed.	Kit distribution records.	Parents are interested and able to use the kits at home.

RISK MANAGEMENT

The risk management process includes five steps:

- **Identify** - Examples of common project risks include implementing a new technology program for the project, having a poorly defined project objective or deliverable, and not having adequate measures to protect the health and safety of final beneficiaries
- **Analyze** - probability of each risk occurring, as well as the potential impact each risk will have on your project.
- **Evaluate** - signing each risk a high, medium, or low priority based on the factors you've determined (gives your team the chance to see where to focus their energy in mitigating risk).
- **Treat**- Plan how to mitigate the risk
- **Monitor** – Set priorities

TYPES OF RISKS I.

- Project risks can affect the time and resources required to bring a project to completion.

Risks can be **internal** (within the control of the project team) or **external** (outside of the project team's control. Note the following types of risks and examples:

1. **Financial risks** such as rising costs, inaccurate budget forecasts, increases in labor and materials, low sales, and challenges in securing funding.

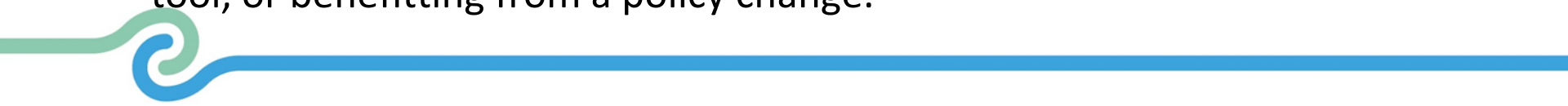
2. **Strategic risks** result from errors in strategy, such as choosing a [project management methodology](#) that doesn't work for the project, basing efforts on a company culture that needs updating, experiencing high employee turnover, or investing in technology that is difficult or expensive to use.

TYPES OF RISKS II.

3. **Performance risks** result from team members' missed deadlines, delays, undefined goals, using insufficient or outdated market research, and [scope creep](#) (when initial goals expand or shift away from a project's original intentions).

4. **External risks** occur outside of the control of the project team, such as changing laws and regulations, market volatility, inclement weather, vendors' missed deadlines, labor strikes, civil unrest, vandalism or damage, and supply chain issues.

5. **Positive risks (opportunities)** are unexpected but have a positive effect on your project, such as finishing tasks earlier than expected or under budget, outperforming original goals, becoming more efficient with a new tool, or benefitting from a policy change.



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Risk management vs. risk mitigation

The **risk management** process entails planning for and anticipating risks.

Risk mitigation strategies are tools used to address risk when it happens



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MITIGATION

- ✓ By avoiding
- ✓ By accepting
- ✓ By reducing
- ✓ By transferring them



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RISKS

1. Risk title	2. Probability 1(low), 2(medium) 3(high)	3. Impact 1(low), 2(medium) 3(high)	4. Evaluation 4. = 2. X 3.	5. Action to mitigate	6. Priority
No interest for the new platform in the community	2	3	6	Creation of interest through many channels prior to implementation of the app	1
Xxyyxx	1	3	3	Nmn,njhjgv	3
xcxcxcxc	2	2	4	vgvgn	2
bnbbmm	1	1	1	cfcfcfc	5
	1	2	2		4

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