



PUBLIC POLICIES ORIENTED TOWARDS RESULTS: FROM SPENDING TO PERFORMANCE

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Performance of cohesion policy

- *Is NOT just a slogan without content*
- *Effectiveness has become a principle of the policy (Art. 5 CPR)*
- *Monitoring and evaluation plays a key role. Much more attention needs to be paid to processing and assessing data.*
- ***BUT:*** *It is not about producing more data! It is about producing better data.*

Monitoring – What does it mean?

- 1. Continuous and systematic process of generating quantitative data on implementation*
- 2. Examination and discussion of these data*

1. Generating quantitative data

Indicators

- *They are key to monitoring*
- *Financial, output and result indicators are possible – **no** impact indicators*
- *Indicators need a definition*
- *The Regulation establishes a legal obligation on the Member State to process micro data*

Common ESF indicators

- *Established with the aim :*
 - 1. to reduce the list of programme specific indicators (for ESF currently >7000)**
 - 2. to generate aggregatable data at EU level**
- *Capture outputs, immediate and longer-term results*
- *OPs shall always report against all common indicators*

Common ESF output indicators

People	Entities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - unemployed, incl. LTU* - LTU* - inactive* - inactive, not in education/training* - employed, incl. self-employed* 	<p>number of projects fully or partially implemented by social partners or non-governmental organisations</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - below 25 years* - above 54 years* 	<p>number of projects targeting publ. administrations or publ. services</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - with ISCED 1 or ISCED 2* - with ISCED 3 or ISCED 4* - with ISCED 5 to 8* 	<p>number of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises supported</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - migrants, people with a foreign background, minorities (incl. marginalised communities such as Roma)** - disabled** - other disadvantaged** 	

Common ESF result indicators

Immediate	Longer-term
Inactive newly engaged in job searching upon leaving	<p>In employment 6 months</p> <p>Only for a sample of participants. Only reported in 2019 and 2023</p>
In education/training upon leaving	
Gaining a qualification upon leaving	
In employment upon leaving	

Programme-specific indicators

- *Possible in addition to common indicators*
- *The causal chain between intervention, output and result should be short*
- *Result indicators linked to the supported participant or entity*
- *For the ESF avoid result indicators such as "employment rate in the region" or targets "increase of employment rate by x%"*

Baseline and targets

- *Baselines for result indicators with targets*
- *Baselines can refer to a situation at national/regional level*
- *Baselines can be based on comparable programmes*
- *Cumulative target values for 2022*
- *Targets are quantified (in absolute numbers or shares/rates)*

Example for baselines, indicators, targets for early school leaving

Baselines:

- **national/regional early school leaving rate, or:**
- **Early school leaving rate at the X% or X worst performing schools in the region/MS**

Indicators:

- **Output: no of schools supported**
- **Result: no. of early school leavers at supported schools**

Result Target:

- **early school leaving rate at supported schools, or:**
- **Reduction of early school leaving rate at supported schools by X% (in comparison to before support)**

2. Assessing, discussing, analysing data

Annual Implementation reports (AIR)

- *The first AIR in 2016, covering 2014 and 2015*
- *Simplified reports in 2016, 2018, 2020, 2021, 2022*
- *Reports of a more strategic nature in 2017, 2019 & 2023*
- *All data needs to be provided in order for a report to be admissible*

Monitoring Committee

- *MC has the following tasks, i.a.:*
 - **MC can issue recommendations on implementation and evaluation of OP.**
 - **MC shall monitor follow-up of recommendations**
 - **MC shall discuss follow-up of evaluation findings**
- *EC recommends to regularly present updated monitoring data to MC*

Evaluation

- *Ex ante, on-going, and ex post evaluations*
- *Ex-ante evaluation (undertaken by MS)*
 - *carried out for each OP*
 - *submitted to the Commission at the same time as the OP*
- *Each OP should be covered by one evaluation plan*

Stronger focus on impact evaluations

- *Two broad categories of impact evaluation are generally recognised: theory-based and counterfactual impact evaluations*

Guidance documents

- *ESF Guidance on monitoring and evaluation*
- *Guidance on ex ante evaluation (ERDF, ESF, CF)*

<http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=701&langId=en>

- *Guidance on counterfactual impact evaluations – to be published in November 2012*