



The governance of the on-going evaluation in Piedmont Region

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accendiamo lo sviluppo

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Outline

Main challenges

The in-house project

The Steering Group and the M&E unit

The evaluation path: Eval. Plan & Eval.conditions

Main conclusions

Main challenges

How to develop the ownership of evaluation and the capacity building?

How to govern and manage the evaluation process?

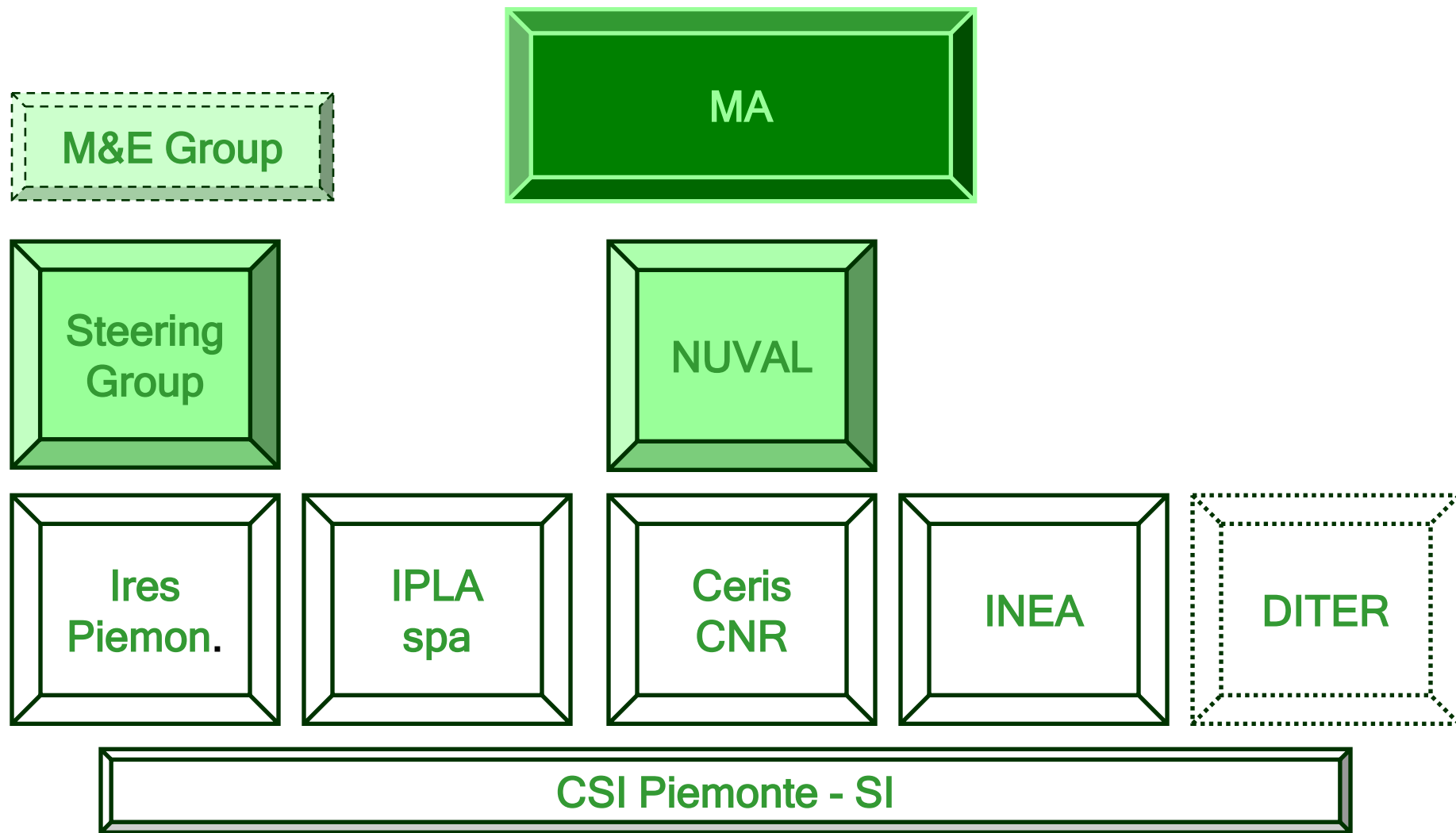
How to deal with the evaluator?

How to involve in a active way the stakeholders (beneficiaries, intermediate bodies, other MAs, Env. Associations, ...)?

The in-house Project

In Piedmont, an internal department of the Region (the evaluation unit - NUVAL), independent from the MA, has been entrusted with the ongoing evaluation of the RDP.

This arrangement is complemented by a contract with an external coordinator (INEA) and by different contracts with several research institutes (Eval. Network).



The Steering Group

Scientific and technical dialogue with the evaluator

Thematic analysis

Evaluation conditions: EQs, methods, criteria and tools

Relations with stakeholders

Dissemination and use of Eval. Results

The Steering group

Roles	Official Members	Additional members by invitation	
Implementation and programming RDP	Representative of MA	Representative of the LAGs	
	3 Representatives of axis	Representative of the intermediate entities (provinces)	
	Representative for forestry issues		Representative of PA
			Representative of SI
Experts	Expert in Agronomy	Expert of Piedmont Nuval (external of RDP evaluation)	
		Expert in procedures	
		Expert Leader approach	
		Expert of the regional agricultural and rural development	
		Expert in reporting and monitoring in agriculture	
		Expert in the agro-industrial system	
Social parts /external stakeholder	Representative of the environmental Authority	Representatives of farmers organisations	
	Representative for Equal Opportunities	Representative for Agricultural Cooperation	
		Environment representative	
Evaluator		RPD evaluator	
		SEA evaluator	

The M&E Group

Unformal body ('till now)

Composition: 3 units from MA and 1 unit from
Env. authority

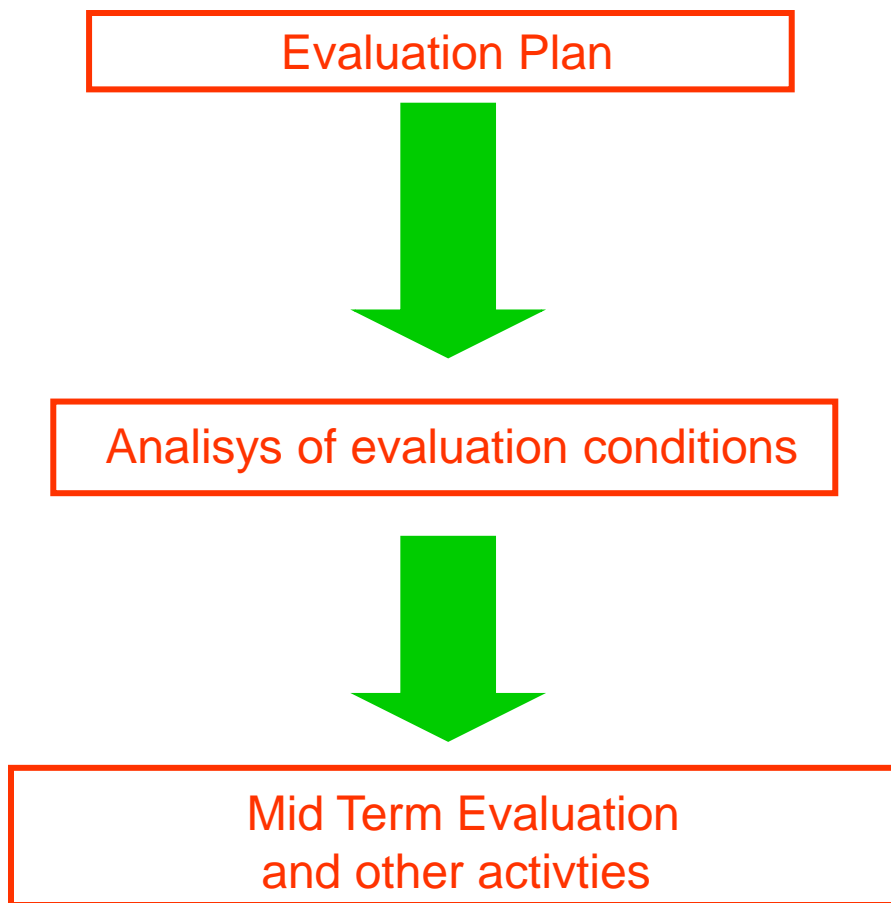
APR

Monitoring data: quality and availability

Coordination with MA and SI

Coordination with other MAs (Cohesion)

The Evaluation path



The Evaluation Plan (MA)

- Evaluation cycle and Evaluation products
- Evaluation tasks (Structuring; Observing; Analysing; Judging)
- Evaluation Themes (e.g. mountains area, local governance, diversifications)
- Indicative criteria and methodologies
- Evaluation reporting and dissemination

The Analysis of evaluation conditions (SG)

Evaluation Questions (common and specific)

"Proportionality clause": Answer path & Pivot measures

Approaches: descriptive analysis, quantitative analysis, qualitative analysis

Data, method., criteria

Working plan and Glossary

Measures Fiche (EQs)

EQ	Approch	Data
To what extent has the aid facilitated the enduring setting-up of young farmers of either sex?	Descriptive analysis	Administrative data (Anagrafe unica)
To what extent has the aid facilitated the structural adjustment ... ?	Descriptive analysis	Monitoring data (APR O.112(1))
To what extent has the aid contributed to improving the competitiveness ?	Quantitative analysis	FADN + Survey (GVA)
PIE -To what extent has the aid been used in synergy with other measures of the RDP?	Qualitattative analysis	Monitoring data + Interviews

Answer Path

Status		What to do
Old commitments (from previous programming periods only)		Monitoring data
Measure applied and implemented	Call for tender	Description (rationale, selection criteria, ..)
	Applications submitted	AP analysis (Target and delivery)
	Applications accepted	EQs Answers (where and if possible)
	Payments done	EQs Answers (n+2 ?!?)

Pivot Measures

AXIS I	AXIS II	AXIS III and Leader
111- Vocational training and information actions	211- Natural handicap payments to farmers in mountain areas	311- Diversification into non-agricultural activities
112-Setting up of young farmers	214 - Agri-environment payments	322- Village renewal and development
121- Modernisation of agricultural holdings		LEADER
123- Adding value to agricultural and forestry products		



programma di sviluppo rurale PSR 2007-2013



psr 2007-2013

GESTIONE VALUTAZIONE

Governance

Documenti di orientamento

Approccio metodologico

RAPPORTI

Ex-ante 2007-2013

Valutazione in itinere

Valutazione ambientale

APPROFONDIMENTI

Analisi delle procedure del PSR

Rapporto di valutabilità PSR
2007-2013

Seminario "la valutazione intermedia
del PSR 2007-2013" (19 aprile 2011)"

CONTATTI

NUVAL Piemonte
Nicoletta Torchio

Valutazione

La **valutazione delle politiche pubbliche** è la disciplina orientata alla determinazione della coerenza, dell'efficienza e dell'efficacia dell'intervento pubblico. Tramite la raccolta e l'analisi di informazioni e dati mira a produrre un giudizio su una politica pubblica e, a partire da esso, cerca di migliorarla. La valutazione è dunque uno strumento fondamentale per aumentare la consapevolezza dei soggetti coinvolti nell'attuazione delle politiche e per informare i cittadini sugli effetti delle stesse.

La **valutazione del Programma di sviluppo rurale** costituisce un obbligo in virtù del Regolamento (CE) n. 1698/2005, che ne stabilisce obiettivi, modalità di gestione e priorità. Tale Regolamento prevede l'istituzione di un sistema di valutazione in itinere: la valutazione viene concepita come un'attività di analisi che accompagna il Programma durante la sua attuazione.

In particolare, l'articolo 84 reca le disposizioni generali sulla valutazione:

- ▣ al paragrafo 1, stabilisce che la politica e i Psr sono soggetti a valutazioni *ex ante*, intermedia ed *ex post* (*disciplinati rispettivamente dagli articoli 85, 86 e 87*);
- ▣ al paragrafo 2, afferma che le valutazioni hanno lo scopo di migliorare la qualità, l'efficienza e l'efficacia dell'attuazione dei Psr e ne misurano l'impatto in rapporto agli orientamenti strategici comunitari e ai problemi specifici di sviluppo rurale delle regioni interessate;
- ▣ al paragrafo 3, precisa che l'attività di valutazione è organizzata, a seconda dei casi, sotto la responsabilità degli Stati membri o della Commissione europea;

http://www.regione.piemonte.it/agri/psr2007_13/servizi/valutaz.htm

Main conclusions

The in-house path allows a closer and easier relationship with the evaluator

However, governance mechanisms must be activated to ensure the objectivity

The network analysis appears to be an effective tool, but difficult to manage

The Eval.Plan should not remain a theory, it must be discussed with the evaluator

Main conclusions

The Conditions analysis can be an important tool to increase the MA ownership (via SG)

The role of the Steering Group should be clearly defined

The M&E unit could be a very efficient tool to simplify the process

An active stakeholder involvement still remains a difficult challenge to face

Thank you

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