





MINISTERUL FINANȚELOR PUBLICE AUTORITATEA PENTRU COORDONAREA INSTRUMENTELOR STRUCTURALE

Evaluation of National Strategic Reference Framework (NSRF) and Operational Programme – Technical Assistance (OPTA), 2009/10

ACTIVITY 2.2 SYNTHESIS REPORT

Presentation to Mini-conference for the Dissemination of Results

8th April 2011

Project implemented by the consortium KPMG Romania (Leader) – GEA S&C – Pluriconsult

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Structure of Presentation

Background and Context

Objectives, Terms of Reference, Expected Results

Key Findings







Background and Context

- 2009/10 Interim Evaluations (IE) of individual Operational Programmes plus NSRF as a whole.
- NSRF contract includes NSRF Interim Evaluation, OPTA Interim Evaluation, two Ad Hoc Evaluations, and Synthesis Report.
- "A national synthesis report based on the Interim Evaluation Reports made at Operational Programme Level"







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Terms of Reference

Overall Objective:-	• To contribute to improvement of national absorption capacity and general implementations of NSRF		
Specific Objective:-	 Draft a synthesis of the outputs of the OP-level interim evaluations 		
Outputs:-	 Draft, Final Synthesis Report Max. 50 pages (exc. Annexes) 8-10 page Executive Summary Annex Executive Summaries of individual Evaluations 		
Expected Results:-	 Financial crisis impact Relevance, efficiency, effectiveness of OP strategies Relevance of implementation mechanisms Potential for upgrading investment impact. 		







Expected Results (Strategic Issues)

- Issue 1: Consequences for the strategy and its implementation of the financial and economic crisis.
- Issue 2: Relevance, efficiency* and effectiveness of the existing (OP) strategies. Best practices and failures explaining the asymmetry of implementation between OPs and within each OP should also be provided
- Issue 3: Relevance of the implementation mechanisms.
- Issue 4: Potential for upgrading the impact of investments, including increasing the synergies and complementarities between programmes and priorities, and judgement on the quality of the investment.

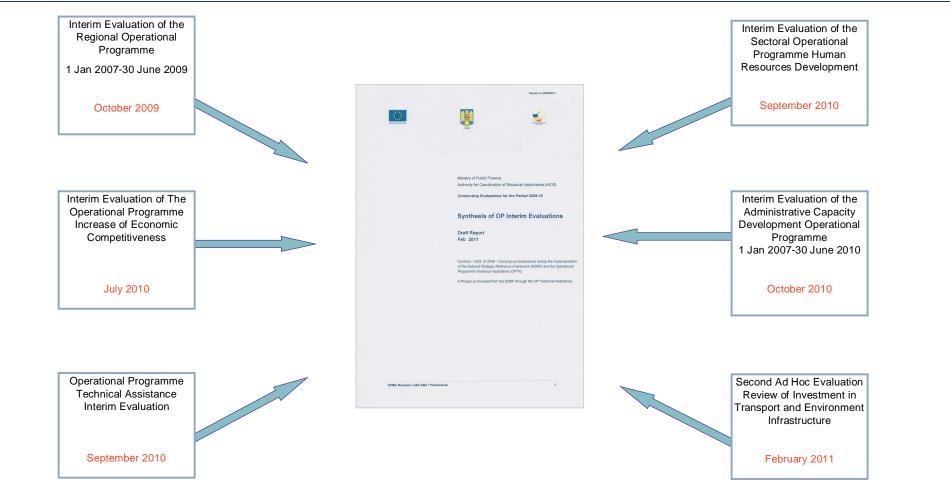
* Including the efficiency of the management, financial and certifying systems.







Inputs to the Synthesis Report



Supplementary Sources: Romania Strategic Report, Interim Evaluation of NSRF, Ad Hoc Evaluation No. 1

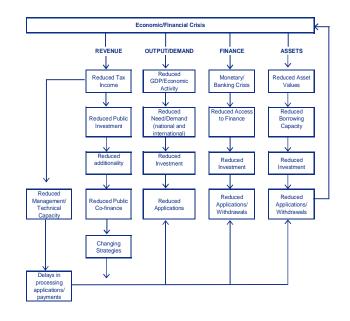






Issue (1): Implications of the Crisis for OPs

- IEs were carried out at various stages of the crisis
- All IEs saw crisis as having significant implications
- Multiple channels of causation, direct and indirect
- Effect almost universally seen as negative
- Crisis not seen as affecting fundamental OP strategies





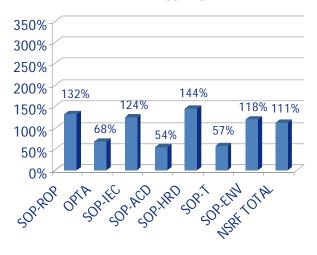




Issue (2): Efficiency, Effectiveness of OP Strategies

- After a slow start OP implementation gained pace
- Progress is variable across OPs
- Also great variability within OPs, PAs
- Overall levels of actual expenditure very low at time of IE completion





SOURCE: ACIS

 Factors in relative success: previous experience, absence of policy/admin/regulatory blockages, high levels of small external applicants, functioning appraisal/approval system







Issue (3): Implementation Mechanisms

- At time of IEs this related mainly to Programme implementation, not project implementation in beneficiaries
- A large number of difficulties reported across all OPs
- Common problems identified (e.g. procurement rules, inexperienced subcontractors, lack of experienced staff, lack of specialist skills)
- A process of incremental improvement taking place
- IEs positive about improvements, no proposals for radical change







Crisis generally hinders progress, particularly project	> all options to speed up absorption need to be considered
implementation and absorption.	within the existing objectives and operating rules of the NSRF and OPs
TA has a particular potential in this regard, so it is	
disappointing to note that OPTA, ACD and TA Priority Axes are making slow progress.	 use TA to more proactively support actual and potential beneficiaries
it would not appear necessary to review the Strategy of the NSRF or most OPs fundamentally.	 use TA to outsource OP management and technical functions in cases of scarce internal capacity and bottlenecks.







Issue (4): Potential for Upgrading the Impact of Investment

- IEs did not directly address, and there was very little actual investment when IEs carried out
- The IEs generally examined this in terms of project appraisal and selection procedures. While many criticisms, mostly not related to the quality of approved projects emerging from the system
- Considerable effort at co-ordination and improving synergies was identified, but related to processes rather than on-the-ground implementation
- There is an absence of systematic feedback from beneficiary level regarding the quality of approved projects and of their implementation¹

¹Ad Hoc Evaluation No. 1 has done very useful work on this







	 the view reflected in most Interim Evaluations is a relatively optimistic one, i.e. that the current pace of absorption will now gradually increase and its current low level is partially a reflection of the timing of the Interim Evaluations. alongside a continued process of procedural improvement, the time has arrived when consideration of significant reallocations within the NSRF should also 	develop a pro-active "demand-led" framework for reallocations now rather than reactively seeking destinations for unspent monies on a reactive basis later.
		identify a number of PAs and operations, preferably large ones, which have the potential to absorb significant amounts of additional funding, and which also meet all other criteria.
		consider inclusion in OPs some potential eligible expenditure areas that are not already part of the NSRF.
be considered.	be considered.	remove money from operations which are currently not launched or not performing because of fundamental obstacles to their implementation which have not yet been addressed (by a certain deadline).
		appoint "OP-level monitors" to advise/support MC/MAs at NSRF and OP level.
		Review operation of the existing project-level monitoring and audit activity to ensure a beneficiary-oriented and support dimension.







 Major changes in implementation architecture at this stage in the NSRF would probably be counter-productive and disruptive. There is therefore little alternative but to maintain a process of 	retain focus on making the existing implementation structures more effective and efficient in 2007-13 period
continuous improvement.	if alternative mechanisms are to be considered for the next period, commence examination of these now, including
 however, there is no reason why alternative structures cannot be considered in a post-2013 context. 	looking in detail at approaches of other relevant Member States.
Strategic Issue No. 4: Potential for Upgrading the Impact of Inv	
on allegic issue no. 4. Polential for Opgrading the impact of inv	estment
 Interim Evaluations as such are not explicitly informative on this topic. 	 initiate independent quality examination of a sample of ongoing contracted projects using experienced developmen project assessors
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Avoiding Distortion of NSRF/OP Strategies?

Two-Period Strategies for Long-term Investment					
Sectoral Strategies	2007-13	2014-20			
Transport/environment infrastructure	√	✓			
Competitiveness infrastructure	✓	✓			
Human Resources	?	?			
Regional Development infrastructure	✓	~			
Administrative Capacity	?	?			
Innovation	?	?			
Other (Europe 2020)	?	?			



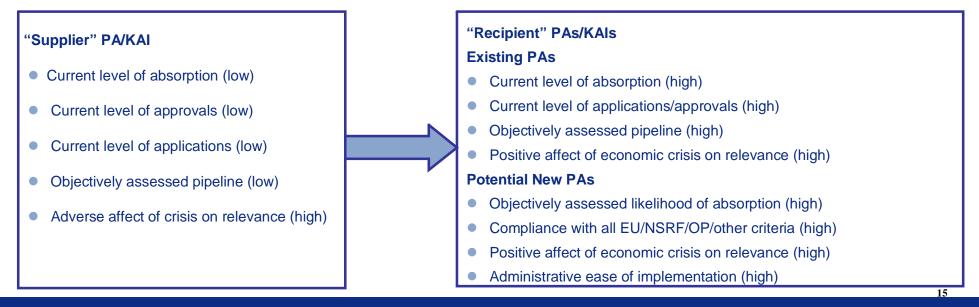




Suggested Reallocation Principles/Criteria

Overall Principles

- (1) Each decision should be subject to formal analysis by the MA and recommendation to the Monitoring Committee.
- (2) A re-allocation should be seen as two decisions: into what operation the money should be allocated? From what KAI/operation the money is to be released?
- (3) In relation to principle no. 2, it should not be automatically assumed that the two operations involved are necessarily within the same KAI, or even Priority Axis or OP.
- (4) Desirable that it be driven as much by "demand" as "supply" issues.









Thank you!