



Group 2

Strengthening the operation of Monitoring Committees

1) How can Monitoring Committees more effectively influence CSP Implementation?

Flavio/AGRI- MC are useful for MAs to collect feedback from how interventions work on the ground. **Use the members to have a continuous feedback on the implementation on specific topics**

Anita Xalik: Some MC members have an issue with it because the MC only gives opinion and **not a decision making role**. Field trips / informal meetings before the main meetings

Flavio/AGRI - Members need a follow up information on amendments, etc. **A change in mindset of MC members** is also needed to engage in **small groups** and encourage constructive impacts and inputs.

Edel / IE: Important when having a diverse membership - a **study visit helped members to see CSP in action / get informed** and contribute and **make decisions**

Jimmy /ERDF: There the MC had a decision making role to approve modifications. Not the same now in CSP.

Flavio: The EC give a lot of importance on how the MA took into consideration the opinion of the MC and the justification.

Jimmy / MT: When a programme is to be launched in other funds there are information days / conferences. CSP is a complex lengthy doc which will affect many stakeholders / beneficiaries. **MAs need to proactively provide information on the right time!**

Thomas/FL: In their case, it influences the policy because what has been agreed in the MC.

Andrea Goracci/Coldiretti: In IT the MC should **meet more frequently**. There are many developments between the meetings and all stakeholders should **receive more information more frequently**

2) What should a well-integrated and coherent approach to the effective operation of Monitoring Committees in regionalised countries look like?

CAPI CP: information flow between national/regional, clarity, programming, lack of direct contact with the EC.

3) How can National Networks (members and their support units) strengthen the operation of Monitoring Committees?

Ilze/LV: A representative of the NN is one member in the MC and brings the voice of farmers into the discussion. Farmers are very open to the NN compared to the MA. Represents all 9 regional offices to the MC. This is positive as they speak on behalf of farmers in the MC. NN is also supporting the organisation of the meeting

Edel/IE: The NN can definitely help in communication by presenting **case studies** to members on schemes, **dissemination of information** to expand the reach of the MA and present their work, **support in the informal discussions**. NNs can be key in providing those to the MC.

FL: NNs can help contribute streamlining, bridging the gaps between national and regional levels. Often NNs supported the CSP preparation by sharing information / allow awareness.

Edel: NN is a member of the MC in IE. They are an external contractor and they have a good connection within the country and bring this into the MC. But also support the communication of the MA in the implementation of the CAP SP.

Anita/SI: The support of the MC is within the MA and the NN helps organising visits, so the NN is more about informing the public. Main work within the MA and NN communication to public/member. Targeted intermediary role. The NN is not a member of the MC.

Flavio: on going **continuous working groups** giving inputs to the MC, this group could include the NNs as well.

Ilze: The MA want the members to be involved but since they are volunteering they complain that they cannot really engage in reading documents, and spending time on the works of the MC