

Shaping future intervention logic (IL) with current and future indicators

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Interreg



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Thank you for your understanding!

Objectives

- Strengthen understanding of the new intervention logic framework and its practical implications.
- Clarify key components: general and specific objectives, measures, intervention field, indicators, milestones, and targets.
- Address challenges and share good practices from the 2021–2027 period.



Agenda

01

Shaping future
intervention logic

02

Common indicators
in 2021 – 2027

03

Wrap up and next
steps



Intervention logic (IL) and indicators 2028-2034



Interreg Intervention Logic 2028–2034

What do we know so far?



Framework:

Operates outside NRP Plans as a standalone Interreg Plan; Plan structured into chapters



Focus on performance:

Link funding to concrete, measurable outputs and results



Simplify the system:

Intervention logic with a single list of intervention fields & common indicators (Annex 1, Performance Regulation)



Unify programming, monitoring, and reporting under a single legal act

Interreg programme structure (2028–2034)

Each Interreg chapters of:
[Article 8(3) ERDF]

**Needs
assessment incl.
territorial analysis**

**Intervention
strategy**

Measures

**General
objectives**

**Specific
objectives**

**Intervention field
incl. output /
result indicator**

**Milestone &
target**

**Payout value
for the
milestone or
target**

Intervention strategy

[Article 8(3)(b) ERDF]

Scope:

High-level plan: **what the programme aims to achieve and how.**



Interreg Plan chapter

Refers to the overall plan and strategic approach of an Interreg Plan chapter



Needs assessment

Based on analysis of territorial needs, challenges and gaps and the strategic choices of the programmes



Identifies measures

Identifies measures for cooperation, including any measures for territorial or local development



Explains how measures contribute to:

General and specific objectives (including Interreg-specific objectives) and the climate neutrality transition.

From needs assessment to the development of measures

Honest assessment of the programme challenges

Begin with an open and honest discussion within the programme team to identify recurring issues in the programme area. Focus on understanding the root causes of problems that are within your control to address.

Strategic decision on what to change

Decide which aspects of the programme can realistically be influenced and what should be changed. Define clear priorities and ensure there is a sound rationale for addressing specific problems.

Define measures

All strategic decisions should be translated into relevant measures. Based on the assessment and strategic decisions, design concrete actions and define key milestones such as an action plan. Where necessary, involve external expertise to ensure the plan is feasible and of high quality.

General Objectives

- General Objectives **guide the specific funding framework**. [Article 2 NRP]
- Interreg programmes may select **any of the five General Objectives**, of *Article 2 of the NRP*, and are **not limited to Objective 2(1)a (ERDF and Cohesion Fund)**.
- Programmes may **pursue more than one** General Objective, where relevant to their programmes.
- A General Objective can be pursued by **one or more** Specific Objectives (Art(3) NRP).

Specific Objective

- **More detailed and harmonised** framework, offering **greater flexibility** than in 2021 - 2027.
- Defined in: *Article 3(a)(c) NRP* and *Article 7(4) ERDF*.
- **16 Specific Objectives** under the NRP + **3 Interreg-specific objectives** under the ERDF:
 - Better cooperation governance
 - A safer and more secure Europe
 - More resilient regions bordering Russia, Belarus, and Ukraine
- **No thematic concentration requirements.**
- **No limitation** on the number of Specific Objectives a programme may select.
- A measure can contribute to one or more Specific Objectives; **but** “the programme authorities have to choose the specific objective to which measures contribute primarily.”
I.e. the **Interreg Chapter template** ultimately compels programmes to select only one specific objective per measure

Measure: definition

measure' means a reform, an investment or another intervention at national or subnational level supported under the NRP Plan or the Interreg Plan; [Article 4(10) NRP]

'measure' means a reform, an investment or any other intervention included in plans drawn up by Member States or third countries, which may consist of one or more activities; [Article 2(3) Performance Regulation]

Why two different definitions?

- Performance Regulation covers the entire EU budget - broader scope.
- NRP excludes e.g. outermost regions - narrower scope.

Therefore, the definition of “measures” is broader under Performance Regulation than NRP.

Measure: what we know

- Defined in NRP (Art. 4(10)).
- Is a reform or investment.
- No fixed number of measures required by regulation.
- Building blocks of the intervention strategy.
- Linked to general and specific objectives, indicators, costs, and milestones/targets.
- For each measure the proposed assignment shall include of **at least one intervention field from Annex I in the Performance Regulation** [Article 14(2) Performance Regulation]
- Interreg Plan requirement (Art. 8(3)(c) ERDF): Provide a list and description of measures, their objectives, milestones, targets, and indicative completion dates.

Intervention field

- **Intervention field** = a standardized EU categories used to classify supported activities. (Annex I, Performance Regulation)
- Ensures consistency in budget tracking and performance monitoring.
- Each measure assigned to an intervention field (e.g. health infrastructure).
- Linked to EU coefficients (0%, 40%, 100%) for climate, biodiversity, social goals.
- Provides basis for 1 output indicator and corresponding result indicator(s). It can be more than one result indicator but only one out indicator

ANNEX I Intervention fields and indicators

CCM: climate change mitigation
CCA: climate change adaptation and resilience
ENV: environment
SOC: social

Policy area (level 1)	Policy area (level 2)	#	Intervention field	CCM	CCA	ENV	SOC	Output indicator	Result indicator
Agriculture and fisheries	Agriculture	1	Promote generational renewal of farmers	0%	0%	0%	0%	- Number of farmers; - Number of cooperation projects; - Number of funding agreements; - Number of smallholders in third countries;	Number of new young farmers and other new entrants in agriculture supported – by gender;

Output indicator

- **Definition: ‘output indicator’** means a quantitative performance indicator that monitors what is directly produced or supported by the implementation of an activity [Article 2(8) Performance Regulation];
- **Use harmonised EU indicators** (Annex I to the Performance Regulation: Intervention fields, output and corresponding result indicators)
- **You must select one output indicator per intervention field.** In duly justified cases and with the Commission's agreement, an output indicator not included in Annex I may be used.
- **The output indicator selected** defines the final *milestone or target* for the intervention field assigned to the measure.

Target/milestones

- Both are “**stepping stones**” on way to delivering measure
- **Definition ‘milestone’** means a qualitative achievement used to measure progress towards the achievement of a measure; [Article 4(11) NRP]
- **Definition ‘target’** means a quantitative achievement used to measure progress towards the achievement of a measure; [Article 4(12) NRP]
- **Final target = output indicator**

Target/milestones

- Final milestone/target = the output indicator
- Milestones = steps on the way to the achievement of the output indicator. These can be either steps in terms of programme management (i.e. signing of subsidy contracts) or related to the delivery of the measure (e.g. completion of a necessary mapping exercise)
- “Interim targets” = while not explicitly stated in the regulation, the following would be possible: final target = 100 output achieved; interim target = 50 outputs achieved

Result indicator

- **Definition 'result indicator'** means a quantitative performance indicator that monitors the direct effects of supported activities; [Article 2(9) Performance Regulation]
- You must assign **one or more result indicators** corresponding to the intervention field of the measure as provided under Annex I, if available. (If "greenhouse gas emissions avoided" is assigned as the result indicator, a second result indicator from the same intervention field (if available) must also be assigned)

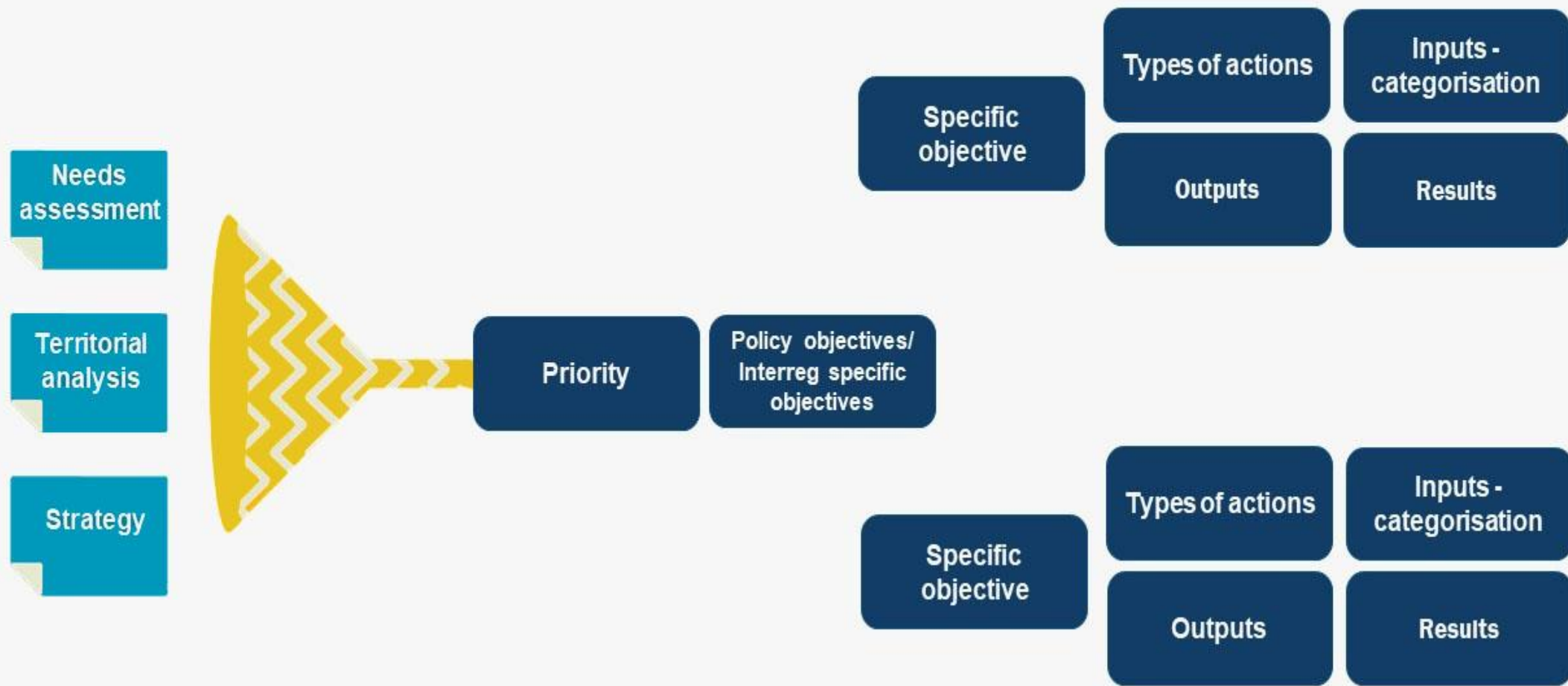
Pay-out value

- **Definition:** 'pay-out value' means the amount to be paid by the Commission to the Member State for the progress achieved in the implementation of the measures of the Plan, taking into account the amounts set aside for reforms; [Article 4(13) NRP]
- Both milestones and targets have assigned payout values

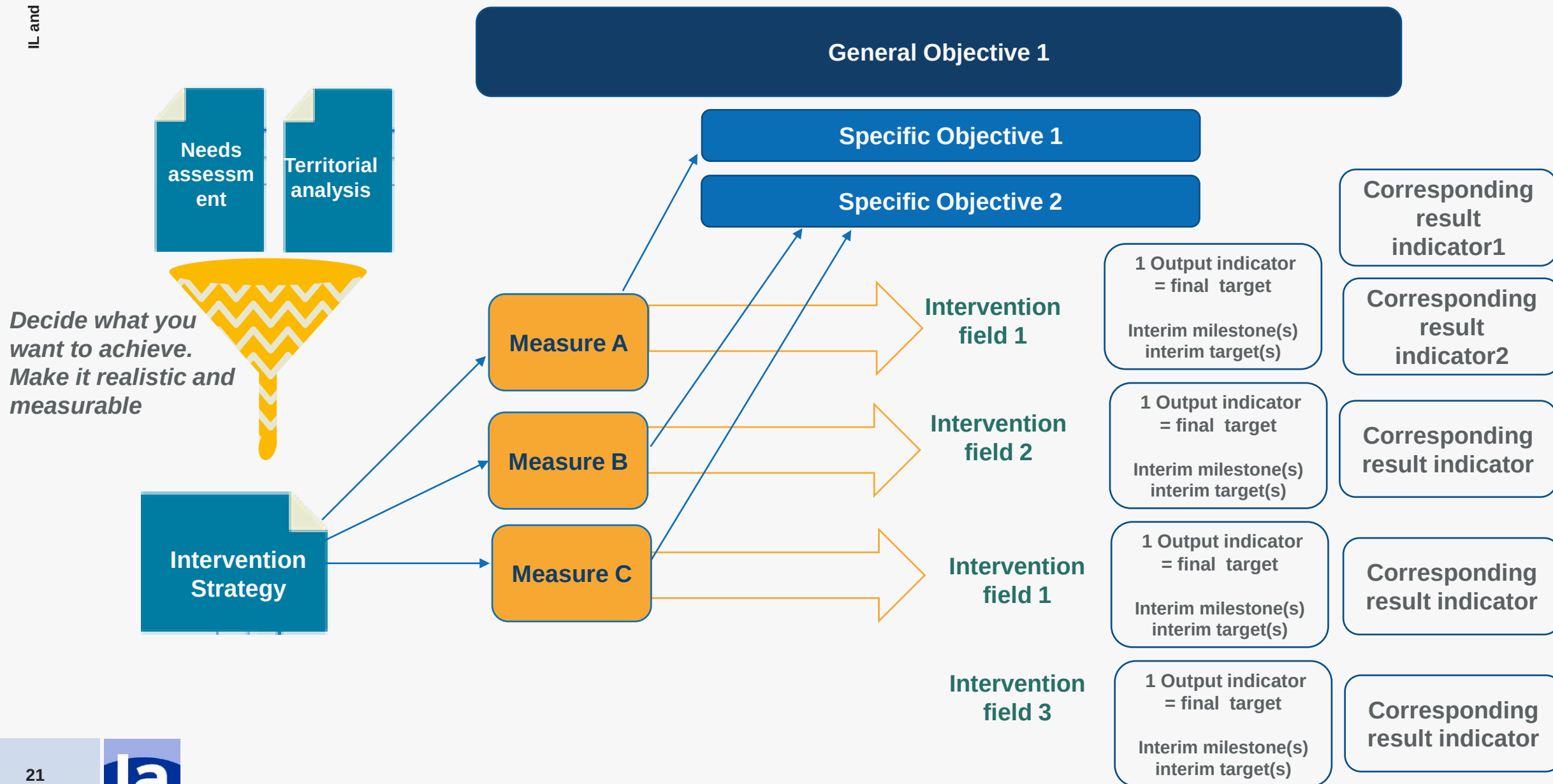
This means:

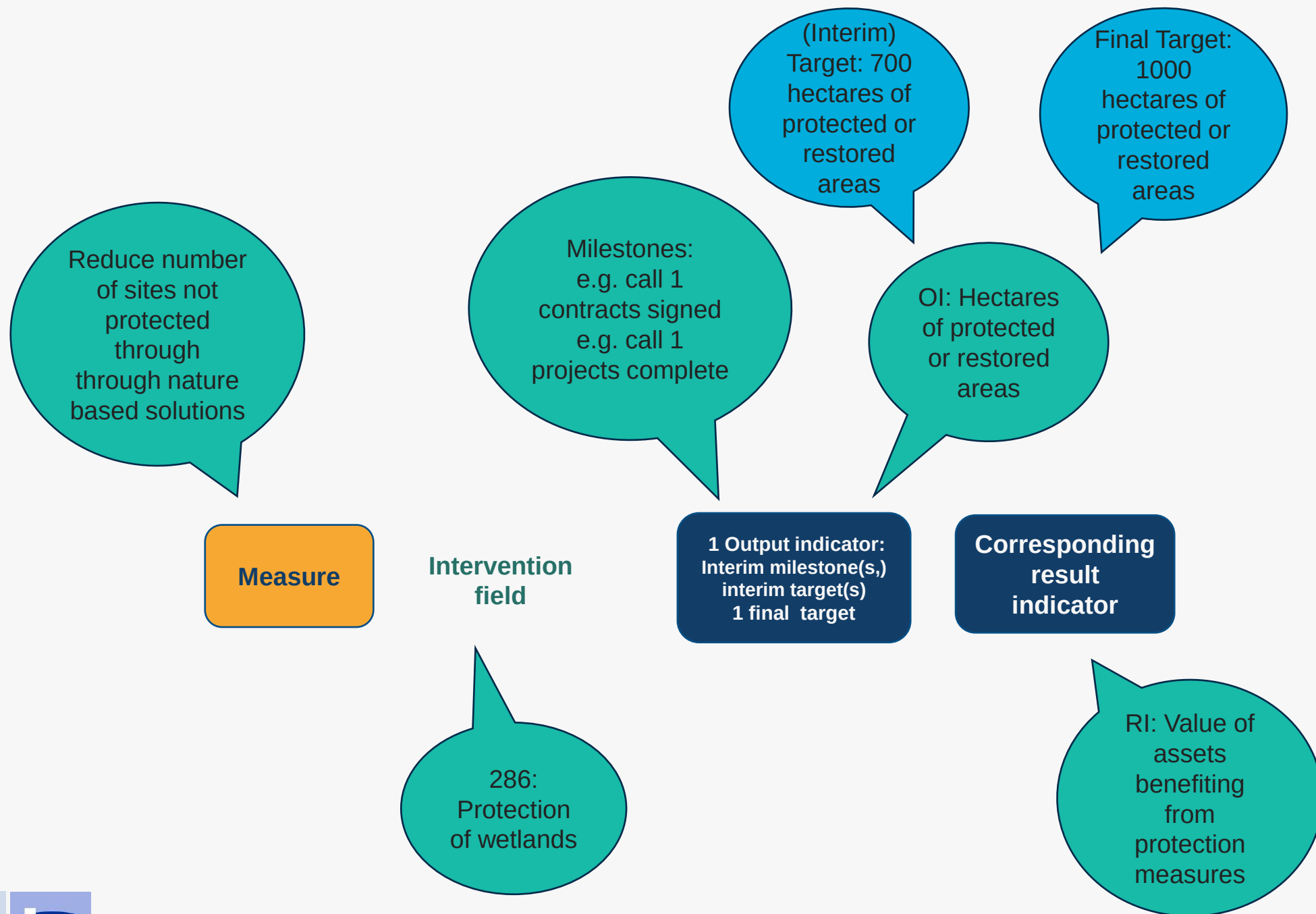
- Amount defined ex ante
- Paid upon achievement of milestone/target, as included in payment applications

Intervention logic 21-27



Intervention logic 28-34





E-health for elderly

Example

- **Need:** programme area has an ageing population which places pressure on health and social care systems.
- **Intervention strategy:** deliver services more efficiently and effectively by increased adoption of e-health measures. Ultimate goal: increase number of people who can access services through e-health solutions.
- **Specific Objective:** C.IV – “facilitating access to services and associated infrastructure, including modernization, digitalization and strengthening the quality and resilience of healthcare systems, child and long-term care services”.
- **Measure:** e-health initiatives for elderly people.
- **Cost:** estimated cost of the measure.
- **Intervention field:** (143) digitalisation of public services.
- **Output indicator:** number of public institutions supported to develop digital services, products and processes.
- **Result indicator:** number of users of new/upgraded public digital services.

Cross-border emergency services

Example

- **Need:** Borderlands have less access to emergency services compared to metropolises (e.g. slower ambulance response times).
- **Intervention strategy:** remove administrative obstacles to emergency services operating on both sides of the border. Ultimately goal: speed up average response times in c/b areas.
- **Specific Objective:** Better cooperation governance.
- **Measure:** actions to enable emergency services to operate on a c/b basis.
- **Cost:** estimated cost of the measure.
- **Intervention field:** (142) member states cooperation and networks.
- **Output indicator:** pilot actions developed/implemented jointly.
- **Result indicator:** number of solutions taken up.

Joint tourism products promoting cross border cultural heritage

Example

- **Need:** Borderlands have many hidden, scattered local gems, not discovered by many. Even if visited by random audience, this is for short time, also missing the bigger context. Development of joint packages is needed to present the heritage in full, to show the abundance, diversity, and the historical context. This will also keep the visitors for the longer period in the region. The development of such service has to be complemented with targeted information and promotion campaign.
- **Intervention strategy:** mapping of local gems, identification of target audience, clustering of local attractions in cross border products, identification of leading topic(s), pilot activities, development of cross border products in leading topics, information and promotion campaigns.
- **Specific Objective:** support for tourism, including sustainability.
- **Measure:** Development and promotion activities of 5 joint CB tourism products in the CB regions A&B.
- **Cost:** estimated cost of the measure.

Joint tourism products promoting cross border cultural heritage

Example

- **Intervention field:** 93 Protection, development and promotion of cultural heritage and tourism services (excluding infrastructures).
- **Output indicator:** Number of promotion activities of cultural heritage as well as targeting audience engagement.
- **Result indicator:** Number of visitors & Number of partnerships created among sites.

Flooding

Example

- **Need:** The shared river basin area is prone to severe recurrent flooding, threatening communities, agricultural land, and critical infrastructure, requiring coordinated risk management across administrative borders.
- **Intervention strategy:** Implement measures for flood prevention and climate resilience, focusing on nature-based solutions and joint disaster preparedness planning across affected territories. Ultimate goal: Reduce the number of people and value of assets exposed to flood risk.
- **Specific Objective:** A.x: Supporting efficient water management, quality and resilience, environmental protection, climate adaptation, climate resilience and enhancing biodiversity.
- **Measure:** Investments in flood prevention measures and adaptation strategies within the shared river basin.
- **Cost:** estimated cost of the measure.

Flooding

Example

- **Intervention field:** (278) Prevention measures to mitigate risk of flooding.
- **Output indicator:** Number of people covered by prevention measures – by gender.
- **Result indicator:** Value of assets and / or Population benefitting from climate resilience measures.

Vocational training for youth

Example

- **Need:** The border region suffers from persistently high youth unemployment.
- **Intervention strategy:** Develop and implement in the border region initial Vocational Education and Training in collaboration with businesses to provide young people with certified skills relevant to regional growth sectors. Ultimate goal: Increase the proportion of young people entering employment or further specialized training after graduation in the border region.
- **Specific Objective: C.ii:** Enhancing labour supply and improving education and lifelong acquisition of skills, in particular by promoting upskilling and reskilling.
- **Measure:** Funding for comprehensive Initial Vocational Education, including apprenticeships and work-based learning, focusing on digital and green skills across the border.
- **Cost:** estimated cost of the measure.

Vocational training for youth

Example

- **Intervention field:** (142) Member states cooperation and networks.
- **Output indicator:** Number of participants in joint actions across borders.
- **Result indicator:** Number of completions joint training schemes.



Example

- **Need:** aa
- **Intervention strategy:** bb
- **Specific Objective:** ccc
- **Measure:** ddd
- **Cost:** estimated cost of the measure
- **Intervention field:** fff
- **Output indicator:** ggg
- **Result indicator:** kkk

Comfort Break



Indicators

2021-2027



Questions received

RCO87 and RCR84:

- Whether there is really the need for data cleaning (elimination of double or more counting of the same organisation) at SO level.?
- If yes, at which point of time this needs to be done (e.g. at a final stage of the programme or when projects of a certain call are finalised)?
- Since the indicator data needs to be reported to the EC via SFC on a half-yearly basis, such data cleaning will lead to an ex-post reduction of the previously reported figures. How to handle and how to indicate this in SFC?

Questions received

RCO84 / RCO116 / RCR104

How to use the output indicators “Pilot actions developed jointly and implemented in projects (RCO84)” and “Jointly developed Solutions (RCO116)” within the same project, if both indicators are created by two different activities?

Share Point



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SharePoint

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Programme and project management



Evaluation and indicators



All about indicators



Evaluation Plans 2021-2027



Impact evaluation (IE)



Operational Evaluation (OIE)



Updates from the
Academy_Evaluation Certified
trainings



Updates from the Member States
Evaluation Network

Upcoming events

04-05 12.2025

Performers WG
meeting, **Vienna,**
Austria

Week 6, 2026

Indicators - for now and
the future, **Germany**

Week 9, 2026

Preparation of Terms of
Reference (ToR) for
impact evaluations,
France

Week 7&17, 2026

P-BA for beginners,
online

Upcoming events

25.2 – 25.3.2026

Certified training:
Evaluation foundation,
online

Week 20, 2026

Harmonized approach
to capture & highlight
the added value of
Interreg, **Slovenia**

Week 23, 2026

PbA and indicators for
the future, **online**

5.11-3.12.2026

Certified training:
Evaluation practitioners,
(final meeting),
Germany

Discuss indicator fiches for the period 2028-2034 (tbd)

Thank you for being here!

Your opinion matters to us.

Please take a few minutes to provide us with feedback to help us improve our services.

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indicators



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