

Deliverable Number 16:

Project Periodic Report – Year 2

(Amended version: resubmitted 23 September 2011 in response to feedback from EU Assessors)

Project Funding



RTD Partners



University of Brighton



**Univerzita Karlova v Praze
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PROJECT PERIODIC REPORT

Grant Agreement number: 212237

Project acronym: ESDinds

Project title: The Development of Indicators & Assessment Tools for CSO Values-based projects in Education for Sustainable Development (ESD)

Funding Scheme: FP7-BSG-CSO

Date of latest version of Annex I against which the assessment will be made: 31/01/2011

Periodic report: 1st 2nd 3rd 4th

Period covered: **from** 20/01/2010 to 19/04/2011

Name, title and organisation of the scientific representative of the project's coordinator¹:
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¹ Usually the contact person of the coordinator as specified in Art. 8.1. of the Grant Agreement .

² The home page of the website should contain the generic European flag and the FP7 logo which are available in electronic format at the Europa website (logo of the European flag: http://europa.eu/abc/symbols/emblem/index_en.htm logo of the 7th FP: http://ec.europa.eu/research/fp7/index_en.cfm?pg=logos). The area of activity of the project should also be mentioned.

Declaration by the scientific representative of the project coordinator

I, as scientific representative of the coordinator of this project and in line with the obligations as stated in Article II.2.3 of the Grant Agreement declare that:

- The attached periodic report represents an accurate description of the work carried out in this project for this reporting period;
- The project (tick as appropriate)³:
 - has fully achieved its objectives and technical goals for the period;
 - has achieved most of its objectives and technical goals for the period with relatively minor deviations.
 - has failed to achieve critical objectives and/or is not at all on schedule.
- The public website, if applicable
 - is up to date
 - is not up to date
- To my best knowledge, the financial statements which are being submitted as part of this report are in line with the actual work carried out and are consistent with the report on the resources used for the project (section 3.4) and if applicable with the certificate on financial statement.
- All beneficiaries, in particular non-profit public bodies, secondary and higher education establishments, research organisations and SMEs, have declared to have verified their legal status. Any changes have been reported under section 3.2.3 (Project Management) in accordance with Article II.3.f of the Grant Agreement.

Name of scientific representative of the Coordinator:Professor Marie Harder.....

Date: 20/04/2011

For most of the projects, the signature of this declaration could be done directly via the IT reporting tool through an adapted IT mechanism.

³ If either of these boxes below is ticked, the report should reflect these and any remedial actions taken.

3.1 Publishable summary

The challenge

Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) working on sustainable development projects need more than traditional indicators like the number of trees planted. If their project empowers a community, establishes a trusting work environment, or improves social and economic justice, *how would they know? Which of these values-based indicators are important to capture? Which values contribute to sustainable development outcomes? Which of the 'espoused' values in their mission statement are actually in use?*



If CSOs knew the answers to these questions, they could plan their activities better, optimizing outcomes from their limited funding. But CSOs need specialized researchers to help crystallize these issues; researchers who are familiar with current academic knowledge and committed to co-developing the knowledge localized in the CSO domain. The aim: an embryonic set of values-based indicators for direct use by CSOs.

Project aims

The aim of the ESDinds project was to explore useful indicators which can measure values components of CSO sustainable development projects. These values-based indicators would be designed for use at the project level, and would overlap heavily with organisational values and those of the communities served.



By identifying and co-developing indicators with academic researchers, the project aimed to develop toolkits and processes useful to diverse groups of CSOs.

Another aim was to involve a further 50-80 CSOs with these, to form a new community of interest and, ultimately, of practice.

It was anticipated that feedback from all the participating CSOs would help the research team to assess the toolkits against four criteria: (a) relevance/importance; (b) validity/reliability; (c) measurability; and (d) usability/comprehensibility. The findings would highlight priority areas for future improvement or follow-up research.

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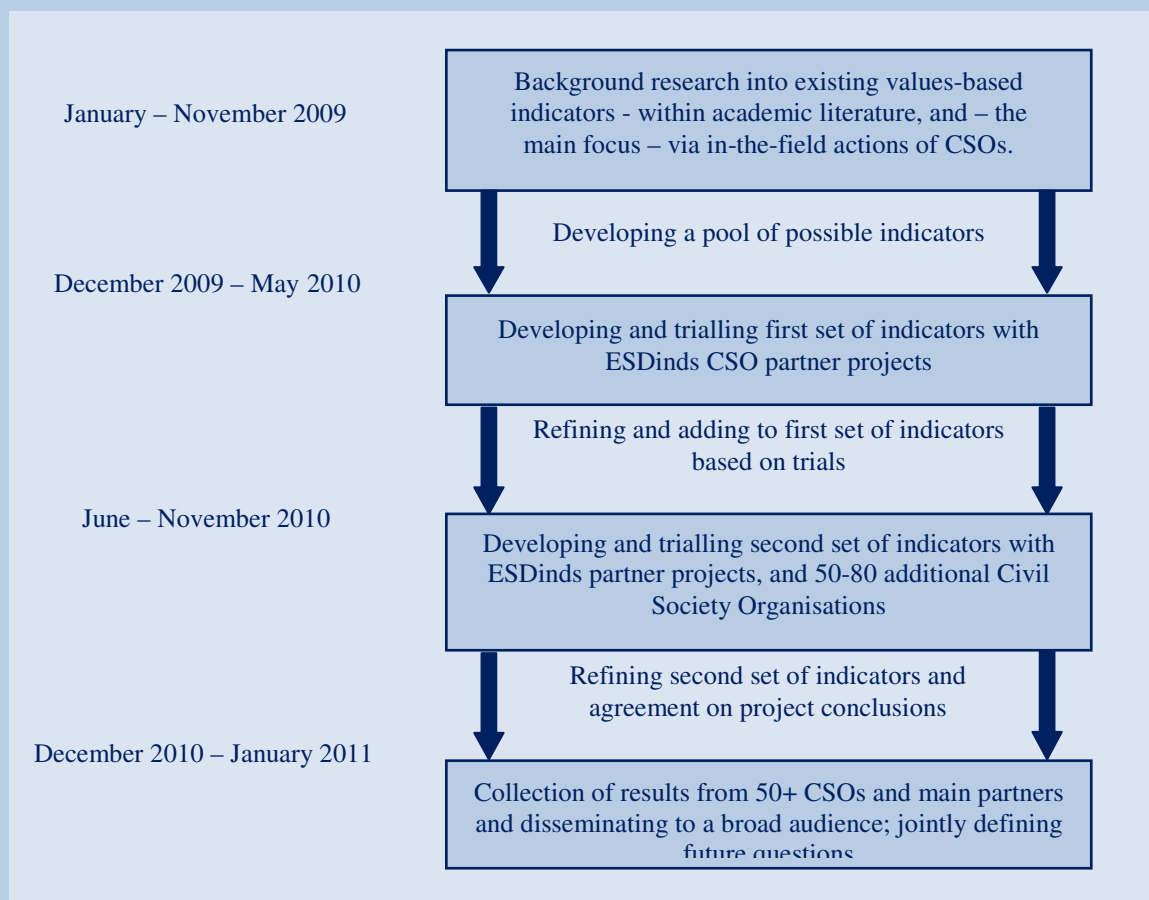
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Research strategy

The ESDinds project was characterised by CSOs and academia working in partnership to produce practical and useful indicators. The CSO partners involved in the ESDinds project were engaged with many sectors of the community – education, businesses, faith groups, and community development organisations. This project intentionally brought together a diverse group of CSOs with a shared interest in values and ethics in order to identify indicators useful across a spectrum of institutional, social and cultural diversity.

The research design involved an iterative, participatory approach to the development of indicators and assessment tools. This was conducted in four phases:



Expected results

The expected primary outcome of the ESDinds initiative was the development of a framework of values-based indicators, applicable in a wide range of national, cultural and organizational contexts. This has been fully achieved, and the initial expectations about the scope of the project outcomes have been substantially exceeded, as detailed below.

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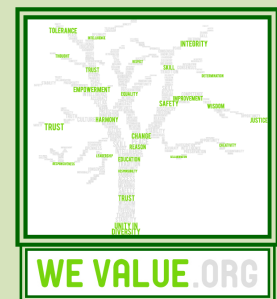
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Final outcomes

A set of values-based indicators with broad practical utility. The final outcome of the project is a revised set of 166 values-based indicators, which are now acknowledged to be applicable to multiple values (beyond the original six with which they were initially associated in Phase I). They can be described as indicators of **'shared values in use'**, rather than espoused values. The indicators have already been incorporated into ongoing monitoring and evaluation activities in diverse civil society organisations and businesses, and there are opportunities for their application in other arenas, such as faith communities, educational institutions, indigenous communities, family or relationship counselling, and the health sector.

Feedback from over 40 CSOs highlights the very broad relevance of the indicators in different settings, including non-profit organisations, companies, social enterprises, academic and educational institutions, and faith-based organisations. **An open-access web platform.** The indicators and related assessment tools have been disseminated very widely through a free, open-access web platform, entitled 'WeValue' (www.WeValue.org), which is estimated to have been viewed by more than 20,000 people. Almost 100 organizations, including non-profit CSOs, businesses, faith groups and educational institutions, have engaged actively with the project by creating a profile on the web platform, and of these, 36 have already worked directly with the indicators. The WeValue brand is already gaining international recognition.



Transforming policy and practice in real organisations. At least eight CSOs are known to have incorporated ESDinds indicators into their internal monitoring and evaluation systems, and some of these have also influenced their affiliates or donors, so that the impact of the project will continue to be felt for many years. We have also observed that in parallel, the use of values-based indicators can catalyse significant and sustainable **organisational development**, especially when participatory methods are used to explore the indicators within a functional working group.

Accessible handbooks. The content from the web platform, which includes all 166 indicators detailed information on assessment methods, is available in PDF and Word formats. A separate 40-page 'WeValue Toolkit' entitled *Understanding and Evaluating the Intangible Impacts of your Work* has also been produced and disseminated to a wide audience.

An international conference and sustainable community of practice. A three-day conference was held at the University of Brighton in December 2010 to bring together workers in the different but overlapping fields of Indicators, Sustainability and Values. A dynamic community of practice has emerged as a result, with a special interest group focusing on applying the indicators in schools in the UK and Ireland.



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Impact and wider societal implications

By linking the ESDinds findings about the significance of ethical values in sustainability to the academic and policy literature on sustainable development, the project has contributed to a deeper conceptualization of the process of social transformation towards sustainability.

Incorporating the indicators into monitoring and evaluation activities can create shared understandings, strengthen projects, boost morale, and help CSOs 'learn how to learn'.



In some cases, reflecting on the indicators can even generate sustainable behaviour change. It helps CSOs to clarify their own values and assess the extent to which they are actually **in use** within day-to-day activities, rather than merely espoused in mission statements. Thus, they learn to recognise and address **values/behaviour gaps** (ways in which they are failing to 'walk their talk'). This has enormous implications for civil society in general.

Thus, the ESDinds project has created a tool (WeValue) with two separate, but interlinked, functions:

1. **Incorporating values dimensions into project monitoring and evaluation**
2. **Promoting behaviour change by closing values/behaviour gaps within organisations**

Why did the outcomes of the project exceed initial expectations?

This project was fundamentally about co-science. Academic researchers and CSOs developed ideas together, from inception and through every stage to final outcomes, and CSOs took the lead in decision-making. Participatory research methods were also adopted with non-partner organisations in the field testing phase, giving project staff a feeling of ownership and enabling them to use the indicators to transform their own policy and practice.

The nature of research into values-based indicators set the tone for the ESDinds project itself. Consortium partners gave a high priority to values such as integrity, trust, respect, empowerment and unity in diversity. These values were evident throughout the project in their own interactions with one another, in both face-to-face meetings and electronic communications.

For more information about the ESDinds project:

Visit the ESDinds website: www.ESDinds.eu or the interactive web platform www.wevalue.org
Contact the project team via skype: [ESDinds.brighton](https://www.skype.com/join/ESDinds.brighton), or email: sdecu@brighton.ac.uk

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3.2 Core of the report for the period: Project objectives, work progress and achievements, project management

3.2.1 Project objectives for the period

Objective 2: To use the criteria framework on the ground to develop and then experiment with two sets of new project-level SDIs for CSOs with particular focus on values-based SDIs and a sub-project on 'traditional' environmental SDIs (which are not currently well developed at project level).

Milestone 4: Second Set SDIs Agreed; end of month 17

Objective 3: To engage the interest of a significant number of other CSOs in the field of sustainable development, and to stimulate their contribution to the development of project-level SDIs (both values-based and 'traditional' environmental).

Milestone 7: Further CSOs Involved; end of month 23.

Objective 4: To make the findings of the project known across CSO and academic networks via website, active dissemination and interactive workshops over 3 days as well as via the final report.

Milestone 6: Accessible dissemination; end of month 23.

Milestone 8: Final Report; end of month 27.

(but preliminary work online from month 4).

Objective 5: To propose new, useful SDIs for practical use by CSOs for planning and evaluating at the project level with particular focus on values-based SDIs and less focus on 'traditional' environmental SDIs.

Milestone 5: Project Conclusions Agreed; end of month 23.

Recommendations from previous reviews:

3.2.2 Work progress and achievements during the period

All of the objectives relevant to this period have been met and all of the relevant Milestones achieved.

In addition, the depth of the work carried out is greater than envisioned, due to good working partnerships and the favourable exchange rate for the Pound Sterling allowing extra hours. Thus, whereas it was envisaged that this project would produce very preliminary results, the final outcomes are well developed.

Lastly, although the emphasis in the project was on developing indicators, it has become evident that the process is of even more use; CSOs are using the co-designed ESDinds process to develop their own indicators.

Work Package 4 – Developing and Experimenting with New Indicators – Set 1

- *A summary of progress towards objectives and details for each task;*

The first objective of this WP was to **assess the practicability of the new Set 1 Sustainable Development Indicators that were proposed in WP3 through on-ground**

projects and through research, consideration and consultation with the CSOs, to provide information to develop a further set of indicators (Set 2). This objective was fully met through field work conducted at Echeri Consultores and Guanajuato University (Mexico), Lush Cosmetics (Italy), People's Theater (Germany), and the Sierra Leone Red Cross Society. In each case, the applicability of the Set 1 SDIs was explored and findings were reported back to the consortium. Each field visit was individually reported in CGM3 papers and in Deliverable 11, which also includes a summary of their findings.

The second objective was for UoB to **identify potential areas where traditional environmental sustainable development indicators could be developed at project level, and to report these to the CSOs.** This objective was fully met through enquiries made during the course of each field trip, where the current use of SDIs was noted and suggestions made for changes. A summary report of the activities overall was made (Deliverable 10) and circulated to all the project partners.

The third and final objective for this work package was to **research, propose and agree up to six CSO projects to carry out the development of the Set 2 indicators in depth.** This objective was met at CGM3, where the Consortium agreed that several topics of enquiry needed to be pursued to cover some of the new research questions opened up by the work on the first set of indicators. Thus it was decided to allocate time for only two major field trips (a visit to a Luxembourg-based business without an explicit values focus, and a return visit to Guanajuato) and several strands of smaller investigations which made use of the 50-80 external CSOs trialling the results to delve more deeply into these new issues.

- *Highlight clearly significant results;*

The Consortium became confident that it is possible to show that values-related components of projects can be measured (usefully). The success of the field visits exceeded expectations, showing that the Set 1 indicators resonated strongly with diverse organisations, although some changes were suggested to the wording and organization of the indicators.

We learned that the indicators are broadly useful for project evaluation, and can also catalyse transformative learning, strengthening interpersonal relationships as CSO staff (paid and voluntary) and the beneficiaries of their projects work together to crystallise and communicate core values. While intended as no more than small pilot studies to test the relevance, validity and usability of values-based indicators, **four of the five field visits had at least one of the following outcomes in the host CSOs:**

- Highlighting previously invisible outcomes and impacts of the CSO's work
- Identifying ways to improve the CSO's work
- Changing the CSO's internal monitoring and evaluation strategies
- Influencing strategic planning (helping the CSO to prioritise and/or develop activities)
- Enhancing beneficiaries' self-awareness and skills
- Enhancing staff members' self-awareness and skills
- Creating shared understanding between staff and beneficiaries
- Assisting the CSO to communicate its impact to donors, beneficiaries and the public
- Improving the CSO's ability to provide donors with replicable examples of good practice
- Helping donors to recognise the significance of the CSO's work
- Enhancing the CSO's ability to influence government policy

The reason for this remarkable impact was not clear, but thought to be due to the fact that the list of indicators used was CSO-generated, and thus directly relevant and in appropriate language. We also became aware that the processes of interpersonal interaction in the CSOs, and between CSOs and researchers, made a difference to the efficacy and impact of the ESDinds work. Specifically, the extent of participation by different stakeholders seems to have a notable effect. These findings have been written up as a draft academic paper that is expected to make a substantial contribution to Monitoring and Evaluation literature.

We recognised that an important aspect of the 'ESDinds method' is its flexibility, and that localisation is critical. Both the indicators themselves and the methods used to measure them can be tailored to specific local contexts. We identified effective combinations of conventional assessment methods (e.g. interview, questionnaire, focus group, structured observation and self-assessment) that can be used with the indicators in different settings. During the field visits, researchers also worked with host CSOs to develop novel assessment methods based on physical movement and the arts (e.g. spatial and corporal surveys, theatrical comprehension test, word elicitation through a hand-painting circle, etc) that mirror the CSOs' existing activities and can easily be incorporated into their regular programmes.

Another significant result of the field visits was the recognition that the potential applicability of the indicators is much broader than initially suspected, and that they may be linked to other values besides the six from which they were initially derived. Both of these aspects require further study.

Collaboration within the consortium remains positive; one field visit was carried out by members from both research teams and ECI took part in field visits to their projects. CSOs are driving research decisions and becoming increasingly engaged in the research and dissemination process.

- *If applicable, explain the reasons for deviations from Annex 1 and their impact on other tasks as well as on available resources and planning;*

As described in the Summary of Progress (above) it was agreed by the Consortium and CGM 3 to reduce the number of major field visits as set out in the DOW from 4-6 to 2 to enable a re-allocate of resources to prioritised work. This did not have any significant impact on resources as the total staff time involved was not changed. Smaller field trips were later arranged to Bulgaria and Jordan, which meant the travel funds were used up.

- *If applicable, explain the reasons for failing to achieve critical objectives and/or not being on schedule*

Not applicable.

- *a statement on the use of resources, in particular highlighting and explaining deviations between actual and planned person-months per work package and per beneficiary in Annex 1 (Description of Work)*

Resources were used as outlined in the budget for this work package.

- *If applicable, propose corrective actions.*

Not applicable.

Work Package 5 – Developing and Experimenting with New Indicators – Set 2

- *A summary of progress towards objectives and details for each task;*

The first objective for this WP was to **develop, in an ongoing manner, the on-ground projects and to assess the practicability of the new Set 2 Sustainable Development Indicators that were proposed in WP4**. During the field visits described in WP4, researchers had realised that many of the Set 1 indicators required two different things to be measured simultaneously (i.e. they did not meet the measurability criterion). In creating the Set 2 indicators, these were split into two. The list of indicators was reorganised without the initial value headings (Empowerment, Integrity, Trust, Justice, Care and Respect for the Community of Life, and Unity in Diversity) and superfluous indicators were deleted in order to minimise repetition. The final list Set 2 SDIs was numbered simply in order from #1 to #166. A series of field visits was devised to test research questions relating to the framework criteria of **relevance** (non-values-based contexts, cross-cultural contexts, faith contexts); **validity** of links between the indicators and values; **measurability**, especially in large hierarchical organisations; and **comprehensibility**, (in cross-cultural contexts, and exploring whether different individuals understand the indicators in different ways).

The first major field visit to test the Set 2 SDIs was to Farad Investment Advisors in Luxembourg, and was designed as a control to determine whether the indicators developed are truly expressions of values. It was also intended to explore the question of whether the indicators can be useful and transformative in business settings. The results confirmed both the relevance to non-values-based settings and the validity of the links between indicators and values.

The second major field visit, a return visit to the University of Guanajuato in Mexico, focused on the research question of linkages between indicators and values. Specifically, the researchers set out to examine whether the Set 2 Indicators (now presented to the CSO without any predetermined value associations) had any relevance to the University's own core values. The findings confirmed this to be the case and demonstrated that it was possible for an 'inter-subjective' consensus to be reached about the meaning of the indicators. It also gave a preliminary indication of measurability in a large hierarchical organization with a defined bureaucratic structure, although further work is required to confirm this.

Smaller field visits were also conducted, in order to investigate other research questions agreed as priority at CGM3. The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) invited UoB researchers to conduct a workshop at its Youth Summit in Jordan, which provided an opportunity to examine the cross-cultural applicability of the indicators. ARC and UoB collaborated on a field visit to the East London Muslim Centre in Tower Hamlets, to investigate whether the indicators have any relevance to faith communities. EBBF, exploring the practicability of using the indicators in business contexts, led a field visit to a small notary's practice in Sofia, Bulgaria and e-mail communications with a large company based in China. ECI focused on encouraging its affiliates to use the online WEVALUE platform and to report back on the results.

The second objective for WP5 was **to collect, understand and further research the implications of information on indicators in responses received from 50-80 CSOs from the dissemination described in WP7**. This objective was fully met, and the initial expectations for CSO involvement were greatly exceeded, as detailed below. Several of

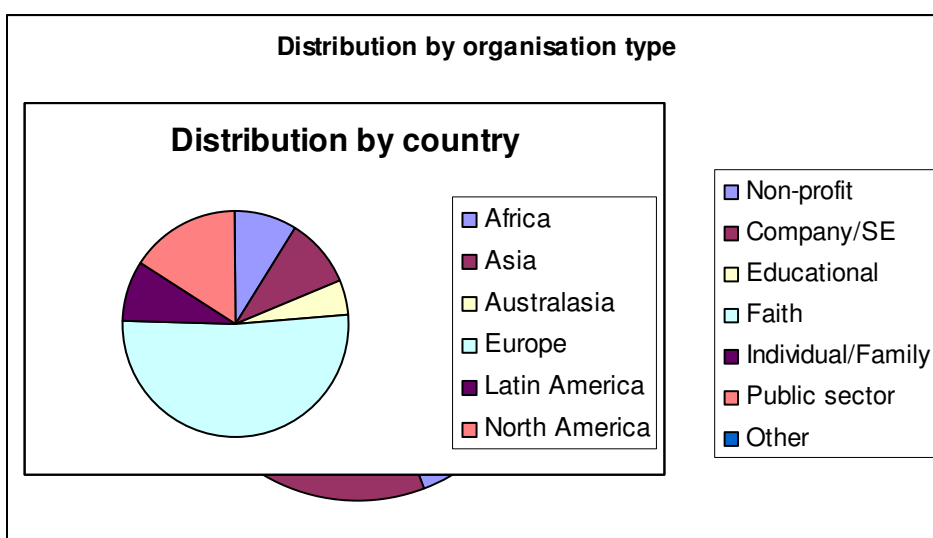
the profiled organisations have also provided detailed qualitative feedback, which has been very helpful in highlighting the achievements and limitations of ESDinds as well as possible new directions for the future, as detailed below.

The final objective for this work package was to **reach scientific conclusions on this research on indicators for sustainable development**. The group agreed that the main project deliverable, to create values-based project level indicators and assessment tools, has been successfully achieved. This objective was fully met, with scientific conclusions as discussed below.

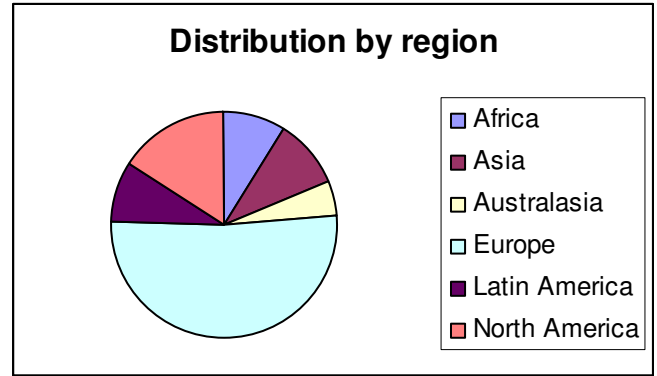
- *Highlight clearly significant results;*

The new tool worked well, and generated considerable enthusiasm within the CSO community, to the extent that the expectation of involving 50-80 additional CSOs was quickly met and then surpassed. The success of the dissemination efforts was evidenced by the fact that a total of 86 organisations engaged with the project to the extent of creating a profile on the WEVALUE web platform, and a further seven are known to have worked with the indicators offline without creating a profile, making a total of 93 active participants. These 93 organisations (41 non-profit organisations, 28 companies/social enterprises, 13 educational institutions, 4 individuals/families, 3 faith groups, 2 public sector organisations, 2 other) came from a total of 34 countries, and included several that are working regionally or internationally.

Type	No. of organisations
Non-profit, charitable or humanitarian organisation	41
Company or social enterprise	28
Academic or educational institution	13
Faith group or religious community	3
Other: Individual	3
Other: Public sector	2
Other: Family	1
Other: Professional association	1
Other: Festival organisation	1



Region	No. of organisations
Africa	8
Asia	15
Australasia/Pacific	5
Europe	48
North America	15
Latin America	8



Of the 86 with profiles on the web platform, 29 organisations (34%) reached the stage of selecting the indicators that they regarded as relevant to their work. An analysis of these indicator lists highlighted that the indicators had very broad relevance:

- The mean number of indicators selected per CSO was 32.0, with a standard deviation of 23.9.
- Thirteen organisations selected more than half of the 65 headline indicators (i.e. those listed on the front page of the web platform), and 29 CSOs selected more than three-quarters of the main indicators. Three CSOs also selected indicator variations that did not appear on the front page of the web platform, and could be accessed only by clicking on the links.
- The mean number of votes per main indicator was 11.1, with a standard deviation of 2.8.
- 48 indicators were selected by more than a third of the CSOs, and three indicators were selected by more than half of the CSOs.

The most popular indicators are as shown below:

Indicator	Number of CSOs	% of CSOs
People participate actively in reaching the entity's goals	20	69%
Different points of view are heard and incorporated	17	59%
Decision-making takes into account the social, economic and environmental needs of future generations	16	55%
Decision-making processes are ethical	15	52%
Everyone has their place in the team	15	52%
Work is viewed as a form of service	15	52%
Differences of opinion are acknowledged and valued through dialogue	14	48%
Everyone feels responsibility for their part of the work	14	48%
Teams include members with different characteristics (e.g. gender, culture, age and other aspects of individual difference such as personality)	14	48%

In brief, the scientific conclusions from the project were as follows:

- It is possible, in practice, to develop useful project-level indicators and assessment tools for measuring values-related processes and outcomes in CSOs.
- We have created a list of 166 indicators (of which 65 are 'headline' indicators) with broad relevance to CSOs in 34 countries. This is evidenced both by the summary statistics described above, and by individual survey responses in which the indicators were described as 'relevant' or 'very relevant' to the work of participating CSOs.
- The link between the indicators and generic values content is valid (i.e. the indicators are inherent expressions of values, even in non-values-related organisations)
- It is not possible to generate a **universally valid** mapping of specific indicators to specific values. However, the association between values and indicators can be validated by local consensus (inter-subjective validity) – i.e. if a working group reaches agreement that a certain subset of indicators can be associated with a particular value, there is potential for 'measuring' that indicator in a valid way within that specific context.
- The indicators are generally measurable, some directly and others only when localised.
- The majority of the indicators are easy to understand, even among individuals whose first language is not English. However, a small number may require rewording to improve comprehensibility.
- Under certain conditions, using these indicators and assessment tools can assist CSOs to (a) crystallise, (b) assess and (c) communicate their core values more effectively. Thus, in addition to functioning as an evaluation tool, the ESDinds process can serve as a catalyst for transformative learning.
- Provisionally, it appears that the breadth, depth and quality of participation in the ESDinds process might influence the extent of its impact. Breadth relates to *who* is participating (from a small group of senior managers, to all relevant stakeholders including project beneficiaries); depth relates to the *extent* of their involvement (from token consultation to full control of decision-making); and quality relates to the sincerity and thoughtfulness of their involvement. Scientific literature suggests that those with the deepest participation in the evaluation gain the greatest benefit from it.

It has emerged that there is great potential for applying the ESDinds process far beyond its initial mandate of CSOs promoting education for sustainable development. Possible applications include schools, health services, faith-based and neighbourhood-based social cohesion projects, family counselling, international development in a broad sense, and even systematic attempts to develop soft indicators at the national level in the context of monitoring social and economic progress 'beyond GDP' as recommended in the Stiglitz Review. In most of these contexts, however, the Set 2 SDIs would not be transferable in their current form. Rather, what is potentially transferable is the 'ESDinds method'. This can be summarised as eliciting relevant values and indicators through qualitative analysis of interview transcripts and other documents (Phase 1); field-testing localised indicators with context-relevant assessment tools (Phase 2); reviewing the list in the light of field results, and finally, conducting a second round of field trials with the revised indicators (Phase 3).

- *If applicable, explain the reasons for deviations from Annex I and their impact on other tasks as well as on available resources and planning;*

CUEC was asked to lead a detailed study on the issue of processes, and a deeper review of the values literature to allow the findings of ESDinds to be positioned properly in the field. This meant that they had less field work than originally expected, but they used this to visit the other research group in Brighton to consolidate the academic work, and to revisit People's Theater to develop the work on processes. Thus, there was no overall difference to resource use.

- *If applicable, explain the reasons for failing to achieve critical objectives and/or not being on schedule*

Not applicable.

- *a statement on the use of resources, in particular highlighting and explaining deviations between actual and planned person-months per work package and per beneficiary in Annex 1 (Description of Work)*

Not applicable.

- *If applicable, propose corrective actions.*

Not applicable.

Work Package 6 – Training Between Partners

- *A summary of progress towards objectives and details for each task;*

The relevant objectives for this WP during Period 2 involve the CSO and RTD partners providing informal and formal training to each other at Core Group Meeting 3 and 4 and in the context of the CSO projects.

These have all been achieved. The CSO partners provided guidance on different projects suitable or not suitable for the research and development work on SDIs in WPs 4 and 5, and also trained the RTD Research Officers on the practicability of SDIs generally and specifically on real projects in the field. The RTD partners have trained CSO partners in using the WeValue web platform to work with the draft indicators and record observations.

- *Highlight clearly significant results;*

Deliverables have been delivered i.e. a written document on the Development of Traditional Environmental SD Impact (Deliverable 10). This report outlines a discussion between research institutions and CSO partners on the integration of environmental and ecological themes within the values indicators developed as the main strand of the ESDinds projects. This is followed by a description of the ways in which field projects visited currently manage their environmental impacts, suggested approaches that they may use in the future and how they might integrate traditional environmental impact indicators with values-based ones.

The success of these objectives can be seen in summary from the overall impressions given by the minutes of the CGM3 and 4 meetings; clearly the CSO and RTD partners are working closely together and the work they are developing is in partnership; this could not be possible without effective training between partners, which is the objective of this WP.

Specifically, at CGM3 and CGM4 the project manager appointed by EBBF received sufficient training to allow him to conduct his own independent field visit to a business (a

small notary practice in Bulgaria) and report back on findings. The project manager at ECI has been trained to incorporate the Set 1 and Set 2 SDIs into ECI's own online course, the 'electronic Global Learning Opportunity' (e-GLO).

- *If applicable, explain the reasons for deviations from Annex 1 and their impact on other tasks as well as on available resources and planning;*

Not applicable.

- *If applicable, explain the reasons for failing to achieve critical objectives and/or not being on schedule*

Not applicable.

- *a statement on the use of resources, in particular highlighting and explaining deviations between actual and planned person-months per work package and per beneficiary in Annex 1 (Description of Work)*

- *If applicable, propose corrective actions.*

Not applicable.

Work Package 7 - Dissemination

- *A summary of progress towards objectives and details for each task;*

Dissemination activities were given a much higher priority in Period 2 of the project, when the objective was to actively stimulate a further 50-80 CSOs to engage in the research by encouraging them to trial SD indicators to be developed, in parallel with our Second Set.

The WeValue interactive web platform has been developed, in close partnership with the design and communications firm Anderton & Boyd, to provide a simple way for potential users to engage with the indicators and learn about appropriate assessment methods. The functional content of the WeValue platform has also been presented in document form, containing written information and blank forms that can be filled in manually or with MS Word, for the benefit of CSOs with limited internet access. This, along with the URL www.WeValue.org, has been disseminated to all the 367 CSOs signed up to the mailing list, as well as the 85 with current profiles on the site. UoB issued monthly newsletters, and regularly posted project updates on Twitter and Facebook sites. The ESDinds website has also been kept up-to-date with resources, deliverables and field visit summaries. One scientific paper has been published in an international peer-reviewed journal, and another in an online peer-reviewed journal in the Czech language.

In addition to the document files containing the web platform content, we have also developed a separate 40-page 'WeValue Toolkit', entitled *Understanding and Evaluating the Intangible Impacts of your Work*, in both PDF and paper versions.

All delegates at the 3-day conference were given a small 'WeValue' introduction toolkit, including sample indicators. Video recordings (and/or voice recordings) were made of the majority of speakers and sessions and were made available online.

- *Highlight clearly significant results;*

A significant output of the ESDinds project is the WeValue web platform, which simultaneously serves as an informative website about the ESDinds project, with a repository of case studies; a step-by-step guide to working with the Set 2 SDIs in real projects; a free online storage space for participating CSOs to upload their chosen indicators, their data, and their reflections on values; and an online community of practice with almost 100 members where users can develop their professional networks and share their experiences. This is discussed in more detail below.

The conference held at the University of Brighton, attended by over 100 people, brought together representatives of civil society, academia and business with an interest in one or more of the emerging fields of Values, Indicators and Sustainability. This enabled the rapid and effective dissemination of the findings from the ESDinds project to high-level audiences. It took place over three days and featured keynote addresses by representatives from UoB, CUEC, EBBF, ARC, ECI and Echeri Consultores, as well as a theatre performance by youth members of PT. It also included practical workshops on using the WeValue platform, and developing creative assessment tools, which were well attended.

To follow up on the interest generated at the conference, UoB Research Officers have conducted two public training sessions to disseminate the principles of WeValue further and to share the 40-page Toolkit with other interested parties who were unable to attend the conference. The first of these was a one-hour workshop conducted during the Business Community Partnership Conference, "Why Being Ethical is Good for Business", on 18 March 2011, and the second was a full day of training held at UoB on 25 March 2011 for interested CSOs recruited via the mailing list.

The consortium has published a paper in the *Journal of Education for Sustainable Development* entitled "The Earth Charter and the ESDinds Initiative: developing indicators and assessment tools for civil society organisations to examine the values dimensions of sustainability projects". The abstract of the A section on ESDinds has also been incorporated into a paper co-authored by a UoB Research Officer, entitled "Bringing together scientific and indigenous knowledge to promote sustainability: case studies of intercultural education in Mexico and Tanzania", which has been provisionally accepted for a special issue of the journal *Ecology and Society* and is expected to be published in 2011.

ECI used the indicators with an on-line e-GLO course delivered to 25 individuals across the globe. Results from the first evaluation were used to make positive changes in the course structure and delivery. ECI also created a mini-website about ESDinds and WeValue on the ECI website and continued to publish global newsletters. The list of indicators and other key documents have been translated into Spanish for ECI affiliates. The ESDinds partners led a workshop at a conference for the celebration of ECIs 10th Anniversary in India from 1st – 3rd November 2010.

CUEC has disseminated information about the project to the Research Institute of Education in Prague, which has included it in an online repository of best practice, and to other educational websites. One of its Research Officers presented a paper at the 4th International Multi-conference on Society, Cybernetics and Informatics, International Institute of Informatics and Systemics, Orlando, Florida, USA, and the abstract is available online. A paper has also been published in the Czech online peer-reviewed journal *Envigogica*. CUEC conducted a workshop for policy-makers in the Information Agency of the Czech Ministry of the Environment.

EBBF disseminated information about the conference through various channels and identified key marketing and communications strategies to engage businesses in WeValue. A modified version of the WeValue platform ('WeValue for Business') is now being developed in collaboration with Anderton & Boyd, in order to develop effective ways in which medium-sized and larger companies can engage with the indicators for both evaluation and organisational change.

PT, in collaboration with CUEC, developed a questionnaire to ask their alumni about the values they consider important in the organisation and this became an additional tool on the WeValue website.

Consideration is being given to publication of a book 'creating stories' from experiences recorded during the ESDinds project, supported by funds from BASED-UK and ARC.

- *If applicable, explain the reasons for deviations from Annex 1 and their impact on other tasks as well as on available resources and planning;*

Instead of a 3-day research workshop for CSOs, the Consortium agreed to hold a three-day international conference, primarily for project dissemination but also to engage with different academic fields.

- *If applicable, explain the reasons for failing to achieve critical objectives and/or not being on schedule*

Not applicable.

- *a statement on the use of resources, in particular highlighting and explaining deviations between actual and planned person-months per work package and per beneficiary in Annex 1 (Description of Work)*

- *If applicable, propose corrective actions.*

Not applicable.

3.2.3 Project management during the period

This section summarises management of the consortium activities during the period.

- *Consortium management tasks and achievements*

All have been achieved; partners are working well together in an effective manner, as evidenced by outputs, deliverables and minutes from the Core group meetings.

- *Problems which have occurred and how they were solved or envisaged solutions*

Not applicable

- *Changes in the consortium, if any*

The partner BASED UK formally withdrew from the project in May 2009, due to its Core Mission being changed significantly from that when it initially joined the ESDinds bid two years earlier.

Another change occurred that resulted in Arthur Dahl having his status changed (in order to provide a mechanism to be paid) from a legal Individual Beneficiary to a Consultant under contract to the University of Brighton. This change was discussed and agreed by the consortium, as provided for in the DOW.

Although these changes took place in Period 1, the formal changes to the Grant Agreement were proposed and submitted to the EU in October 2010 and accepted in January 2011.

- *List of project meetings, dates and venues*

The third Core Group Meeting was held in Prague, Czech Republic, May 27-28th, at Charles University Environment Center.

The fourth Core Group Meeting was held in Brighton, UK, November 9-10th at University of Brighton buildings.

The research teams from Brighton and Prague, together with consultant Arthur Dahl have met several times (as well as by Skype many times!) in order to fully integrate their planning and evaluation work with the various CSOs.

- *Project planning and status*

Overall the project ran on schedule (or a little ahead) and on budget.

- *Impact of possible deviations from the planned milestones and deliverables, if any*

None. The increased depth of the preliminary work done on the "pool" of indicators in Period 1 has meant that all subsequent work could be carried out in more depth than expected. The favourable exchange rate from Euros to Sterling has meant that UOB has been able to build firmly on this early extra work to then do extra **depth on the next level –**

- *Any changes to the legal status of any of the beneficiaries, in particular non-profit public bodies, secondary and higher education establishments, research organisations and SMEs*

None (except the change of Arthur Dahl, as mentioned above, from a legal Individual Beneficiary to a Consultant under contract to the University of Brighton.)

- *Development of the Project website, if applicable*

The project website set up at www.ESDinds.eu has been developed and kept up-to-date with resources and publications throughout this Period. It has also been used to publicize the three-day international conference and subsequently video recordings of many of the key speakers have been posted on the website.

A separate website was set up at www.wevalue.org and developed into an interactive web platform. As well as enabling members to view, select and modify indicators, the WeValue platform incorporates information on a wide variety of different assessment methods, such as surveys, interviews, focus groups and observation, and offers guidance in developing customised assessment tools for specific organisations.

The WeValue platform is currently being used by some 85 organisations (exceeding the initial target of 50-80) in more than 50 countries, including small non-profit CSOs, large international NGOs such as CAFOD and Oxfam, social enterprises, conventional profit-making companies, faith communities, educational institutions, public sector organisations, families and private individuals. Of these organisations, 26 (31%) have already reached the stage of selecting indicators and displaying their indicator lists online. Their selection of indicators confirms the consortium's belief that the indicators have broad relevance to an enormous diversity of organisations, irrespective of size, type or location.

• Please also provide short comments and information on co-ordination activities during the period in question, such as communication between beneficiaries, possible co-operation with other projects/programmes etc.

• Other comments

3.3 Deliverables and milestones tables

Deliverables

TABLE 1. DELIVERABLES											
Del. no.	Deliverable name	Version	WP no.	Lead beneficiary	Nature	Dissemination level ⁴	Delivery date from Annex I (proj month)	Actual / Forecast delivery date Dd/mm/yyyy	Status No submitted/ Submitted	Contractual Yes/No	Comments
1	Final Plan for the Use and Dissemination of the Foreground	1	1	UoB	R A definitive document of the agreement	PU	End of Month 2	11/05/2009	Submitted	Yes	This document contains an extract from the Consortium Agreement (CA). Signed copies of the CA from all beneficiaries were not received at UoB until 05/05/2009, which resulted in the

⁴

PU = Public

PP = Restricted to other programme participants (including the Commission Services).

RE = Restricted to a group specified by the consortium (including the Commission Services).

CO = Confidential, only for members of the consortium (including the Commission Services).

Make sure that you are using the correct following label when your project has classified deliverables.

EU restricted = Classified with the mention of the classification level restricted "EU Restricted"

EU confidential = Classified with the mention of the classification level confidential " EU Confidential "

EU secret = Classified with the mention of the classification level secret "EU Secret "

												delay of this Delivery.
2	Written training materials	1	6	CUEC	O Written training material to come to CGM1	PU	End of Month 2	20/03/2009	Submitted	Yes		
3	Web site up and running	1	7	UoB	O Public website	PU	End of Month 2	20/03/2009	Submitted	Yes	http://www.ESDinds.eu	
4	CGM1 Minutes	1	1	UoB	O Minutes; posted on website	PU	End of Month 4	20/05/2009	Submitted	Yes		
5	Summary of Proposed Projects	1	3	CUEC	R Cumulative report circulated to all partner	PU	End of Month 10	19/11/2009	Submitted	Yes		
6	Report on Links between Academic and CSO SDIs	1	6	CUEC	R A written report for all partner	PU	End of Month 10	19/11/2009	Submitted	Yes		
7	CGM2 Minutes	1	3	UoB	O Minutes; posted on website	PU	End of Month 11	16/12/2009	Submitted	Yes		
8	First Year Activity Report	1	1	UoB	R	PU	End of Month 12	19/03/2010	Not Submitted	Yes	report has been The First Year	

												Activity incorporated into Deliverable 9: Project Review 1, as it contains the same information
9	Project Review 1	1	1	UoB	R	PU	End of Month 12	19/03/2010	Submitted	Yes		This report comprises Deliverable 9, i.e. the first periodic report and is actually due at the end of Month 14, not Month 12 as wrongly indicated in the DoW.
10	Development of Traditional Environmental SD Impact	1	6	UoB	R	PU	End of month 16	20/05/2010	Submitted	Yes		
11	Findings from Set 1 SDIs Research	1	4	CUEC	RA brief report for distribution to all CSOs	PU	End of month 16	20/05/2010	Submitted	Yes		
12	CGM3 Minutes	1	4	UoB	R	PU	End of month 17	18/06/2010	Submitted	Yes		
13	Draft Academic Paper	1	3	UoB	O draft written paper	PU	End of month 17	18/06/2010	Submitted	Yes		
14	Report on Societal Implications	1	1	UoB	R Report on faith balance, gender issues and other –	PU	End of month 20	20/09/2010	Submitted	Yes		

					esp from CGM4 minutes						
15	CGM4 Minutes	1	5	UoB	O	PU	End of month 23	20/09/20 10	Submitted	Yes	
16	Final Project Report	1	7	UoB	R	PU	End of month 27	18/06/20 10	Submitted	Yes	The final project report is due at the end of Month 29, not Month 27 as indicated in the DoW.
17	Second Year Activity Report and Final Activity Report	1	1	UoB	R	PU	End of month 27	18/06/20 10	Submitted	Yes	This report comprises the second periodic report (i.e. this document) and is actually due at the end of Month 29, not Month 27 as wrongly indicated in the DoW.

Milestones

TABLE 2. MILESTONES							
Milestone no.	Milestone name	Work package no	Lead beneficiary	Delivery date from Annex I dd/mm/yyyy	Achieved Yes/No	Actual / Forecast achievement date dd/mm/yy	Comments
1	Agreement on Broad Areas	3	UoB	End of Month 4	Yes	End of Month 4	A formal record of the agreed way forward was recorded in the minutes of CGM1. The range and types of SDIs to be considered was not decided upon, instead it was decided that the RTDs would complete a review of indicators of all types for circulation to the CSOs. The CSOs identified specific areas of interest in the research.
2	Recommendations for First Set of SDIs	3	UoB	End of Month 10	Yes	End of Month 10	A document containing recommended SDIs was circulated to the CSOs in advance of CGM2.
3	First Set SDIs Agreed	3	UoB	End of Month 11	Yes	End of Month 11	The first set of SDIs was agreed at CGM2 and is documented in the minutes.
4	Second Set SDIs Agreed	4	UoB	End of Month 17	Yes	End of Month 17	The second set of SDIs was agreed at CGM3 and is documented in the minutes.
5	Project Conclusions Agreed	4	UoB	End of Month 23	Yes	End of Month 23	The project conclusions were discussed and agreed at CGM4 and are documented in the minutes
6	Accessible dissemination	7	UoB	End of Month 12	Yes	End of Month 12	The ESDinds website contains information on the project, including links to publications, brochures, minutes to CGMs, a resource library and presentations by the speakers at the conference.
7	Further CSOs involved	7	UoB	End of Month 23	Yes	End of Month 23	An additional 40 CSOs became involved in trialling the second set of indicators.
8	Final Report	7	UoB	End of Month 27	Yes	End of Month 29	The project finished in Month 27, and the final report has been completed by the end of Month 29.

3.4 Explanation of the use of the resources

A breakdown and explanation of personnel costs, subcontracting and major direct costs incurred by each beneficiary is detailed below.

Work Package	Item description	Amount in € with 2 decimals	Explanations
1, 4, 5, 6, 7	Personnel direct costs	10000.00 €	Salaries of Marie Harder, Dimity Podger, Georgia Piggot, Julie Carter, Ismael Valesco, Gemma Burford and Elona Hoover.
4, 5, 6, 7	Major cost item: Arthur Dahl Consultancy fees	10000.00 €	Arthur Dahl's status in the project changed from CSO partner to consultant to UoB
5, 7	Major cost item: Design and hosting of WeValue website	10000.00 €	A web platform was used to recruit the additional 50-80 CSOs and to test the second set of indicators by the CSOs participation and accepting their feedback.
1, 4, 5, 6, 7	Travel costs	10000.00 €	Flights and other transport and subsistence costs for travel to CGMs, project meetings and projects.
1, 4, 5, 6, 7	Accommodation costs	10000.00 €	Accommodation costs for attendance at CGMs, project meetings and projects.
1, 4, 5, 6, 7	Remaining direct costs	10000.00 €	
1, 4, 5, 6, 7	Indirect Costs	10000.00 €	
TOTAL COSTS		10000.00 €	

Work Package	Item description	Amount in € with 2 decimals	Explanations
4, 5, 6, 7	Personnel direct costs	10,581.80 €	Salary of Alicia Jimenez
4, 5, 6, 7	Travel costs	8,177.10 €	Flights, accommodation and subsistence costs for participation at CGM meetings (3 and 4 Brighton and Prague).
4, 5, 6, 7	Travel costs (Outreach)	10,029.90 €	Flights and accommodation for ECI members to learn about the project (EC+10 events in India, Jordan), and participation at ESDinds final conference (Brighton).
4, 5, 6, 7	Remaining direct costs	0.00 €	
4, 5, 6, 7	Indirect Costs	5,757.76 €	
TOTAL COSTS		34,546.56 €	

TABLE 3.3: PERSONNEL, SUBCONTRACTING AND OTHER MAJOR DIRECT COST ITEMS FOR BENEFICIARY 3 (EBBF) FOR THE SECOND PERIOD (20/01/2010-19/04/2010)

Work Package	Item description	Amount in € with 2 decimals	Explanations
4, 5, 6, 7	Personnel direct costs	34,451.00 €	Salaries of Daniel Truran and Serge Thill
4, 5, 6, 7	Travel costs	3,089.00 €	Flights and other transport and subsistence costs for travel to CGMs, conference and projects.
4, 5, 6, 7	Accommodation costs	506.00 €	Accommodation costs for attendance at CGMs, conference and projects.
4, 5, 6, 7	Remaining direct costs	0.00 €	
4, 5, 6, 7	Indirect Costs	7,609.20 €	
TOTAL COSTS		45,655.20 €	

TABLE 3.4: PERSONNEL, SUBCONTRACTING AND OTHER MAJOR DIRECT COST ITEMS FOR BENEFICIARY 4 (ARC) FOR THE SECOND PERIOD (20/01/2010-19/04/2010)

Work Package	Item description	Amount in € with 2 decimals	Explanations
4, 5, 6, 7	Personnel direct costs	25,439.21 €	Salaries of John Smith, Martin Palmer, Alison Hilliard and Xiaoxin He
4, 5, 6, 7	Travel costs	2,984.16 €	Flights and other transport and subsistence costs for travel to CGMs, conference and projects.
4, 5, 6, 7	Accommodation costs	776.00 €	Accommodation costs for attendance at CGMs, conference and projects.
4, 5, 6, 7	Remaining direct costs	0.00 €	
4, 5, 6, 7	Indirect Costs	5,839.87 €	
TOTAL COSTS		35,039.24 €	

TABLE 3.5: PERSONNEL, SUBCONTRACTING AND OTHER MAJOR DIRECT COST ITEMS FOR BENEFICIARY 4 (ARC) FOR THE FIRST PERIOD (20/01/2010-19/04/2010), AMENDED

Work Package	Item description	Amount in € with 2 decimals	Explanations
4, 5, 6, 7	Personnel direct costs	16,961.68 €	Salaries of John Smith, Martin Palmer, Alison Hilliard and Xiaoxin He
4, 5, 6, 7	Travel costs	2,776.48 €	Flights and other transport and subsistence costs for travel to CGMs and projects.
4, 5, 6, 7	Accommodation costs	403.79 €	Accommodation costs for attendance at CGMs and projects.
4, 5, 6, 7	Remaining direct costs		
4, 5, 6, 7	Indirect Costs	4,028.39 €	
TOTAL COSTS		24,170.34 €	

TABLE 3.6: PERSONNEL, SUBCONTRACTING AND OTHER MAJOR DIRECT COST ITEMS FOR BENEFICIARY 5 (BASED-UK) FOR THE SECOND PERIOD (20/01/2010-19/04/2010)

Work Package	Item description	Amount in € with 2 decimals	Explanations
4, 5, 6, 7	Personnel direct costs	0.00 €	
4, 5, 6, 7	Travel costs	0.00 €	
4, 5, 6, 7	Accommodation costs	0.00 €	
4, 5, 6, 7	Remaining direct costs	0.00 €	
4, 5, 6, 7	Indirect Costs	0.00 €	
TOTAL COSTS		0.00 €	

TABLE 3.7: PERSONNEL, SUBCONTRACTING AND OTHER MAJOR DIRECT COST ITEMS FOR BENEFICIARY 6 (PT) FOR THE SECOND PERIOD (20/01/2010-19/04/2010)

Work Package	Item description	Amount in € with 2 decimals	Explanations
4, 5, 6, 7	Personnel direct costs	18,661.28 €	Salaries of Curtis Volk, Peggy Habermann and Berkan Manaigo-Vekil
4, 5, 6, 7	Travel costs	1,290.48 €	Flights and other transport and subsistence costs for travel to CGMs, conference and projects.
4, 5, 6, 7	Accommodation costs	1,089.60 €	Accommodation costs for attendance at CGMs, conference and projects.
4, 5, 6, 7	Remaining direct costs	0.00 €	
4, 5, 6, 7	Indirect Costs	4,208.27 €	
TOTAL COSTS		25,249.63 €	

TABLE 3.8: PERSONNEL, SUBCONTRACTING AND OTHER MAJOR DIRECT COST ITEMS FOR BENEFICIARY 7 (DAHL) FOR THE SECOND PERIOD (20/01/2010-19/04/2010)

Work Package	Item description	Amount in € with 2 decimals	Explanations
4, 5, 6, 7	Personnel direct costs	0.00 €	
4, 5, 6, 7	Travel costs	0.00 €	
4, 5, 6, 7	Accommodation costs	0.00 €	
4, 5, 6, 7	Remaining direct costs	0.00 €	
4, 5, 6, 7	Indirect Costs	0.00 €	
TOTAL COSTS		0.00 €	

TABLE 3.8: PERSONNEL, SUBCONTRACTING AND OTHER MAJOR DIRECT COST ITEMS FOR BENEFICIARY 8 (CUEC) FOR THE SECOND PERIOD (20/01/2010-19/04/2010)

Work Package	Item description	Amount in € with 2 decimals	Explanations
1, 4, 5, 6, 7	Personnel direct costs	10000.00 €	Salaries of Tomas Hak, Svatava Janouskova and Martin Zahradnik.
1, 4, 5, 6, 7	Travel costs	10000.00 €	Flights and other transport and subsistence costs for travel to CGMs, project meetings and projects.
1, 4, 5, 6, 7	Accommodation costs	10000.00 €	Accommodation costs for attendance at CGMs, project meetings and projects.
1, 4, 5, 6, 7	Remaining direct costs	10000.00 €	
1, 4, 5, 6, 7	Indirect Costs	10000.00 €	
TOTAL COSTS		10000.00 €	

3.5 Financial statements – Form C and Summary financial report

FP7 - Grant Agreement - Annex VI - Collaborative Project

Form C - Financial Statement (to be filled in by each beneficiary)			
Project nr	nnnnnn	Funding scheme	Collaborative Project
Project Acronym	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx		
Period from	dd/mm/aa	Is this an adjustment to a previous statement ?	Yes/No
To	dd/mm/aa		
Legal Name		Participant Identity Code	nn
Organisation short Name		Beneficiary nr	nn
Funding % for RTD activities (A)		If flat rate for indirect costs, specify %	%

1- Declaration of eligible costs/lump sum/flat-rate/scale of unit (in €)

	Type of Activity				TOTAL (A+B+C+D)
	RTD (A)	Demonstration (B)	Management (C)	Other (D)	
Personnel costs					
Subcontracting					
Other direct costs					
Indirect costs					
Lump sums/flat-rate/scale of unit declared					
Total					
Maximum EC contribution					
Requested EC contribution					

2- Declaration of receipts

Did you receive any financial transfers or contributions in kind, free of charge from third parties or did the project generate any income which could be considered a receipt according to Art.II.17 of the grant agreement ?
If yes, please mention the amount (in €)

Yes/No

3- Declaration of interest yielded by the pre-financing (to be completed only by the coordinator)

Did the pre-financing you received generate any interest according to Art. II.19 ?
If yes, please mention the amount (in €)

Yes/No

4. Certificate on the methodology

Do you declare average personnel costs according to Art. II.14.1 ?

Yes/No

Is there a certificate on the methodology provided by an independent auditor and accepted by the Commission according to Art. II.4.4 ?

Yes/No

Name of the auditor		Cost of the certificate (in €), if charged under this project	
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5- Certificate on the financial statements

Is there a certificate on the financial statements provided by an independent auditor attached to this financial statement according to Art.II.4.4 ?

Yes/No

Name of the auditor		Cost of the certificate (in €)	
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6- Beneficiary's declaration on its honour

We declare on our honour that:

- the costs declared above are directly related to the resources used to attain the objectives of the project and fall within the definition of eligible costs specified in Articles II.14 and II.15 of the grant agreement, and, if relevant, Annex III and Article 7 (special clauses) of the grant agreement;
- the receipts declared above are the only financial transfers or contributions in kind, free of charge, from third parties and the only income generated by the project which could be considered as receipts according to Art. II.17 of the grant agreement;
- the interest declared above is the only interest yielded by the pre-financing which falls within the definition of Art. II.19 of the grant agreement ;
- there is full supporting documentation to justify the information hereby declared. It will be made available at the request of the Commission and in the event of an audit by the Commission and/or by the Court of Auditors and/or their authorised representatives.

Beneficiary's Stamp	Name of the Person(s) Authorised to sign this Financial Statement
	Date & signature

FP7 - Grant Agreement - Annex VI - Collaborative Project

Form C - Financial Statement (to be filled in by Third Party) Only applicable if special clause nr 10 is used

Project nr	nnnnn	Funding scheme	Collaborative Project
Project Acronym	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx		
Period from	dd/mm/aa	Is this an adjustment to a previous statement ?	Yes/No
To	dd/mm/aa		
3rd party legal Name			
3rd party Organisation short Name		Working for beneficiary nr	nn
Funding % for RTD activities (A)		If flat rate for indirect costs, specify %	%

1- Declaration of eligible costs/lump sum/flat-rate/scale of unit (in €)

	Type of Activity				TOTAL (A+B+C+D)
	RTD (A)	Demonstration (B)	Management (C)	Other (D)	
Personnel costs					
Subcontracting					
Other direct costs					
Indirect costs					
Lump sums/flat-rate/scale of unit declared					
Total					
Maximum EC contribution					
Requested EC contribution					

2- Declaration of receipts

Did you receive any financial transfers or contributions in kind, free of charge from third parties or did the project generate any income which could be considered a receipt according to Art.II.17 of the grant agreement ?
If yes, please mention the amount (in €)

Yes/No

3- Declaration of interest yielded by the pre-financing (to be completed only by the coordinator)

Did the pre-financing you received generate any interest according to Art. II.19 ?
If yes, please mention the amount (in €)

Yes/No

4. Certificate on the methodology

Do you declare average personnel costs according to Art. II.14.1 ?
Is there a certificate on the methodology provided by an independent auditor and accepted by the Commission according to Art. II.4.4 ?

Yes/No
Yes/No

Name of the auditor		Cost of the certificate (in €), if charged under this project	
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5- Certificate on the financial statements

Is there a certificate on the financial statements provided by an independent auditor attached to this financial statement according to Art.II.4.4 ?

Yes/No

Name of the auditor		Cost of the certificate (in €)	
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6- Beneficiary's declaration on its honour

We declare on our honour that:

- the costs declared above are directly related to the resources used to attain the objectives of the project and fall within the definition of eligible costs specified in Articles II.14 and II.15 of the grant agreement, and, if relevant, Annex III and Article 7 (special clauses) of the grant agreement;
- the receipts declared above are the only financial transfers or contributions in kind, free of charge, from third parties and the only income generated by the project which could be considered as receipts according to Art. II.17 of the grant agreement;
- the interest declared above is the only interest yielded by the pre-financing which falls within the definition of Art. II.19 of the grant agreement ;
- there is full supporting documentation to justify the information hereby declared. It will be made available at the request of the Commission and in the event of an audit by the Commission and/or by the Court of Auditors and/or their authorised representatives.

Beneficiary's Stamp	Name of the Person(s) Authorised to sign this Financial Statement
	Date & signature

FP7 - Grant Agreement - Annex VI - Collaborative Project

Summary Financial Report - Collaborative Project- to be filled in by the coordinator

Project acronym	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Project nr	nnnnnn	Reporting period from	dd/mm/aa	to:	dd/mm/aa	Page	1/1
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Funding scheme		CP	Type of activity										Total (A)+(B)+(C)+(D)		Receipts	Interest
Beneficiary n°	If 3rd Party, linked to beneficiary	Adjustment (Yes/No)	Organisation Short Name	RTD (A)		Demonstration (B)		Management (C)		Other (D)		Total	Max EC Contribution			
				Total	Max EC Contribution	Total	Max EC Contribution	Total	Max EC Contribution	Total	Max EC Contribution	Total	Max EC Contribution			
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TOTAL																

Requested EC contribution for the reporting period (in €)

