

# PROMIS

- data management designed for LEADER

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for evidence based evaluation of Rural Development  
Programmes 2014-20*”

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## LEADER in Denmark

- National RDP – MA: Ministry of Environment and Food
- LEADER measure (M19), Focus area 6b – MA: Ministry of Business and Growth
- 26 LAGs plus 10 FAGS covering 51% of rural population equalling 2.2 mio. people
- Approached in fall 2014 by the Danish Business Authority
- Implemented in LAG in August 2015 and in FLAG in Maj 2016



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# ORGANIZATION OF DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

## IT feature of PROMIS

- One central database
- Independent database (central business register)
- Beneficiary data: app. form and end reports (incl. payment claims) + manually inserted financial data
- On-line, restricted web access via log in
- Project prioritization tool
- Submission/processing of applications online by changing the status of the application/project
- Real time access to a data visualization software, Tableau, dash boards can easily changed/added

## What is PROMIS and how is it organised?

- Access layer 1: Project applicants or project holders, when their applications are approved
- Access layer 2: F/LAG coordinators and the Board members of the F/LAG
- Access layer 3: The Managing Authority (MA) of the ministry responsible for the F/LAG interventions
- Reflects the Danish context with national RDP
- Total investment of approximately 425,000.00 € - including FLAG and running costs
- Human resources required: 3-4 hours support / week



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# **DATA & INFORMATION COLLECTION AND MANAGEMENT**

## Challenges associated with data collection in LEADER

1. No fixed operations as in other measures – how to establish indicators without compromising bottom up?
2. How to ensure good data quality?
3. How to measure the qualitative benefits and value added of the LEADER-approach?
4. Is it even relevant to collect data on LEADER?



# 1. No fixed operations as in other measures – how to establish indicators without compromising bottom up?

- Individual LDSs -> locally developed indicators?
- Nationally developed indicators -> how about bottom up?
- Project prioritisation tool w. LAG-specific settings, weights and required minimum scores
- LSDs objectives inserted into application form
- Intervention logic based on two questions inserted in the application form

- Objective A: Job and growth generating business development
  - Establishment of new business
  - Development of existing business
  
- Objective B: Improving framework conditions, basic services and village renewal
  - Infrastructure
  - Basic services
  - Village renewal
  - Common tourism facilities
  - Cultural activities
  - Preservation of cultural inheritance

## Question 1 – type of project

- Objective A: Job and growth generating business development
  - Establishment of new business
  - Development of existing business
  
- Objective B: Improving framework conditions, basic services and village renewal
  - Infrastructure
  - Basic services
  - Village renewal
  - Common tourism facilities
  - Cultural activities
  - Preservation of cultural inheritance

## Question 2 – Effect areas of project w. distribution of funds

- Economic effects: Turnover, tourists, GVA, jobs
- Environmental effects: Resource use, waste, pollution, reduced dissemination etc.
- Climate related effects: Energy efficiency, green energy, local resources
- Social effects: Social coherence, quality of life, no. people with access to / using investment
- Cultural effects: Cultural coherence, no. people with access to / using investment

## 2. How to ensure good data quality?

- Definitions and guidelines in application form
- Online locks and checks of financial data in app. form
- Emphasis on direct effects – follow the money!
- LAGs as quality control
  - Expected effects = targets
  - Realized effects = effectiveness
- Transparency of outliers
- Designed to be supplemented by counterfactual analysis based on the Statistics Denmark
- "Access to" vs. "use" / "optimistic" vs. "realistic"

### 3. How to measure qualitative benefits and value added of the LEADER approach?

- Qualitative impact indicators are a necessary supplement
  - Impact: Your assessment of the increased sense of social cohesion in the local population (1-5)
    - Result: No. of people with access to new or improved service facilities
    - Results: No. of people - use of
    - Output: No. of new recreational activities
- Supplement of survey / interviews to be decided and funded nationally through TA



## 4. Is it even relevant to collect data on LEADER?

- YES!
- DK – cut of LEADER funds: 30% from 2016
- Also important to the LAGs, only politically viable argument.



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**USE FOR EVALUATION  
PURPOSES**



## Expected and realized effects

- Expected outputs, results and impacts / financial data (total project costs and applied/committed support) = Submitted, recommended, processed projects
- Realized outputs, results and impacts / financial data (total project costs and payed out support) = Projects with approved end reports and payment claims, post reports
- -> Effectiveness and efficiency analyses

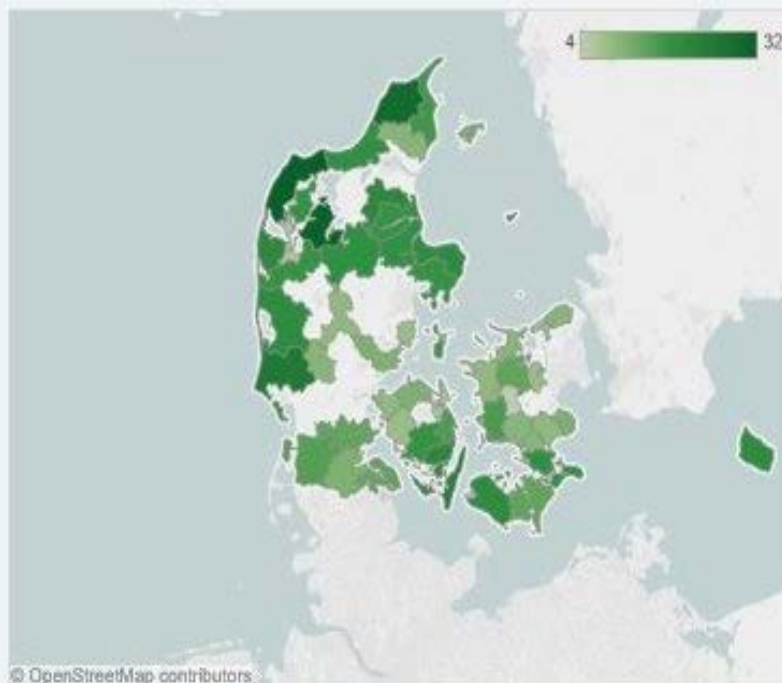
## On-going monitoring and evaluation

- On-line and real time overview of
  - Number of projects
  - Value: Total project budgets, private and public funding
  - Geographical distribution
  - Thematic distribution
  - LDS objectives
- Effectiveness: Realized jobs compared to expected for the same projects
- Efficiency of projects: Such as jobs/1 million €)
- EU reporting, indicators for AiRs

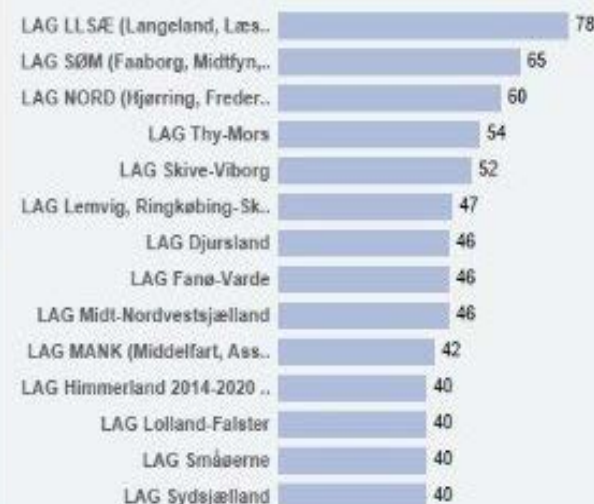
# Rapportering: Overblik

- Administration
  - Brugere
  - Ansøgninger
  - Runder
  - Indstillinger
- LAG-administration
  - Målsætning
  - Rediger prioriteringskriterier
  - Vægtning og minimumsscorer
- Rapportering
  - Overblik
  - Effektivitetsmåling
  - Ansøgninger
  - Ansøgningers effekt
- Support
  - Info

988 Antal Ansøgninger     
 312.989.688 Ansøgt beløb     
 1.886.049.015 Samlset projektbeløb     
 456.690.704 Årlig bruttolivløst     
 24.625.474 Nye fuldtidsarbejdspladser



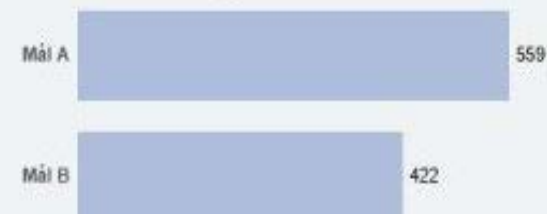
## LAG



## Effekter



## Overordnet målsætning



## Lessons & recommendations on the data management approach used

- Include case workers as well as LAG/FLAG coordinators in the development process
- Training of LAG coordinators, board members and case workers in MA
- Focus on *direct effects* of subsidies rather than secondary effects (or expand the system to include reporting of estimated secondary effects)
- Give the LAGs something that makes their day easier, e.g. administrative burden lessened

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