



THE OECD NATIONAL EUSAIR MULTI-LEVEL GOVERNANCE SELF-ASSESSMENT TOOL

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Presentation Outline

- The why, who what and how of the self-assessment tool
- The self assessment process
- Ways to work with the results
- Additional features
- Introduction to the group exercise



Why this Self-Assessment?

To ensure a “fit for purpose” system

Basis

Based on diagnosis of multi-level governance structures for EUSAIR

Dynamic

Support stronger multi-level governance systems and ongoing learning

Builds on recommendations from OECD Synthesis Report

Characteristics

Flexible

Evaluate progress over time

Assess and build knowledge and capacity

Easy to use

Purpose

Support EUSAIR planning and implementation

Monitor and adjust

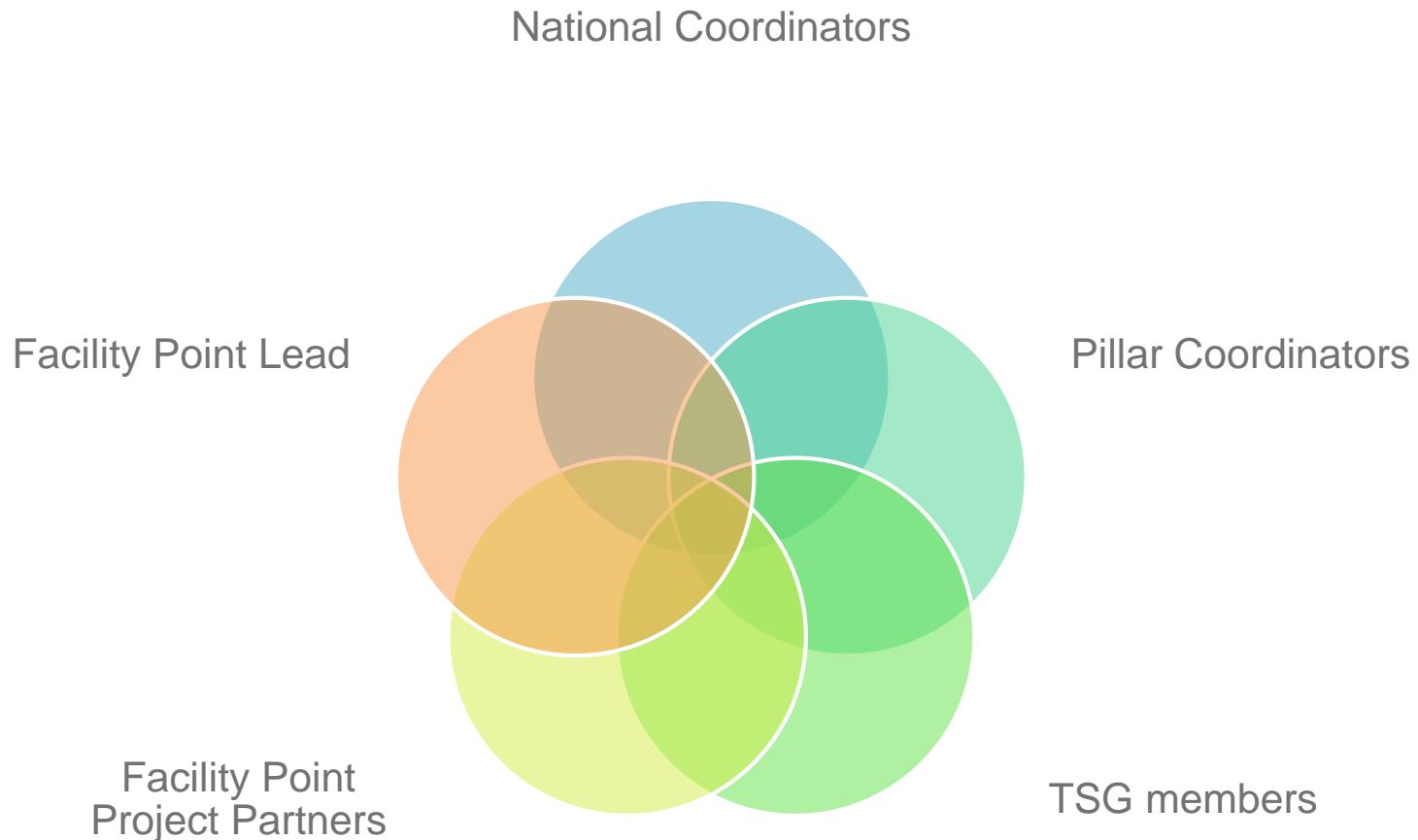
Promote organisational learning

Reinforce accountability



Who is this Self-Assessment for?

All key implementers at a national level





What is this self-assessment tool based on?

Dimension 1: An enabling environment

National and EU level regulations
Procedures, processes
Criteria affecting human resources, finance,
programming, projects....

Dimension 2: Capacity and knowledge sharing

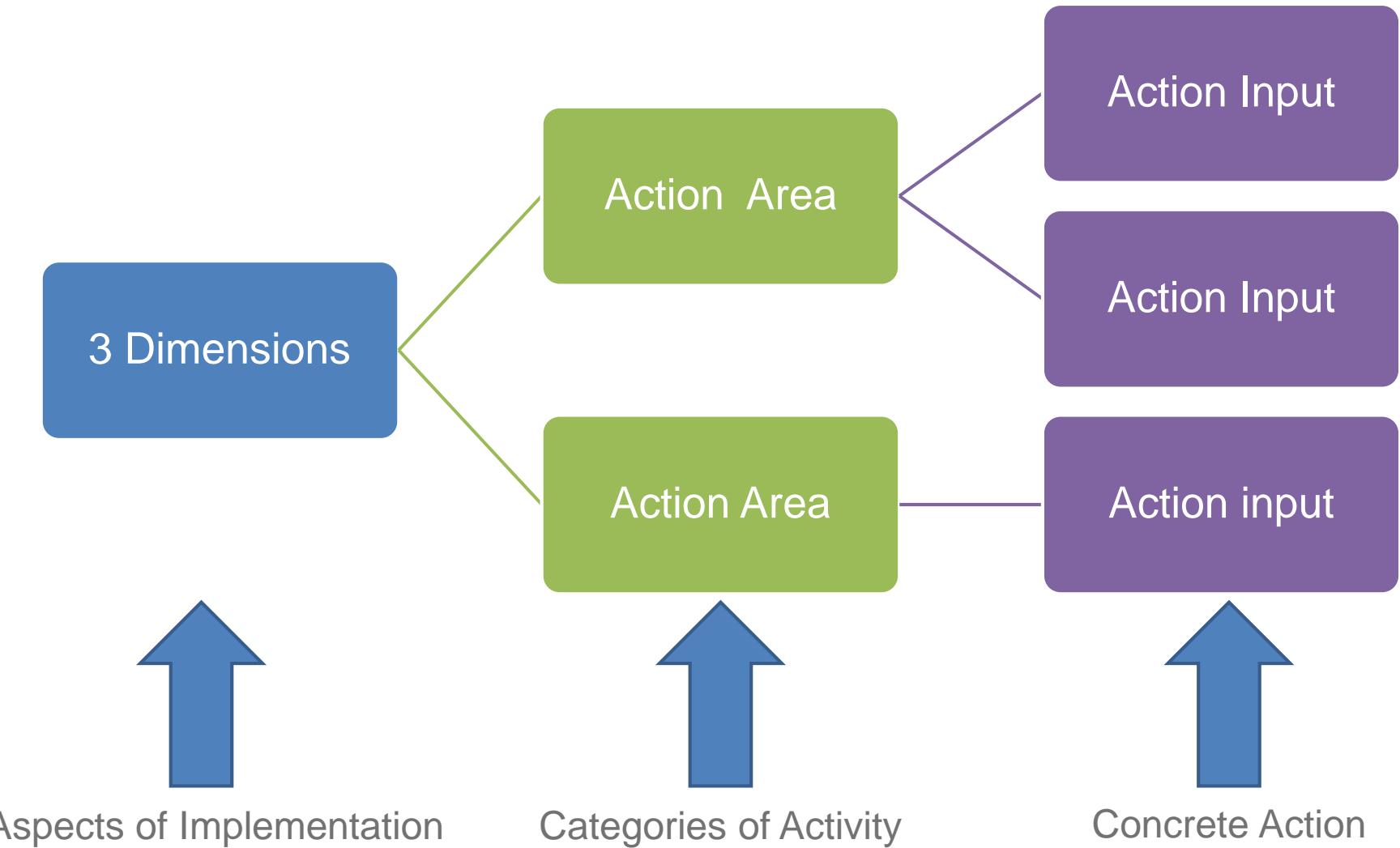
Adequate human and financial resources
Administrative and managerial structures
Mechanisms to promote learning
Opportunities for knowledge building
Supporting information flows

Dimension 3: Coordination

Support strategic and inclusive decision making
Multi-level, cross-sector, multi-stakeholder
dialogue and action
Awareness building and communication



What is this self-assessment tool based on?





How does the self assessment work?

In place and satisfactory	In place but needs improvement	Not developed/not functional	Not applicable
3	2	1	0

Action inputs are evaluated with a:

- Red light/Green light format
- Optional 3-0 rating scale

Scale and rating intends to help:

- Identify what is in place, what needs to be strengthened, what may need further development

Both allow for an aggregation of results (either by colour or by number)

- Aggregation per dimension
- For accountability: can highlight progress or results over time
- Can help identify new capacities to be built



The self assessment process

Aim

- Encourage active participation and discussion, and lead to follow-up actions to strengthen governance practices
- Need to take an objective look at accomplishments, and critically assess shortcomings

1. Self assess

- Assessment is undertaken by key implementers for their country and practices

2. Interpret the findings

- Identify what is in place, what needs to be strengthened or further developed

3. Communicate the results

- Can help identify new capacities to be built
- Internal/external

Ways to implement the process

- Individually
- For a Pillar
- For a TSG
- For the system as a whole



Working with the results

Establish agreed-upon thresholds or baselines

- Example: if one Action Area receives more than X% red, then it requires urgent attention

Design a road map for action

- Clearly identify the action areas or action inputs that need to be worked on to improve performance in the short, medium and long term
- Consider eventually triangulating results (in medium to long term)

Identify what is required to take action at the relevant group level

- Work through what is required in terms of content or activity
- Identify how responsibility for the action should be allocated (e.g. national coordinator, within a pillar, a specific TSG)
- Identify if others need to be engaged
- Establish a timeframe for action
- Articulate the expected results, and if possible identify how success will be identified

What to do with the findings

- Use within a specific thematic area or pillar.
- Share and consolidate across the country's EUSAIR structures
- Recommended that the exercise is periodically repeated to foster regular communication, feedback, evaluate progress and identify new priorities for action.



Additional Features

Activity Map

Action/Area for Improvement	Task/Content to Complete	Implementing Actor(s)	Relevant additional actors	Timing	Expected Results

Quantitative indicators for each dimension

Indicator	Unit	Rationale	Definition



Introduction to the group exercise

Objective

- Begin establishing a baseline for your country
- “Test” the self-assessment tool

Undertaking the self-assessment (1 hour)

- Work through the assessment with country-colleagues – individually or in a country group
- Give an aggregate score at the end of each section/dimension
- Consider what is revealed:
 - Are there surprising strengths? Are there unexpected weaknesses or gaps
 - Identify one or two action areas where adjustments could lead to significant change or be particularly beneficial
- Feedback:
 - Any Action Areas and/or Action Inputs that do not make sense
 - Note any questions that arise
 - Identify if anything is missing or if there is too much emphasis on a particular point

Discussing results

- Share 2 (or 3) insights arising from your country’s assessment and what action(s) might be considered to strengthen multi-level governance practices
- Provide any feedback on the tool



Thank you

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