

STRAT.EVA-Workshop 2011

Überblick über die Tätigkeit des
"Expert Evaluation Network" in den
Jahren 2010 und 2011. (EFRE,
Generaldirektion Regionalpolitik)

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Wien, 7. April 2011

1

EEN reporting to DG Regional Policy

- **Rationale:** Member States have more flexibility than in the past over how they exercise evaluations. This adds to the importance to **monitor developments across the EU** – how Cohesion policy is implemented and what is being achieved. However, information provided in the AIRs is uneven and often incomplete.
- **Task:** Compile information in a **standardized way** across the EU on the **performance of Cohesion Policies** in the present programming period, on the outputs produced, the results of these and their impact on the regions.

2

Common Policy areas for reporting

Policy Areas	FOI-Codes
1. Enterprise environment	
1.1 RTDI and linked activities	1, 2, 5, 7, 74
1.2 Support for innovation in SMEs	3, 4, 6, 9, 14, 15
1.3 Other investment in firms <i>(in AT: including single company support in tourism)</i>	8
1.4 ICT and related services	11, 12, 13
2. Human resources	
2.2 Education and training	62, 63, 64, 72, 73
2.2 Labour market policies	65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 80
3. Transport	
3.1 Road	
3.2 Rail	
3.2 Other	26, 28, 30
4. Environment and energy	
4.1 Energy infrastructure	33 - 43
4.2 Environmental infrastructure	44-54
5. Territorial development	
5.1 Tourism and culture	55-60
5.2 Planning and rehabilitation	61
5.3 Social infrastructure	10, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79
5.4 Other	82, 83, 84
6. Technical assistance	81, 85, 86

3

EEN Tasks delivered in 2010

- **TASK 1 (2010): Policy Paper on Innovation (for 27 EU Member States), August 2010, AT: 30 pages**
- **Synthesis Report, October 2010, 50 pages**
- **TASK 2 (2010): Country Report on Achievements of Cohesion Policy (27 EU-MS), November 2010, AT: 40 pages**
- **Synthesis of national reports 2010, December 2010, 60 pages**
- **Link - Evaluations undertaken for the Commission**
http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/sources/docgener/evaluation/rado_en.htm

4

Example 1

TASK 2 (2010): AT Report on Achievements of Cohesion Policy, November 2010, 40 pages

- Presentation of findings from section 2 (EU Contribution to Regional Development Policy and the Policy Achievements) and 4 (Evaluations)
- See next pages

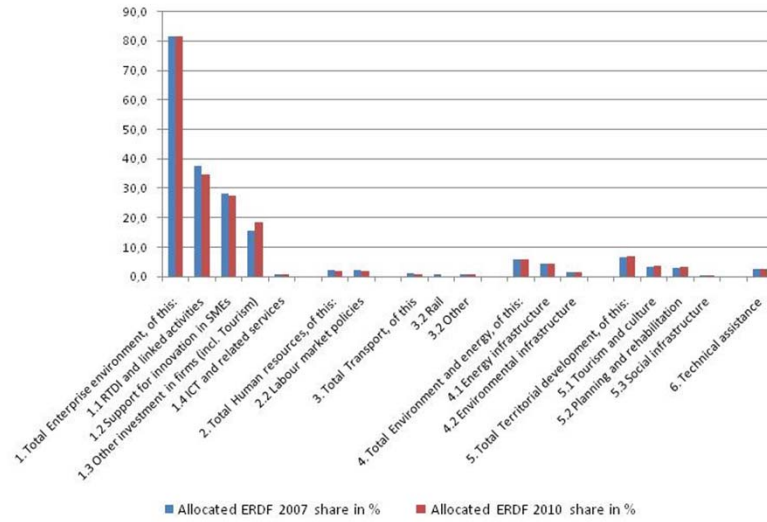
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ERDF contribution to Development Policy

- The ERDF is **fully incorporated** into the existing system of support measures (does not support interventions which were not in the system before).
- Since ERDF support represents in Austria only a **minor share** of total public investments in regional development, the ERDF contribution to regional development is a **very specific one** (focus on a broad-based innovation policy).
- Support for the “Enterprise environment” in which innovation is included accounts for **82%** of total ERDF funds allocated.
- Ca. **60 to 70** funding measures of Länder agencies, Länder government departments and ca. **10** funding measures of central agencies are co-financed .
- The ERDF contribution allows **much more intensive support** for innovation at regional level than if national funds only were used.

6

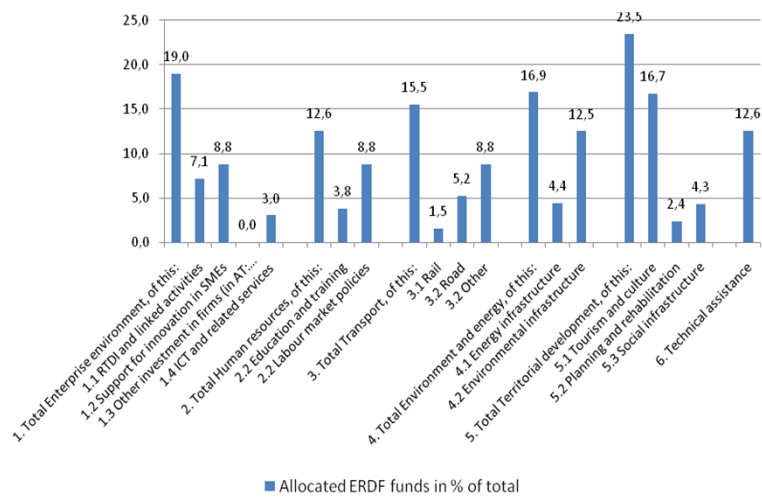
Main priorities Convergen.&RCE (9 OP)



Source: ÖROK, own calculations; classification of policy areas according to Applica

7

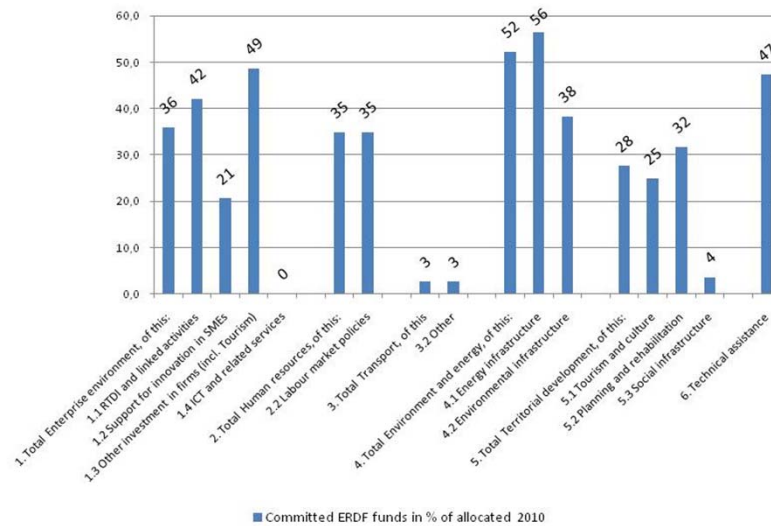
Main priorities ETC cross border (5 OP)



Source: ERDF monitoring, own calculations; classification of policy areas according to Applica

8

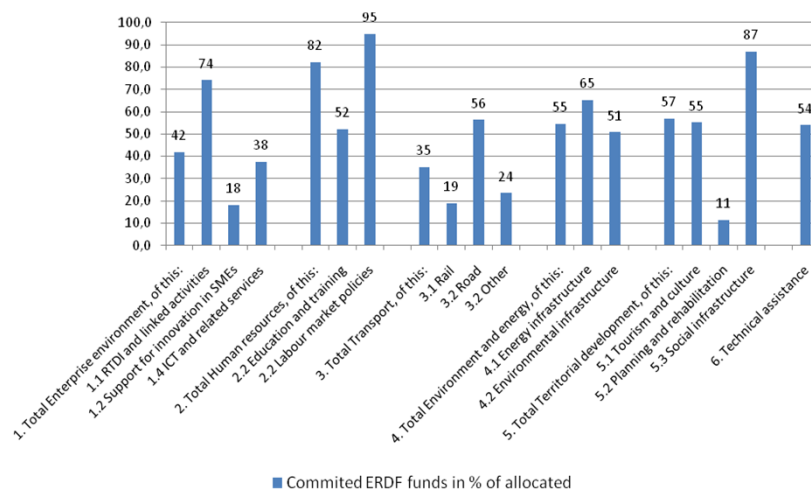
Performance Converg.&RCE (9 OP)



Source: ERDF monitoring (Dec. 2009), own calculations; classification of policy areas according to Applica

9

Performance ETC cross border (5 OP)



Source: ERDF monitoring (Dec. 2009), own calculations; classification of policy areas according to Applica

10

Achievements so far (Conv.&RCE)

Total 9 OPs	Outputs, results acc. Monitoring	Evaluation results
1. Enterprise Support	327 'soft' and 339 investment projects 2,794 people were trained 2,350 new accommodation places were created 4,000 new jobs are expected to be created and around 30,000 existing ones maintained	10 evaluation results (mainly from 2000-2006 period) presented related to a broad range of funding measures (under EU codes 01 to 08)
2. Environment and energy	81 investment projects Planned to create 110 MW of additional capacity and to reduce greenhouse gases by 651kt. Five soft and 24 investment projects to prevent floods and avalanches. As a result 5,600 households and companies are expected to benefit.	1 evaluation result (2000-2006) presented
3. Territorial development	51 of projects implemented, of which 15 projects helped to ensure sustainability and improved the attractiveness of towns and cities	Hardly any evaluations in this area, though many good project examples are presented in AIRs

11

Achievements so far (ETC)

European Territorial Cooperation	Outputs, results acc. Monitoring	Evaluation results
5 cross border programmes	Since every programme employs specific output and result indicators which are represented very heterogeneously , it is hardly possible to obtain a consistent picture of actual achievements (as it is the case with Convergence and RCE programmes).	Promising examples of projects are presented in the 2009 AIRs suggesting positive effects on regions from cross-border cooperation. However, hardly any reference in the AIRs to the achievements of programmes.

12

Findings regarding achievements

- Evidence on **outputs and results** is available through the ATMOS monitoring system (except 09, 61). The evidence relates to “core results” such as job creation. Result indicators which could reflect improvements in innovation capacity **better** could be improved.
- In most **Innovation-related measures**, evaluation results demonstrate positive effects. However, the evaluation results are very selective (do not apply to all funding activities co-funded by ERDF) and relate mainly to the 2000-2006 period.
- **Territorial Development** on the other hand is hardly covered by evaluations at all, although the effects of funding should be easier to capture.
- The relatively small numbers of interventions undertaken by **central government agencies** are systematically evaluated to an increasing extent. The numerous small scale funding interventions by **various regional actors** are partly covered, however, **appropriate** evaluation strategies (on outcomes) are missing.

13

Evaluations

- The survey identified about **7 internal (not published) evaluations** carried out up to now (mid 2010) in the current period.
- Evaluations consist of **internal/unpublished** reports which **vary markedly in scope and methodology** and are not accessible to a wide audience. Evaluation findings must be drawn mainly from the earlier **2000-2006 period** (partly justified by the fact that many interventions have been continued).
- Managing Authorities consider it appropriate to focus in the beginning of the programme period on **process and implementation system** (e.g. Governance Check) and to carry out more specific **impact evaluations** in the later years. Therefore, evaluations at the beginning of the period have a more internal character while more concrete results are communicated to a wider public in later phases.

14

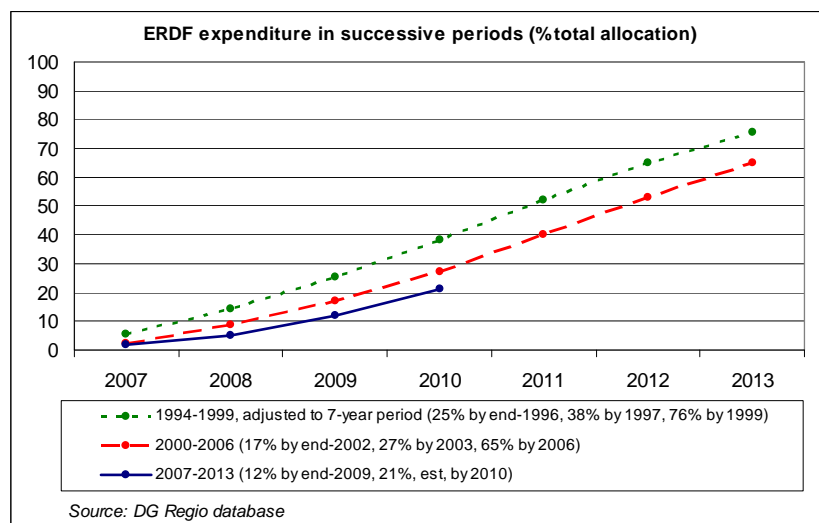
Example 2

Synthesis of national reports 2010, December 2010, 60 pages

- Presentation of findings from chapter 4 (The implementation of Cohesion policy 2007-2010) and chapter 6 (Conclusions and main challenges)
- See next pages

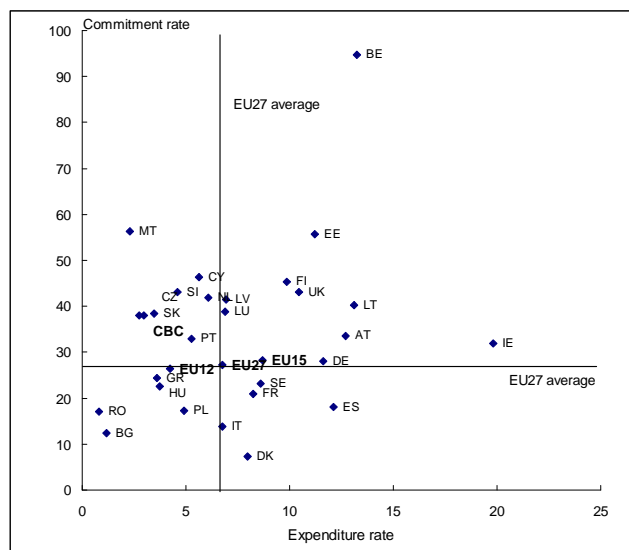
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Time profile of payments



16

Rate of expenditures & commitments



17

Some conclusions, challenges

- **Serious delays** in implementing the programmes in the first 3 years of the period
- In a number of MS the Structural Funds are the **only source** of finance for development expenditures (EU12, Greece, Portugal)
- Increasing focus of SF as an **replacement source** of national funding due to cutbacks (Additionality?)
- In many countries **lack of efficient administration** to manage the funding available
- Annual Implementation Reports **fail to monitor** progress in development policies; physical indicators are of limited usefulness in assessing programme achievements
- Evaluations are focused on **financial and management** aspects rather on outputs and results achieved

18

Tasks in 2011

Task 1 (2011): Policy Paper on Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency of Residential Housing

- Bearbeitungszeitraum Mai bis Juni 2011
- Main features of national policy
- Main ERDF measures, relative importance of ERDF support
- Rational for public intervention, rate of support and profitability of the different types of renewable energy
- Distinction between Convergence-, Competitiveness- and Cross-Border Co-operation Objective

19

Tasks in 2011

Task 2 (2011): Country Report on the achievements of Cohesion Policy

- Bearbeitungszeitraum Juni bis September 2011
- Content similar to 2010 report – for continuity
- Focus on developments since the 2010 report
- More evaluation evidence available this year
- Distinction between Convergence-, Competitiveness- and Cross-Border Co-operation Object

20

Tasks in 2011

Task 4 (2011): Expert review of selected evaluations and studies

- Panel of high level experts will review evaluations from Member States
- 1 potential candidate from AT: André Martinuzzi, University of Vienna

21

Danke für die Aufmerksamkeit!

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22