

PROGRAMMA OPERATIVO NAZIONALE RICERCA E COMPETITIVITÀ 2007-2013 PER LE REGIONI DELLA CONVERGENZA: CALABRIA, CAMPANIA, PUGLIA, SICILIA



NOP Research and Competitiveness 2007-2013

Qualitative monitoring and self-evaluation

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MIUR

Qualitative monitoring and self-evaluation

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- how to plan the self-evaluation activities
- how to run the self-evaluation activities

Legal framework

General regulation 1083/06 art. Art. 48.3

During the programming period, Member States shall carry out evaluations linked to the monitoring of operational programmes in particular where that monitoring reveals a significant departure from the goals initially set or where proposals are made for the revision of operational programmes, as referred to in Article 33. The results shall be sent to the monitoring committee for the operational programme and to the Commission.

The evaluation plan

Besides the collection and analysis of monitoring data, a system of 'early warning' will be implemented to:

- verify on-going progress with programme implementation
- identify problems, difficulties and discrepancies between targets and achievements
- highlight issues and themes for on-going evaluations
- set-up mechanism for the acceleration of delivery (towards the achievement of key programme objectives), starting with the analysis of monitoring data and evaluation results

Focus and rationale

The self-evaluation focuses on the implementation effort of the Administration/bodies responsible for programme implementation.

It implies the setting-up and regular use of a mechanism for the monitoring of:

- qualitative progress with programme implementation (procedures)
- targets achieved (outputs and results) through the collection, sharing and analysis of financial, physical and procedural information.

It supplies information not only about **what** actions are being implemented but also about **how** they are being implemented.

Aims and objectives

- to strengthen the strategic vision and awareness on the objectives and targets to be met
- to address the role and contribution of each measure in the framework of the programme and the coherence of their content and timetable to exploit the existing information and knowledge
- to share knowledge and awareness among the bodies involved in implementation, highlighting specific issues (problems, bottlenecks or strong points)
- to integrate management with experience and know-how developed through implementation

In the self-evaluation, the strategy is a given

Organisation of the activities

- ✓ identification of financial allocations (by measure, period, potentially by geographical area) and related timetable
- ✓ collection of data and qualitative information which is not available from the official monitoring system
- ✓ identification of the dimensions (e.g. institutional, procedural, financial) to be observed
- ✓ organisation of data/information in line with the identified dimensions
- ✓ setting-up of an indicator/evaluation system
- ✓ analysis and discussion among the bodies/offices and partners involved
- ✓ output delivery and full exploitation of outcomes

Institutional dimensions

Adequacy and reliability of the institutional and administrative frameworks

- body responsible for the line of action/measure
- availability of human and physical resources (e.g. data base; electronic systems to submit applications) devoted to implementation (monitoring and controls included), including external implementation bodies involved (e.g. for the management of capital risk or guarantee funds or the appraisal of innovative projects)
- availability of an aid scheme, compliant with EC State aid legislation and completed with implementation regulations

Procedural dimension

Procedural progress (on the basis of a standard implementation procedure) – main steps

- i. setting-up of the selection procedure (beneficiaries, type of investment, eligible expenditure, priorities, selection criteria, procedural steps, etc.)
- ii. call for proposal (publication of the call, deadline, etc.)
- iii. communication and information activities
- iv. project appraisal
- v. issuing of the decree, signing of the contract
- vi. payment claims and expenditure
- vii. follow-up and investment monitoring
- viii. controls
- ix. final payments and administrative procedures

Financial dimension

Financial progress (commitment and payments) in line with planned timetable

		Financial planning allocation per year (or per period)						
Measures	Allocation	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013

- ❖ Level of payments (commitments/total contribution; commitments per year or per period; allocation/total contribution; payments/contribution; payments/commitments; payments trend)
- ❖ Financial absorption capacity (financial allocation/committed funds; financial allocation/requested funds)

The analysis of the financial dimension has to be put in relation with the procedural progress

Effectiveness

Ability of the measure to achieve the targets set in the programme (also with regards to local potential)

Expected targets/targets achieved

- firm or project size
- sectors
- type of investment undertaken
- innovative or new products or services
- patents and licences
- n. of high skilled people involved

Outputs of the self-evaluation

- Meetings and discussions on the information collected (twice per year)
- Redefinition of the indicator system of the programme, starting with physical indicators
- Definition of a work-plan

Thank you for your attention

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