

ESF 2007-2013 Results of Ex-Post Evaluation

Impact of the EU investments on Lithuanian economy, people and quality of life, 23 February 2017

Jeannette Monier

Deputy Head of Unit, Evaluation and Impact Assessment Unit

DG Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion



ESF Evaluation

Preparatory study



Human capital

Access to employment

Social inclusion

Synthesis study

Synthesis including:

Update 2014 data

28 country reports

SIC and PP

Open Public Consultation

Commission

Staff

Working

Document



Evaluation questions

Art. 49.3 of Council Regulation 1083/2006

- ✓ Extent to which the resources were used
- ✓ Effectiveness
- √ Efficiency
- √ Socio-economic impact

Additionnal criteria:

- ✓ Community Added Value
- ✓ Gender sensitivity
- √ Sustainability
- ✓ Lessons Learned





Key messages

The 2007-2013 ESF was implemented in challenging times, the flexibility in existing programmes mitigated negative effects of economic and financial crisis

The programmes have been effective in helping people and supporting systems

The ESF helped EU cohesion and has been instrumental in supporting EU strategic objectives, national policies and related CSRs





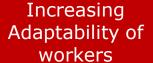
ESF 2007-2013

77 billion EUR of EU budget



Support MS Policies on the basis of the Employment guidelines and Country Specific Recommendations







Enhancing Human Capital



Social Inclusion of disadvantaged



Enhancing Access to Employment



Strengthening
Institutional
Capacity and
Promoting
Partnerships





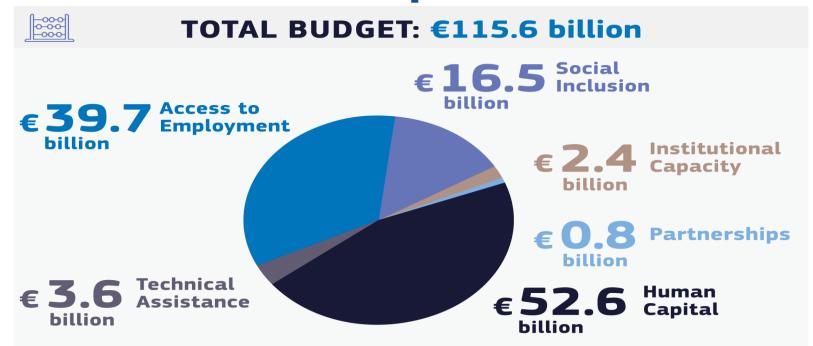
Where and how ESF 2007-2013 was spent

- 69% of EU allocation for Convergence regions
- 45% of total ESF invested in Human Capital priorities (including adaptability), 34% to Access to employment and 14% to Social Inclusion:
 - ✓ Proportion of expenditure on human capital higher in Convergence regions (51%)
 - ✓ Proportion of expenditure on access to employment and social inclusion higher in RCE areas (58%)





Where and how ESF 2007-2013 was spent





Key achievements of ESF

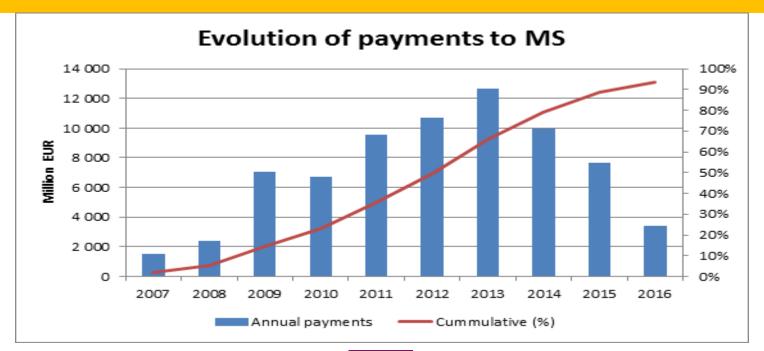
• Financial implementation is on track (79,3% of total allocation at the end of 2014 vs 90,7% in May 2016), while there are considerable differences accross Member States

 Macro economic simulations show that HC investments (incl. on infrastructure) had positive impacts on GDP (0,25%) and productivity





Financial execution as of December 2016



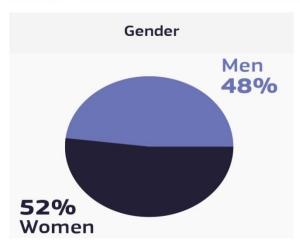
Social Affairs and Inclusion

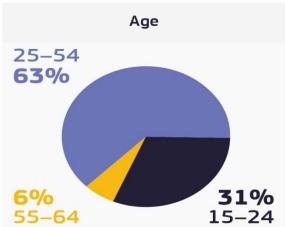


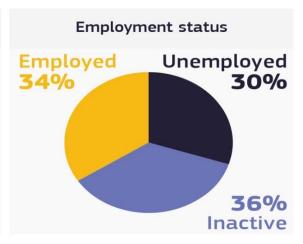
Key achievements of ESF-Participations



PARTICIPATIONS: 98.700.000









Key achievements of ESF-Results



MAIN RESULTS

9.424.004

8.702.446

13.673.737

Products developed
i.e. online administrative services

Entities supported

i.e. associations, organisations, networks

Participants entering employment

Participants gaining qualification

Other positive results*

i.e. improved skills and competences, increased chances in the labour market, continued education, etc

109.267

276.072





Limitations with data and evaluations

- Priority Axis in the OP not matching priorities of the ESF Regulation
- Data problems despite improvements related to Annex XXIII:
 - ✓ Data on participations, not participants
 - √ Sometimes indirect participants reported
 - ✓ Disadvantaged groups underreported
 - **✓** Incomplete reporting on socio-economic characteristics
 - ✓ Data reported only at priority level
- Lack of common definitions and common results indicators
- Evaluations from MS providing little evidence on impacts





Key findings

- Strong alignment of ESF to EU and national challenges and priorities and matching of OP and CSR
- Implementation has progressed adequately in terms of absorption and reaching mostly targets set by MS
 - **ESF has reached most relevant target groups** of participants (low skilled, inactive, youth), but
 - Decreasing relative share of unemployed, migrants, minorities
 - Relative share of youth and older workers remained constant
- **Balanced participation of women** (51.4 %), with most programmes applying gender equality as a horizontal principle, but few specific actions and results not measured by gender





Key findings

- **ESF interventions generally effective** in all policy fields, though comparatively more in individual than in system results (longer time to bear fruit):
 - 63% result targets achieved or exceeded by 2014
 - 30m results/68.9m related participations: 44% results ratio by 2014
- Average cost per participant is below 900 € but it hides a wide variety of costs
- Public consultation points to management and control systems, reporting, and audit as the more **burdensome areas**, WP 12 of REGIO also flags high burden in project selection and implementation





Weak evidence on sustainability of results, varies considerably

- Scarcity of follow-up data on participants measuring sustainability of effects
- Where it exists, there is considerable variety for individuals, ranging from 20-91 % depending on the nature of intervention and target group
- Mixed results were found for actions on systems, with the exception of investment in LLL systems
- Sustainability of systems dependent on conversion of new working methods in lasting networks, sharing of lessons learned and mainstreaming of approaches





ESF 2007-2013 EU value added

- Volume: additional resources to support EU and national employment policies
 - Help weather the effects of the crisis
- Scope: Extension of support to new target groups and offering of more tailored services
 - Disabled; Young; Unemployed with low qualifications
- Role: test and implement innovative activities and reforms to employment and social services, education and training systems
- **Process**: support administrative capacity building
 - PES (Public Employment Services)
 - Educational institutions and Healthcare



Lessons learned

Continue aligning ESE with ELL/national priorities

Reintroduce final evaluations/timing of evaluations

Policy choices:	 Flexibility to adjust to emerging needs
Programming:	 Robust definition of objectives, targets and results Apply more evidence-based programing
Target groups:	 Ensure coverage of disadvantaged groups Continue focus on young and old and balanced representation by gender
Programme Implementation:	 Promote customisation to the needs of specific target groups Improve capacity building Further simplify procedures and continue reducing administrative burden
Monitoring systems:	 Higher standardisation of programme indicators Improve use of longitudinal and micro-data Capture effects other than employment and qualifications – "soft results"

More robust impact evaluations

Evaluation:



Changes in the 2014-20 regulations

- Alignment of ESF with EU priorities CSRs: thematic objectives in line with Europe 2020 + thematic ex ante conditionalities
- Enhanced flexibility to adjust programmes
- Coordination with other ESIF: Partnership agreements + multifund Ops
- Programmes have to set specific objectives translated into clear indicators of results with targets and benchmarks
- Regular reporting of results (broken-down by gender) and outputs and a performance framework linked to a performance reserve

18



Changes in the 2014-20 regulations

- Use of SCOs expanded (increased legal certainty and mandatory uptake)
- YEI integrated into ESF
- 20% ESF in SI coverage of disadvantaged
- Impact evaluation for each of the specific objectives
- Timing of evaluations: summary report of MS evaluations by December 2022





Lessons requiring attention from COM on 2014-2020 and post 2020

- Encourage MS to report on "soft results"
- Increase uptake of simplification
- Continue building MS evaluation capacity
- Better capture the results of capacity building activities of the programme
- Support and promote use of FEIs
- Streamlining application of the single audit principle
- Consider the recommendations of the High Level Group on simplification





Thank you!

For more information on ESF:

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

http://ec.europa.eu/news/index_en.htm#all|1

